



Legislazione Europea e Italiana sul Traffico di Fauna Selvatica, la Deforestazione e il disboscamento illegale e la lotta alla Criminalità Organizzata

Workshop per giudici e procuratori
Napoli, 12-14 giugno 2024

Introduzione agli impatti ambientali, economici, sociali e criminali del traffico di animali selvatici, della deforestazione e del disboscamento illegale

MATTEO FERMEGLIA



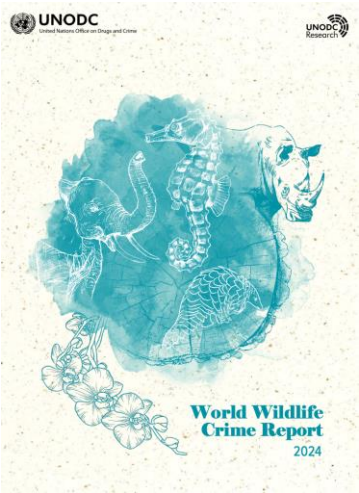
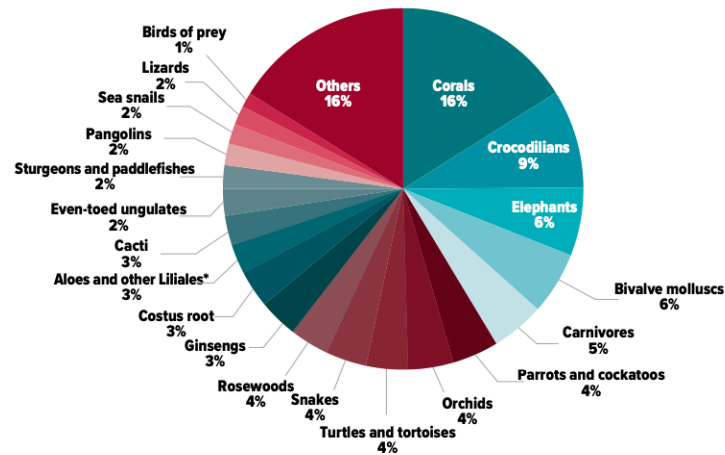
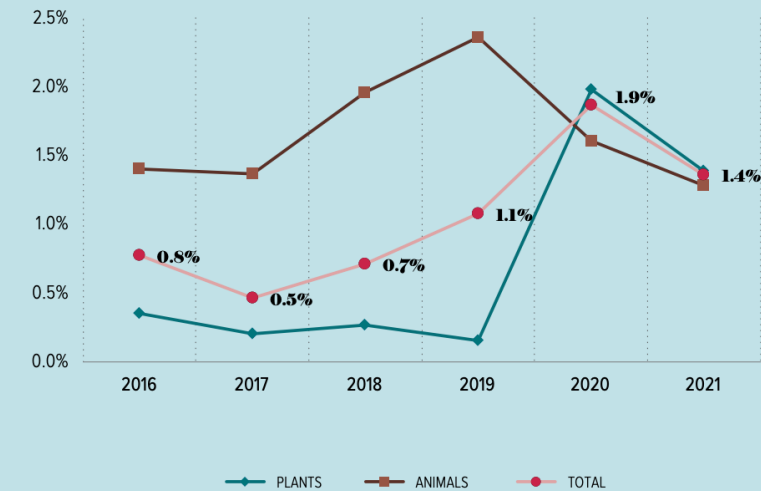


FIG. 2.1 Percentage share of seizure records by species group 2015–2021



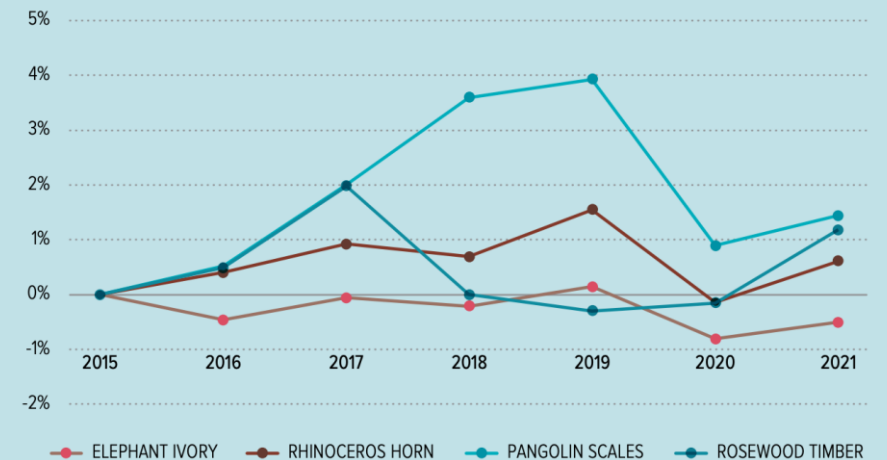
I sequestri documentano il commercio illegale in 162 Paesi e territori nel periodo 2015-2021 che interessa circa 4.000 specie vegetali e animali, di cui circa 3.250 elencate nella CITES

