

# Ustanovitev sistema naravnih parkov Slovenije in njihova razglasitev

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## Povzetek

**Raziskovalno vprašanje (RV):** Varstvo biološke raznovrstnosti je v Sloveniji problem, ki ima tudi globalne razsežnosti, vendar Slovenija tega ne rešuje optimalno in s tem izgublja velike potencialne.

**Namen:** Namen raziskovanja je razglasitev biotopov, omenjenih v 68. členu Zakona o divjadi in lovstvu, za narodne parke. Najbolj pomembni naravni biotopi so danes neustrezno zaščiteni. Namen razglasitve je institucionalno varovanje ogroženih vrst in njihovega življenjskega okolja.

**Metoda:** Cilj dosežemo z javno strokovno razpravo o teoretičnih vprašanjih ogroženosti medveda in volka in njihovih biotopov in tega ne prepustimo samo interesnim skupinam, ki imajo ozke pristranske interese. Ta trenutek je v DZ hitri zakonodajni postopek za spremembo Zakona o divjadi in lovstvu, ki naj bi ukinitel 68. člen zakona, v katerem so navedena lovišča posebnega namena, ki predstavljajo najbolj ohranjene in z biološko raznovrstnostjo bogate biotope. Ta sprememba lahko omogoči privatizacijo teh območij in onemogoči razglasitev teh območij za narodne parke Slovenije, kjer bo lov prepovedan.

**Rezultati:** Ta raziskava naj prispeva k drugačnemu gledanju na ogroženost biotske raznovrstnosti. Dva značilna primera neodgovornega pojmovanja je predlog za odstrel 222 medvedov v naslednjih treh letih in preventivni že izvedeni odstrel 19.000 divjih prašičev v zadnjem letu.

**Organizacija:** Raziskava naj bi bila pomagala pri usklajevanju naše zakonodaje na tem področju s pozitivnim EU direktivami in opozorila na neprimerna izplačila finančnih podpor državam članicam, v katerih varstva ogroženih vrst ne izvajajo.

**Družba:** Zaradi klimatskih sprememb se skrajšuje čas zimske hibernacije medvedov, ki jih sili v iskanje hrane v bližini naselij. Prihaja do neželenih srečanj s človekom in posledično do občutka, da je zveri enormno preveč in je izgovor za njihov odstrel. Delno je vzrok za pomanjkanje hrane tudi odločitev Evropske komisije, ki omejuje tradicionalno hranjene zveri v gozdu in pretirana prisotnosti človeka v njihovem habitatu. Kolesarjenje, rekreacija, sprehajanje psov, nabiranje gob so moteči dejavniki ki onemogočajo zverem umik na otoke miru Zato je potrebna ustanovitev in razglasitev narodnih parkov kot otokov miru.

**Originalnost:** Novo v tej raziskavi je, da bodo po štiridesetih letih razglašeni narodni parki potem, ko je bila zadnja razglasitev edinega Triglavskega nacionalnega parka. Vrednost oz. originalnost raziskave je, da je to ena zadnjih prilik za ohranitev ogroženih najbolj dragocenih naravnih biotopov.

**Omejitve/nadaljnje raziskovanje:** vzpostavitev naravnih koridorjev med naravnimi biotopi v Sloveniji in v Evropi (posebej v Alpah in na Balkanu).

**Ključne besede:** medved, volk, narodni park, ogroženost, biotop, privatizacija, javni interes, EU.

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Dr. Leo Šešerko se je rodil leta 1948. Študiral je sociologijo na Fakulteti za sociologijo, politične vede in novinarstvo in filozofijo na Filozofski fakulteti v Ljubljani. Leta 1982 pa doktoriral na oddelku za filozofijo FF v Ljubljani. Zaposlil kot asistent, docent in izredni profesor na Fakulteti za družbene vede v Ljubljani, kjer je bil od 1987 do 1989 prodekan fakultete. Od leta 2008 kot docent in izredni profesor predava Okoljsko sociologijo in Okoljsko ekonomiko na Fakulteti za varstvo okolja v Velenju. Je aktiven član REFORM Group in Netzwerks zu internationalen Konventionen des Biodiversitätsschutzes.

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# Establishment of the system of natural parks of Slovenia and their proclamation

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## Abstract

**Research question (RQ):** The protection of biological diversity is a problem in Slovenia that also has a global dimension, but Slovenia does not solve it optimally and thus loses great potential.

**Purpose:** The purpose of the research is to declare the biotopes mentioned in Article 68 of the Game and Hunting Act as national parks. The most important natural biotopes today are inadequately protected. The purpose of the proclamation is the institutional protection of endangered species and their habitats.

**Method:** The goal is achieved through a public expert discussion on theoretical issues of endangerment of bears and wolves and their biotopes, and we do not leave this only to stakeholders who have narrow biased interests. At the moment, the National Assembly is in the process of a quick legislative procedure to amend the Game and Hunting Act, which is supposed to repeal Article 68 of the Act, which lists special purpose hunting grounds that represent the best preserved and biodiversity-rich biotopes. This change may enable the privatization of these areas and prevent the declaration of these areas as national parks of Slovenia, where hunting will be prohibited.

**Results:** This research should contribute to a different view of the threat to biodiversity. Two typical examples of irresponsible perceptions are the proposal to kill 222 bears over the next three years and the preventive already carried out shooting of 19,000 wild boars in the last year.

**Organization:** The research should help harmonize our legislation with positive EU directives and draw attention to inappropriate payments of financial support to Member States by EU that do not implement the protection of endangered species appropriately.

**Society:** Climate change is shortening the winter hibernation of bears, forcing them to search for food near human settlements. There are unwanted encounters with humans and consequently a feeling that the bears are enormously too many and is an excuse to shoot them. The lack of food is partly due to a decision by the European Commission, which restricts traditionally fed carnivores in the forest and the excessive presence of humans in their habitat. Cycling, recreation, walking dogs, picking mushrooms are disturbing factors that prevent wild animals to live in wild heaven. Therefore, it is necessary to establish and declare national parks.

**Originality:** National parks will be finally declared 40 years after Triglav National Park, the only one in Slovenia, was proclaimed. The research is one of the last opportunities to preserve the most endangered natural biotopes.

**Further research:** Establishment of natural corridors between natural biotopes in Slovenia and Europe (especially in the Alps and the Balkans).

**Key words:** bear, wolf, national park, endangerment, biotope, privatization, public interest, EU.

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**Dr. Leo Šešerko** was born in 1948. He studied sociology at the Faculty of Sociology, Political Science and Journalism and Philosophy at the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana. In 1982 he received his doctorate from the Department of Philosophy at the Faculty of Arts in Ljubljana. He was employed as an assistant, assistant professor and associate professor at the Faculty of Social Sciences in Ljubljana, where he was vice-dean of the faculty from 1987 to 1989. Since 2008 he has been teaching Environmental Sociology and Environmental Economics at the Faculty of Environmental Protection in Velenje as an assistant professor and associate professor. He is an active member of the REFORM Group and Networks of International Biodiversity Conventions.

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