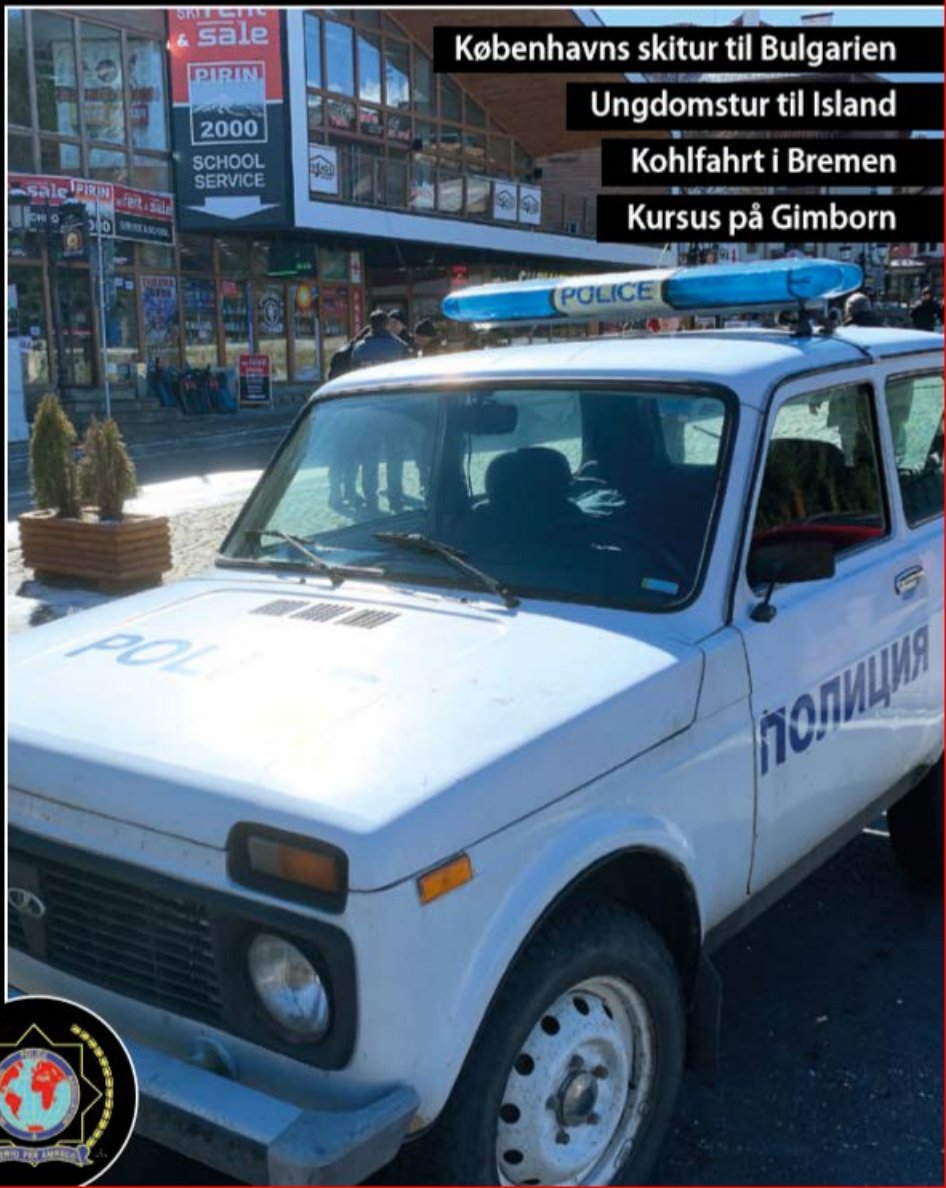


Københavns skitur til Bulgarien

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ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME, E PROTECTION AND DEVELO

International keynote speech by Javier Gamero Kinosita, IPA Peru member on the occasion of his incorporation as Honorary Member of the Institute of Forestry and Environmental Studies in Peru.



