Environmental Crime Typologies and Red Flags

December 2025

Isle of Man
Financial Intelligence Unit
Ellan Vannin Unnid Tushtag Argidoil

IOMFCP
Isle of Man Financial Crime Partnership

Contents

Introduction

The Isle of Man Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) has produced this typologies document as part of its strategic objective to improve sector-wide understanding of the financial risks associated with environmental and wildlife crime (EWC). This initiative supports the Island's international obligations under FATF Recommendation 29, which requires Financial Intelligence Units to develop and disseminate information that helps identify and assess threats related to money laundering (ML) and associated predicate offences.

This document forms part of the FIU's contribution to the Egmont Group's Information Exchange Working Group (IEWG) project, *"The Role of FIUs in Fighting Environmental Crime"*, and reflects a growing global recognition that crimes such as illegal logging, unregulated fishing, trafficking of endangered species, and pollution-related offences are not only threats to biodiversity—but also significant drivers of illicit financial flows.

The typologies and indicators presented here are based on:

⇒ Analysis of suspicious activity reports (SARs) received by the FIU,
⇒ International cooperation and collaboration with the Egmont Group (EG)'s project on the Role of FIUs in Environmental Crimes,

⇒ Open-source intelligence (OSINT),

⇒ Input from domestic and international law enforcement agencies,

⇒ Survey feedback from the Isle of Man's regulated sector.

While most examples are anonymised or fictionalised, they are grounded in real intelligence and reflect typologies observed both within the Isle of Man and internationally, either in practice or considered plausible based on existing risk assessments. These examples are intended to assist professionals across a range of reporting sectors in identifying and responding to suspicious activity potentially linked to EWC.

This report contains information relevant to all sectors, however it will be particularly useful for professionals in:

⇒ Banking and investment firms

⇒ Trust and corporate service providers (TCSPs)

⇒ Financial Advisors

⇒ Life Insurance/ Assurance Firms

⇒ Estate Agents

"A typology is the study or systematic classification of types that have several characteristics or traits in common"
-ECOFEL

What is Environmental Crime?

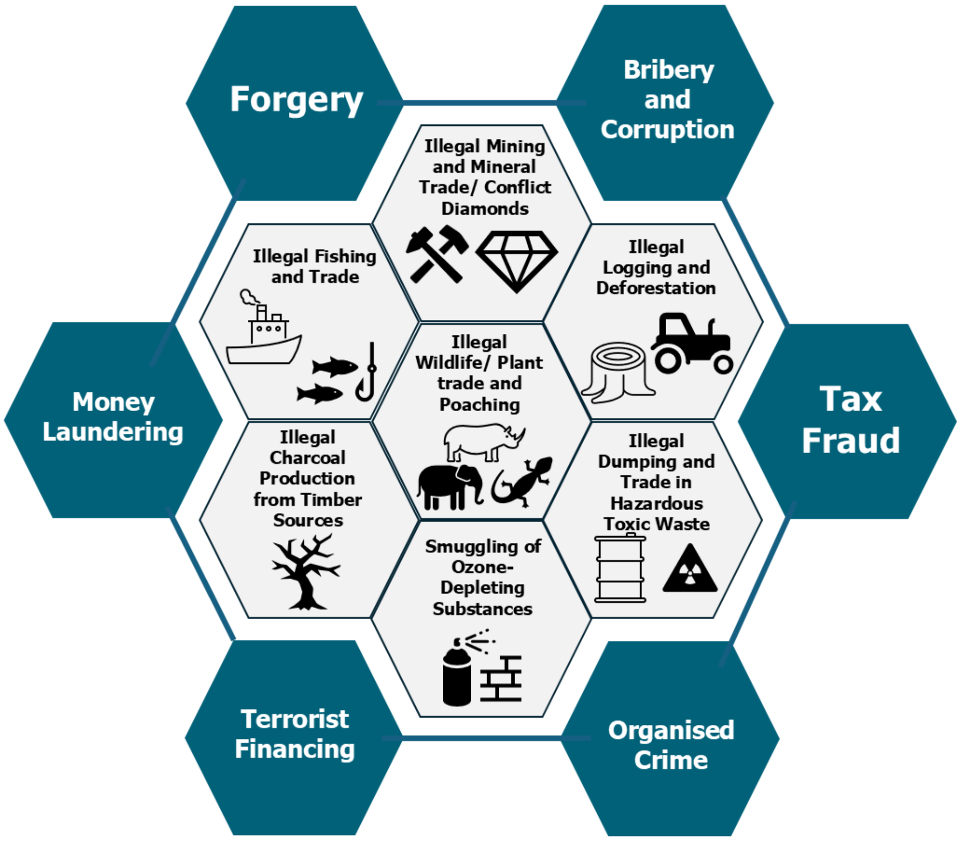
Although there is no universally agreed definition for EWC, it can be broadly defined as a wide range of unlawful activities that harm the environment. These encompass a wide range of illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking, forestry and fishery crimes, illegal waste dumping (including chemicals), smuggling of ozone-depleting substances, and illegal mining.

A broader definition also includes the financial threat from exploiting natural resources (e.g., minerals, oil, timber, charcoal, marine life), as well as related financial crimes like money laundering, tax fraud, and illegal trade in hazardous materials. Due to its serious environmental, economic and security impacts, EWC has gained increasing global attention in recent years.

