

Study Group on Illicit Trades

Sins of the Shadows: Combatting Illicit Trades in Wildlife, Timber, and Fisheries

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Neapolis University Pafos, School of Law

Pafos, 8042, Cyprus

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Sins of the Shadows: Examining the Consequences of Illicit Trades in Wildlife, Timber, and Fisheries

Abstract

The realms of illicit trades, encompassing illegal wildlife trade, illegal logging, and illegal fishing, cast a dark veil over the environment. These activities constitute serious threats to biodiversity, ecosystems, and the sustainability of our planet. The examination of these illegal activities reveals gaps in legal frameworks at both the international and national levels. To counteract environmental crimes effectively, it is imperative to strengthen existing legal instruments and introduce new measures that address emerging challenges. This involves harmonizing international agreements, enhancing national legislation, and ensuring that legal frameworks evolve in tandem with the dynamic nature of illicit trades.

Keywords

Illicit trades, illegal wildlife trade, illegal logging, illegal fishing, international collaboration.

I. Introduction

The realms of illicit trades, encompassing illegal wildlife trade, illegal logging, and illegal fishing, have long cast a dark veil over our environment. These clandestine activities constitute serious threats to biodiversity, ecosystems, and the sustainability of our planet. Illicit trades and environmental crimes are interconnected, reinforcing each other. They transcend national borders, driven by a complex network of actors, including organized criminal groups, corrupt officials, and individuals seeking economic gains. As a result, they have become a global menace, undermining conservation efforts and the well-being of communities.

Understanding the environmental sins concealed within these trades is important for several reasons. First, the biodiversity crisis continues to escalate, with species extinction rates accelerating. Second, forests and marine ecosystems, essential for global climate regulation and food security, are under immense pressure. Third, the exploitation of these resources has severe social and economic consequences, particularly for vulnerable communities in many regions of the world.

This paper aims to examine the environmental consequences of illegal wildlife trade, illegal logging, and illegal fishing, to expose the grim reality that often remains concealed beneath the surface. The paper studies the ecological and socioeconomic ramifications of these activities, highlighting their consequences for our planet and humanity. By shedding light on the magnitude of these issues, we aim to raise awareness, inform policy discussions, and promote action to combat them. In this overview of illicit trades and environmental crimes, we attempt to define their key terms and identify ecological consequences and enforcement challenges, highlighting the linkages and supply chain complicity. After examining existing international agreements, national legislation, and multilateral efforts, the paper offers recommendations to combat environmental crimes and protect our planet's fragile ecosystems.

II. Understanding Illicit Trades and Environmental Crimes

Illicit trades encompass a wide spectrum of illegal activities that revolve around the unlawful exploitation of natural resources and wildlife (Milner-Gulland and Leader-Williams, 2019). These activities exist in the shadows, exploiting regulatory gaps, corruption, and inadequate law enforcement. Key categories include the illegal wildlife trade, illegal logging, and illegal fishing, each of which poses unique challenges to environmental sustainability.

Environmental crimes can take various forms, from the smuggling of endangered species, poaching, and trading in illicit timber to overfishing, dynamite fishing, and shark finning. These activities result in widespread ecological degradation, with negative impact on biodiversity and ecosystems. The drivers of environmental crimes are complex, driven by profit motives, poverty, weak governance, and market demands. Many individuals and groups engage in these activities due to the potential for high profits. Organized crime networks often exploit the lucrative nature of these

trades, further complicating efforts to combat them. The involvement of local communities in these activities can be a result of economic necessity.

To comprehensively assess the environmental consequences of illicit trades, we must consider factors such as habitat destruction, species extinction, ecosystem disruption, and the indirect impacts on climate change and human well-being. This is essential for formulating effective policies and strategies to combat environmental crimes.

III. Illegal Wildlife Trade: A Silent Massacre

The illegal wildlife trade is a clandestine industry that involves the unlawful acquisition, transportation, and sale of live animals and/or their body parts, such as ivory, rhino horn, and exotic pets. This illicit trade is extensive and lucrative, with estimates indicating that it ranks among the top illicit activities globally, trailing only behind drug and arms trafficking. As in all types of illicit trades, its hidden nature makes it challenging to quantify accurately (Cobham and Janský, 2020), but it is clearly a serious threat to both species and ecosystems.

