



SUSTAINABLE HUNTING TOURISM

ODRŽIVI LOVNI TURIZAM

WITH EXAMPLES FROM
CZECHIA, SERBIA, FINLAND,
AND HUNGARY

SA PRIMERIMA
IZ ČEŠKE, SRBIJE,
FINSKE I MAĐARSKE



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
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INTRODUCTION

UVOD

According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) definition, tourism is characterized as the activity of a person travelling for a temporary period to a place outside his/her usual environment for a period of less than one consecutive year for leisure, business or other purposes. Tourism is a phenomenon that has seen a dynamic increase in both arrivals and income in recent years. In 2020 and 2021 a drop was recorded in connection with the Covid 19 pandemic and state restrictions; however, since 2021 tourism has been recovering and slowly reaching the original pre-pandemic levels. As the number of participants in the tourism industry grew, so did the need for its diversification. The goal was to focus on a niche segment and meet the expectations and wishes of clients. Thanks to this, a whole range of specialized tourism service providers was created. While earlier tourism was divided into leisure and business, today we can meet a whole range of specific forms through agritourism, ecotourism, urban tourism, rural, sport, shopping, adrenaline or adventure tourism, and much more. Thanks to diversification, hunting tourism is also coming to the fore. Although game hunting has been a common activity since ancient times, in the past it was more or less an activity of the rich; but the ability to travel to hunt game for the average hunter has become a feature of recent decades. **Hunting tourism is characterized as the movement of a person travelling for a temporary period to a place outside his/her usual environment where the main purpose of the trip is game hunting.**

Hunting tourism, as a multidisciplinary field, often falls under several administrative units, and it is not entirely clear which sectoral actor should be the driving force in the field of hunting tourism promotion and education. If hunting tourism is developed by the game management authorities, the challenge is to find enough tourism professionalism to back up the development. On the other hand, in many cases hunting tourism is not mentioned in the tourism development strategies of different countries as it requires special knowledge on hunting and game management. In many countries, finding this balance is challenging. The basis of the development of hunting tourism is sustainability in all three pillars (Figure 1). This book provides an overview of the most important aspects of the sustainable development of hunting tourism and points to significant differences between European countries.

Prema definiciji Svetske turističke organizacije Ujedinjenih nacija (UNWTO), turizam se karakteriše kao aktivnost osobe koja privremeno putuje u mesto van svog uobičajenog okruženja u periodu kraćem od jedne uzastopne godine radi razonode, u poslovne ili druge svrhe. Turizam je pojava koja poslednjih godina beleži dinamičan porast kako dolazaka tako i prihoda. U 2020. i 2021. godini zabeležen je pad zbog pandemije COVID-19 i državnih ograničenja, međutim, od 2021. godine turizam se oporavljao i polako dostizao prvobitne brojke pre pandemije. Kako je rastao broj učesnika u turističkoj industriji, tako je rasla i potreba za njenom diversifikacijom. Cilj je bio fokusirati se na tržišni segment i ispuniti očekivanja i želje klijenata. Zahvaljujući tome stvorena je čitava lepeza specijalizovanih pružalaca turističkih usluga. Dok se ranije turizam delio na rekreativni i poslovni, danas se može sresti čitav niz specifičnih oblika počev od agroturizma, ekoturizma, urbanog turizma, seoskog, sportskog, šoping, adrenalinskog ili avanturističkog turizma i još mnogo drugih. Zahvaljujući diversifikaciji, lovni turizam takođe izbija u prvi plan. Iako je lov na divljač bio tipična aktivnost od davnina, u prošlosti je on manje-više bio aktivnost bogatih, ali je za prosečne lovce putovanje u lov na divljač postalo stvarnost tek poslednjih decenija. **Lovni turizam se karakteriše kao kretanje lica koje privremeno putuje do mesta van svog uobičajenog okruženja, a gde je glavna svrha putovanja lov na divljač.**

Lovni turizam, kao multidisciplinarna oblast, često potpada pod nekoliko administrativnih jedinica i nije sasvim jasno koji sektorski akter bi trebalo da bude pokretač u oblasti promocije i edukacije u vezi lovnog turizma. Ako lovni turizam razvijaju organi zaduženi za upravljanje divljači, izazov je pronaći dovoljno profesionalnosti kojom bi se podržao razvoj ovog segmenta turizma. S druge strane, lovni turizam se u velikom broju slučajeva ne pominje u strategijama razvoja turizma različitih zemalja jer zahteva posebna znanja o lovstvu i upravljanju divljači. U mnogim zemljama pronalaženje ove ravnoteže predstavlja izazov. Osnovu razvoja lovnog turizma čini održivost u sva tri stuba (Slika 1.). Ova knjiga daje pregled najvažnijih aspekata održivog razvoja lovnog turizma i ukazuje na značajne razlike među evropskim zemljama.



Figure 1: Sustainable hunting tourism within three main pillars
 Slika 1: Održivi lovni turizam u okviru tri glavna stuba

Sustainability is often examined from social, environmental, and economic aspects. The relationship between these dimensions can be illustrated with a doughnut model which was developed by economist Kate Raworth (2017). In a sustainable world, we ensure the well-being of people and respect the limits of Earth's carrying capacity. In other words, between the social foundation and the ecological ceiling lies the safe and just space for humanity (Figure 2).