As of December 2016, global EWC was already valued at between USD 91 billion and USD 259 billion, ranking it as the fourth largest criminal economy worldwide after drug trafficking, counterfeiting, and human trafficking[1]. By 2022, this figure had surged dramatically to an estimated USD 275–481 billion annually[2], underscoring the rapid and accelerating expansion of criminal networks into this highly lucrative sector. The highly profitable nature of EWC has made it a key enabler of organised crime, frequently intersecting with other serious offences, including terrorism financing.

Despite the significant volumes involved, many countries have still yet to impose proportionate sanctions, with minimal efforts towards investigating and disrupting the financial flows from these criminal acts.

Understanding how EWC generate, move, and conceal illicit proceeds is essential to disrupting these crimes and maintaining the Isle of Man's integrity as an International Finance Centre (IFC). This document is part of a broader effort to ensure that the Isle of Man's regulated sector is well-informed, risk-aware, and equipped to contribute to global efforts against EWC.



1. Nellemann, C. (Editor in Chief); Henriksen, R., Kreilhuber, A., Stewart, D., Kotsovou, M., Raxter, P., Mrema, E., and Barrat, S. (Eds). 2016. The Rise of Environmental Crime – A Growing Threat to Natural Resources Peace, Development and Security.
2. World Wide Fund for Nature, *Dissecting the Environmental–Financial Crime Nexus: A Spotlight on Illegal Wildlife Trade* (WWF, March 2025), https://tinyurl.com/7amwbwnk

Environmental Crime and the Isle of Man

The types of environmental crimes covered within this report will focus more closely on crimes that typically occur in countries that have a higher exposure to EWC than the IOM. This does not mean, however, that EWC does not occur in smaller jurisdictions like the IOM.

The IOM was designated as a UNESCO Biosphere[3] in 2016 in recognition of its special environment, culture, heritage and economy. The Island is the only entire nation Biosphere in which the entirety of its land and territorial sea is included.

Protecting our local environment is therefore crucial to maintaining our biosphere status.

A list of protected species and plants on the Isle of Man can be found on the Government website - https://www.gov.im/wildlife

A guide to Isle of Man legislation relating to the protection of wildlife can be found on the Manx Wildlife Trust website - https://www.mwt.im/protection-wildlife

As an international finance centre (IFC), the Isle of Man faces distinct risks. While predicate offences often occur overseas, the illicit funds they generate can flow through IFCs. The 2020 Isle of Man National Risk Assessment (NRA)[4] confirms that foreign predicate offences drive the primary money laundering (ML) threats, meaning proceeds from crimes such as illegal logging, wildlife trafficking, and pollution-related offences may enter the Isle of Man's financial system.

TCSPs, banks, and other intermediaries are highly vulnerable to exploitation. Complex ownership structures, cross-border transactions, and opaque arrangements enable EWC-related funds to move and be disguised. Firms must stay vigilant and enforce strong controls to stop the Island being used as a conduit for environmental crime proceeds.

Trust and Corporate Services Providers

- **International nature of business**
- **Potential Misuse of complex structures to obscure ownership and underlying activity of structure.**

Life Insurance/ Assurance

- **International nature of business**
- **Activity in jurisdictions with higher EWC risk.**
- **Use of intermediaries.**

Banking Sector

- **International client base.**
- **Activity in jurisdictions with higher EWC risk.**
- **Provision of services to international legal persons and arrangements.**

Online Gaming Sector

- **Customers are often located internationally.**
- **Previous identified links between gaming sector and transnational organised crime in jurisdictions that are higher risk for EWC.**

3. UNESCO BIOSPHERE ISLE OF MAN - https://www.biosphere.im/biosphere/unesco-biosphere-isle-of-man

4. Isle of Man Government National Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism - https://www.gov.im/media/1367979/isle-of-man-national-risk-assessment-2020-updated-140120.pdf

Key Agencies

The IOM has multiple agencies and bodies who work collaboratively to help prevent both local and international threats of EWC.

Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture (DEFA)

The primary government department responsible for the regulation and protection of the natural environment is the Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture (DEFA). Within DEFA are a number of divisions, responsible for regulating a broad range of environmental and wildlife issues.

https://www.gov.im/about-the-government/departments/environment-food-and-agriculture/

Manx Wildlife Trust

The Island's leading conservation nongovernment organisation (NGO) is the Manx Wildlife Trust (MWT), who assists in the monitoring, reporting, and public education aspects of wildlife crime. It also works closely with statutory agencies to support detection, habitat protection, and enforcement.

https://www.mwt.im/

Isle of Man Constabulary Wildlife Officers

For suspicions of local wildlife offending, these crimes should be reported directly to the IOM constabularies wildlife officers, who investigate offences such as illegal hunting, disturbance of protected species, poaching, and other wildlife-related violations. These officers work in partnership with DEFA and the Manx Wildlife Trust.

https://www.iompolice.im/

Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU)

For cases where EWC involve financial elements, such as the laundering of proceeds from illegal wildlife trade, logging, or environmental offences with an economic component, these should be reported directly to the IOM Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). The standard reporting practices would apply when submitting intelligence to the FIU. It is noted that any member of the public is able to submit intelligence they believe to be relevant to the FIU through use of Section 24 of the FIU Act 2016.