The illegal wildlife trade is orchestrated by a diverse range of actors, each contributing to a complex web of supply chains. At the heart of this shadowy enterprise are organized criminal syndicates, which coordinate poaching, transportation, and distribution of illicit wildlife products. These criminal networks are often transnational, exploiting weak regulations and porous borders. Smaller-scale actors, including poachers, smugglers, and traders, form integral links in the chain, carrying out the hands-on work of acquiring and moving wildlife products.

The environmental toll of the illegal wildlife trade is catastrophic. Poaching and trafficking have led to severe population declines of many species, including rhinos, elephants, and tigers. The loss of these iconic species, as well as other less known species, disrupts ecosystems, triggering a cascade of effects that impact the environment. Therefore, beyond the immediate harm to individual animals, illicit trades contribute to habitat destruction, which further imperils the survival of many wildlife species.

The repercussions of the illegal wildlife trade extend beyond ecological harm. The trade fuels corruption and undermines the rule of law in many affected regions. Local communities often become involved in the trade due to economic necessity, perpetuating the cycle of poaching and trafficking. Furthermore, the depletion of wildlife resources can harm tourism and national identities, affecting economies on a broader scale.

Effectively combatting the illegal wildlife trade is a difficult task. Enforcement agencies often find themselves outmatched by well-organized and well-financed criminal networks, sophisticated smuggling techniques, and the lucrative nature of the trade. Moreover, weak governance, inadequate resources, and corruption in some regions hinder the ability to enforce wildlife protection laws and international agreements effectively. International collaboration and innovation in law enforcement are essential to address these issues comprehensively.

IV. The Dark Timber Trade: Pillaging Forests Unseen

Illegal logging is another destructive force, which catalyzes the degradation of the environment (Thompson and Magrath, 2021). Despite increased international attention and efforts to curb this illicit activity, the scale of the problem is alarming. The methods employed by illegal loggers range from unauthorized clear-cutting to the fraudulent acquisition of logging permits. The clandestine nature of these operations often hinders effective monitoring and enforcement.

The illegal timber trade is intricately woven into the fabric of the global timber industry, with networks spanning continents. Numerous actors are involved, from local loggers to international criminal syndicates. The supply chains often exploit regulatory loopholes and weak enforcement mechanisms, allowing illegally harvested timber to seamlessly enter legitimate markets.

The consequences of illegal logging extend far beyond the immediate act, leading to widespread deforestation and biodiversity loss. Dark timber trade has a negative environmental impact, it accelerates deforestation rates, and it contributes to the loss of unique ecosystems and the decline of biodiversity.

Beyond environmental consequences, the dark timber trade inflicts severe social and economic repercussions on communities reliant on forests for their livelihoods. It leads to the displacement of indigenous populations, the erosion of traditional knowledge, and the economic instability stemming from the depletion of forest resources. Therefore, there is a need for an approach that addresses the human dimensions of illegal logging too.

Despite international efforts to combat illegal logging, regulatory frameworks exhibit critical gaps and weaknesses. Key challenges include inconsistent enforcement, corruption, the lack of standardized tracking and verification systems, and the lack of sustainable forestry practices.

V. Beneath the Surface: Illegal Fishing's Silent Assault

Illegal fishing constitutes another silent but serious threat to the health of our ecosystems (Vince, Hardesty, and Wilcox, 2021). Various illicit practices are employed in the fishing industry, including unauthorized vessels, unreported catches, and the use of banned gear. The elusive nature of these activities complicates efforts to accurately assess the extent of illegal fishing and its impact on marine ecosystems. Both individual actors and organized criminal networks may be involved in these activities.

The ramifications of illegal fishing extend beyond mere violation of regulations, leading to the depletion of fish stocks and the degradation of marine ecosystems (Aceves-Bueno, Read, and Cisneros-Mata, 2021). Illegal fishing undermines sustainable fisheries management efforts. The depletion of critical species and disruption of marine food chains underscore the urgent need to address this issue for the long-term health of our oceans.

Illegal fishing affects the livelihoods and well-being of coastal communities dependent on marine resources. It leads to the displacement of local fishers, loss of income, and threats to food security. Thus, there is also a human dimension of illegal fishing, which policymakers must consider in developing strategies that address this issue (Sumaila. 2020).

Despite concerted efforts to combat illegal fishing, challenges in policing and ensuring compliance persist. National authorities face difficulties, such as the vastness of maritime territories, limited resources for surveillance, and the lack of coordinated international action.

