



Faculty of Forestry
and Wood Sciences

National parks - Conflict between the economic and environmental interests

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Content of the presentation

- Some theoretical aspects
- Economic context of general nature and landscape protection
- Specially protected areas
- Especially protected species of plants and animals
- Restrictions on ownership rights and financial contributions



Environmental economics – approaches

Market approaches – use of private property rights, individuals are able to protect the environment, this approach is optimal and maximizes social welfare, a government regulation is the leading cause of environmental degradation



Environmental economics – approaches

Ecological economics - transdisciplinary field of academic research that aims to address the interdependence and coevolution of human economies and natural ecosystems over time and space; **superordinate role of ecosystems**, ecological economics promotes sustainable development, a selfish behaviour of people is originator (source) of environmental problems,

Institutional ecological economics

Environmental economics – approaches

Environmental economics - EE uses neo-classic school, mechanisms of regulation and market, takes in to account externalities, internalization of externalities, public property

New institutional economics is a part of the environmental economics (Ronald Coase) – possibility how to solve damages - negotiation between polluter and injured person



Two ethical concepts

Anthropocentric approach – people – when evaluating environmental situations – take in to account the direct impact on themselves and future generations

Ecocentric approach – people believe that nature has its own, so-called „intrinsic (real) value“

Nature goods and services

- Nature goods may be scarce as a result of the development of society and economies
- Private goods – the goods which can be excluded from consumption and which is the subject of competition
- (Pure) public goods – the goods which can not be excluded from consumption and which is not the subject of competition



| | Excludable | Non-excludable |
|---------------|--|---|
| Rivalrous | <p><u>Private goods</u> food, clothing, cars, parking spaces</p> | <p><u>Common-pool resources</u> fish stocks, timber, coal</p> |
| Non-rivalrous | <p><u>Club goods</u> cinemas, private parks, satellite television</p> | <p><u>Public goods</u> air, national defense, subjects of nature conservation</p> |

Total economic value



General nature and landscape protection (1)



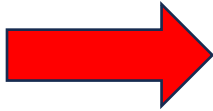
- Significant landscape elements are protected from damage and destruction
- The consent of the nature protection authority is necessary for the approval of forest management plans
- The permission of the nature protection authority is necessary to permit mining activity

General nature and landscape protection (2)



- All species of plants and animals are protected
- Entrepreneurs are obliged to prevent the death of plants and animals by technically and economically available means
- The spread of a non-native species into the landscape is only possible with the permission of the nature protection authority

Protection of birds against electric shock



- Anyone who builds or reconstructs overhead high-voltage power lines is obliged to equip them with protective devices that effectively prevent birds from being electrocuted
- This was initiated by NGOs

Tree felling permit



- A permit from the nature protection authority is necessary to cut down trees
- In its decision on the permission to cut down trees, the nature protection authority can impose on the applicant adequate replacement planting to compensate for the ecological damage caused by the cutting down of trees
- If the nature protection authority does not impose replacement planting, the applicant is obliged to pay a levy to the municipal budget

Cave



- It is forbidden to destroy, damage or modify caves or otherwise change their preserved state
- A permit from a nature conservation authority is required for cave exploration or research

Paleontological discovery



- The owner of the land on which the paleontological discovery was made, or the person who performs the activities during which the discovery was made, is obliged to allow, at the request of the nature protection authority, persons authorized by this authority to carry out rescue paleontological research
- Temporary protected areas according to law

Protection of landscape character



- The landscape character, which is mainly the natural, cultural and historical characteristics of a certain place or area, is protected against activities that reduce its aesthetic and natural value



Specially protected areas

- national parks
- protected landscape areas
- national nature reserve
- nature reserve
- national natural monuments
- natural monuments

It is prohibited throughout the territory of the national parks:



- to define new industrial zones
- extract minerals
- permit or carry out the deliberate propagation of non-native plant species
- introduce intensive game breeding, such as game reserves, farms or pheasant farms
- to change the existing water regime of the land
- place light sources outside closed objects
- set off fireworks or use fireworks

National Park Board



- To discuss and assess all important documents of the protection and management of the national park
- Council members are delegated representatives of all municipalities and regions, important legal and natural persons, especially from the fields of nature protection, forestry, agriculture, water management, trade and tourism, experts from scientific and professional workplaces

