

5TH INTERNATIONAL STUDENT CONFERENCE ON LOCAL SAFETY AND SECURITY

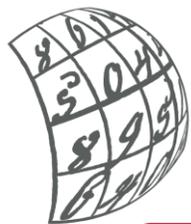


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ARRS

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SUPPRESSION OF THE CRIME OF DEVASTATION OF FORESTS AND INCREASE OF THE AREA UNDER FORESTS

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Sustainable Development Goal 15: Life on Land

MDG7

- The national targets under Millennium Development Goal 7 (MDG7) are largely compatible with the UNCBD targets by 2020. Challenges the country will face in efforts to sustain progress in implementing the Millennium Development Goals and in particular efforts to realize the vision of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 are significant. Still, achieving both MDG7 and five strategic goals for biodiversity are possible, especially in light of the changes that will take place due to the EU accession process.

ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Target:

- The right to a healthy environment and the principles of sustainable development are the basic principles on which they are based establish activities in the field of environmental management and natural resources. The strategies are as follows:
 - i) improve the legal and institutional framework for life management in the middle;
 - ii) improve the efficiency of the environmental management system;
 - iii) realize priority projects to reduce pollution and environmental degradation;
 - iv) strengthen policy and the practice of sustainable use of natural resources.



CRIMINAL CODE OF MONTENEGRO

Forest devastation

- 1) Whoever, contrary to the regulations or orders of the competent authorities, cuts or deforests, or who damages trees or otherwise destroys forests or felled one or more trees in a park, tree line or other place where felling is not permitted, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment up to one year.
- (2) Whoever commits the act referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in a protective forest, national park or other special purpose forest, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term between three months and three years.

Forest theft

- (1) Whoever, for theft, felled one or more trees in a forest, park or tree line, and the amount of felled wood is greater than one cubic meter, shall be punished by a fine and imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
- (2) If the act referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article was committed with the intention of selling felled wood, or if the quantity of felled wood exceeds five cubic meters or if the act was committed in a protective forest, national park or other special purpose forest, the perpetrator shall be punished by imprisonment for a term between three months and three years and by a fine.

Illegal hunting

- Who hunts game during the hunting season or in the area where hunting is prohibited, shall be punished by a fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.
- (2) Whoever hunts without authorization on someone else's hunting ground and kills or early game or catches it alive, shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.
 - (3) If the act referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article was committed in relation to large game, the perpetrator shall be punished by a fine or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.



SIGNIFICANCE OF BIODIVERSITY FOR MONTENEGRO

In 2012, about 1.4 million tourists visited Montenegro, and the total tourism revenues reached € 700 million. It is estimated that tourism is ongoing in recent years generated (directly or indirectly) from 17 to 23% of GDP.

- 60% of Montenegrin territory is covered by forests and there are plans to intensify their economic use. In 2010, firewood participated in the gross domestic energy consumption with 4.5%.
- More than 98,000 people work on the country's farms. For those people agriculture is the main or additional occupation / source of income.
- Skadar Lake is one of the largest peat reserves in Europe and is important carbon storage.
- The total damage and losses caused by the December 2010 floods exceeded € 41 million. The floods mainly affected rural areas.