VI. The Interconnected Web of Environmental Crimes

The illegal timber trade and illegal fishing are not isolated issues but are often interconnected in a broader web of illicit trades. There is a symbiotic relationship between these environmental crimes, as actors involved in one trade may be complicit in or influenced by others. Both illegal logging and illegal fishing often exploit the same weaknesses in global supply chains. In both cases, there is a complicity of supply chains in facilitating the movement of illegally harvested timber and fish products. The lack of transparency and traceability in supply chains allows illicit goods to seamlessly integrate with legitimate products, posing a significant challenge for authorities attempting to curb these environmental crimes.

The financial dimensions of illegal trade play a key role in sustaining these criminal activities. Perpetrators resort to various methods, from shell companies to complex financial transactions, to launder money and finance their operations (Pavlidis, 2022). Therefore, it is essential to disrupt the funding streams that enable the continuation of these destructive practices.

Corruption at both local and international levels exacerbates the challenges posed by illegal logging and fishing. Bribery and collusion with law enforcement and government officials are most times prerequisite for the commission of these environmental crimes. Governance issues, including weak regulatory frameworks and enforcement mechanisms, contribute to the persistence of illicit trades. Therefore, addressing corruption and governance deficiencies is very important for dismantling the structures that support illegal logging and fishing.

VII. Environmental Protection and Policy Responses

National action alone is insufficient. International cooperation is necessary for addressing the transboundary nature of illegal logging and fishing. There are international agreements and conventions aimed at combatting these environmental crimes. We can mention the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and regional agreements, but further enhancement of international initiatives is necessary (Balsamo, 2020). Coordinated efforts among various agencies and nations may take the form of common standards, joint action in

cross-border monitoring and enforcement, exchange of information and best practices, etc. Examining successful models of cooperation and identifying gaps in coordination contribute to the development of strategies that leverage collective strength to dismantle the networks supporting these illicit trades.

Of course, national legislation serves as the frontline defense against illegal logging and fishing. Individual countries establish legal frameworks to combat these environmental crimes, but the comprehensiveness and effectiveness of national laws needs to be improved. Enforcement efforts at the national level must also be improved since robust domestic mechanisms are a prerequisite for tackling illicit trades.

In the face of evolving tactics employed by illegal loggers and fishers, innovative approaches and technologies play a crucial role in enforcement. This may include cutting-edge technologies, such as satellite monitoring, blockchain, the Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI), that have been employed to track and trace the origin of timber and fish products (Grant, Freitas, and Wilson, 2021; Salam, 2020). Technology has the potential to revolutionize enforcement strategies and enhance the resilience of supply chain integrity.

VIII. Recommendations for Addressing Illicit Trades in this Context.

The examination of the illegal timber trade and illegal fishing reveals gaps in legal frameworks at both the international and national levels. To counteract environmental crimes effectively, it is imperative to strengthen existing legal instruments and introduce new measures that address emerging challenges. This involves harmonizing international agreements, enhancing national legislation, and ensuring that legal frameworks evolve in tandem with the dynamic nature of illicit trades.

The interconnected nature of illegal logging and fishing necessitates a robust and coordinated approach to enforcement. Bolstering the capabilities of enforcement agencies, both nationally and internationally, is important. This includes investing in training programs, upgrading surveillance technologies, and fostering collaboration between agencies. Moreover, we need to address corruption and governance issues to ensure that enforcement efforts are not undermined by internal vulnerabilities.

Sustainable forestry and fisheries management are also key components of combatting illicit trades (Jhariya et al., 2019). We must encourage conservation practices and promote sustainable resource utilization that contributes to the long-term health of ecosystems and communities. Aligning economic incentives with environmental stewardship can discourage illegal activities and foster a shift towards sustainable practices within industries.

Furthermore, public awareness and community engagement are necessary in the fight against illegal wildlife trade, illegal logging, and illegal fishing (Roe and Booker, 2019). Education campaigns aimed at consumers, industry stakeholders, and local communities can create a demand for responsibly sourced products. Empowering local communities to act as custodians of their natural resources can foster a sense of ownership and become a deterrent to illegal activities. Inclusive approaches that

incorporate traditional knowledge and involve local communities in decision-making processes can promote sustainable environmental management.

The dark timber trade and silent assault of illegal wildlife trade and illegal fishing pose significant threats to global ecosystems, biodiversity, and the well-being of communities dependent on natural resources. Addressing these environmental crimes requires strengthened legal frameworks, enhanced enforcement, sustainable practices, public awareness, and ongoing research initiatives. It also demands collaborative efforts at local, national, and international levels to dismantle the networks supporting illicit trades and pave the way for a more sustainable and resilient future.

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