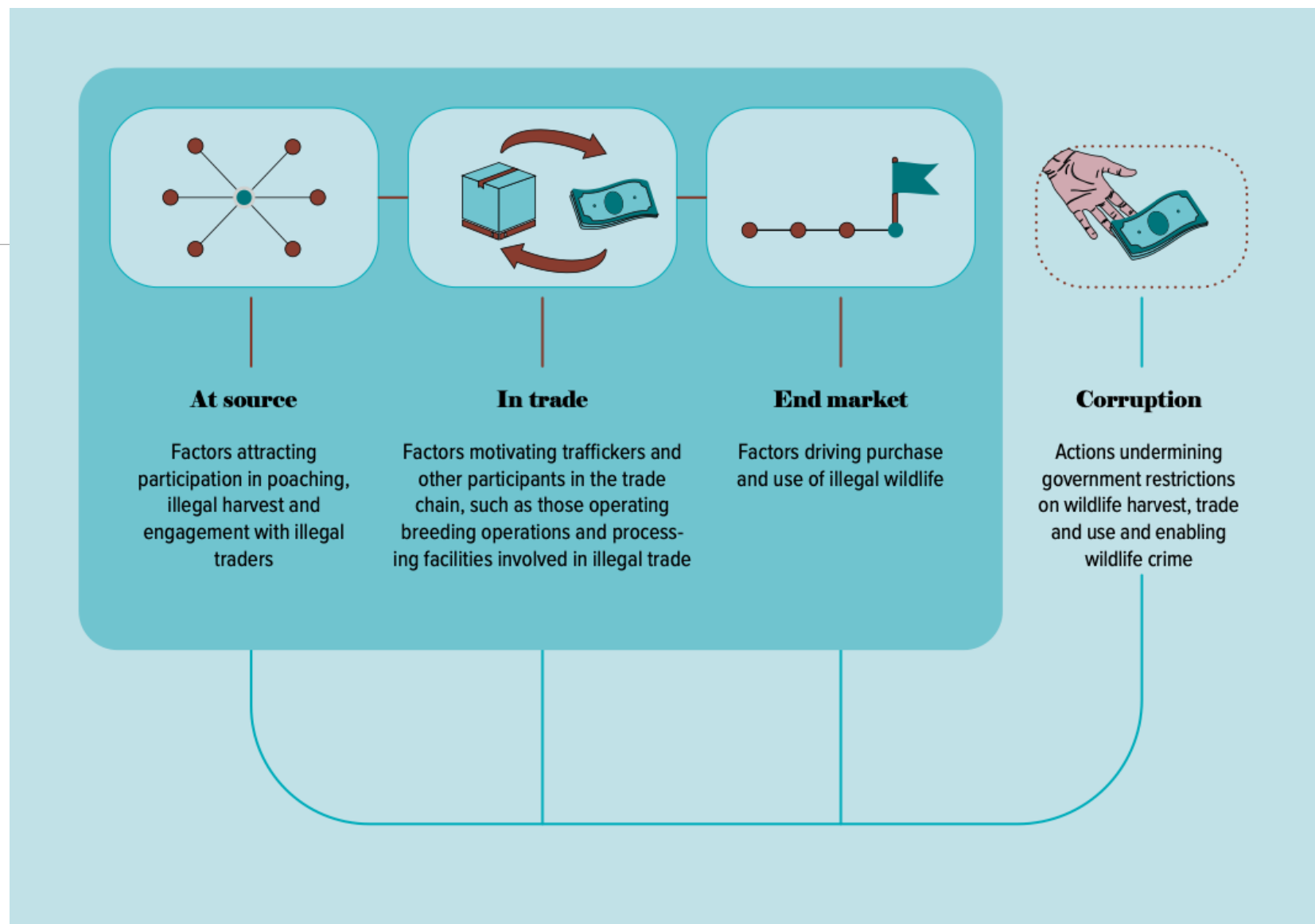
Trends in the proportion of wildlife trade represented by seizures based on aggregated indices of legal trade and seizures 2016–2021 (SDG indicator on progress towards target 15.7 to end trafficking in protected species)