The social foundation includes the basics of life, such as sufficient food, health, gender equality, and political voice. No one should fall short of these basics. Similar targets are considered in the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals. The ecological ceiling is defined by the planetary boundaries that are set for the nine processes that are critical for Earth's carrying capacity. These boundaries include, for example, climate change and biodiversity loss. If we exceed these boundaries and overshoot the pressure on Earth's carrying capacity, we jeopardize planetary stability. The social foundation and the ecological ceiling are interconnected. For example, deforestation can aggravate climate change and degrade freshwater supplies, which in turn can impede food production and cause health problems and poverty.

Održivost se često razmatra sa društvenog, ekološkog i ekonomskog aspekta. Odnos između ovih dimenzija može se ilustrovati modelom krofne koji je razvila ekonomista Kate Raworth (2017). U održivom svetu obezbeđujemo dobrobit ljudi i poštujemo granice maksimalnog opterećenja Zemlje. Drugim rečima, između društvene osnove i ekološkog plafona nalazi se siguran i pravedan prostor za čovečanstvo (Slika 2.).



Figure 2: The Doughnut model of sustainability, Source: Raworth, K. (2017)
 Slika 2.: „Doughnut“ model održivosti

Društvena osnova uključuje osnove života kao što su dovoljna količina hrane, zdravlje, rodna ravnopravnost i politički glas. Ove osnove moraju uvek biti zadovoljene. Slični ciljevi su uzeti u obzir u Ciljevima održivog razvoja Ujedinjenih nacija. Ekološki plafon je definisan planetarnim granicama koje su postavljene za devet procesa koji su kritični za biološki kapacitet nosivosti Zemlje. Ove granice obuhvataju, na primer, klimatske promene i gubitak biodiverziteta. Ako prekoračimo ove granice i premašimo pritisak na opterećenje Zemlje, ugrožavamo stabilnost planete. Društveni temelj i ekološki plafon su međusobno povezani. Na primer, krčenje šuma može pogoršati klimatske promene i degradirati zalihe slatke vode, što zauzvrat može ugroziti proizvodnju hrane i uzrokovati zdravstvene probleme i siromaštvo.

“In this setting, economy is an enabler: every society produces, uses and manages resources, and economies cover all the practices, discourses and material expressions that relate to these activities” (James, 2015, pp 52). A sustainable economy provides well-being to everyone and stays within the planetary boundaries, now and in the future. In the hunting tourism context, this definition suggests that hunting tourism activities need to be designed so that they support the well-being of all people and don't overburden the Earth's carrying capacity.

As a specific form of tourism, hunting tourism can be an additional source of income for peripheral or underdeveloped regions where other forms of tourism are poorly developed. Hunting tourism can have a significantly positive effect on the local community. Numerous types of research have shown that hunting tourism has considerable economic impacts, both through direct hunters' spending and indirect multiplier effects. Through income generation, job creation, general and specific taxes, and license fees, hunting activities provide an economic contribution to local, regional, and national economies as well as the majority of the funding for wildlife management, and in that way contribute to rural development.

Sustainable development of hunting tourism entails the need for sustainable development of hunting in general. This implies that all forms of game management constantly secure the originality of habitat conditions, diversity, abundance, and quality of wild animals that represent the resource basis for meeting the diverse needs of present and future generations - recreational, ecological, economic, scientific, etc. Sustainable hunting management is reflected through rational management of natural resources and less exploitation of wildlife, the preservation of biodiversity, game production, breeding, and protection of wild game.

The principle of ecological sustainability of hunting tourism intends to preserve wild animals, and protect and improve wildlife habitats. Improvement includes actions like afforestation, protection of wildlife from direct and indirect negative impacts of human industrial activities, introduction/reintroduction of species, and limiting hunting in terms of place, time, hunting methods, or game species. Ecological sustainability of hunting tourism is based on achieving optimal development and maintenance of vital ecological processes, biodiversity, and natural resources.

„U ovom okruženju, ekonomija je pokretač: svako društvo proizvodi, koristi i upravlja resursima, a ekonomije pokrivaju sve prakse, diskurse i materijalne izraze koji se odnose na ove aktivnosti” (James, 2015, str. 52). Održiva ekonomija pruža dobrobit svima i ostaje unutar planetarnih granica, sada i u budućnosti. U kontekstu lovnog turizma, ova definicija sugerira da aktivnosti lovnog turizma moraju biti osmišljene tako da podržavaju dobrobit svih ljudi i da ne opterećuju nosivost Zemlje.

Kao specifičan vid turizma, lovni turizam može biti dodatni izvor prihoda za periferne ili nerazvijene regione u kojima su drugi oblici turizma slabo razvijeni. Lovni turizam može značajno pozitivno uticati na lokalnu zajednicu. Brojna istraživanja su pokazala da lovni turizam ima značajne ekonomske uticaje, kako kroz direktnu potrošnju lovaca, tako i kroz indirektno multiplikativne efekte. Kroz stvaranje prihoda, otvaranje novih radnih mesta, opšte i posebne poreze i naknade za dozvole, lovne aktivnosti daju ekonomski doprinos lokalnoj, regionalnoj i nacionalnoj privredi i najveći deo sredstava za upravljanje divljim životinjama i na taj način doprinose ruralnom razvoju.

