Sensorveiledning KRIM 2960/4960 V 2026

Emnet er en introduksjon til grønn kriminologi. (Se emnebeskrivelse med læringsmål lenger ned).

Eksamensoppgaver V 2026:

KRIM 2960

Using the syllabus, choose two examples of environmental crime/harm (e.g. climate change, deforestation, electronic waste, pollution, wildlife trade, etc.). Analyse them, including the context, the traits, the actors, the victims and the crimes/harms and consequences produced.

KRIM 4960

Using the syllabus, choose two examples of environmental harm/crime (e.g. climate change, deforestation, electronic waste, pollution, wildlife trade, etc.). Analyse them, including the context, the traits, the actors, the victims and the harms and consequences produced. Discuss concepts and theories that are used to analyse the crimes/ harms you have chosen in your syllabus.

Emnebeskrivelse og læringsmål

Course content

This course addresses various forms of environmental crimes and harms as well as various forms of animal abuse, both those which are legal and those which are illegal, through examples of empirical research. Harms are i.e. those produced by, pollution, deforestation and illegal logging, wildlife trafficking and biopiracy. The course critically examines criminalization processes; the mechanisms which cause some of these harms to be legal while others are criminalized. The course further addresses the mechanisms which cause environmental crimes, such as consumerism and capitalism.

Concerns within the field are how crime is conceptualized, law enforcement and punishment, or lack of punishment, in relation to such harms, how they should be understood and how they should be addressed.

The course crosses disciplinary boundaries and emphasizes a variety of approaches to these issues, although with a criminological starting point. These approaches include perspectives which, for example, are lent from philosophy, such as moral rights and perspectives of justice.

Lectures will present and discuss the current status of research related to the given theme. Every lecture aims at presenting the forefront of research, and the course includes lectures from well-known scholars in the field.

Learning outcome

The students will learn how and why green criminology has become an important and fast expanding field in critical criminology, and about the topics and perspectives which are relevant in the field; for example it expands the understanding of what criminology is and what it should be by applying perspectives of justice, rather than limiting the focus to acts which are criminalized. The course provides insight into how environmental harms affect both human and nonhuman species.

Knowledge, at the end of the course, students are expected to know:

- How environmental crimes and harms affect human and nonhuman species, and examples of such harms.
- What green criminology is and encompasses in relation to conventional criminology, and how it diverges from conventional criminology.
- Central discussions and positions in contemporary research on green criminology.
- Different theoretical perspectives in green criminology..

Skills, at the end of the course, students are expected to:

- Be able to account for central theoretical themes and empirical examples addressed during the course
- Be able to identify why some environmental harms are criminalized while others are condoned.
- Be able to discuss various environmental crimes and their causes and effects, as well as of criminalization processes of the same harms

Competences, at the end of the course, students will have

- Enhanced their respect and understanding for social scientific critical thinking and inquiry
- Learned what it entails to interpret, analyze and discuss scholarly texts from a green criminology perspective
- Developed their capability to critically reflect on the meaning of crime and harm in relation to how societies, policies and the judicial system address environmental harms and animal abuse

Annen relevant bakgrunnsinformasjon

Studentene har hatt følgende forelesninger med pensum inkludert:

23.1.25, kl.12.15-14
1) Ragnhild: Introduction to green criminology. 110 p.
Brisman (2014) Of Theory and Meaning in Green Criminology, *International journal for crime, justice and social democracy*, 3 (2), 21-34. 13 p.

Larsen, G. (2012) The most serious crime. Eco-genocide concepts and perspectives in eco-global criminology. I: R. Ellefsen & R. and L. Sollund (ed.). *Eco-global crimes: contemporary problems and future challenges*. Farnham, Ashgate. p. 33–57. 24 p.
Til referansen

Sollund, R. (2015) Introduction: Critical Green Criminology: An Agenda for Change. I: R. Sollund (ed.). *Green harms and crimes : critical criminology in a changing world*. London, Palgrave. p. 1–27. 27 p.
Til referansen

White, R. (2012) The foundations for eco-global criminology. I: R. Ellefsen & R. and L. Sollund (ed.). *Eco-global crime: contemporary problems and future challenges*. Farnham, Ashgate. p. 15–33. 18 p.
Til referansen

Deforestation (56 p.):
Boekhout van Solinge, T. (2008) Crime, conflict and Ecology in Africa. R.A. Sollund (ed.). *Global Harms: Ecological Crime and Speciesism*. New York, Nova Science Publishers, Incorporated. p. 13–35. 22 p.