https://www.fiu.im/

Current Understanding of Environmental Crime

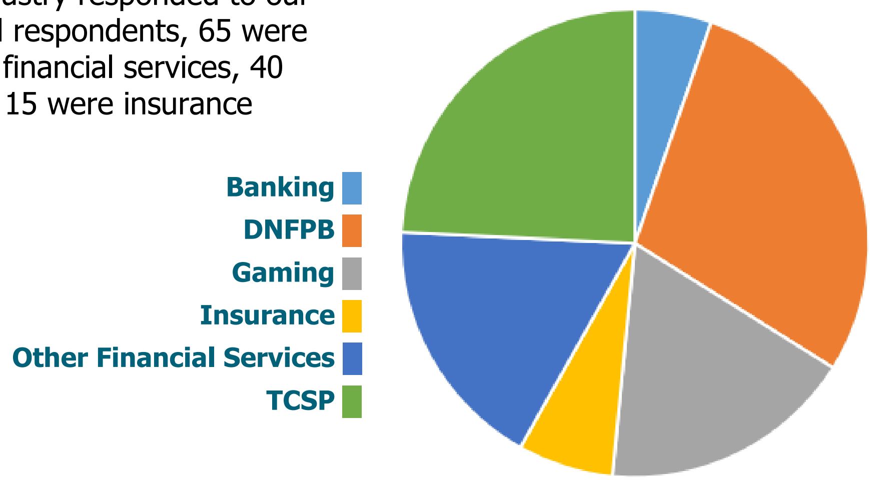
In October 2024, the Isle of Man FIU, in conjunction with the Isle of Man Financial Crime Partnership, conducted a survey of the Island's regulated sector to assess levels of awareness, understanding, and preparedness in relation to EWC and associated financial risks. This survey formed part of the FIU's contribution to the Egmont Group project on the role of FIUs in combating EWC.

A total of 227 organisations responded to the survey. Respondents represented a broad range of sectors, including designated non-financial businesses and professions (DNFBPs), trust and corporate service providers (TCSPs), financial services firms, e-gaming businesses, insurance companies, and banks. This diversity offered a representative view of industry perspectives on the issue.

Survey Results

Organisations from a broad range of industry responded to our EWC awareness survey. Of the 227 total respondents, 65 were DNFBPs, 55 were TCSPs, 40 were other financial services, 40 were gambling or e-gaming businesses, 15 were insurance companies, and 12 were banks.

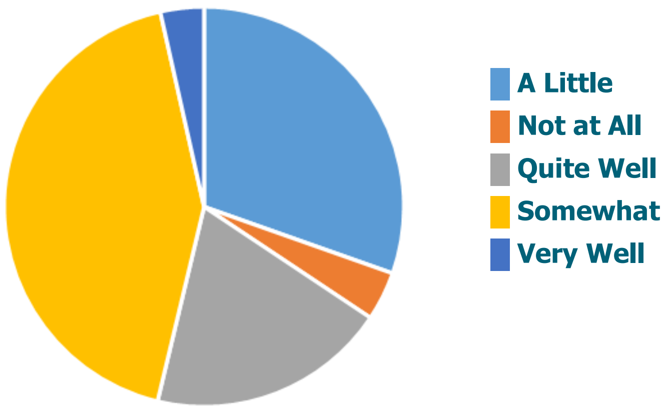
Responding Sectors

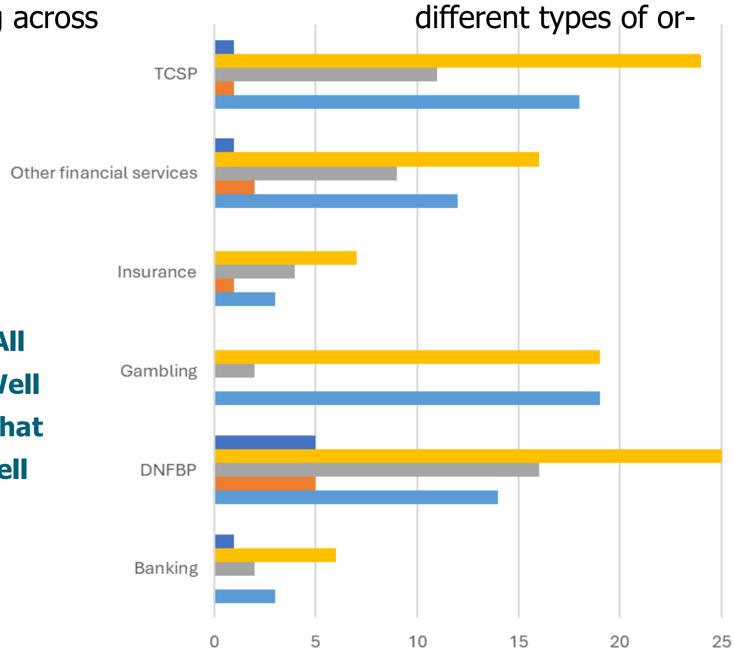


When asked how well they felt they and their colleagues understand the different types of EWC, the majority of respondents (97) said somewhat. More respondents said they understood a little (69) or not at all (9) than said they understood quite well (44) or very well (8).

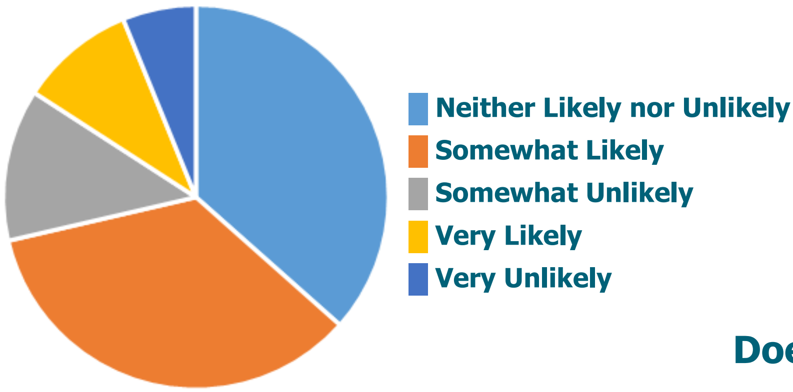
This pattern of response was fairly even across sectors, with no indication of substantial differences in understanding across different types of organisations.