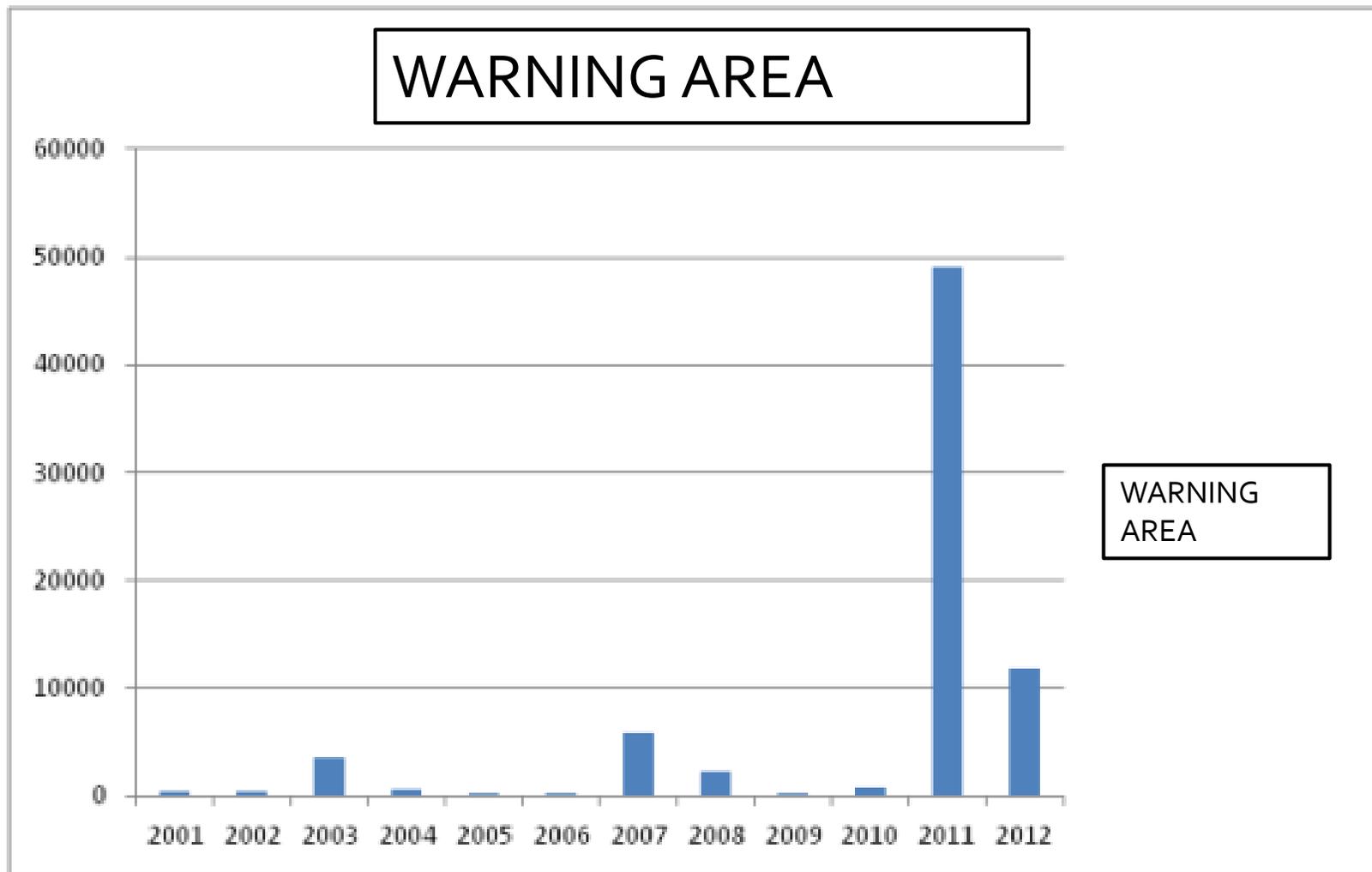
The economic expansion recorded in the middle of the last decade has led to the emergence of a number of new and intensification of some existing pressures on biodiversity in Montenegro. The pressures include:

- a) accelerated urbanization, primarily in the narrow coastal area, the central part of the country and around the system of natural lakes;
- b) increased illegal construction and development in protected areas and around them, in most of the coastal region and around mountain tourist centers;
- c) pollution of watercourses from urban and industrial sources (e.g. untreated wastewater) and from agriculture.



The survey shows that forest, freshwater and coastal habitats have been in the last few years exposed to the greatest pressures, and that the most significant pressures occur in the form of change habitats and overexploitation. Various sources of pollution have also generated strong pressures on the most endangered components of biodiversity, especially on freshwater and marine ecosystems.

warned forest areas by 2011



Izvor: Indikatorski izveštaj, AZŽS 2013

- The ongoing degradation of certain parts of forests will, in the long run, reduce the vitality of these ecosystems and in combination with climate change can significantly jeopardize the potential for the development of a sustainable forestry sector. If the amenities and recreational services it provides through ecosystems are not maintained at the current level or improved, the country's attractiveness for tourism (as one of the most important industries) will be significantly reduced. Losses due to insufficient investment in protected area management over the next 25 years could be significant (more than € 30 million per year).





WHAT HAVE WE DONE?