Seizure trends for four key commodities 2015–2021

Percentage variance in recorded weight from a 2015 baseline

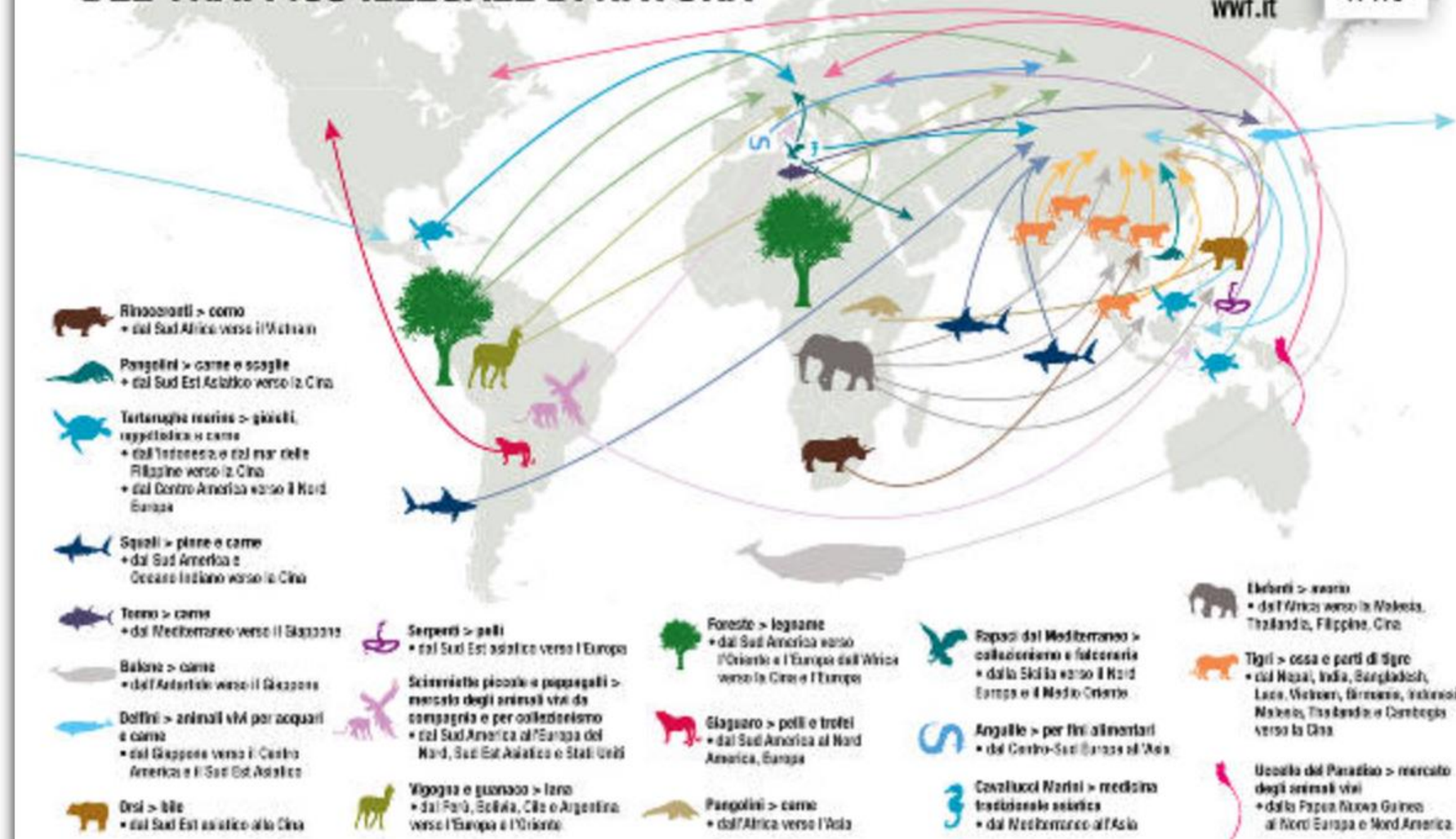


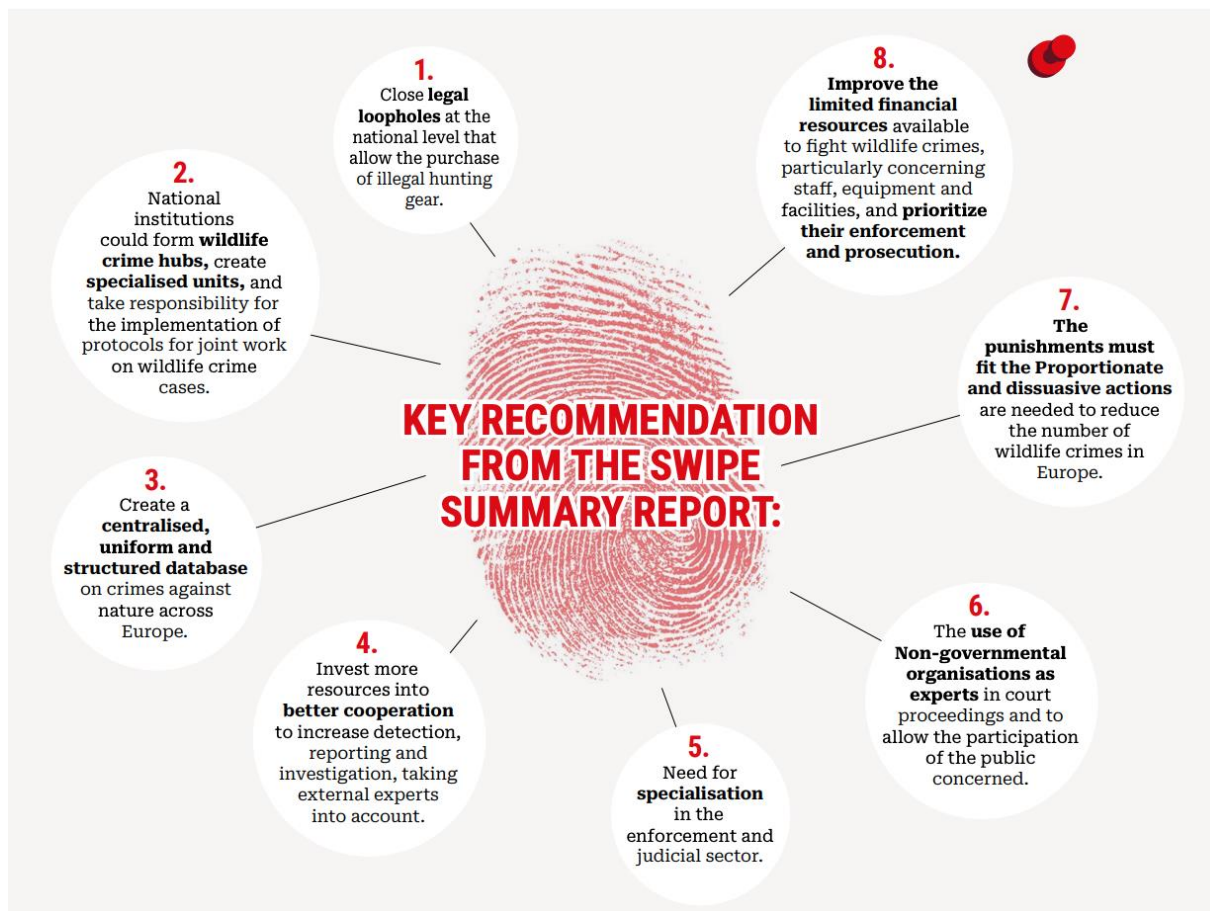


Fonte: UNCDOC

NATURA CONNECTION: LE ROTTE MONDIALI DEL TRAFFICO ILLEGALE DI NATURA

STOP
AI CRIMINI
DI NATURA
wwf.it

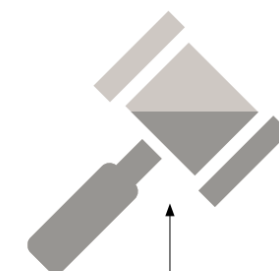




Fonte: Progetto SWiPE



MOST WILDLIFE CRIMES GO UNPUNISHED

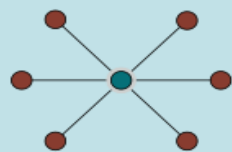


A CRUCIAL WINDOW OF OPPORTUNITY:

The revision of the EU Environmental Crime Directive

This legislation, currently under negotiations, may address important legal issues identified by the SWiPE project, such as inadequate sanctioning or the unclear differentiation between administrative and criminal wildlife cases.

On average, **60%** of wildlife crime complaints received by the prosecution did not result in indictments that led to court proceedings



At source

- Reducing and mitigating human-wildlife conflict
- Supporting legal livelihood options
- Reducing incidental take
- Guarding by law enforcement or private and community rangers
- Reducing availability of and removing snares and weapons
- Area access controls
- Local surveillance and intelligence gathering



In trade

- Warning to traders and travellers
- Inspection of commercial breeding operations
- Stockpile and inventory control
- Inspection and control at border and market hubs
- Identifying falsified documentation
- Pinpointing corruption
- Building safeguards in supporting businesses to reduce facilitation
- Intelligence gathering on crime networks



End market

- Possession controls and inspections
- Consumer behaviour change communications
- Enabling access to legal, traceable alternative supplies
- Promoting substitutes

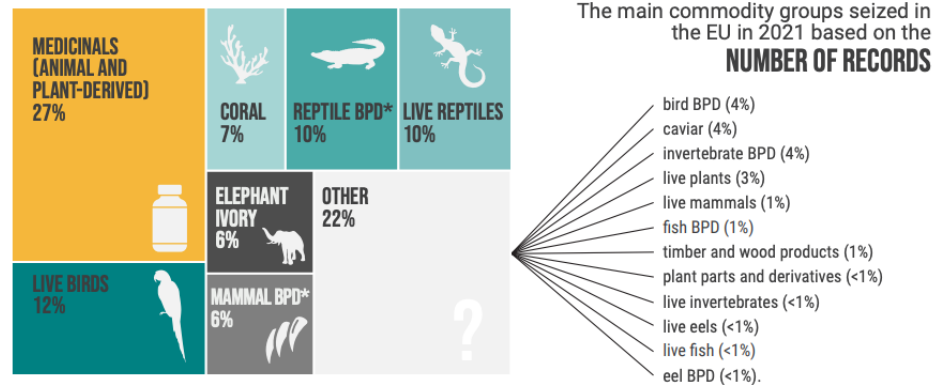
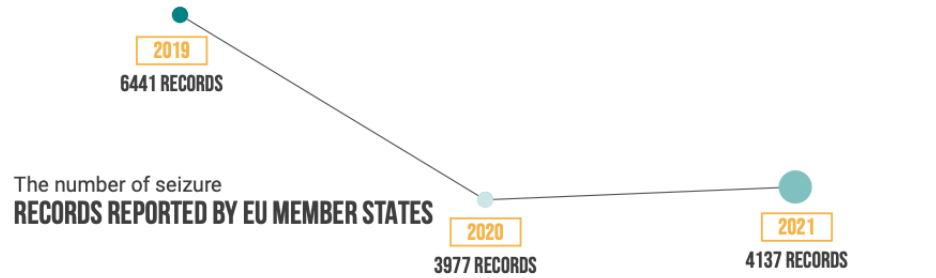


Delivering justice

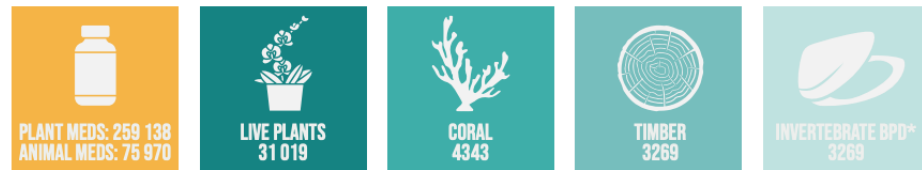
- Confiscation and other immediate sanctions
- Arrest
- Prosecution
- Conviction and penalties (financial and imprisonment)
- Asset recovery
- Rehabilitation of offenders

Fonte: UNCDOC

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- Il traffico di animali selvatici colpisce migliaia di specie minacciate e alcune di quelle più colpite ricevono poca attenzione da parte dell'opinione pubblica.
 - Oltre alla minaccia per le singole specie, il traffico di animali selvatici danneggia gli ecosistemi e le loro funzioni legate al clima.
 - I reati contro la fauna selvatica danneggiano lo sviluppo socioeconomico.
 - Anche la governance è influenzata dai crimini contro la fauna selvatica.
 - Le risposte ai crimini contro la fauna selvatica possono essere dannose se non ben calibrate.
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- A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide consisting of a dark blue area with an orange line curving upwards from left to right, creating a wave-like effect.