How well do you Understand Environmental Crime?





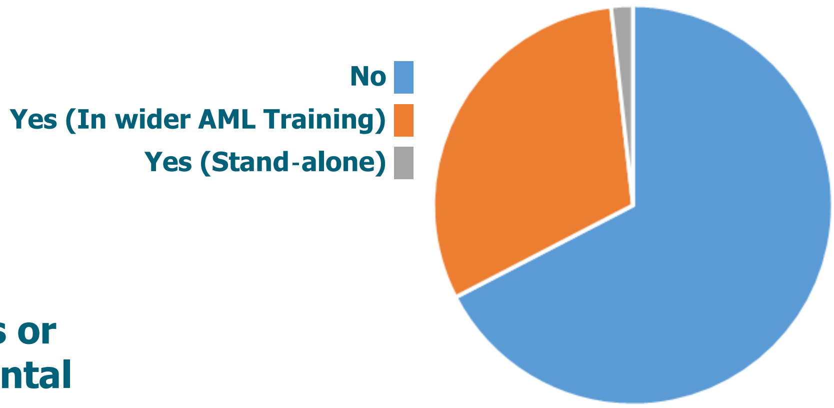
How likely are you to consider Environmental Crime as a potential Predicate Offence?



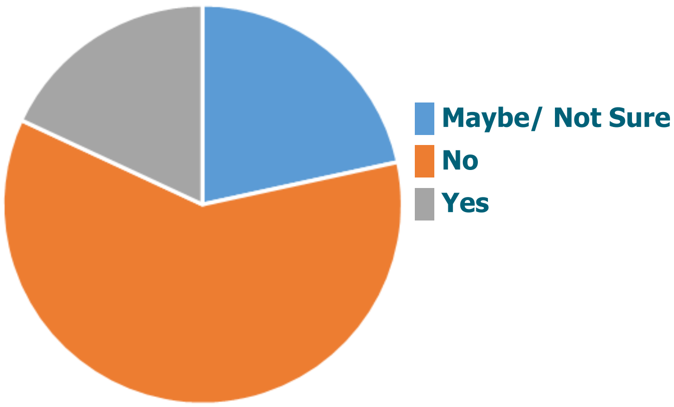
When asked how likely they or their colleagues were to consider EWC as a potential predicate offence most respondents (83) said neither likely nor unlikely. The second most common response was somewhat likely (79), followed by somewhat unlikely (29), very likely (22), and finally very unlikely (14).

Does your Organisation offer training on Environmental Crime?

When asked whether their organisation offered any training related to EWC most respondents (153) said no. Of the 74 respondents who said their organisation did offer training, 70 said it was included in wider AML training and only 4 said they offered stand-alone training.



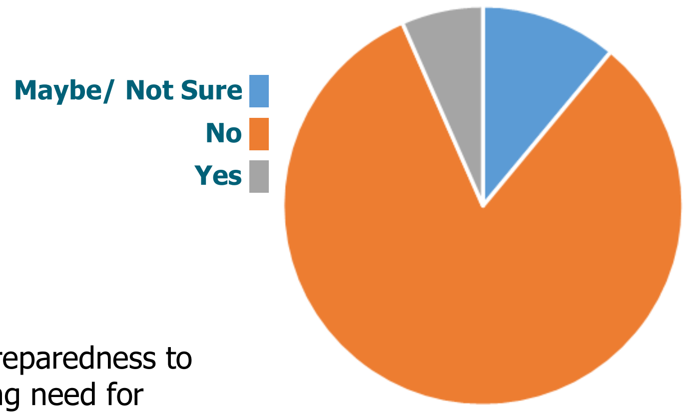
Do you use indicators, red flags or typologies related to Environmental Crime?



When asked whether they or their colleagues use any specific indicators, red flags, or typologies to assess the risk of ML proceeds from EWC, most respondents (137) said no. While 41 respondents said they did use indicators, red flags, or typologies, 49 said they weren't sure.

Have you ever developed a suspicion related to Environmental Crime?

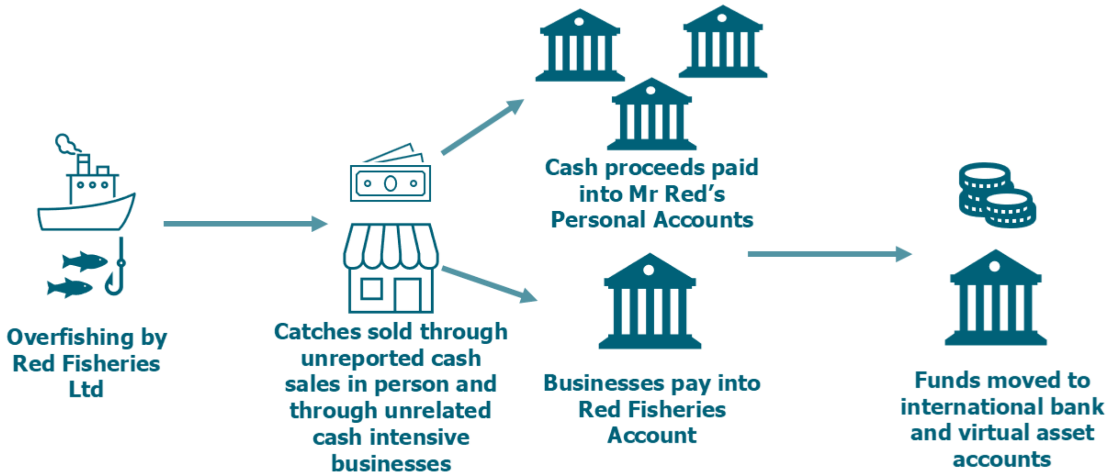
When asked whether they or their colleagues had ever developed suspicions related to EWC (whether mitigated or not) most respondents (187) said no. Another 25 respondents said they weren't sure, and only 15 said yes.