- **Realization of afforestation under the Forest Management Program** in 2019 was performed in the amount of 215,465 seedlings on an area of 98.77 ha, in the regional units: Plužine, Žabljak, Bijelo Polje, Berane, Kolašin, Plav, Rožaje and Petnjica. For this afforestation, the seedlings left over from the action "Seedlings for every inhabitant" from 2018 and seedlings from the nursery of the Forest Administration were used.
Afforestation action "March 21 - World Forest Day" - The action was conducted by the Forest Administration in the regional unit of Podgorica, at the site "Radovce", on the occasion of marking March 21 - World Forest Day. 7,000 seedlings were planted.
Action "Seedling for every inhabitant" - In the spring of 2019, the action "Seedling for every inhabitant" from 2018 continued. 15,500 pieces of seedlings were planted, engaging all structures of the company (employees of the Forest Administration, NGOs, schools, various associations).
Afforestation action "Nek'gora zazeleni" - This action was carried out in all regional units of the Forest Administration, on the occasion of marking the 28th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on Ecological Montenegro. 8,720 seedlings were planted.
Implementation of the Rehabilitation Plan - In accordance with the conclusion of the Government of Montenegro, the Forest Administration conducted a public procurement of seedlings and afforestation services, according to the technical specification of afforestation areas and required planting material with funds for works, which is in accordance with the Rehabilitation Plan session of the Government of Montenegro, conclusion number 07-941 of March 21, 2019. The total value of the public procurement was EUR 280,000.



The protection of forests in the area managed by the Forest Administration is aimed at preventing occurrences illegal logging, protection of forests from plant diseases and pests and protection of forests from fire. Of the above-mentioned abiotic factors, the most important works should be related to the remittance, felling and rapid extraction of trees that are damaged by abiotic factors and aim to prevent secondary diseases from harmful insects. Protection of forests from plant diseases and pests is done in accordance with legal regulations, annual plans and a long-term program of cooperation with relevant institutions in this field

Undoubtedly the most damage in forests occurs as a result of **fires**, followed by the damage that occurs as a consequence of non-implementation of planning documents. Forest management, if the measures recommended by the protection are not taken into account (excessive lighting a thorough, inadequate restoration, removal of trees that have not used their own production potential, neglect of future trees, failure to take into account the stability of the stand, health and vitality) would avoid mistakes that lead to forest-breeding failures with the consequences of population-ecological degradation.

Suppression of pine lithium in the spring of 2019 was carried out in the area of the regional unit Danilovgrad, Nikšić, Podgorica and Kotor. Planned activities on destruction and prevention were realized its development on a total area of 467.00 ha. The realized cost is 11,220.00 EUR. Mostly these activities relate to the mechanical destruction and burning of lithium pine nests.



Illegal logging in state forests in 2019

Town	Criminal charges	Misdemeanor charges	Average wood volume	Seized wood mass
Pljevlja	13	1	490,26	37,82
Rožaje	18	4	117,76	29,06
Berane	33	0	377,22	40,80
Plav	3	0	257,41	3,03
Bijelo Polje	27	0	359,22	0
Žabljak	0	0	0	0
Kolašin	95	0	802,75	143,00
Andrijevica	5	0	2.949,12	13,32
Plužine	2	0	9,82	0
Šavnik	3	0	9,63	4,17
Danilovgrad	0	0	0	0
Podgorica	26	5	233,39	44,28
Nikšić	11	0	67,27	32,09

Illegal logging in private forests in 2019

Town	Usurpation	Average wood volume
Pljevlja	3	29,29
Rožaje	8	238,75
Berane	0	0
Plav	0	0
Bijelo Polje	0	0
Žabljak	0	0
Kolašin	3	21,79
Andrijevica	2	48,75
Plužine	0	0
Šavnik	2	14,95
Danilovgrad	0	0
Podgorica	1	45,39
Nikšić	0	0
Mojkovac	0	0
Kotor	0	0
Gusinje	0	0
Petnjica	1	37,16
Total	20	436,08

Usurpation in 2019

Town	Usurpation	Misdemeanor charges
Pijavlja	0	0
Rožaje	0,11	8
Berane	0	0
Plav	0	0
Bijelo Polje	0	0
Žabljak	0	0
Kolašin	0	0
Andrijevica	0	0
Plužine	0	0
Šavnik	0	0
Danilovgrad	0	0
Podgorica	0	0
Nikšić	0	0
Mojkovac	0	0
Kotor	0	0
Gusinje	0	0
Petnjica	0,30	1
Total	0,41	9

INSTEAD OF CONCLUSION several messages

1. Let us get involved in a broad action to raise awareness of the importance of forests.
2. Let us contribute to the protection of forests, especially from fire.
3. We report the lighting of an open fire in the forest and pyromania.
4. Let us take part in extinguishing the fires.
5. Provide decent working conditions and provide support to professionals and amateur firefighters.
6. Let us contribute to the remediation of the consequences of forest fire.
7. Let us protect the forest, it will protect us too.
8. Let us protect forests because there is no water without forests.
9. By investing in the health and sustainability of forests, we are investing in the future of our children.



Thank you for your attention.