Boekhout van Solinge, T. and K. (2013) The Amazon Rainforest: A green criminological perspective. I: N. and B. South, A. Brisman, & N. South (ed.). *Routledge international handbook of green criminology*. London, Routledge. p. 199–213. 14 p.
Til referansen

Wyatt, T. (2014) The Russian Far East's illegal timber trade: an organized crime? *Crime, law, and social change*. 61 (1), 15–35. doi:10.1007/s10611-013-9461-y. 20 p.
Til referansen

Speciesism
Sollund, R. (2012) Speciesism as Doxic Practice Versus Valuing Difference and Plurality. I: R. Ellefsen, R. and L. Sollund, G. Larsen, R. Sollund, & R. Ellefsen (ed.). *Eco-global crimes : contemporary problems and future challenges*. Farnham, Ashgate. p. 91–115. 24 p.
Til referansen

Beirne (2014) Theriocide: Naming Animal Killing, *International journal for crime, justice and social democracy* 3 (2), 49-66 https://www.crimejusticejournal.com/issue/view/48. 17 p.

Til referansen

Sollund, R. (2024). Speciesism and the Non-human. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*. https://doi-org.ezproxy.uio.no/10.1093/acrefore/9780190264079.013.748

2) 30.1. kl. 12.15-14 Ragnhild Sollund: Wildlife trafficking (77 pages)

Sollund, R. (2011) Expressions of speciesism: the effects of keeping companion animals on animal abuse, animal trafficking and species decline. *Crime, law, and social change*. 55 (5), 437–451. doi:10.1007/s10611-011-9296-3. 14 p.
Til referansen

Sollund, R. (2019) *The crimes of wildlife trafficking : issues of justice, legality and morality*. London, Routledge. https://www-taylorfrancis-com.ezproxy.uio.no/books/9781315550428. Ch. 1, 8, 9, 13 and 14. 63 p.
Til referansen

Sollund, R. (2022). Wildlife trade and law enforcement: a proposal for a remodelling of CITES incorporating species justice, ecojustice, and environmental justice. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, *66*(9), 1017-1035. https://journals-sagepub-com.ezproxy.uio.no/doi/full/10.1177/0306624X221099492

3) 28.2.2025. 12-15.14

Nigel South: Green-cultural criminology, Southern Green Criminology

South. (2010). Chapter 12: The ecocidal tendencies of late modernity: transnational crime, social exclusion, victims and rights, R. White (ed.), *Global environmental harm*, Cullompton, Willan, p. 62-86, 19 p.
Til referansen

South, N. (2014) "Green Criminology: Reflections, Connections, Horizons", *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 3(2), pp. 5-20. doi: 10.5204/ijcjsd.v3i2.172.

Til referansen

Brisman, A. & South, N. (2013) A green-cultural criminology: An exploratory outline. *Crime, media, culture*. 9 (2), p. 115–135. doi:10.1177/1741659012467026. 20 p.
Til referansen

D. Goyes, M. Abaibira, P. Baicué, A. Cuchimba, D. Ñeñetofe, R. Sollund, N. South, and T. Wyatt (2021) 'Southern green cultural criminology and environmental crime prevention: representations of nature within four Colombian Indigenous communities' *Critical Criminology*. 29, 469–485.

Brisman, A., & South, N. (2019). Green criminology and environmental crimes and harms. *Sociology Compass*, 13(1), e12650. 1-12. 12 p.

Goyes, D.R. (2019) *Southern Green Criminology: A Science to End Ecological Discrimination*. Bingley, Emerald Publishing Limited. Chapters 2 and 11. 16 p.
Til referansen

4) 3.3. 2025. Nigel South: 10.15-12: State-corporate crime, biopiracy and harms of extractivism

Jose Atiles, Gustavo Rojas-Páez, Coal Criminals: Crimes of the Powerful, Extractivism and Historical Harm in the Global South, *The British Journal of Criminology*, Volume 62, Issue 5, September 2022, Pages 1289–1304, https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azac050

Brisman, A., & South, N. (2015). State-corporate environmental harms and paradoxical interventions: Thoughts in honour of Stanley Cohen. In R. Sollund (Ed.), Green harms and crimes. Critical criminology in a changing world (pp. 27–42). Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.