Conclusions

Overall, the survey results reveal a low level of sectoral preparedness to identify and respond to EWC risks. They point to a pressing need for targeted guidance, training, and typology development to support the regulated sector in fulfilling its role in EWC detection and reporting. This typology document aims to act as a resource to provide the Isle of Man regulated sector with jurisdictionally relevant EWC typologies to attempt to improve awareness in the area and therefore identification of activity relating to EWC.

Typologies with Domestic Predicate Offending



Typology 1: Suspected Overfishing Proceeds Laundered via Local Business and Investment Channels

A local commercial fisherman (Mr Red), based in the IOM, operating under the name "Red Fisheries Ltd," is identified as the subject of a financial intelligence review at Blue Bank, following identification of adverse media relating to a conviction for repeated overfishing offences. The media states that Mr Red has exceeded legal catch quotas over a four-year period, generating an estimated £25,000 in undeclared income through unreported sales to local buyers.

Upon review, the following red flags are identified:

- **The subject made frequent cash deposits just below the banks internal reporting threshold, often across multiple branches and accounts.**
- **Funds were layered through transfers to offshore accounts and cryptocurrency purchases, later reintroduced as "investment returns" from family members.**
- **Income to account not in line with expectations.**
- **Minimal online presence for business despite level of activity.**
- **Deposits to business account from seemingly unrelated cash-intensive businesses.**

A Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) is submitted to the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU). FIU analysis identifies that the subject maintains multiple personal and business accounts across several banks, based both onshore and offshore, and also holds a cryptocurrency wallet.

Subsequent investigation by law enforcement confirms that the subject has laundered proceeds from EWC through multiple transfers across the accounts he holds.

Red Flags

Structured cash deposits inconsistent with declared income, layering through offshore transfers and cryptocurrency, investment in unrelated or cash intensive businesses, discrepancy between lifestyle and reported earnings, adverse media

Typology 2 – Habitat Destruction

A local housing development company, Green Developments Ltd, obtains planning permission to construct a new residential estate on the outskirts of a rural parish. During the preparatory phase, the company begins clearance and excavation works before completing the required environmental impact assessment. The land in question is a designated conservation area known to provide critical habitat for the Isle of Man lesser horseshoe bat, a protected species under local conservation law.

Despite receiving formal warnings from the Department of Environment, Food and Agriculture (DEFA) to halt site activity, the company's senior management instructs contractors to continue works. The motivation is primarily financial — by maintaining progress, the developer could meet key project milestones and trigger staged payments from investors and a local commercial bank.

In an effort to conceal non-compliance, Green Developments Ltd engage an environmental consultancy to produce falsified survey documentation, indicating that no protected species were present on-site. Payments for this consultancy were made via a separate contracting entity, obscuring the connection between the developer and the consultant.

Subsequent investigations confirm that significant portions of the protected woodland had been cleared. Proceeds from the completed housing units were later integrated into the company's legitimate business accounts, effectively co-mingling illicit gains derived from avoided compliance costs and accelerated construction profits.

Accounts for Green Developments Ltd are held with Yellow Bank. The Bank is aware that there are rumours that the development project currently underway has been undertaken in a conservation area. They conduct a review, but do not have enough information to form a suspicion, even though something doesn't seem right. They therefore submit a disclosure under Section 24 to the FIU.

This example highlights how financial incentives and weak governance controls can lead to environmental offences, underscoring the importance of due diligence by financial institutions when financing developments that may impact ecologically sensitive areas. It also highlights the Section 24 facility to report matter that may be of interest to the FIU, where there threshold for suspicion under POCA has not been met.

Red Flags

⇒ Construction or site clearance activity initiated prior to completion of mandatory environmental assessments or permits.

⇒ Payments made to consultants or contractors with no verifiable operational presence or prior involvement in environmental compliance.

⇒ Use of multiple subcontractors or intermediary entities to obscure lines of accountability and payment flows.

⇒ Urgent drawdown requests or disbursements from investors tied to rapid project milestones.

Typologies with International Predicate Offending

Typology 3: Suspected Wildlife Trafficking Proceeds Channelled via Offshore Holding Company

An Isle of Man–based trust and corporate service provider (TCSP) is engaged by Orange Ltd, a recently incorporated offshore company with registered offices in the Caribbean. The stated business activity is "wildlife tourism consultancy." The client sought assistance establishing an Isle of Man holding structure and opening an associated bank account to receive international payments.

Upon review, the TCSP notes several red flags:

- **The beneficial owner, Mr. Purple, is a national of a South American country with known high rates of illegal wildlife trade.**
- **The source of funds is declared as "tourism consulting fees," but no invoices or client lists could be provided.**
- **The company's online presence consists of a single-page website with no verifiable project history.**
- **Open-source searches link Mr. Purple to a wildlife export company previously fined for violations of CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species).**

The compliance officer flags the activity and declines to onboard the client. A Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) is submitted to the FIU.

Following dissemination, international partners confirm to the FIU that Mr. Purple is under investigation in his home jurisdiction for involvement in trafficking exotic reptiles and birds. The FIU conclude that the Isle of Man structure was likely intended to legitimise and launder the proceeds of wildlife crime under the guise of consultancy services.