Održivi razvoj lovnog turizma podrazumeva potrebu za održivim razvojem lovstva uopšte. To podrazumeva da svi oblici gazdovanja divljači stalno obezbeđuju originalnost stanišnih uslova, raznovrsnost, brojnost i kvalitet divljih životinja koje predstavljaju resursnu osnovu za zadovoljavanje raznovrsnih potreba sadašnjih i budućih generacija - rekreativnih, ekoloških, ekonomskih, naučnih i dr. Održivo lovno gazdovanje se ogleda kroz racionalno upravljanje prirodnim resursima i manju eksploataciju divljači, očuvanje biodiverziteta, proizvodnju divljači, uzgoj i zaštitu divljači.

Princip ekološke održivosti lovnog turizma ima za cilj da očuva divlje životinje, te zaštiti i unapredi staništa divljači. Poboljšanje uključuje akcije kao što su pošumljavanje, zaštita divljih životinja od direktnih i indirektnih negativnih uticaja ljudskih industrijskih aktivnosti, uvođenje/ponovno uvođenje vrsta i ograničavanje lova u smislu mesta, vremena, metoda lova ili vrste divljači. Ekološka održivost lovnog turizma zasniva se na postizanju optimalnog razvoja i održavanja vitalnih ekoloških procesa, biodiverziteta i prirodnih resursa.



Figure 3: Population of fallow deer
Slika 3: Populacija jelena lopatara

Economic sustainability of hunting tourism relates to a possibility to generate benefits for people without exploiting natural resources (e.g. game, natural habitats) nor endangering social sustainability. The scale of economic activities must respect these limitations. In some cases, for example, some of the income is invested in the management and protection of wildlife, conservation, and improvement of habitats. Also, part of the income can be, for example, invested in hunting areas through the procurement of food or medication. The economic principle of sustainability of hunting tourism is fulfilled if hunting tourism does not permanently deplete natural resources nor endanger social sustainability.

Hunting tourism can be a controversial industry due to the perceived impact on local communities and the natural environment. However, by prioritizing social sustainability, hunting tourism operators can mitigate these concerns and promote a positive impact on both the communities they operate in and the natural environment. One key aspect of social sustainability in hunting tourism is community engagement and respect for other land use in the area. Hunting tourism operators should work with local communities to ensure that their activities benefit the community. This includes hiring local staff, sourcing local goods and services, and supporting community initiatives. In addition, one vital key for acceptability of hunting tourism in

Ekonomska održivost lovnog turizma odnosi se na mogućnost stvaranja koristi za ljude bez iskorišćavanja prirodnih resursa (npr. divljači, prirodnih staništa) ili ugrožavanja društvene održivosti. Obim privrednih aktivnosti mora da poštuje ova ograničenja. U nekim slučajevima, na primer, deo prihoda se ulaže u upravljanje i zaštitu divljih životinja, očuvanje i unapređenje staništa. Takođe, deo prihoda može da bude uložen u lovišta npr. kroz nabavku hrane ili lekova. Ekonomski princip održivosti lovnog turizma je ispunjen ukoliko lovni turizam ne iscrpljuje trajno prirodne resurse niti ugrožava društvenu održivost.

Lovni turizam može biti kontraverzna industrija zbog uočenog uticaja na lokalne zajednice i prirodno okruženje. Međutim, davanjem prioriteta društvenoj održivosti, operatori lovnog turizma mogu ublažiti ove zabrinutosti i promovisati pozitivan uticaj kako na zajednice u kojima rade tako i na prirodno okruženje. Jedan od ključnih aspekata društvene održivosti u lovnom turizmu je angažovanje zajednice i poštovanje drugih oblika korišćenja zemljišta u tom području. Operatori lovnog turizma bi trebalo da rade u sprezi sa lokalnim zajednicama kako bi osigurali da njihove aktivnosti budu od koristi zajednici. To podrazumeva angažovanje lokalnog osoblja, nabavku lokalnih dobara i usluga i podršku inicijativama zajednice. Pored toga, vitalni uslov za prihvatljivost lovnog turizma na mnogim mestima je da se zaštite lovne mogućnosti lokalnih lovaca, kao i da se stvori sistem za distribuciju beneficija vlasnicima zemljišta na čijem se zemljištu odvija lovni turizam.

Uključivanjem zajednice, lovno-turistički operatori mogu osigurati da njihove aktivnosti budu kulturološki prikladne i da ne utiču negativno na izvor prihoda lokalnog stanovništva. Još jedan važan aspekt društvene održivosti je poštovanje lokalnih kultura i tradicija. Operatori lovnog turizma bi trebalo da razumeju i pridržavaju se lokalnih zakona, običaja i praksi u vezi sa lovom. Na taj način mogu pokazati posvećenost odgovornim i etičkim praksama koje podržavaju očuvanje kulturnog nasleđa i promovišu društveni sklad. Operatori u lovnom turizmu bi trebalo da budu posvećeni održivoj praksi lova i da rade na očuvanju lokalne populacije divljih životinja. Ovo može podrazumevati rad sa lokalnim organizacijama za zaštitu prirode, primenu odgovornih lovačkih praksi i podršku obrazovnim programima o očuvanju prirode. Dajući prioritet naporima za očuvanje prirode, lovno-turistički operatori mogu osigurati dugoročnu održivost svoje industrije i doprineti dobrobiti lokalnih zajednica. Konačno, bezbednosna i etička pitanja su od suštinske važnosti za promovisanje društvene održivosti u lovnom turizmu. Operatori lovnog turizma treba da daju prioritet bezbednosti i dobrobiti kako svojih klijenata, tako i lokalnih zajednica.

many places is to safeguard the local hunters' hunting possibilities, as well as creating a system to distribute the benefits to landowners on whose land hunting tourism takes place.