The main commodity groups seized in 2021 based on the NUMBER OF SPECIMENS



REPORTED VALUE OF ILLEGAL WILDLIFE SEIZED IN THE EU

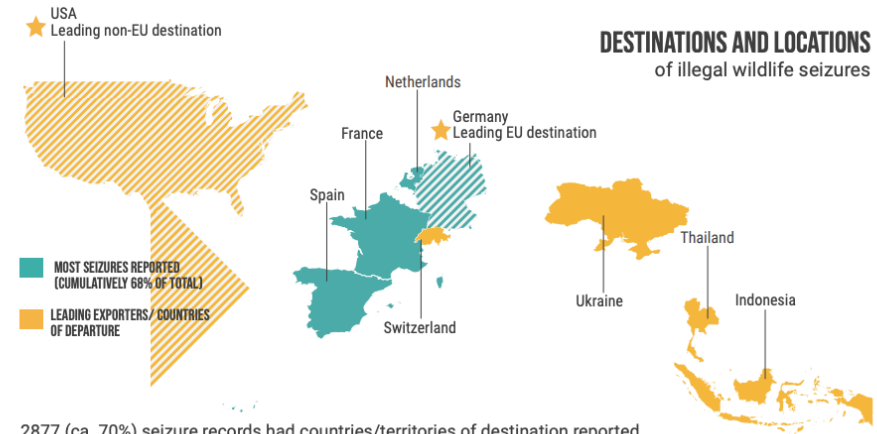
based on estimated values reported for only 25% of all records (1036 out of 4137, with no information on value provided for the rest of the seizures)



*BPD = bodies, parts and derivatives

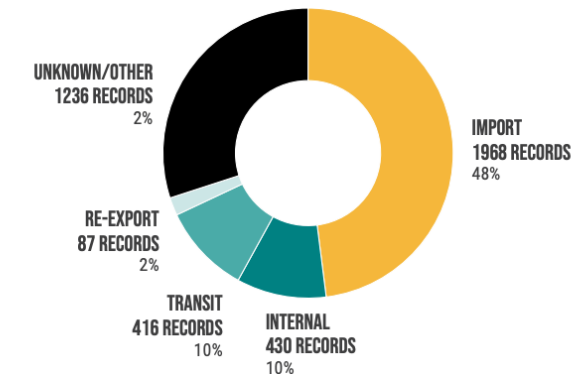
**This report does not attempt to extrapolate the available value information to the whole 2021 seizures dataset, nor does the figure represent the actual illegal wildlife trade market in the EU as the available data are minimal.

*** See page 9 for more information regarding this value.



2877 (ca. 70%) seizure records had countries/territories of destination reported
2502 (87%) of these were destined for EU Member States
373 (ca. 13%) records were destined for non-EU countries or EU overseas territories

THE POINT OF SEIZURE (direction of trade)



31%
SEIZURE RECORDS MADE AT
MAIL CENTRES



19%
SEIZURE RECORDS MADE AT
PRIVATE PREMISES

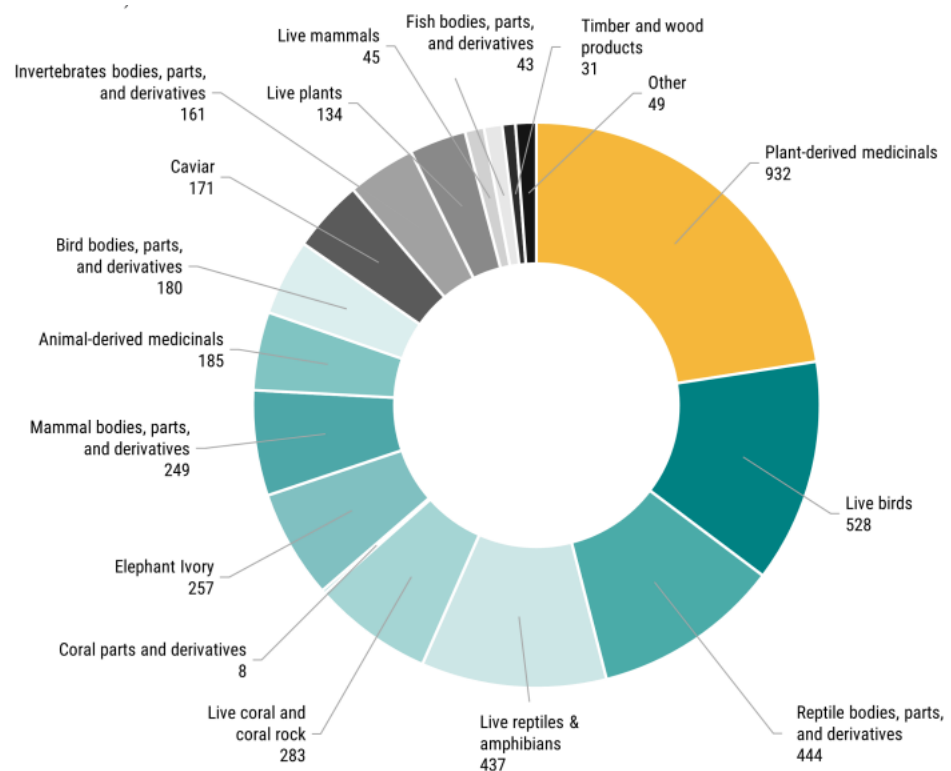


FIGURE 2
Distribution of all seizure records reported by the EU Member States across commodity groups, 2021 (based on the number of seizure records) Source: EU-TWIX database.

