

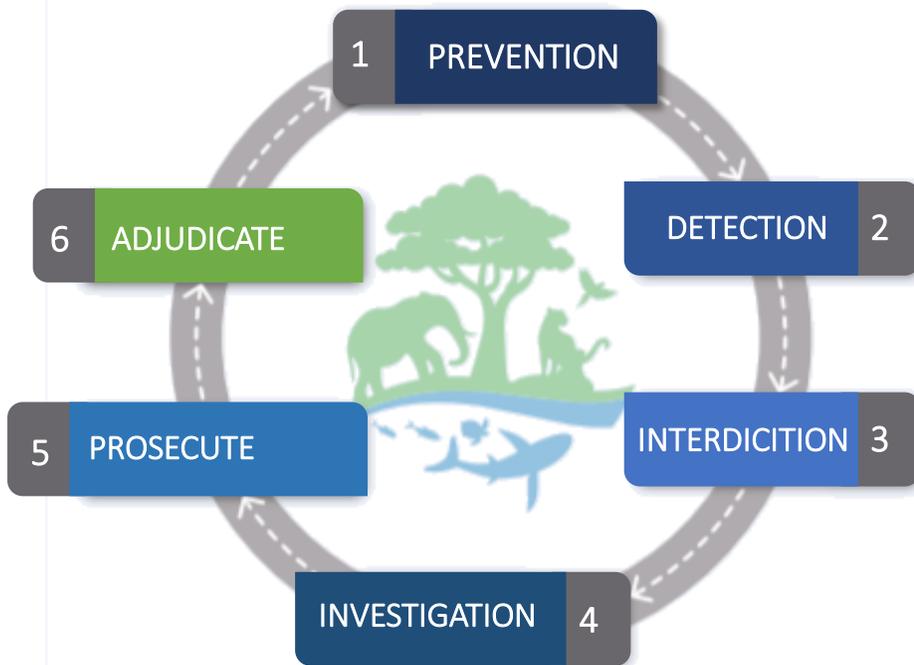
Global Programme on Crimes Affecting the Environment - UNODC



United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime

UNODC GPCAE

“From crime scene to court”

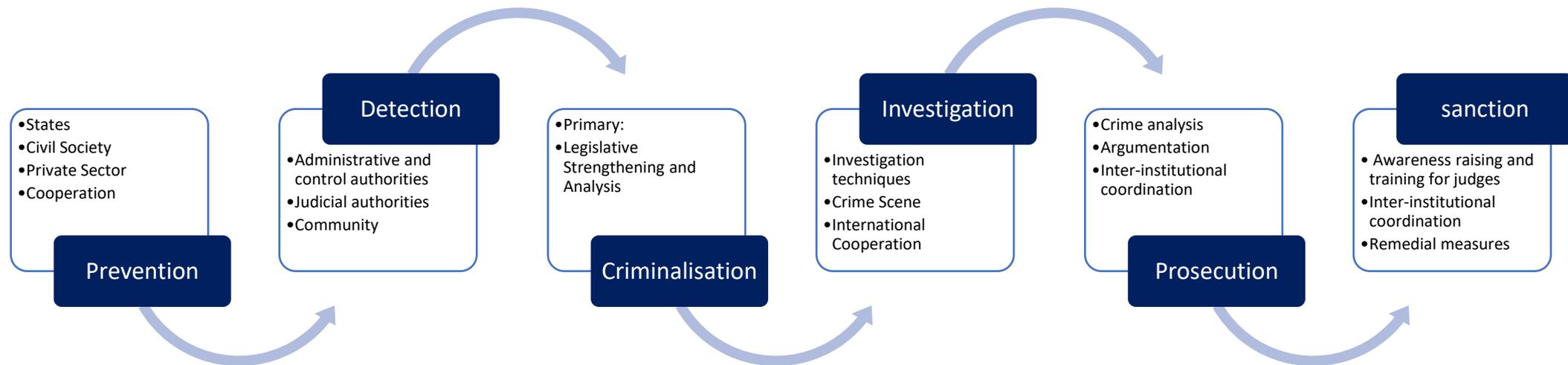


40+
countries

Asia and the Pacific
South and East Africa
Latin America and the Caribbean
West and Central Africa

UNODC GPCAE

*From crime scene to court:
Value chain approach and identification of critical nodes
that, when addressed, generate the greatest impact.*



Environmental crimes are further subdivided according to their type into:



**DELITOS
CONTRA LA
VIDA
SILVESTRE**



**DELITOS
FORESTALES**



**DELITOS EN
EL SECTOR
PESQUERO**



**DELITOS EN
EL SECTOR DE
LOS
MINERALES**



**DELITOS DE
CONTAMINACION
Y DESECHOS**



Forestry Crimes



- Illegal harvesting, trade, import/export, processing, possession, procurement and consumption of timber and other forest products.
- National, regional and global forest crime.
- Complex value chain.
- Related crimes: forgery of documents, corruption, tax and customs fraud, illicit financial flows.

