

Appendix I

Glossary of Terms and Definitions

Biodiversity: The variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (CBD, 1992).

Corporate crime: Offences committed by officers and employees of corporations to promote corporate (and personal) interests (Clinard and Quinney 1973; Clinard and Yeager, 1980; Friedrichs 2004).

Criminology: The scientific study of crime, which includes the process of making law, of breaking laws, and the social reaction towards the breaking of laws (Sutherland et al., 1992).

Deforestation: The conversion of forest to another land use or the long-term reduction of the tree canopy cover below the minimum 10 percent threshold (FAO, 2010). Deforestation implies the long-term or permanent loss of forest cover and implies transformation into another land use. Such a loss can only be caused and maintained by a continued human-induced or natural perturbation. Deforestation includes areas of forest converted to agriculture, pasture, water reservoirs and urban areas. The term specifically excludes areas where the trees have been removed as a result of harvesting or logging, and where the forest is expected to regenerate naturally or with the aid of silvicultural measures. Deforestation also includes areas where, for example, the impact of disturbance, over-utilisation or changing environmental conditions affects the forest to an extent that it cannot sustain a tree cover above the 10 percent threshold (FAO, 2001).

Degradation: see *Forest degradation*.

Forest: Land spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It does not include land that is predominantly under agricultural or urban land use (FAO, 2010). It includes areas with young trees that have not yet reached but which are expected to reach a canopy cover of 10 percent and tree height of 5 metres. It also includes areas that are temporarily unstocked due to clear-cutting as part of a forest management practice or natural disasters, and which are expected to be regenerated within 5 years. Local conditions may, in exceptional cases, justify that a longer time frame is used (FAO, 2010).

Forest conversion: For the **purposes of this report** defined as “Clearance of natural forests for other land uses, such as plantations, agriculture, pasture for cattle settlements, mining and infrastructure/urban development. This process is usually irreversible.”

Forest crime: The taking, trading (supplying, selling or trafficking), importing, exporting, processing, possessing, obtaining and consumption of wild flora, including timber and other forest products, in contravention of national or international law. Broadly speaking, forest crime is the illegal exploitation of the world’s wild flora (UNODC, 2012).

Forest degradation: The reduction of the capacity of a forest to provide goods and services (FAO, 2010).

Forest fragmentation: For the **purposes of this report** defined as “Any process that results in the conversion of formerly continuous forest into patches of forest separated by non-forested lands.”

Forest management: The processes of planning and implementing practices for the stewardship and use of forests and other wooded land aimed at achieving specific environmental, economic, social and/or cultural objectives. It includes management at all scales such as normative, strategic, tactical and operational level management (FAO, 2004).

Governance: Refers to the way in which state and non-state institutions operating at international, national local and/or transnational levels mediate input from citizens, private businesses and civil society organizations as a means to develop policies and laws (modified from IUFRO 2005).

Illegal forest activities: All illegal acts that relate to forest ecosystems, and the extraction, production and trade of timber-based and non-timber forest products (Tacconi et al., 2003)

Illegal logging and related timber trade: For the **purposes of this report** defined as “All practices related to the harvesting, processing and trading of timber inconsistent with national and sub-national law” (based on Hoare, 2015 and Smith, 2015).

Illegal forest conversion: For the **purposes of this report** this term refers to the illegal clearance of natural forests not primarily targeting the use of timber or other forest products but aiming to create other land uses like plantations, commercial agriculture or mining. Illegal forest conversion is often aided by weak or unclear governance.

Illegal logging: For the **purposes of this report** defined as “Practices of harvesting trees inconsistent with the national and subnational law.”

Illegal timber: For the **purposes of this report** defined as “Timber resulting from any practice related to its harvesting, processing and trading inconsistent with national and sub-national law.”

Informal logging: For the **purposes of this report** this term refers to logging activities by small-scale producers (including unincorporated enterprises that may also be unregistered and small) that may operate illegally due to unclear legislation (e.g. tenure rights) or unreasonable and disproportionate costs of compliance (e.g. excessive charges or bureaucratic procedures).

Informal sector: Unincorporated enterprises that may also be unregistered and/or small (Husmanns, 2003).

Organized crime: A continuing enterprise that rationally works to make a profit through illicit activities and that insures its existence through the use of threats or force and through corruption of public officials to maintain a degree of immunity from law enforcement (Albanese, 2005).

Organized criminal group: see also *Transnational organized crime*. A structured group of three or more persons, existing for a period of time and acting in concert with the aim of committing one or more serious crimes or offences established in accordance with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit (United Nations General Assembly, 2000).

Organized forest crime: The illegal exploitation of forest or forest products/resources by organized criminal groups or criminal networks which ensure their activities through the use of threat or force and through corruption of public officials in order to maintain a degree of immunity from law enforcement (see *Chapter 5*).

Policy instruments: Also referred to as *policy tools*. Tools designed to regulate citizens’ behaviour and define their legal rights. Substantive policy instruments direct government intervention that require or motivate a certain course of behavioural change. They comprise regulatory (e.g. laws, regulations), financial (e.g. subsidy, taxation) and informational (e.g. education, planning) policy means, which act directly on the addressees. Procedural policy instruments act on the process indirectly through institutional or organizational means by which policy is created (adapted from IUFRO 2005).

Situational crime prevention: Refers to a wide range of measures which commonly involve the design of products, services, environments or systems to make them crime-resistant, a strategy that is often combined with social activities such as surveillance and the response to crimes by other actors than law enforcement personnel (Ekblom, 2006).

State-organized crime: Refers to crimes carried out by (state) officials as a matter of policy. This does not include criminal acts that benefit only individual officeholders (Chambliss, 1989).

Sustainable forest management: Sustainable forest management, as a dynamic and evolving concept, aims to maintain and enhance the economic, social and environmental values of all types of forests, for the benefit of present and future generations. The seven thematic elements of sustainable forest management are: (a) extent of forest resources; (b) forest biological diversity; (c) forest health and vitality; (d) productive functions of forest resources; (e) protective functions of forest resources; (f) socio-economic functions of forests; and (g) legal, policy and institutional framework. The thematic elements are drawn from the criteria identified by existing criteria and indicator processes, as a reference framework for sustainable forest management (UN, 2007).

Transnational organized crime: see also *Organized criminal group*. Refers to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC), the international convention that deals with organized crime. It does not contain a definition of “transnational organized crime” but contains a definition of “organized criminal group” (see above) (United Nations General Assembly, 2000).

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