Forests of national parks



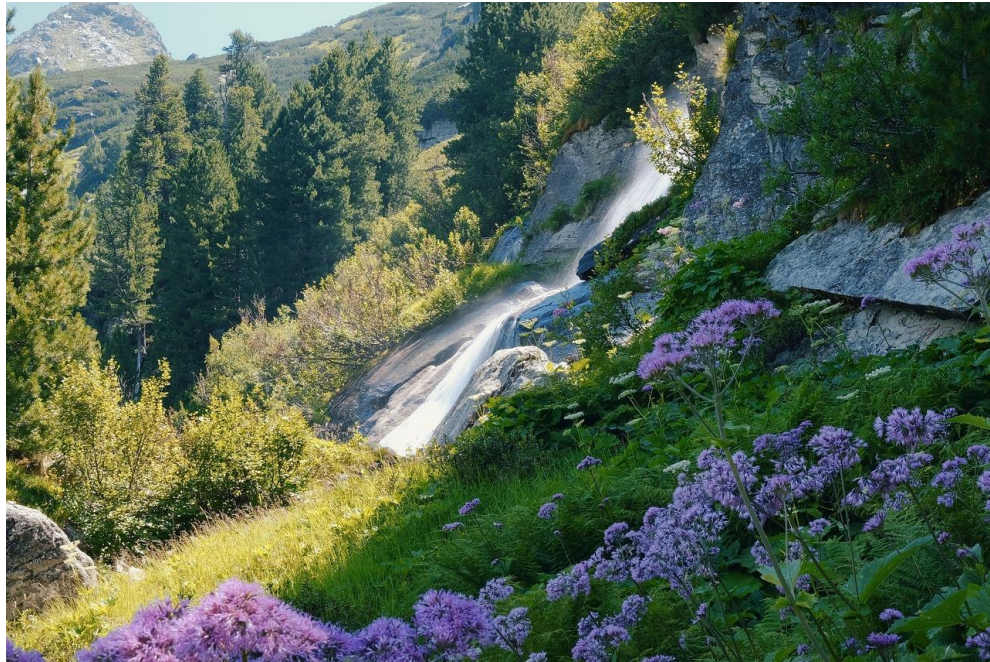
- The forests in the national park are not economic forests
- Forests, land intended for forest functions and other property owned by the state are managed by the national park administration
- Owners or lessees of forests in national parks are obliged to manage them in such a way that their natural ecological functions and biological diversity are preserved or supported

Management of agricultural land in national parks



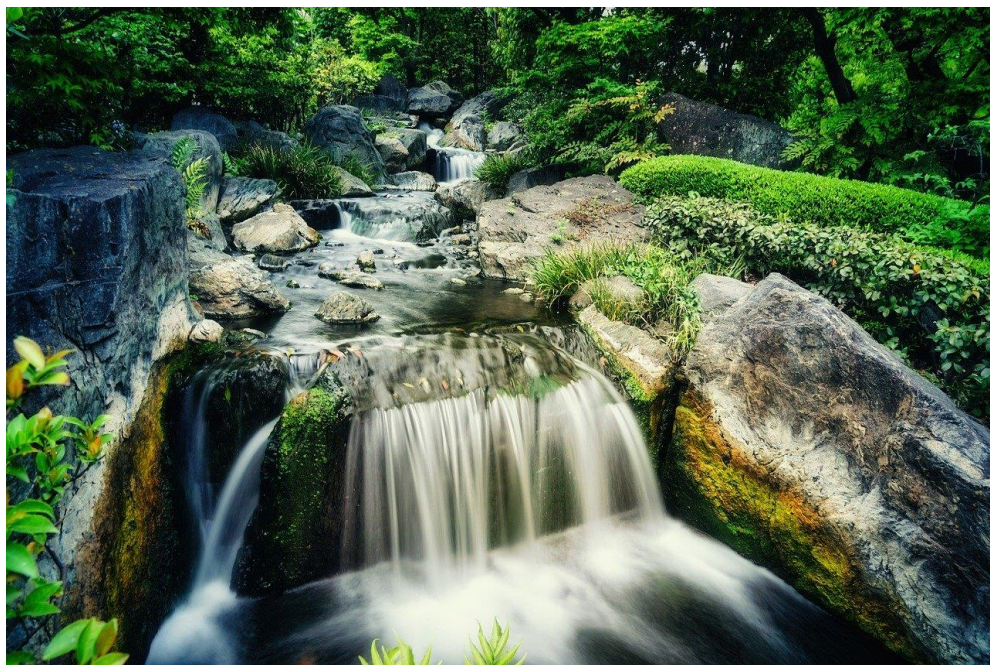
- Owners or tenants of land that is part of the agricultural land fund in national parks are obliged to manage it in such a way that their ecological functions and biological diversity are preserved or supported.