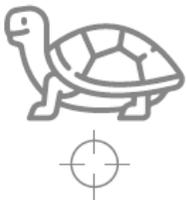
Wildlife Crime



- Organised crime, logistical chain, routes and components.
- Poaching, smuggling, trapping, illicit trade.
- Illegal procurement, trade, import, export, processing and possession.
- Complex crime.
- Highly lucrative, minimum penalty.

Ejemplos de corrupción a lo largo de la cadena de abastecimiento

Caza furtiva y oferta



1 Consejos de guardaparques

2 Corrupción durante la obtención de permisos

3 Funcionarios públicos que facilitan el acceso a la zonas

4 Robos en bodegas y malversación de fondos

Distribución y comercio



Lavado de dinero

5 Sobornos a funcionarios de aduanas, puertos y transportes

6 Sobornos para entregar contrabando incautado

7 Funcionarios de aduana que venden el contrabando incautado

8 Oficiales del gobierno que facilitan el transporte

9 Documentos de exportación fraudulentos

Contrabando y transporte



10 Sobornos a cambio de protección policial

11 Funcionarios públicos como compradores y facilitadores

12 Documentos fraudulentos de importación

Cadena de justicia penal

I Investigación



II Generación de cargos



III Juzgamiento



IV Adjudicación



V Sentencia



13 Sobornos para obstaculizar investigaciones y juicios

13

14 Sobornos para obtener libertad bajo fianza

14

15 Sobornos para obtener la libertad

15

Crimes in the Mining Sector

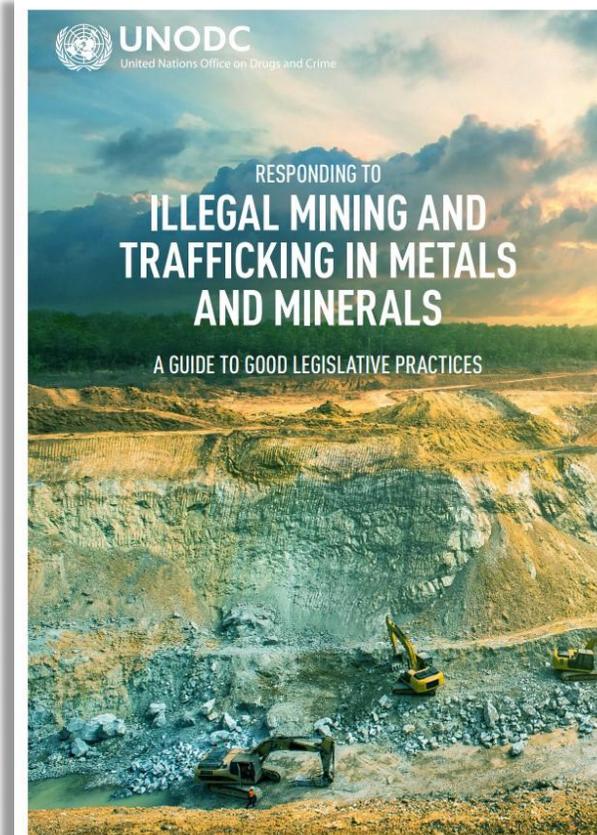


- Organised crime, logistical chain, routes and components.
- Highly lucrative crime - gold as a commodity, world value approx. \$3000 oz.
- Loss of territory vs. presence of criminal groups.
- Criminal industry (presence in all stages of crime).
- Large territories vs. lack of state presence.

Vulnerabilities in the value chain

AMBIENTAL	SOCIOECONÒMICO	HUMANO
Deforestaciòn	Corrupciòn y sobornos	Migraciòn forzada
Contaminaciòn (tierra y agua)	Lavado de dinero	Tràfico de personas
Tràfico de precursores	Fraude y evasiòn de impuestos	Trabajo infantil
Destrucciòn de ecosistemas	Extorsiòn	Expotaciòn sexual
Trafico de madera	Financiamiento de terrorismo	Trabajo forzado / esclavitud

Delitos en el sector minero



Crimes in the Fisheries Sector



FIGURA 1: ILEGALIDAD EN EL SECTOR PESQUERO

UNODC APPROACH TO FISHERIES CRIME

Fisheries crime encompasses a wide range of illegal activities that may occur at one or more stages of the fisheries value chain. These offences:

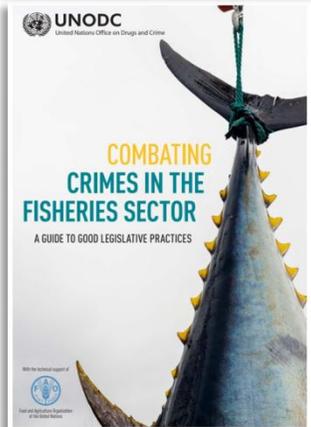
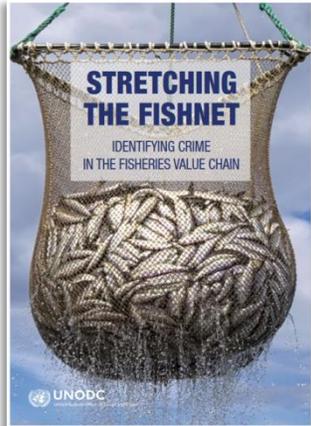
- Are distinct from IUU fishing, although they are often related and occur simultaneously;
- May or may not be directly linked to fishing operations;
- Often meet the criteria for application of the UNTOC and UNCAC.