Goyes, D.R. and South. N (2016) Land-grabs, Biopiracy and the Inversion of Justice in Colombia. The British Journal of Criminology. 56 (3), doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azv082. 19 p.

Til referansen

South, N. (2007) The Corporate Colonisation of Nature: Bio-Prospecting, Bio-Piracy and the Development of Green Criminology. I: P. and S. Beirne (ed.). Issues in green criminology : confronting harms against environments, humanity and other animals. Cullompton, Willan. p. 230–247. 17 p.

Til referansen

Mol, H. (2013) A Gift from the Tropics to the World»: Power, Harm, and Palm Oil, R. Walters & D.S. and W. Westerhuis (ed.). *Emerging issues in green criminology : exploring power, justice and harm*. Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan. p. 242–260. 18 p.
Til referansen

6.2.2025 kl. 12.15-14
5): Rune Ellefsen: Animal rights and activism 124 p.
Animal rights:
Benton, T. (1998) Rights and Justice on a Shared Planet: More Rights or New Relations? *Theoretical criminology*. 2 (2), p.149–175. doi:10.1177/1362480698002002002. 26 p.
Til referansen

Beirne, P. (1999) For a Non-speciesist Criminology: Animal Abuse as an Object of Study, *Criminology*. 37 (1), p.117–148. 31 p.
Til referansen

Beirne, P. (2007) Animal rights, animal abuse and green criminology. I: N. South & P. Beirne (ed.). *Issues in green criminology : confronting harms against environments, humanity and other animals*. Cullompton, Willan. p. 55–83. 28 p.

Ellefsen, R. (2012) Green Movements as Threats to Order and Economy: Animal Activists Repressed in Austria and Beyond", R. Ellefsen & R. and L. Sollund (ed.). *Eco-global crimes : contemporary problems and future challenges*. Farnham, Ashgate. p. 181–205. 24 p.
Til referansen

Ellefsen, R. (2016) Judicial opportunities and the death of SHAC: legal repression along a cycle of contention. *Social movement studies*. 15 (5), doi:10.1080/14742837.2016.1185360. p. 551-456. 15 p.
Til referansen

6) 13.2. kl. 12.15-14: Siv Runhovde
Daily harms and policing of environmental harms
Bisschop (2014) How e-Waste Challenges Environmental Governance, *International journal for crime, justice and social democracy*, 3 (2). 81-95.
https://www.crimejusticejournal.com/issue/view/48 14 p.
Til referansen

Bisschop, L., Hendlin, Y., & Jaspers, J. (2022). Designed to break: planned obsolescence as corporate environmental crime. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 271-293. 22 p.
Pollution and climate change (38 p.):

O'Brien, M. (2008) Criminal degradations of consumer culture, R.A. Sollund (ed.). *Global Harms: Ecological Crime and Speciesism*. New York, Nova Science Publishers, Incorporated. p. 35–51. 16 p.

Lynch, M. J., Stretesky, P. B., & Long, M. A. (2020). The treadmill of production and the treadmill of law: Propositions for analyzing law, ecological disorganization and crime. *Capitalism Nature Socialism*, *31*(1), 107-122.

Runhovde, S. R. (2017). Taking the path of least resistance? Decision-making in police investigations of illegal wildlife trade. *Policing: A Journal of Policy and Practice*, *11*(1), 87-102.

Runhovde, S. R. (2022). Mind the gap! Decoupling between policy and practice in the policing of illegal wildlife trade. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, *66*(4), 369-388.

Walters, R. (2013) Air Crimes and Atmospheric Justice. I: N. and B. South (ed.). *Routledge international handbook of green criminology*. London, Routledge. 16 p.
Til referansen

White, R., & Kramer, R. C. (2015). Critical criminology and the struggle against climate change ecocide. *Critical Criminology*, *23*(4), 383-399.
Critical Criminology and the Struggle Against Climate Change Ecocide | SpringerLink 16

De to siste gangene presenterte studentene sammen i grupper en av følgende oppgaver:

- Choose *one* of the following environmental harms/crimes:
- ***Deforestation, climate change, wildlife trafficking, pollution, animal harm.***
- *Describe* features and consequences of the harm and *discuss*, in view of your curriculum, what can be done to prevent and remedy the harm.

