

Environmental crime is one of the **IMPACT** priorities, Europol's priority crime areas, under the 2018–2021 EU Policy Cycle.

Environmental crime covers the gamut of activities that breach environmental legislation and cause significant harm or risk to the environment, human health, or both.

These offences can include, but are not limited to the

- › improper collection, transport, recovery or disposal of waste;
- › illegal operation of a plant in which a dangerous activity is carried out or in which dangerous substances or preparations are stored;
- › killing, destruction, possession or trade of protected [wild animal](#) or [plant species](#);
- › production, importation, exportation, marketing or use of ozone-depleting substances.

Waste trafficking demonstrates the extent of the problem. The use of legal business structures by criminal actors are an inherent feature of this crime area. In many cases, criminal actors and legal businesses are indistinguishable. As part of this development, criminals involved in waste trafficking have moved towards the more complex business model of illicit waste management rather than simply illegally dumping waste.

Waste traffickers now operate along the entire waste-processing chain and rely heavily on the use of [fraudulent documents](#).

## IMPACT

Environmental crime is characterised by its impact on the natural environment. This impact manifests itself in

- › increasing levels of pollution
- › a degradation of wildlife
- › a reduction in biodiversity
- › the disturbance of ecological balance.

Environmental crimes are not victimless. The damage they cause to ecosystems and the environment poses

- › the risk of disease
- › environmental disaster
- › irreversible climate change
- › the contamination of the food chain
- › reduced life expectancy
- › the death of human beings.

Environmental crime is highly lucrative – it can be as profitable as [illegal drug trafficking](#) – but the sanctions are much lower, and it is harder to detect. These factors make it highly attractive for organised crime groups.

Involvement in the illegal trafficking of waste and in endangered species of [animals](#) and [plants](#) is now routine for many organised crime groups. And there are indications that proceeds from these activities are also used to [finance terrorism](#). In the case of organised environmental crime, it is not uncommon for traditional [Mafia-style gangs](#) to use the same *modi operandi* and the same routes they use for their other activities.

According to a 2011 study, 3 out of the 12 most financially rewarding transnational criminal activities are linked to environmental crime. These include the illicit trafficking in:

- › wildlife (estimated annual value: USD 7.8 to 10 billion);
- › timber (estimated annual value: USD 7 billion);
- › fish (estimated annual value: USD 4.2 to 9.5 billion).

Overall, the annual value of transnational environmental crime is estimated to be worth USD 70 to 213 billion annually.

## RESPONSE

The cross-border aspect of crimes in this area underlines the need for a pan-European response by law enforcement. With dedicated staff working on environmental crime, Europol provides the permanent secretariat for the [Environmental Crime Network](#) (EnviCrimeNet), an informal network connecting police officers and other crime fighters in the field.

In 2015, the EnviCrimeNet and Europol finalised a year-long intelligence project on environmental crime. The project, which used data from 50 jurisdictions, found that, next to the usual problems of comparing EU crime statistics, the main issue with environmental crime is that much of it goes undetected due to the reticence or inefficiency of law enforcement agencies in dealing with this problem.

NUMBER OF ITEMS FOUND: 59

SEARCH



TYPE

Article/Story, Event, How-To Guide, Landing Page, Multimedia, News/Press Release, Operation, Page, Publication/Document

TARGET GROUP

SEARCH

CLEAR ALL

01  
Dec  
2014



## EXPERTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME MET AT EUROPOL

NEWS/PRESS RELEASE

20  
Nov  
2013



## ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IS AN EMERGING THREAT IN THE EU

NEWS/PRESS RELEASE

20  
Nov  
2013



## THREAT ASSESSMENT 2013 ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME IN THE EU

PUBLICATION/DOCUMENT

28  
Nov  
2012



## TACKLING THE ILLEGAL PESTICIDE THREAT

NEWS/PRESS RELEASE

13  
Jan  
2012



## EUROPOL WARNS OF GROWING TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT PESTICIDES WORTH BILLIONS OF EUROS A YEA

NEWS/PRESS RELEASE

30  
Sep  
2011



## OC-SCAN THREAT NOTICE: GROWING TRADE IN COUNTERFEIT PESTICIDES

PUBLICATION/DOCUMENT

11  
Jul  
2011

## OC-SCAN POLICY BRIEF: INVOLVEMENT OF AN IRISH MOBILE OCG IN THE ILLEGAL TRADE IN RHINO HORN

PUBLICATION/DOCUMENT

07  
Jul  
2011



## EUROPOL AND IRELAND IDENTIFY ORGANISED CRIME GROUP ACTIVE IN ILLEGAL TRADING OF RHINO HORN

NEWS/PRESS RELEASE

30  
Jun  
2011



## OC-SCAN THREAT NOTICE: ILLEGAL WASTE TRAFFICKING AND DISPOSAL

PUBLICATION/DOCUMENT

20  
May  
2011



## EUROPEAN ORGANISED CRIME GROUPS ACTIVE IN TRAFFICKING ENDANGERED SPECIES

NEWS/PRESS RELEASE



## OC-SCAN THREAT NOTICE: TRAFFICKING OF ENDANGERED SPECIES

PUBLICATION/DOCUMENT

◀ FIRST

◀ PREVIOUS

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