By involving the community, hunting tourism operators can ensure that their activities are culturally appropriate and do not negatively impact local livelihoods. Another important aspect of social sustainability is respect for local cultures and traditions. Hunting tourism operators should understand and abide by local laws, customs, and practices related to hunting. By doing so, they can demonstrate a commitment to responsible and ethical practices that support the preservation of cultural heritage and promote social harmony. Hunting tourism operators should be committed to sustainable hunting practices and work to conserve local wildlife populations. This may involve working with local conservation organizations, implementing responsible hunting practices, and supporting conservation education programmes. By prioritizing conservation efforts, hunting tourism operators can ensure the long-term viability of their industry and contribute to the well-being of local communities. Finally, safety and ethical considerations are essential for promoting social sustainability in hunting tourism. Hunting tourism operators should prioritize the safety and well-being of both their clients and local communities.



Figure 4: Beginning of driven hunt as a tradition in the Czech Republic
Slika 4: Početak pogonskog lova ka deo lovačke tradicije u Češkoj









1

HUNTING TOURISM AND ITS SPECIFICS
KARAKTERISTIKE LOVNOG TURIZMA

1. HUNTING TOURISM AND ITS SPECIFICS

1. KARAKTERISTIKE LOVNOG TURIZMA

In the first part, this chapter focuses on the characteristics of hunting tourism and its typology, evaluation approaches, and impacts in the context of studies and research. The following sub-chapter lists the most important game species that are significant for hunting tourism in Europe.

1.1 Hunting tourism in tourism research

Hunting tourism is one of the examples of special forms of tourism, which is led by the varied distribution of hunted species (Martin-Delgado et al., 2020). In scientific literature it has occurred mainly from the 1940s, but hunting in general has been an essential human activity since ancient times. Both international and domestic travel for hunting are included in hunting tourism activities (Keskinarkaus, Matilainen, 2010). According to Bauer, Herr (2004) a hunting tourism product is considered as an organized and paid trip where the main goal is the satisfaction of the needs of clients (hunters) in recreational services provided in the natural habitat of animals. Wright (2019) includes hunting tourism among sport activities; for example, in the Anglo-Saxon hunting system, hunting is considered a sport activity, so according to Wright hunting tourism also falls under sport tourism. The most important motivation for participation in hunting tourism is the willingness to experience a new and interesting hunt (Komppula, 2013).

In Europe there are just a few studies which focus on hunting tourism and its development. In some countries only some parts of the country have hunting tourism that is well developed specifically for foreign hunters, such as Serbia – Vojvodina region (Ristic et al., 2009), even though hunting tourism can bring extra value and create job opportunities in sectors connected with hunting activities in wider areas (Bredis et al., 2015). Given that rural areas are suitable for hunting (Oian, 2014), hunting tourism is an integral part of rural tourism (Prentovic et al., 2012). Hunting tourism can also be considered as a tool to diversify rural livelihoods, and it can help against outmigration and unemployment (Willebrand, 2009). Hunting tourism can help to prolong the season of tourism companies in places where, for example, the main tourism season is summer and improve possibilities to organise year-round business. In addition, hunting tourism requires local knowledge on game populations

U prvom delu, ovo poglavlje se fokusira na karakteristike lovnog turizma i njegovu tipologiju, pristupe evaluaciji i uticaje u kontekstu studija i istraživanja. U narednom potpoglavlju su navedene najvažnije vrste divljači koje su od značaja za lovni turizam u Evropi. Poglavlje se završava pregledom najrelevantnijih zakonskih uslova koje lovci u evropskim uslovima moraju da ispune ili saznaju ukoliko žele da učestvuju u lovnom turizmu.

1.1 Lovni turizam u naučnim istraživanjima

Lovni turizam je jedan od primera posebnih oblika turizma, koji je vođen raznolikom rasprostranjenošću lovnih vrsta (Martin-Delgado et al., 2020). U naučnoj literaturi se javlja uglavnom od 1940-ih, ali je lov uopšteno bio suštinska ljudska aktivnost od davnina. U aktivnosti lovnog turizma uključena su i međunarodna i domaća putovanja radi lova (Keskinarkaus, Matilainen, 2010). Prema Bauer, Herr (2004) lovno-turistički proizvod se smatra organizovanim i plaćenim putovanjem gde je osnovni cilj zadovoljenje potreba klijenata (lovaca) u rekreativnim uslugama koje se pružaju u prirodnom staništu životinja. Wright (2019) među sportske aktivnosti ubraja i lovni turizam. Kao na primer, u anglosaksonskom sistemu lova, lov se smatra sportskom aktivnošću, tako da prema Wright i lovni turizam spada u sportski turizam. Najvažnija motivacija za učešće u lovnom turizmu je spremnost da se doživi novi i zanimljiv lov (Komppula, 2013).