High value commodities

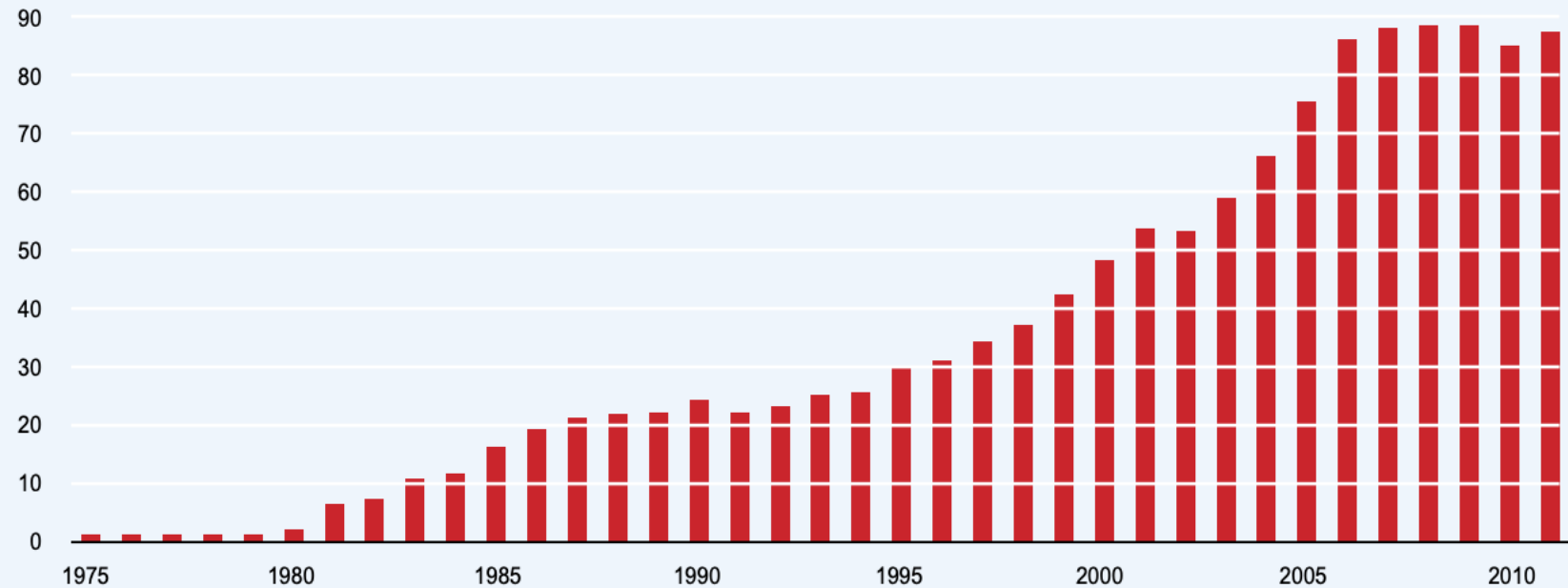


FIGURE 3
Top commodities seized by value (EUR), based on 1036 seizure records where the EU Member States reported the value of the commodity seized in 2021.

Illegal wildlife trafficking affects species population

Wildlife (plants and animals) trafficking recorded transitions

Thousands



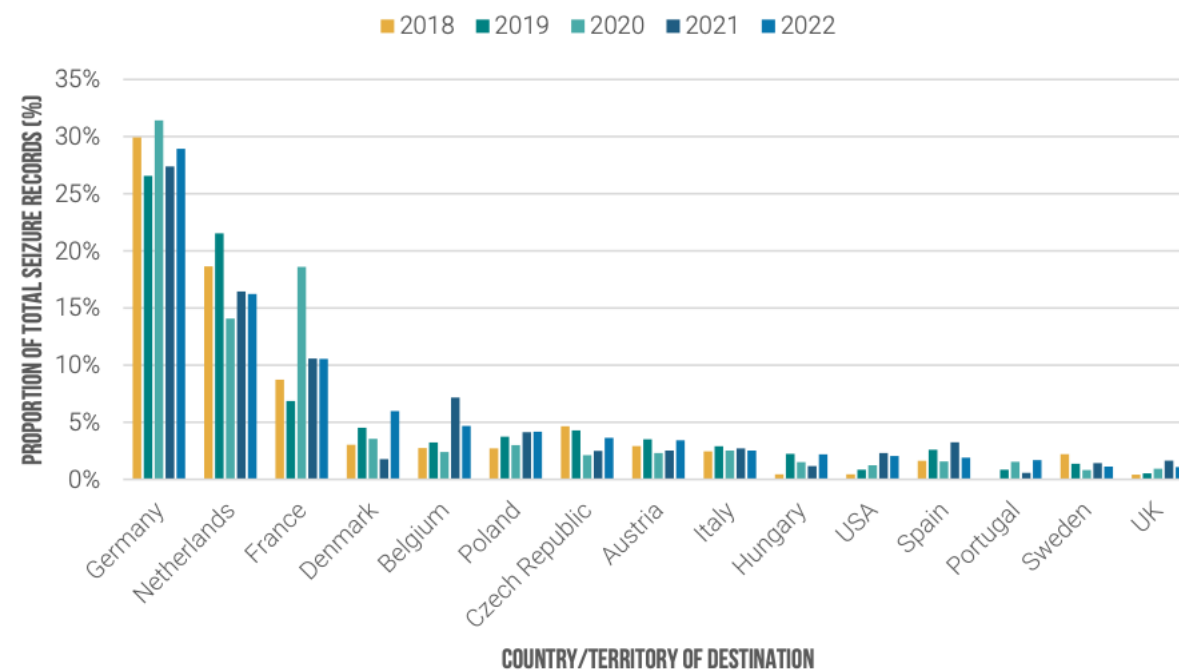
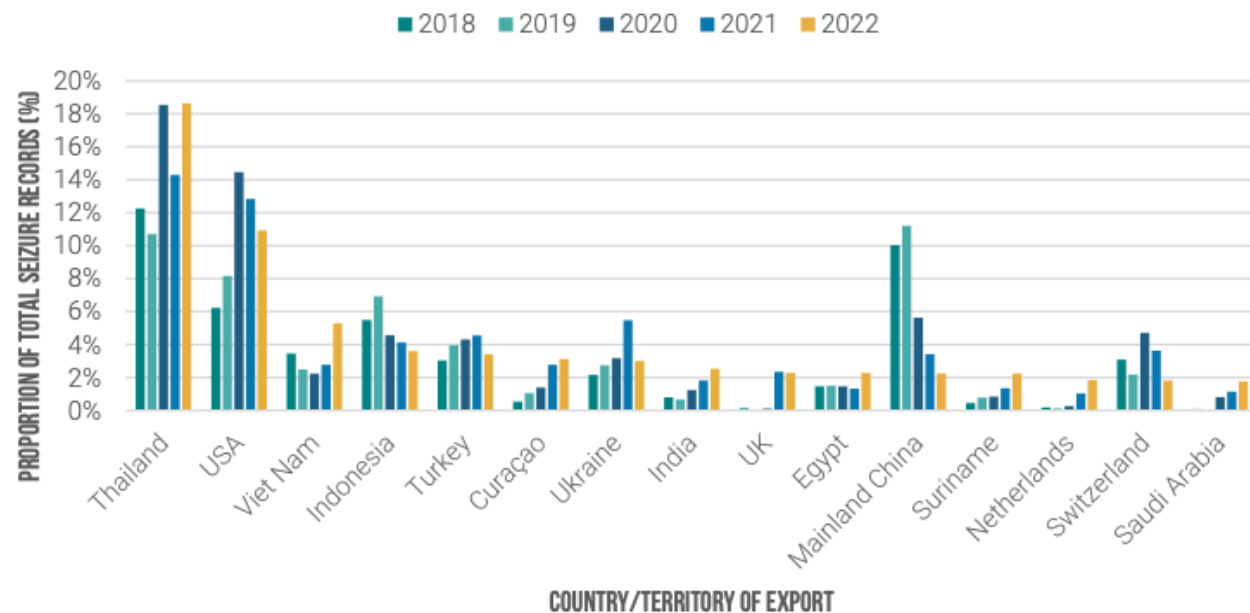
Source: CITES trade statistics derived from the CITES Trade Database, UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, Cambridge, UK