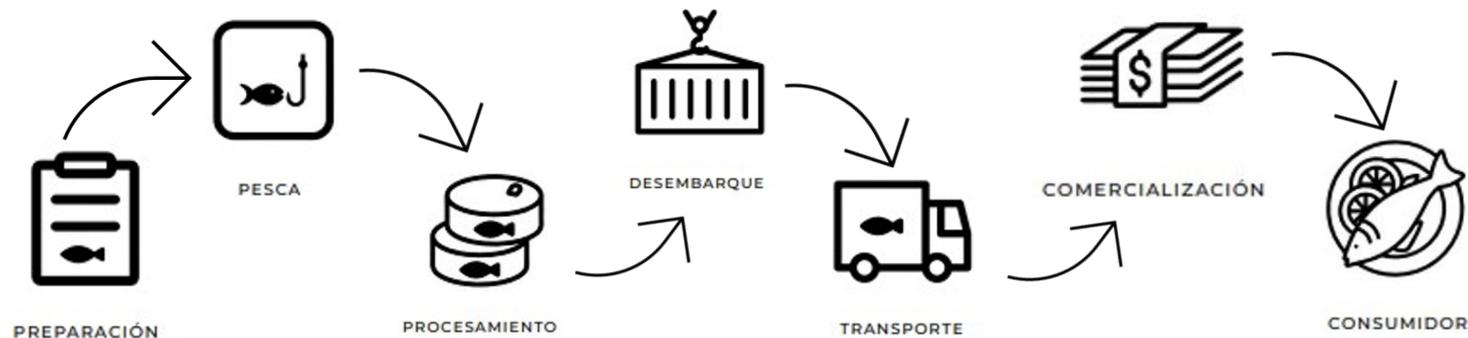
Key challenges in tackling crime in the fisheries sector



Key challenges in tackling crime in the fisheries sector



VALUE CHAIN APPROACH



'Narco-mafias' and illegal mining in Ecuador

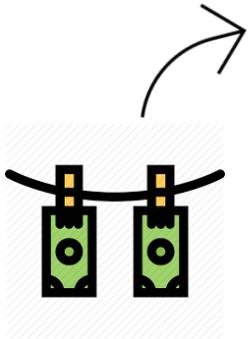


shutterstock.com - 2566670179

GOLDENMINERALS



Cury FJGEX



'Narco-mafias' and illegal mining in Ecuador

1. DRUG TRAFFICKING (COLOMBIA - ECUADOR - SPAIN - EUROPE)

2. CORRUPTION: Col. Police, CPBC. Navy, judicial officials, police, Armed Forces, control officials, etc.

3. MONEY LAUNDERING

4. ORGANISED CRIME: Los Lobos, Los Choneros, Comandos de la Frontera, Tren de Aragua

5. GOLDENMINERALS

6. Cury FJGEX

'Narco-mafias' and illegal mining in Ecuador

5. GOLDENMINERALS

- a. Shareholders or administrators: Members of drug trafficking network
- b. The mining company 'Goldenminerals' does NOT have mining concessions but has an operating contract with a company that DOES have a concession (Miderzul).
- c. Goldenminerals exploited the concession of another company and had dozens of companies and operators + corruption of authorities that 'facilitated' illegal mining.
- d. Goldenminerals operated in breach of regulations for exploitation of gold-bearing material (apparent lack of responsibility for being an 'operator').
- e. In 2022, Goldenminerals registered no formal mining operations.
- f. In 2023, Goldenminerals reported mining 1,000 tonnes of gold-bearing material but rarely reported gold production (evading taxes and royalties).
- g. Goldenminerals has not held an environmental licence since 2017, has no operation development or geological exploration plans, and has not gone through monitoring processes.
- h. Between 2023 and 2024, the company that owns the concession - where Goldenminerals operated - reported mining 827 tonnes of gold (2.5mm) but did not report the source.

'Narco-mafias' and illegal mining in Ecuador

6. Cury FJGEX

- a. In May 2025, an aircraft landed in a small Amazonian village in Zamora - Ecuador, but it was not the first time it had done so.
- b. Authorities carried out an operation and found 2kg of gold powder (approx. \$200k), the crew reported that the gold came from the Cury FJGEX mining concession. Legality of origin was not proven.
- c. Inspection at Cury FJGEX found open pit mining, yellow machinery, labour exploitation, no compliance reports.
- d. Modus operandi: Illegal miners (artisanal miners or miners from the sector) work in small mining companies that do not have concessions but operating contracts that exploit without control and are a front for laundering the proceeds of organised crime.
- e. Organised crime also provides 'security' for illegal mining.
- f. Criminal gangs: Los Lobos, Los Choneros, Comandos de la Frontera and Mexican armed groups.
- g. Illegal mining in Chinapintza, Taisha, Podocarpus, more than 5000 hectares in the Amazon province.

END OF THE PRESENTATION



United Nations
Office on Drugs and Crime