U Evropi postoji nekoliko studija koje se fokusiraju na lovni turizam i njegov razvoj. U nekim zemljama samo neki delovi zemlje imaju dobro razvijen lovni turizam posebno za strane lovce, npr. Srbija – Vojvodina region (Ristic et al., 2009), iako lovni turizam može doneti dodatnu vrednost, stvoriti mogućnosti za zapošljavanje u sektorima povezanim sa lovnim aktivnostima iu širim oblastima (Bredis et al., 2015). S obzirom da su ruralna područja pogodna za lov (Oian, 2014) lovni turizam je sastavni deo seoskog turizma (Prentovic et al., 2012). Lovni turizam se takođe može smatrati sredstvom za diverzifikaciju ruralnog života, može pomoći u borbi protiv iseljavanja i nezaposlenosti (Willebrand, 2009). Lovni turizam može pomoći da se produži turistička sezona i poboljšavaju mogućnosti za organizovanje celogodišnjeg poslovanja. Pored toga, lovni turizam zahteva znanje lokalne zajednice o

and hunting possibilities and is labour intensive. Thus, it can be an attractive form of tourism, especially in the remote rural areas and concerning rural development. Also, it is possible to provide some form of hunting tourism in almost all rural areas where hunting is allowed and thus rural regions have great potential for the development of the sector (Kalábová, 2018).

Wildlife tourism includes activities classified as non-consumptive (viewing, photography and feeding) and 'consumptive' (hunting and fishing). Nature-based tourism (e.g. birdwatching or photographic tourism) are included into non-consumptive forms of tourism. Hunting tourism belongs to consumptive forms. Often consumptive forms of wildlife tourism mostly provide higher incomes per visitor than non-consumptive forms of tourism, although wildlife watching can be also highly priced (e.g. bear watching in Finland).



Figure 5: Photographic wildlife tourism has important position mostly in African countries
Slika 5: Foto turizam divljih životinja je posebno popularan u Africi

Big differences of opinion exist in the assessment of whether hunting tourism belongs to ecotourism or not. Ecotourism arose as a strategy for reconciling wildlife conservation with sustainable development (Meletis, Campbell, 2007) and many definitions of ecotourism exist in the literature (Weaver, 1998; Kiss, 2004; Das, Chatterjee, 2015). Dávid et al. (2011) consider ecotourism to include four main features: small number of visitors, sustainable control, based on nature values, and an educational approach. According to The International

populaciji divljači i mogućnostima lova i radno je intenzivan. Dakle, može biti atraktivan oblik turizma, posebno u udaljenim ruralnim područjima i doprinosi ruralnom razvoju. Takođe, moguće je obezbediti neku vrstu lovnog turizma u skoro svim ruralnim sredinama gde je lov dozvoljen i samim tim ruralni regioni imaju veliki potencijal za razvoj ovog sektora (Kalábová, 2018).

Turizam divljih životinja uključuje aktivnosti koje su klasifikovane kao nepotrošačke (gledanje, fotografisanje i hranjenje) i potrošačke (lov i ribolov). Turizam zasnovan na prirodi (npr. posmatranje ptica ili foto turizam) je uključen u nepotrošačke oblike turizma. Lovni turizam spada u potrošačke oblike. Često potrošački oblici turizma divljih životinja obezbeđuju veće prihode po posetiocu od nepotrošačkih oblika turizma, iako posmatranje divljih životinja takođe može biti skupo (npr. posmatranje medveda u Finskoj).

Postoje velike razlike u mišljenju da li lovni turizam pripada ekoturizmu ili ne. Ekoturizam je nastao kao strategija za očuvanje divljeg sveta u okviru održivog razvoja (Meletis, Campbell, 2007) i mnoge definicije ekoturizma postoje u literaturi (Weaver, 1998; Kiss, 2004; Das, Chatterjee, 2015). Dávid i dr. (2011) smatraju da ekoturizam uključuje četiri glavne karakteristike: mali broj posetilaca, održivu kontrolu, zasnovan je na vrednostima prirode i ima obrazovni pristup. Prema Međunarodnoj uniji za očuvanje prirode (IUCN), ekoturizam je okarakterisan kao ekološki odgovorno putovanje i poseta prirodnim područjima sa ciljem uživanja u prirodi i promovisanja zaštite prirode. Učesnici ekoturizma treba da imaju mali uticaj na prirodno okruženje i lokalno stanovništvo. Međunarodno društvo za ekoturizam (TIES, 2022) označava ekoturizam kao „odgovorno putovanje u prirodna područja koje čuva životnu sredinu i poboljšava dobrobit lokalnog stanovništva”. Prema ovim definicijama, lovni turizam bi mogao da ispuni kriterijume ekoturizma. Međutim, u literaturi se u nekim definicijama nalaze tvrdnje da ekoturizam treba da obuhvata samo nepotrošačko korišćenje divljih životinja (Wilson, Tisdell, 2003) i da je lovni turizam klasifikovan kao potrošački (Freese, 1998). Meletis, Campbell (2007) sa druge strane zaključuju da i potrošačko korišćenje divljih životinja može biti kompatibilno sa ekoturizmom, ako je korišćenje održivo, i stoga se može smatrati sredstvom zaštite divljih životinja. Jedna grupa autora ukazuje na to da ekoturizam kao nepotrošački oblik turizma manje šteti prirodnoj sredini od potrošačkih turističkih oblika korišćenja divljeg sveta. Ali kao što se ne može tvrditi da ekoturizam garantuje minimalan uticaj na životnu sredinu, ne može se tvrditi da potrošačko korišćenje divljih životinja dovodi do iscrpljivanja korišćenih prirodnih resursa (Meletis, Campbell, 2007).

Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), ecotourism is characterized as environmentally responsible travel and visiting of natural areas with the aim of enjoying nature and promoting conservation. Participants of ecotourism should have low visitor impact on the natural environment and on the local population. The International Ecotourism Society (TIES, 2022) refers to ecotourism as "responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people". According to these definitions hunting tourism could fulfil ecotourism criteria. However, in the literature some definitions include statements that ecotourism should include only non-consumptive use of wildlife (Wilson, Tisdell, 2003) and hunting tourism is classified as a consumptive one (Freese, 1998). Meletis, Campbell (2007) on the other hand conclude that consumptive use of wildlife can also be compatible with ecotourism if the use is sustainable and thus can be considered as a tool of protection for wildlife. Considering ecotourism as non-consumptive according to authors indicates that this form of tourism is less damaging to the natural environment than consumptive forms of wildlife use. But, just as it cannot be claimed that ecotourism guarantees minimal impact on the environment, it cannot be claimed that consumptive use of wildlife leads to the depletion of used natural resources (Meletis, Campbell, 2007).

In many African countries, both consumptive and non-consumptive forms are essential parts of the tourism economy. For example, in Botswana hunting tourism as consumptive (trophy hunting) and photographic tourism as non-consumptive forms of wildlife exist simultaneously as a sustainable way of land use. The Government of Botswana supports hunting tourism and photographic tourism and considers both of them as a strategy to create tourism benefits while achieving conservation of wildlife for future generation (Mbaiwa, Hambira, 2021). Tickle (2020), on the other hand, identified problematic factors regarding hunting tourism such as overhunting, increased illegal activities, and disruption of natural ecosystems. He calls for set practices and standards for consumptive form of wildlife tourism which will be consistent with the precautionary principle in tourism planning. In summary ecotourism includes many special forms of tourism depending on the definition. Wildlife tourism is tourism based on encounters with non-domesticated animals that can occur in the animals' natural environment or in captivity. The growing trend of hunting tourism is visible worldwide and that is why it is more essential to support the further development (Baker, 1997). Hunting tourism can also be a key form of sustainable use of wildlife and human-impacted landscape (McGranahan, 2010).

U mnogim afričkim zemljama i potrošački i nepotrošački oblici turizma su suštinski delovi turističke privrede. Na primer, u Bocvani, lovni turizam kao potrošački oblik (trofejni lov) i foto safari turizam kao nepotrošački oblik istovremeno postoje kao održiv način korišćenja zemljišta. Vlada Bocvane podržava lovni turizam i foto safari turizam i smatra ih strategijom za ostvarivanje koristi od turizma uz postizanje očuvanja divljih životinja za buduće generacije (Mbaiwa, Hambira, 2021). Tickle (2020) je, s druge strane, identifikovao problematične faktore u vezi sa lovnim turizmom, kao, na primer, prekomerni lov, povećane nelegalne aktivnosti, narušavanje prirodnih ekosistema.

On poziva da se postave standardi za potrošački oblik turizma divljih životinja koji će biti u skladu sa principom predostrožnosti u planiranju turizma. Ukratko, ekoturizam obuhvata mnoge posebne oblike turizma u zavisnosti od definicije. Turizam divljih životinja je turizam zasnovan na susretima sa nepripitomljenim životinjama koji se mogu javiti u prirodnom okruženju životinja ili u zatočeništvu. Trend rasta lovnog turizma vidljiv je širom sveta i zato je važno podržati dalji razvoj (Baker, 1997). Lovni turizam takođe može biti ključni oblik održivog korišćenja divljih životinja i predela na koje utiče čovek (McGranahan, 2010).