Database CITES



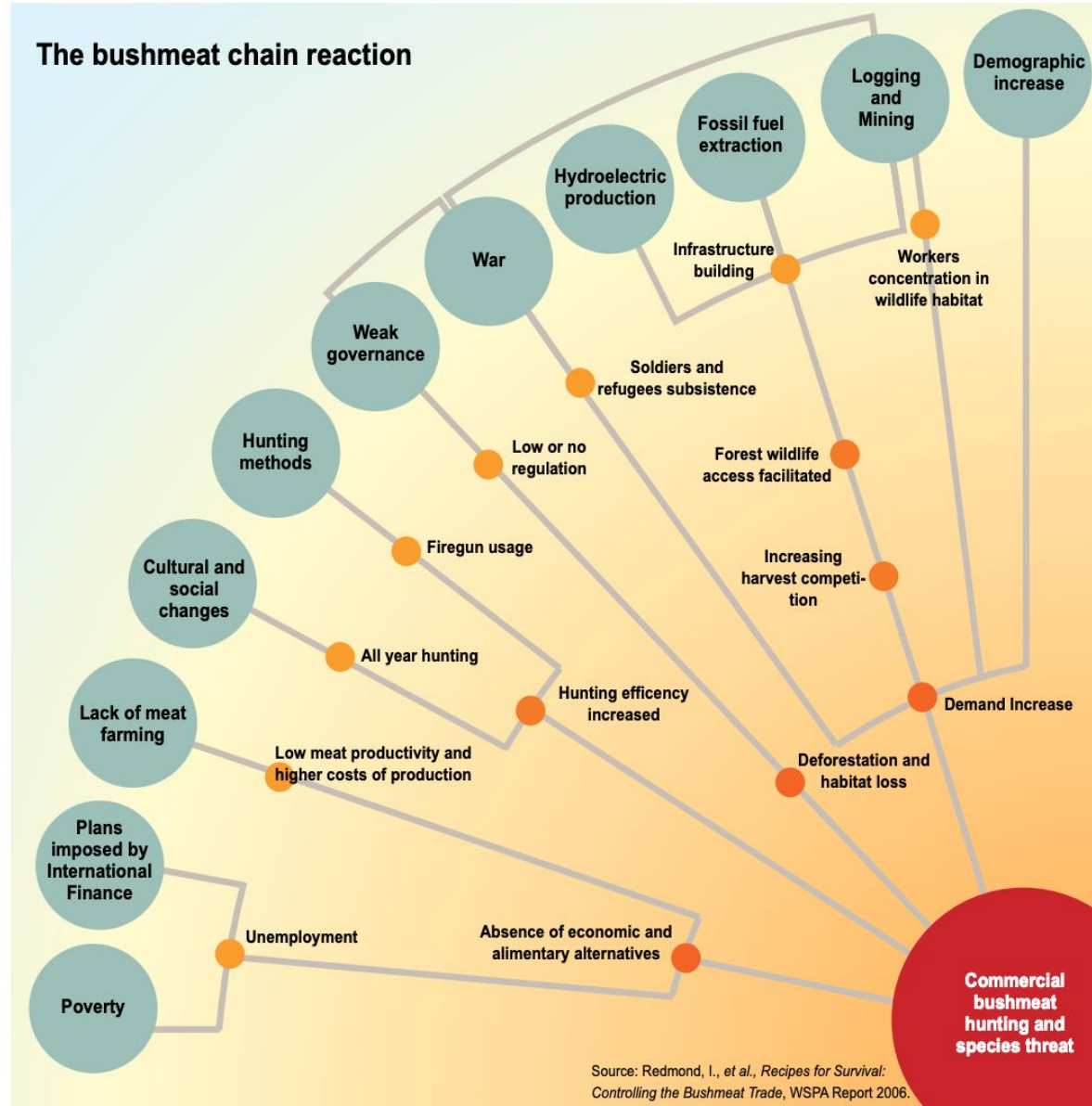
<https://trade.cites.org/>

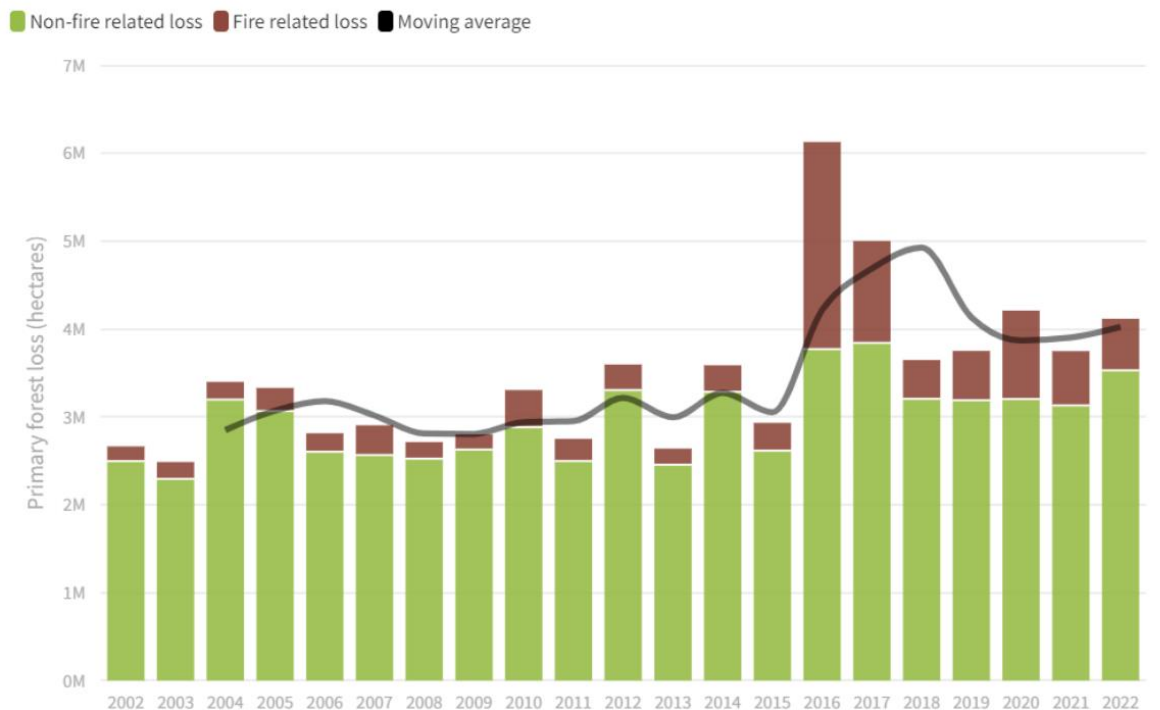
Guida all'uso: https://trade.cites.org/cites_trade_guidelines/en-CITES_Trade_Database_Guide.pdf