Red Flags

⇒ **Offshore structure established with vague or unverifiable business purpose**

⇒ **Beneficial ownership linked to jurisdictions known for wildlife trafficking**

⇒ **Absence of supporting documentation for declared income**

⇒ **Poor-quality or minimal online presence**

⇒ **Adverse media linked to environmental offences or regulatory sanctions and reported earnings, adverse media**

Typology 4 – Laundering Proceeds of Illegal Logging via Layered Corporate Structures

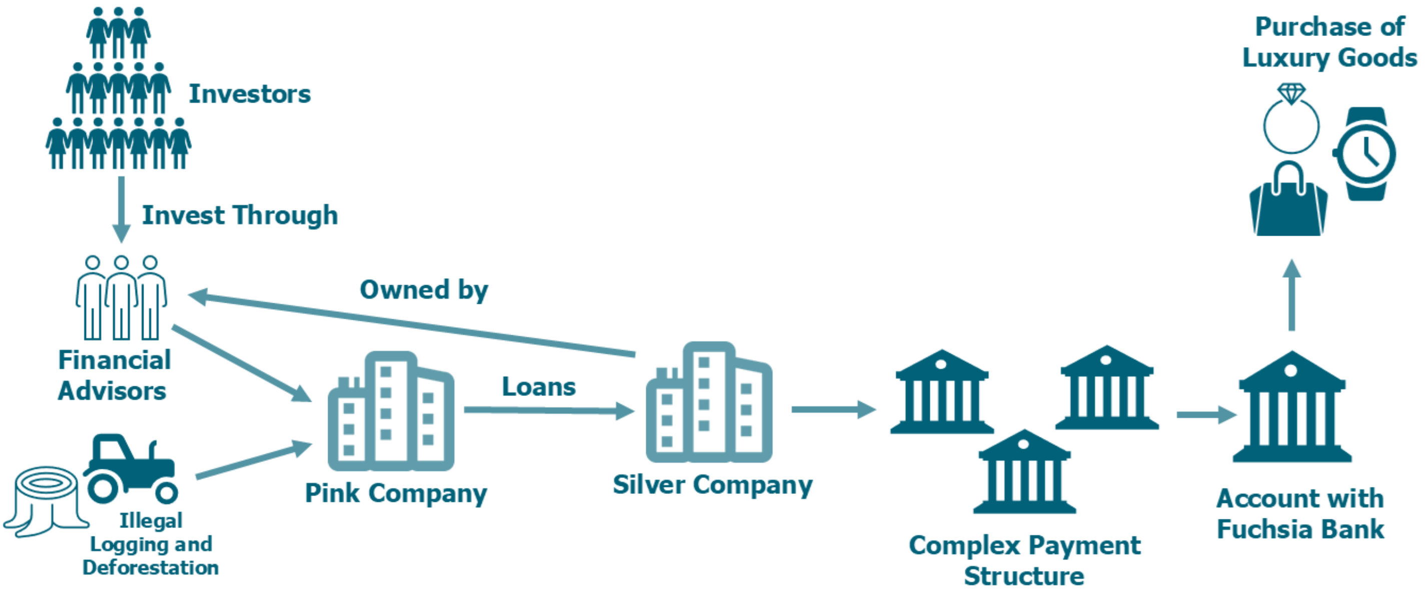
International financial advisors operating outside the Isle of Man encourage clients to invest in a sustainable forestry development project operated by 'Pink Company' in Country A. In reality, 'Pink Company is engaged in the illegal harvesting and export of protected hardwoods, in breach of national forestry and conservation laws.

Once investor funds are received, 'Pink Company` loans the funds to a related entity, 'Silver Company', based in Country B. Unbeknownst to investors, the beneficial owners of 'Silver Company' are the same financial advisors who promoted the scheme. These intra-group loans are non-commercial in nature and structured to avoid scrutiny, with repayment deferred for a decade or longer.

The funds are routed through complex international payment chains, including accounts held in multiple jurisdictions—among them the Isle of Man . Eventually, the financial advisors access the laundered funds, using them to purchase high-value assets such as real estate, luxury vehicles, and private travel.

Fuchsia Bank in the Isle of Man is one of the institutions where the accounts for the financial advisors are held. They notice unusual activity on the account, including multiple director loans followed by purchases of luxury goods. They request further due diligence and source of wealth information only to receive very limited details most of which relate to overly complex company structures with little clear rationale.

They submit a SAR to the FIU who identify the links between the account holders and the EWC-related investment scheme outlined above.



Red Flags

⇒ **Source of wealth is opaque and traces back to regions known for illegal logging or forest crime.**

⇒ **The ownership structure of the companies involved is circular or deliberately complex, with beneficial owners obscured.**

⇒ **Loans between companies appear to lack commercial logic and are not supported by legitimate trading activity.**

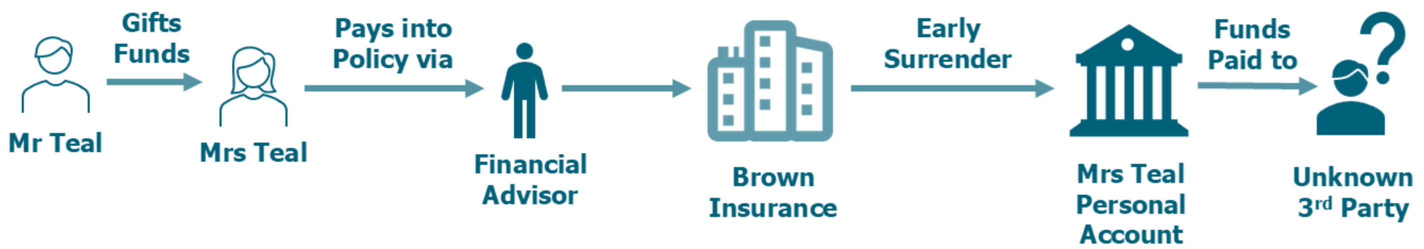
Typology 5: Early Redemption of a Long-Term Investment – Illegal Mining Offence