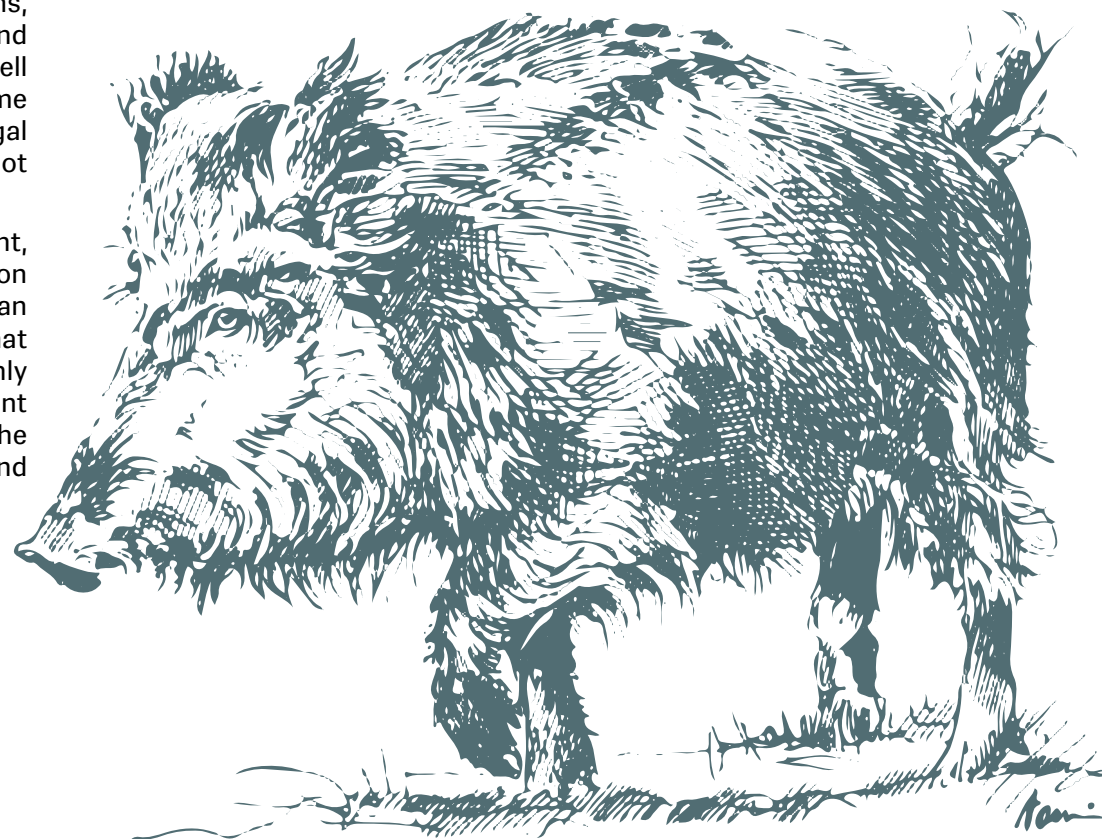
Koncept održivosti usvojila je Konferencija Ujedinjenih nacija o životnoj sredini i razvoju 1992. godine kao najbolji princip za ljude da koriste prirodne resurse uključujući komponente biodiverziteta. Glavni cilj je da se zaustavi degradacija i smanjenje prirodnih resursa. Održivi lovni turizam je sredstvo za očuvanje divljači, dok neodrživ način lovnog turizma znači kršenje međunarodnih rezolucija. Ako prihod od lovnog turizma ide lokalnom stanovništvu, ovaj oblik turizma može igrati ključnu ulogu u smanjenju ruralnog siromaštva i pomoći regionalnom razvoju (FAO, 2008). Strategija održivog lovnog turizma je onda koristan alat za upravljanje sa divljim životinjama (Mokgalo, van der Merve, 2022). Zabrana lova kao sredstvo zaštite nije često dovela do zaustavljanja opadanja brojnosti populacija ugroženih vrsta, naprotiv, u mnogim afričkim zemljama povećala je pritisak na gubitak prirodnog okruženja divljih životinja i smanjila brojnost nekih vrsta (FAO, 2008). Na primer, zabrana lova u Bocvani od 2014. do 2019. god. značila je kratkoročno povećanje populacija divljih životinja, ali istovremeno i povećanje šteta od divljači, drugih sukoba sa ljudima i gubitak prihoda. Dakle, lov, kao i lovni turizam, moraju biti strogo regulisani i kontrolisani. Istovremeno se kod ruralnog stanovništva povećao negativan stav prema divljači, a krivolov je porastao, jer se divljač posmatrala samo kao problem za svakodnevni život, a ne kao potencijal (Mbaiva, 2018).

Ljudi sve češće putuju u egzotične ili daleke zemlje u lov, tražeći adrenalinska

The concept of sustainability was adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 as the best principle for humans to use natural resources including components of biodiversity. The main aim is to stop declining of natural resources or its continual damages. Sustainable hunting tourism is a tool for conservation of wildlife, while unsustainable way of hunting tourism means violation of international resolutions. If the income from hunting tourism flows to local population this form of tourism can play a key role in rural poverty reduction and help regional development (FAO, 2008). Sustainable hunting tourism strategy is then useful tool how to handle with wildlife (Mokgalo, van der Merwe, 2022). Hunting ban as a conservation tool, has not often led to stop of the decline of endangered species, on the contrary in many African countries it increased pressure to the loss of wildlife natural environment and reduced numbers of some species (FAO, 2008). For example, the ban on hunting in Botswana in 2014-2019 meant a short-term increase in wildlife populations, but hand in hand with the increase in damages caused by wildlife and other conflicts with humans and income loss. Thus game hunting, as well as hunting tourism, must be strictly regulated and controlled. At the same time, the negative attitude towards game by the rural population and illegal hunting increased as game was seen only as a problem to livelihoods, not as a potential one (Mbaiwa, 2018).

People are increasingly traveling to exotic or distant countries for a hunt, looking for adrenaline experiences, expecting quality accommodation and other accompanying secondary services. Hunting tourism can be considered as the future of hunting itself. The problem can be that the main goal does not always have to be efficient harvest but only a recreational purpose with regards to experience and successful hunt (Dziecilowski, 2013). Therefore, it is absolutely essential to deal with the long-term sustainability of hunting tourism, its correct principles and ethical practices, which will apply to all European countries.

iskustva, očekujući kvalitetan smještaj i druge prateće usluge. Lovni turizam se može posmatrati kao budućnost samog lovstva. Problem može biti u tome što glavni cilj ne mora biti uvek efikasan odstrel, već samo rekreacija i iskustvo (Dziecilowski, 2013). Stoga je apsolutno neophodno baviti se dugoročnom održivošću lovnog turizma, njegovim ispravnim principima i etičkim praksama, koje će važiti za sve evropske zemlje.