National Nature Reserves



- A smaller area of outstanding natural value
- The use of a national nature reserve is only possible if it preserves or improves the current state of the natural environment
- The owners are different, some territories are bought by the state or NGOs

It is prohibited in the entire territory of national nature reserves:



- manage land in a way that requires intensive technologies
- authorize or carry out constructions
- extract minerals and humolites
- enter and enter off-road
- permit or carry out the deliberate propagation of non-native species of plants and animals
- engage in mountain climbing
- introduce intensive game breeding
- drive in with motor vehicles
- collect or capture plants and animals
- camping and making fires
- change the preserved natural environment

Especially protected species of plants and animals

An exception to the prohibitions can be granted for specially protected species of plants and animals:

- in the interest of the protection of wild animals and wild plants and the protection of natural habitats,
- **in order to prevent serious damage, especially to crops, livestock, forests, fisheries, waters and other types of property,**
- in the interests of public health or public safety or for other urgent reasons of overriding public interest, **including reasons of a social and economic nature** and reasons with beneficial consequences of indisputable importance for the environment,
- for the purposes of research and education, repopulation of a certain territory with populations of the species or replanting in the original range of the species and breeding and cultivation necessary for these purposes, including artificial propagation of plants,
- in the case of specially protected species of birds, for the capture, keeping or other use of birds in small quantities.

Providing compensation for damages caused by selected specially protected animals



- Act No. 115/2000 Coll. regulates the provision of compensation for damages caused by selected specially protected animals
- beaver, lynx, bear, cormorant, wolf, otter, moose
- especially damage to domestic animals and fish

Compensation for hindering agricultural or forestry management

- Land owner is entitled to financial compensation
- Financial compensation will be provided from the state budget by the relevant nature protection authority
- Decree establishing the conditions and method of providing financial compensation for damage caused by the restriction of forest management, the model and requirements for the application of the claim No. 335/2006 Coll.

Compensation for forest management restrictions that arose as a result

- leaving the forest or part of it to spontaneous development
- changes in the composition of forest vegetation
- extension of rotation period
- maintaining or introducing low forest form
- rooting reduction
- temporary restriction of timber harvesting
- leaving individual trees to their physical decay
- leaving lying timber after harvesting
- extraordinary/more costly measures
- limitation of timber harvesting during the formation of the forest management plan

Provision of land for the creation of a system of ecological stability

- In order to ensure the conditions for creating a system of ecological stability, measures, projects and plans will be implemented in agreement with the land owner
- If the creation of a system of ecological stability requires a change in the use of land, with which its owner does not agree, the land office will offer him the exchange of his land for another owned by the state

Other solutions for nature and landscape protection

- Expropriation and compulsory transfer of the jurisdiction to manage the property
- The state's right of pre-emption and financing of the purchase of land
- Access to the landscape (everyone has the right to free passage through land as long as they do not cause damage)
- Entry restrictions due to nature conservation
- Restriction and prohibition of activity (the nature protection authority is authorized to set business entities the conditions for carrying out activities that could cause an illegal change in general or specially protected parts of nature, or to prohibit such activities)



Obligations of investors

- Anyone who, within the framework of construction or other use of the landscape, intends to carry out serious interventions that could affect protected interests, is obliged to ensure in advance, at his own expense, an assessment of the impact of the intended intervention on these protected interests
- Assessment according to is part of the application for the issuance of a permit, consent or binding opinion
- If the result of the evaluation reveals the need to ensure adequate measures, the investor is obliged to implement these measures at his own expense

Measures to improve the natural environment

- Land owners and tenants improve the condition of the preserved natural and landscape environment to the best of their ability in order to preserve the species richness of nature and maintain the system of ecological stability
- Nature conservation authorities or municipalities may enter into written agreements with land owners or lessees to carry out land care for nature conservation reasons
- The owners and tenants of the affected land are obliged to tolerate the implementation of interventions by nature protection authorities



Financial contribution

- A financial contribution can be given to the owners or tenants of the affected land, provided that they refrain from certain activities or carry out agreed works in order to improve the natural environment
- A financial contribution can also be provided to a person who implements substitute protective measures
- A nature conservation authority or a municipality can provide a financial contribution based on a written agreement



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Thank you for your attention

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