A long-standing customer of an IOM Life Assurance company, (Brown Insurance), Mrs Teal, attends a meeting with her Independent Financial Advisor (IFA) to place a significant sum into an investment fund. As a medium-risk customer with a well-established relationship with Brown Insurance, no enhanced due diligence is requested. Mrs Teal supplies the required customer due diligence (CDD) documents without issue. She states that the source of funds is a gift from her husband, which was transferred from his personal account at another financial institution. The IFA confirms that smaller but regular payments from the same source have been made to Mrs Teal over the past year, aligning with her explanation that this is part of her husband's income.

The investment is finalised and placed in a long-term fund. However, just 14 months later, Mrs Teal contacts Brown Insurance to instruct an early surrender of her holdings. Despite being aware that exiting the investment early will result in a loss, she insists on the withdrawal. During a routine surrender check, the Brown Insurance contacts Mrs Teal, who explains that the funds are needed urgently for unspecified medical expenses. Given her unchanged medium-risk status, the bank processes the redemption without further inquiry.

Soon after the funds are returned to Mrs Teal's account, a large portion is transferred out to an unidentified third party based in a jurisdiction with known environmental enforcement gaps. The bank decide to conduct a review and identify though adverse media that a few weeks later that Mrs Teal's husband has been arrested in Country A, accused of operating an unauthorised open-pit mining operation which caused widespread environmental damage and breached local pollution control laws. Authorities allege that the operation discharged toxic waste into watercourses and circumvented licensing and emissions regulations. Further investigation reveals that he has previously been convicted of environmental violations and was under investigation at the time of the fund transfer.

The bank submits a SAR to the FIU, as they suspect the funds that were used to fund the policy and then paid into the account may be the proceeds of Mrs Teal's husband's EWC activities.



Red Flags

⇒ **An instruction to redeem a long-term investment earlier than expected, resulting in a known financial loss, should have prompted a reassessment of the customer's risk rating.**

⇒ **The stated reason for redemption (medical expenses) was vague and unsupported by documentation.**

⇒ **A large outgoing payment to a third party in a high-risk jurisdiction shortly after redemption is a notable transactional anomaly.**

⇒ **The origin of funds—gifted by a spouse with a known history of environmental offences—should have triggered deeper source of wealth enquiries.**

⇒ **Transaction monitoring failed to identify this series of unusual activities in aggregate, highlighting gaps in detection and escalation procedures.**

Typology 6 – Concealed Property Acquisition Using Proceeds from Illegal Wildlife Trafficking

Mrs Beige is a senior government official in a Central African country with significant biodiversity and a known hub for illegal wildlife trafficking. Intelligence suggests she is involved in accepting bribes from organised wildlife trafficking networks in exchange for granting export permits and facilitating customs clearance for shipments of endangered species—including reptiles, exotic birds, and ivory products—violating both national laws and CITES regulations.

To obscure the origin of her wealth, Mrs Beige collaborates with a close business associate to establish three offshore companies in separate jurisdictions, including the Caribbean and Southeast Asia. These companies are administered by an Isle of Man Trust and Corporate Service Provider (TCSP) and fronted by the associate, who acts as a proxy beneficial owner. The TCSP engages a legal professional to incorporate the companies and formalise the structures.

Separate bank accounts are opened for each company with three different banks located in different jurisdictions. The companies are then used to implement a loan-back arrangement, allowing Mrs Beige's associate to cycle the illicit funds through cross-border transactions that simulate legitimate debt repayments. The criminal proceeds from wildlife trafficking are layered through this scheme and later co-mingled with income generated from one of the companies' lawful trading activities.

Subsequently, the associate arranges the purchase of a high-value residential property in the Isle of Man for the personal use of Mrs Beige. He informs an Isle of Man estate agent that due to professional travel obligations; he is unable to visit the property but is willing to pay above the market price to expedite the transaction. At no stage is Mrs Beige's name mentioned in correspondence with the estate agent or the advocate facilitating the purchase .

The behaviour of the associate seems unusual to the estate agent, causing them to review their contact. They identify the reference to Mrs Beige and following open source research form a suspicion that the purchase may be being made on her behalf using the proceeds of EWC. They submit a SAR to the FIU.

Red Flags

⇒ Offshore companies with no clear commercial activity linked to jurisdictions known for wildlife trafficking.

⇒ The use of loan-back mechanisms between controlled entities with no arm's-length terms or commercial purpose.

⇒ The loan agreement lacks formality, contains inconsistencies, and does not specify interest, collateral, or repayment terms.

⇒ Funds for the property originate from a foreign entity with no evident connection to the buyer or to the property.

⇒ The buyer was willing to pay above asking price and made no effort to inspect the property.

⇒ The true beneficial owner, a high-ranking PEP, was not disclosed to professionals involved in the transaction.

⇒ A third party was used to obscure the PEP's involvement, despite clear indications of control and benefit.