Fonte: TRAFFIC

The bushmeat chain reaction





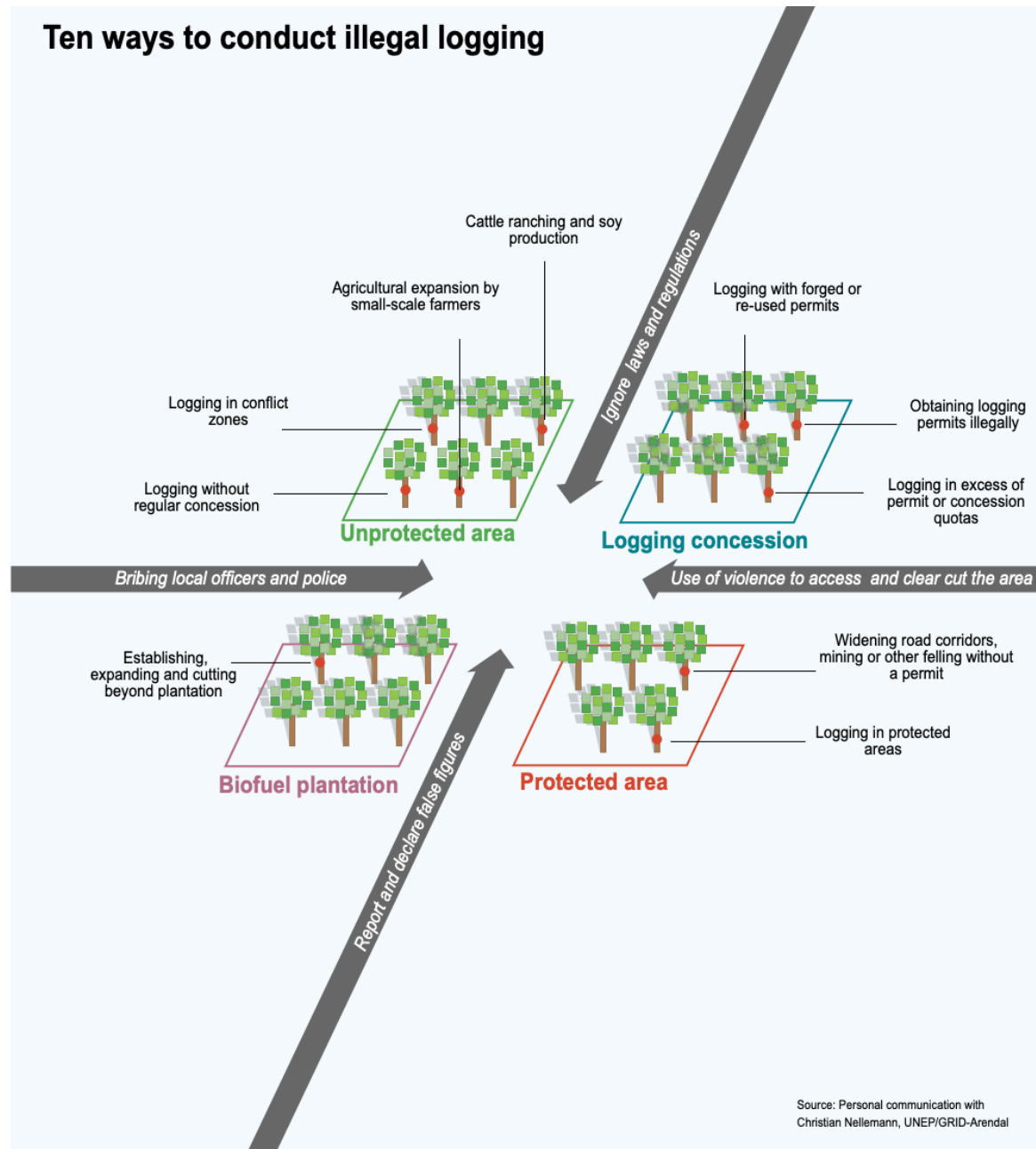
Non-fire related loss can occur from mechanical clearing for agriculture and logging, as well as natural causes such as wind damage and river meandering. The three-year moving average may represent a more accurate picture of the data trends due to uncertainty in year-to-year comparisons. All figures calculated with a 30 percent minimum tree cover canopy density.



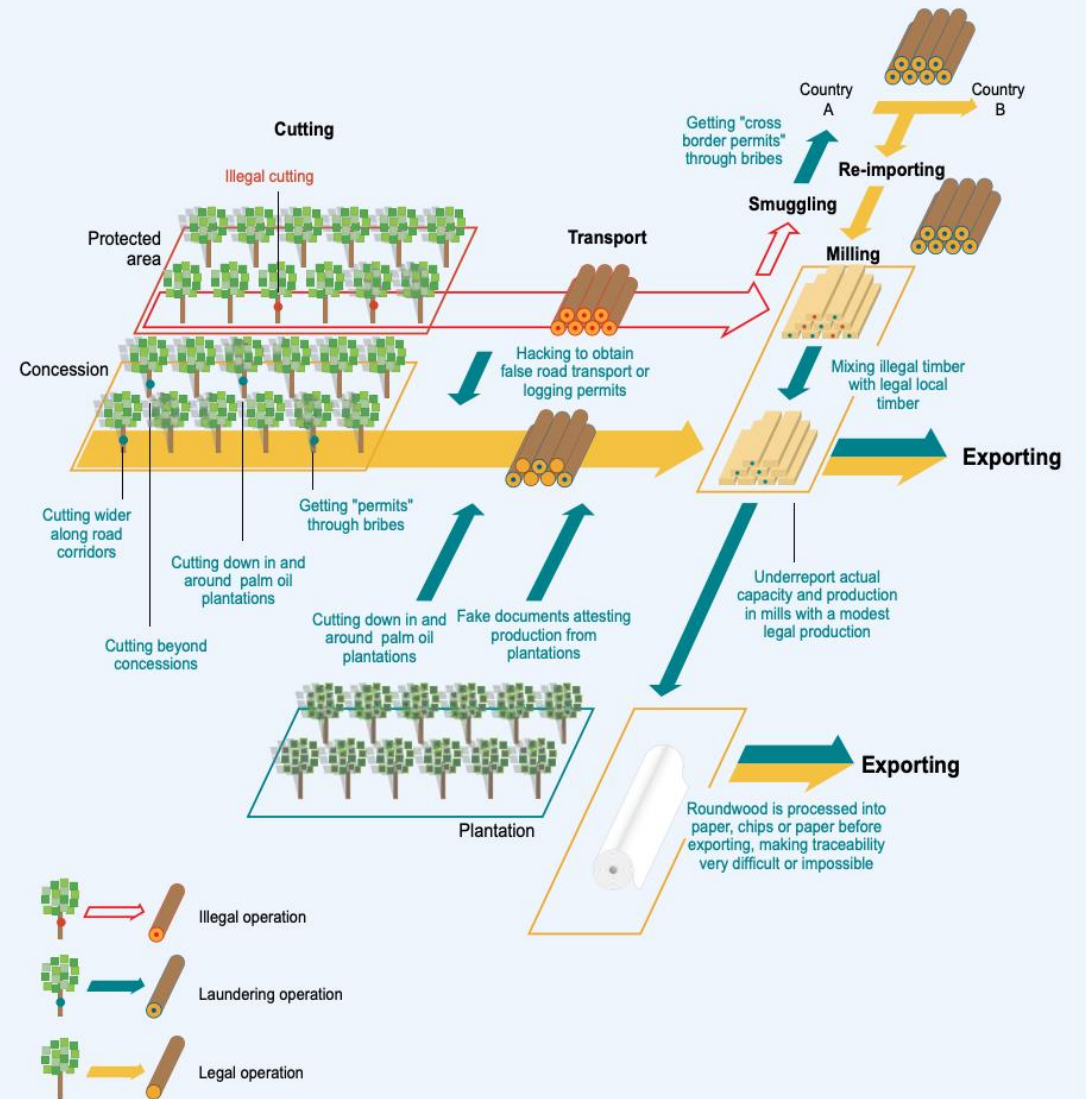
WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