AF Javier Gamero Kinosita / IPA Member Peru

On Friday, February 7, 2020, the Institute of Forestry and Environmental Studies KENE of Peru incorporated Javier Gamero Kinosita, an officer of the Peruvian National Police, jurist and criminologist and current member of the IPA Peru Section with residence in Switzerland, into its ranks, conferring him the distinction of Honorary Member of said association, by virtue of his important academic contributions in the field of Environmental Criminology as well as his reflections on climate justice and the development of the Peruvian Amazon in a

globalized context. The event was presided over by its president Lucila Pautrat in the framework of a masterly conference "Environmental crime, environmental protection and development of the Amazon" offered by the honoured, aimed at environmental judges and prosecutors, members of the Ecological Police of the Peruvian National Police, senior officers of the Armed Forces and environmental academics from various universities.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE AMAZON

Gamero Kinosita referred in his dissertation, that nowadays both the Paris Security School and the Copenhagen Security School have established, that climate change constitutes the biggest emerging challenge in the so-called global common spaces of the 21st century, which will generate economic crises, energy dependence, pandemics, natural disasters, migratory flows in the new context of the planet, presenting us with an unprecedented scenario, full of risks and polyhedral and changing threats, difficult to evaluate and predict. Gamero added that as world concern about global warming and the future of the planet increases, attention is focused on the Amazon (a major regulator of carbon dioxide and producer of oxygen).

THE PERUVIAN AMAZON

Gamero explained that the Peruvian Amazon has 782,880.55 km² (60.91% of Peruvian territory and 13.05% of Continental Amazon), has 88% of fresh water and more than 20% of oxygen comes from this forest and is considered the region with the greatest diversity on Earth (ethnocultural and biological). Every 3 days scientists discover a new species without counting insects or microorganisms, being considered the largest strategic ecosystem for its great potential in food and pharmaceutical products and the biological reserve vital and important for the region and the world. Today it is considered an ecological treasure, the lungs of the world and regulator of the global climate.

The Peruvian Amazon has long been valued only for its natural resources that can be extracted from it and put up for sale internationally: oil, gas, gold and timber. Uncontrolled extraction of natural resources causes irreparable social, cultural, economic and environmental damage. Currently there are socio-environmental conflicts in the region and educational models do not consider the socio-cultural reality of the region and the media disseminate and impose uniform styles of conduct that affect the identity and deep ethics of the Amazon culture.

DEFORESTATION OF THE AMAZON

Similarly, Gamero added that Peru's natural forests total 78 million hectares (56% of the national territory), occupying the ninth place in the world in terms of forest area, contributing 1% of the national GDP, but in terms of environmental services they provide incalculable benefits: they capture carbon and reduce pollution, regulate hydrological cycles, purify water, supply hydroelectric energy, mitigate climate change, control erosion, promote ecotourism and preserve the basis of food, medicine and industry. The Peruvian Amazon: annual forest loss of 150,000 ha. The areas of deforestation are the regions of Loreto, Ucayali, Huánuco, Madre de Dios, San Martín. The Deforestation is the main source of global gas emissions (CO₂). Deforestation and

degradation are aggravating climate change. In the last 5 years: CO₂ emissions in the Peruvian Amazon were 200 million MT, contributing to the greater global warming, reduction of glaciers, elevation of the sea level, expansion of tropical diseases, affectation of crops, greater intensity and frequency of climatic events such as the El Niño phenomenon.

ILLEGAL LOGGING AND TRADE

The Ministry of Environment of Peru describes illegal logging as "the illegal activity to obtain flora resources without the permits, concessions and forestry authorizations and without proven plans. The wood that left the country was of little interest to the state, which did not control its extraction. Illegal logging is so powerful, corrupt and profitable. This practice has generated victimization of environmental defenders. Peru also runs the risk of being shut down by international timber markets. This practice requires public and private corruption, promotes local violence and is a great economic incentive: illegal drug trafficking generates \$200 million, illegal logging \$100 million per year.