Introduction to Project Anton

Project Anton is an international public-private initiative led by Scotiabank and supported by FINTRAC, The Royal Foundation's United for Wildlife, and other key domestic and international partners. It launched in January 2023 with the goal of disrupting the illegal wildlife trade (IWT) and the financial crimes associated with it. The project is named in honour of Anton Mzimba, a South African wildlife ranger who was tragically killed in 2022 while working to protect endangered species. Project Anton was developed to enhance the global financial sector's understanding of IWT and to encourage greater collaboration in identifying and preventing the movement of illicit funds linked to this form of EWC.

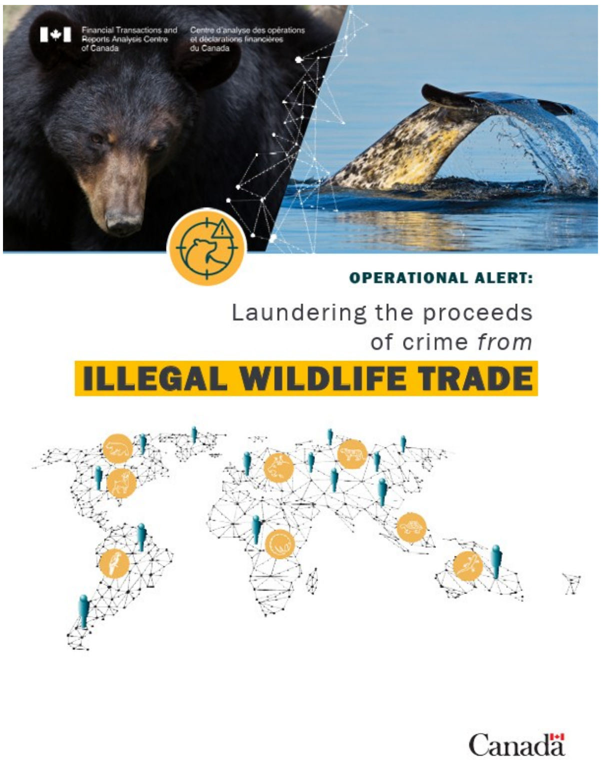
The core aims of Project Anton are to raise awareness within financial institutions about the risks and warning signs of IWT-related money laundering, to develop practical tools and typologies that assist with the identification and reporting of suspicious transactions, and to promote international cooperation between financial institutions, law enforcement agencies, and conservation groups. By doing so, the project seeks to undermine the financial infrastructure that supports the trafficking of endangered species, illegal logging, and other environmentally destructive activities.

A key product from the project is the Project Anton Toolkit. This is a comprehensive spreadsheet developed to support financial intelligence units and the wider financial sector in enhancing their ability to detect and respond to environmental and wildlife crime. It acts as a practical awareness and investigative resource aligned with the objectives of Project Anton.

This toolkit has now been shared with the IOM FIU following our contributions towards the project, and will be shared with the regulated sector and through our reporting system Themis.

As part of the project, FINTRAC have published the below Operational Alert, highlighting how proceeds of EWC are laundered.

https://fintrac-canafe.canada.ca/intel/operation/oai-wildlife-eng.pdf



Resources and Links

⇒ **UNESCO BIOSPHERE ISLE OF MAN** - https://www.biosphere.im/biosphere/unesco-biosphere-isle-of-man

⇒ **Isle of Man Government National Risk Assessment of Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism** - https://www.gov.im/media/1367979/isle-of-man-national-risk-assessment-2020-updated-140120.pdf

⇒ **FATF – Money Laundering and the Illegal Wildlife Trade** - https://www.fatf-gafi.org/en/publications/Environmentalcrime/Money-laundering-wildlife-trade.html

⇒ **ECOFEL** - **Financial Investigations into Wildlife Crime report** - https://ecofel.org/financial-investigations-into-wildlife-crime-report/

⇒ **ICAEW – Environmental crime and links to money laundering** - https://www.icaew.com/-/media/corporate/files/technical/ethics/money-laundering/environmental-crime.ashx

⇒ **FINTRAC Operational Alert—** https://fintrac-canafe.canada.ca/intel/operation/oai-wildlife-eng.pdf

Key Contacts

All instances of EWC

DEFA Ecosystem Policy: +44 1624 651577 ecopolicy@gov.im

Isle of Man Constabulary Wildlife Crime Officers:

- +44 1624 631212
- Police.DHA@gov.im

International wildlife crime, proceeds of wildlife crime or those crimes with a financial or economic element

The Isle of Man Financial Intelligence Unit: +44 1624 686000 fiu@gov.im

Fisheries - freshwater and marine, including poaching, illegal landings and fishing in closed areas or Marine Nature Reserves

DEFA Fisheries: +44 1624 685857 fisheries@gov.im

Freshwater and marine pollution

DEFA Environmental Protection Unit: +44 1624 685885 (For out of hours oil pollution response please contact +44 1624 697327) environmentalprotection@gov.im

Illegal landfill/dumping of waste

DEFA Environmental Protection Unit: +44 1624 685535 or email environmentalprotection@gov.im

Animal welfare concerns - covering all non-human vertebrates, including pets and livestock

DEFA Chief Vet: +44 1624 695742 agriculture@gov.im

Agricultural Non-compliance - covering the protection of wildlife, habitats, soil, watercourses, litter/scrap, field boundaries, invasive species, public rights of way, archaeology and use of fertilisers & herbicides on farms

DEFA Agriculture: +44 1624 695742 agriculture@gov.im

Illegal import/export of endangered or protected species

DEFA Ecosystem Policy: +44 1624 651577 ecopolicy@gov.im

Illegal tree felling/destruction

DEFA Forestry: +44 1624 695701 forestry@gov.im