Om eksamensoppgavene

Jeg etterspør litt mer i oppgaven for KRIM 4960, enn for KRIM 2960.

Den første delen er den samme: *Using the syllabus, choose two examples of environmental crime/harm (e.g. climate change, deforestation, electronic waste, pollution, wildlife trade, etc.). Analyse them, including the context, the traits, the actors, the victims and the crimes/harms and consequences produced*.

Her stiller jeg studentene fritt til å velge to eksempler på miljøskade som vi har gått gjennom i forelesningene, og ber om at de kontekstualiserer dem, beskriver trekk ved dem, hvem aktørene er, og hvem handlingene går utover. Studentenes valg vil få konsekvenser for hvordan de løser oppgaven, f.eks. vil det forventes av dem som velger klimaendringer at de inkluderer i oppgaven at alle som bidrar til global oppvarming gjennom konsumerisme også er aktører, f.eks. ved å benytte seg av flyreiser, men at slike handlinger ikke er kriminalisert, og at store selskaper og stater er involvert i denne type skade, som f.eks. kull/gass/oljeindustriene. Konsumerisme bidrar også til avskoging, forurensning, e-waste etc, og det forventes at studentene inkluderer og beskriver følgene av konsumerisme på eksemplene som er valgt.

Offerperspektivet er også viktig og, for eksempel, for dem som velger avskoging, vil det være positivt om de både kan se brede følger av avskoging, som klimaendringer, men også at urfolk og dyr som mister hjemmene sine eller, f.eks. dør i skogbranner, er ofre.

Konsumerisme og etterspørsel er også sentralt for handelen med ville dyr, og det forventes at de beskriver både lovlig og ulovlig handel, kan si noe om hvordan CITES (Convention on international trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora) fungerer, og kan nevne eksempler på hvilke arter som berøres og hvorfor. De som velger å skrive om handelen med ville dyr, forventes å si noe om spesiesisme, som også har vært gjennomgått i flere forelesninger.

Om karakterfastsettelse

Dette emnet tiltrekker studenter fra hele verden, og mange tar det som et enkeltemne uten å ha bakgrunn i kriminologi, hverken fra vårt eller andre universitet. Siden det er et heisemne er det også forskjellig nivå på studentene hva angår trening i å tenke analytisk.

De forventes å ha fått en forståelse for hva grønn kriminologi er, og hva slags kriminalitet/skade man er opptatt av innenfor feltet. Ikke minst forventes de å ha forståelse for hvordan miljøkrim/skade konseptualiseres og hvem den går utover.

Oppgavene stiller forskjellige krav, selv om den første delen er den samme.

Oppgavene er altså:

Using the syllabus, choose two examples of environmental harm/crime (e.g. climate change, deforestation, electronic waste, pollution, wildlife trade, etc.). Analyse them, including the context, the traits, the actors, the victims and the harms and consequences produced.

Men KRIM 4960 skal også: *Discuss concepts and theories that are used to analyse the crimes/ harms you have chosen in your syllabus*.

I oppgaven for masterstudentene forventes det at de, i tillegg til det som forventes av bachelorstudentene, redegjør for crime versus harm, (kriminalitet/skade), som er sentralt innenfor grønn kriminologi, og at de forholder seg til rettferdighetsbegrepene i grønn kriminologi: eco-justice, biojustice, species justice og environmental justice, og at de, avhengig av hvilke eksempler som er valgt, sier noe om spesiesisme. Disse begrepene har jeg snakket om i begge mine forelesninger og de er sentrale innenfor feltet.

KRIM 4960-studentene er eksplisitt bedt om å drøfte, så de som får det til bør premieres, men det bør ikke trekke mye ned hvis de legger mer vekt på første del og nøyer seg med å redegjøre for de forskjellige begrepene.

De studentene som i besvarelsene greier å si hvilke bidragsytere til pensum som har skrevet om hva, bør premieres for dette, selv om det ikke skal trekkes mye ned hvis de har upresise referanser/kildehenvisninger.

Skole-eksamen er en krevende form og mange vil være nervøse, noe som kan gå utover prestasjonen. Det bør man ta hensyn til.