THE HYDROCARBON TRAFFICS

Gamero said that the increase in illegal hydrocarbon trafficking is a consequence of illegal mining and drug trafficking, which is intense on the border with Colombia and Ecuador, especially in the Putumayo area, involving local people and FARC dissidents. Militiamen and dissidents are part of the illegal economies, affecting the coexistence and security of the Amazon populations. There is little State presence and deficient control in the area.

ILLEGAL MINING

The Ministry of the Environment of Peru defines illegal mining as the activity that takes place in prohibited areas: river banks, lagoons, headwaters and protected natural area zones, using heavy equipment and machinery, which does not correspond to the category of small-scale or artisanal mining. Illegal miners do not comply with administrative, technical, social and environmental requirements of the law or operate in prohibited areas. These practices generate territories with decayed watercourses, dead trees, and lagoons infected with mercury and other chemicals to obtain illegal logging and trade.

CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDIES OF ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

The causes of environmental crimes are rural poverty, cheap black-market products, illegal trafficking in timber, fuelwood and weak and lax forest governance. The effects of environmental crimes are poor living standards for indigenous peoples, global warming and climate change, loss of biodiversity, economic loss. In the long term all coun-



tries will be affected. The solutions to environmental crimes are the strengthening of forest governance, stricter forest regulations, legal purchases (formalization and certified products) and volunteering, donations and propagation around the world (social groups, political organizations, NGOs, blogs, media).

THE ECOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE COCA SECTOR

Gamero added that today there is a predominance of green thinking that uses an ecological moral philosophy that imposes social boundaries on human beings with respect to their relationship with nature. Drug trafficking has environmental consequences in the so-called White Triangle (Cocalandia). The chemical products used to process coca generate damage to the ecosystem, harming wildlife and the health of the inhabitants. The purpose of narco-deforestation is to build clandestine landing strips, camps and laboratories. Peru has 700,000 hectares deforested as a result of coca: 10% of all deforestation in the Peruvian Amazon. Eradication programs force producers to migrate. The coca leaf is considered "the Attila of tropical agriculture".

CRIMES AGAINST ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH ORGANIZED CRIME

He also referred to existing international and national legislation. The Palermo Convention (UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime) establishes certain elements in the typology of the crime: a structural element (the need for a structure), a personal element (large group: 3 persons or more), a temporary element (stable or permanent character), a functional element (distribution of tasks or roles), constitute serious crimes (high technology), at least 4 years of prison term, are transnational acts, use violence or intimidation, require money laundering and corruption (active and passive bribery), pursue economic benefits (profit) and demand political, social or economic influence. On the other hand, the Peruvian Penal Code considers them as crimes of criminal organization and aggravated subtypes.

JUNGLE BATTALIONS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The speaker also referred to the fact that the Peruvian Army and the National Police of Peru, as part of the State, support the country's sustainable development with 14 jungle battalions and the Ecological Police, aimed at participating in the protection and conservation of the environment and biodiversity in areas where there are negative environmental impacts. They aim to reduce deforestation rates (zero deforestation), are equipped and trained to protect the environment, and are deployed to carry out operations on the external and internal fronts in conventional and unconventional warfare. They establish a border surveillance system (satellite monitoring / overflights). They are specialists in the management of environmental impacts: oil spills, river contamination, support in the remediation of degraded areas, etc.).

FINAL REFLECTION

Finely Gamero referred to the new paradigms or styles of thought and reflections about the future of man on our planet, which have been focused on his relationship man-God, man-man, man-society, man-ideology and man-nature. Today, aggressive, predatory and violent anthropic action on the natural environment has generated global environmental problems, which has given rise to a new form of emerging collective violence in the so-called global common spaces: ecological terrorism. All this as a consequence of the supremacy of the neoliberal development model, globalization, the process of homogenization of society in benefit of the market, the monopolization of power and social inequality, which has led us to a climate injustice, which today in the opinion of environmental political scientists is translated into an apocalyptic vision: the death of humanity