- 420 milioni di acri di foreste persi tra il 1990 e il 2020 (circa 12 milioni ogni anno tra il 2010-2015 e 15 milioni ogni anno tra il 2015-2020).
- La deforestazione contribuisce a circa il 13% delle emissioni di gas serra.
- Circa l'80% delle specie animali viventi terrestri vive nelle foreste
- 90% delle popolazioni che vivono in povertà dipendono dalle foreste per la propria esistenza.
- Al momento in cui finirete di leggere questa frase, tre ettari di foreste saranno stati tagliati.

Ten ways to conduct illegal logging



Illegal logging and log laundering



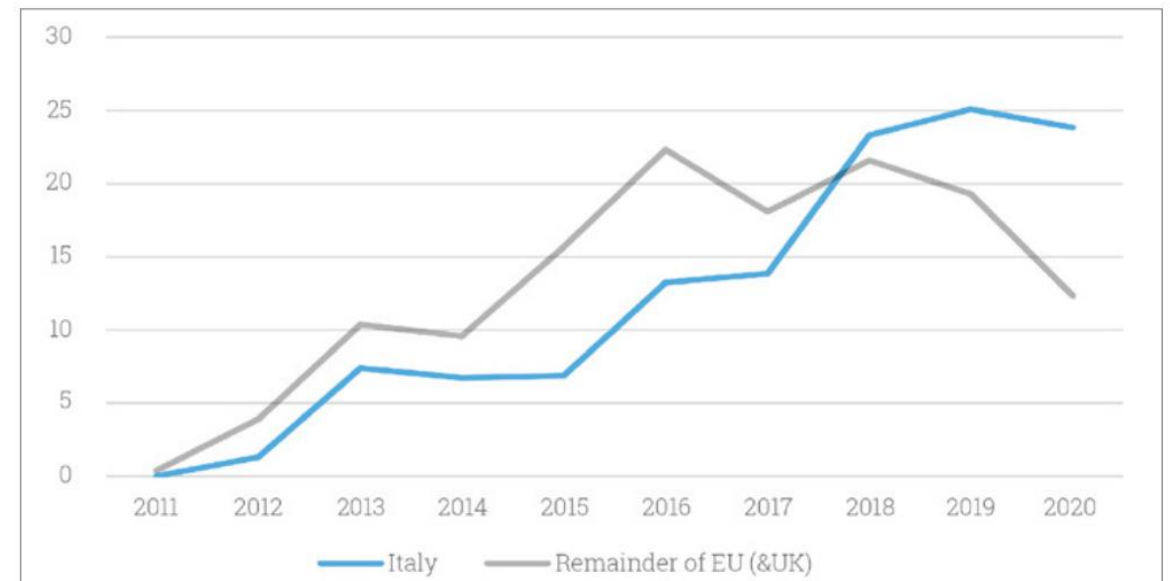
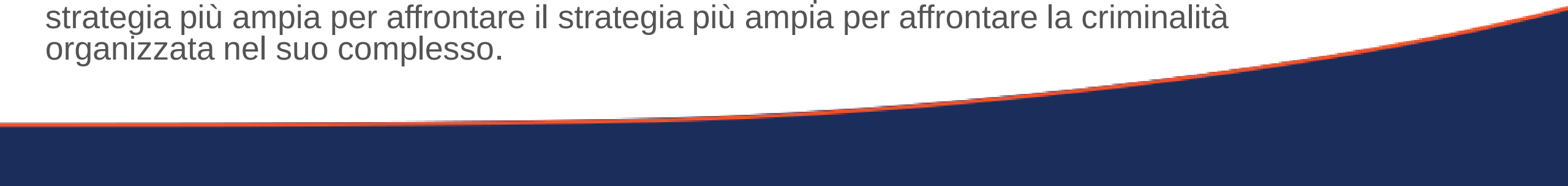


Figura 1: Importazioni italiane di prodotti EUTR dal Myanmar (milioni di euro) rispetto a tutti i paesi dell'UE (e Regno Unito) nel periodo 2011-20. Vedi allegato per maggiori dettagli.



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1. Il traffico di fauna selvatica persiste in tutto il mondo nonostante due decenni di azione concertata a livello internazionale e nazionale - un progresso più rapido e misurabile si potrebbe ottenere se gli interventi fossero basati su prove scientifiche più solide.
 2. Con migliaia di specie di fauna selvatica interessate da una gamma di mercati diversi che mercati distinti che causano molteplici danni all'ambiente e alla società, gli interventi per ridurre il traffico di animali selvatici devono essere prioritari e più strategici.
 3. La corruzione mina la regolamentazione e l'applicazione delle norme, mentre la tecnologia accelera la capacità dei trafficanti di raggiungere i mercati globali. Le sanzioni penali devono essere modernizzate, rafforzate e armonizzate dalla fonte ai mercati finali.
 4. I crimini contro la fauna selvatica sono interconnessi con le attività di grandi e potenti gruppi di criminalità organizzata che operano in alcuni degli ecosistemi più fragili e diversificati. Affrontare il traffico di fauna selvatica in queste circostanze richiede una strategia più ampia per affrontare la criminalità organizzata nel suo complesso.
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Grazie per l'attenzione!