1.2 Specifics of hunting tourism

Hunting tourism as a tourism form has its own specifics. In Table 1, typical hunting tourism characteristics are presented.

intangible character (transience of services and variability of hunting trip)
seasonality (according to hunting periods)
the service (product) is bound to the place of production and production time
dependence on complementary companies, importance of intermediaries
great importance of word of mouth advertising (e-WOM)
dependence on the attractiveness of the given locality (number of species and their quality)
special knowledge of hunting (hunting guide) – labour intensive
gun licence and permit to travel with it
special infrastructure and equipment
usually performed with friends, not with family, especially not with children
mostly male-dominated activity
taxidermy or related manufacturing and treatment of trophy
strict regulation and legislation
in the case of trophy hunting, can be very expensive
niche market

Table 1: Specifics of hunting tourism

The essence of the tourism product is that it has an **intangible** character. The service cannot be tested in advance by the customer, so the customer buys a certain idea, association, which he/she makes based on the description of the offered service. At the same time, it also bears the risk that the purchased service will not meet the customer's perception of what it should be. That is one of the reasons why the most important promotional tool is, in many cases, the recommendation of friends who share their own experiences. Today, thanks to social networks and online tools, the possibility to reach seemingly objective reviews of the services provided is much greater.

Many forms of tourism are **seasonal**. Service providers try to diversify their offer so that they can provide interesting services to the clients even outside

1.2 Specifičnosti lovnog turizma

Lovni turizam kao oblik turizma ima svoje specifičnosti. U tabeli 1 prikazane su tipične karakteristike lovnog turizma.

nematerijalni karakter (prolaznost usluga i promjenljivost lovnog putovanja)
sezonalnost (prema lovnim sezonama)
usluga (proizvod) je vezan za mesto proizvodnje i vreme proizvodnje
zavisnost od komplementarnih kompanija, značaj posrednika
veliki značaj promocije od usta do usta (e-wom)
zavisnost od atraktivnosti datog lokaliteta (broj vrsta divljači i njihov kvalitet)
posebna znanja iz lovstva (lovački vodiči) – radno intenzivno
dozvola za oružje i dozvola za putovanje sa oružjem
posebna infrastruktura i oprema
obično se sprovodi sa prijateljima, a ne sa porodicom, posebno ne sa decom
aktivnost u kojoj uglavnom dominiraju muškarci
taksidermija ili srodna proizvodnja i tretman trofeja
stroga regulativa i zakonodavstvo
u slučaju trofejnog lova može biti veoma skupo
tržišna niša

Tabela 1: Specifičnosti lovnog turizma

Sušтина lovnoturističkog proizvoda je da ima nematerijalni karakter. Usluga se ne može unapred testirati od strane korisnika, pa kupac kupuje određenu ideju, asocijaciju, koju pravi na osnovu opisa ponuđene usluge. Istovremeno, to nosi i rizik da kupljena usluga neće zadovoljiti percepciju korisnika o tome šta bi trebalo da bude. To je jedan od razloga zašto je najvažniji promotivni alat u mnogim slučajevima preporuka prijatelja koji dele sopstvena iskustva. Danas je, zahvaljujući društvenim mrežama i onlajn alatima, mogućnost da se dođe do naizgled objektivnih utisaka o pruženim uslugama mnogo veća.

Mnogi oblici turizma su sezonski. Provajderi se trude da diversifikuju svoju ponudu kako bi klijentima pružili zanimljive usluge i van sezone. Ipak, u velikom broju slučajeva preovlađuje sezonski karakter turizma koji je zbog sezona lova neizbežan za lovni turizam. Glavna sezona je vezana za periode lova na

the high season. Nevertheless, in many cases, the seasonal character of tourism prevails and, due to hunting seasons, is evitable for hunting tourism. The main season is linked to game hunting periods of the most interesting game species. They may differ in individual countries. In most European countries, the main hunting season is in the autumn months. It starts roughly at the beginning of September and lasts until January. There are some exceptions, for example the hunting of roe deer bucks that usually starts at the end of April (e.g., Serbia, Hungary) or in May (e.g., Czechia, Finland).

The tourism service is closely linked to the place and time of production as this determines its uniqueness. Only at the place and time of production can the service be consumed by the customer. The character of the **transience** of services is related to this because if the customer does not consume the service at a given time and place, this service can no longer be offered or sold (for example, deer hunting in the week of September 20-24: after this, it is not possible to offer deer hunting during this exact period, because it passed, until next season.). Tourism services are also highly **variable** and dependent on the weather or the person providing the service. There will certainly be a difference in the satisfaction, or even the hunting event itself, if it rains on the hunting days or the guide is unpleasant or insufficiently qualified. Tourism and its services are also linked to the **attractiveness of a given locality**. For example, in the case of cultural tourism, it is necessary that the destination abounds in cultural monuments, in the case of natural tourism, beautiful natural scenery has to be in location, and in the case of hunting tourism, it is necessary that the destination has above all enough game or different species that the hunter came to hunt. More information about evaluation of potential of hunting tourism destinations can be found in the HUNTOUR textbook (Matejevic et al., 2023) [Evaluating hunting tourism potential: International case studies](#).

Tourism service providers are also highly **dependent** on each other. In order to secure the customer's entire stay, it is often necessary to combine various services of tourism providers, from transport, accommodation, and catering facilities to the primary tourism services themselves, which represent the main purpose of the visit. Therefore, the overall quality of the hunting trip also depends on the quality of the services provided by the business partners and sub-contractors.

A big disadvantage of services is the possibility of competitors easily **copying their concepts** as they are rarely under any patent law or similar protection. Due to the intangible nature of the services, the providers try to describe

najinteresantnije vrste divljači, i može biti različita od zemlje do zemlje. U većini evropskih zemalja glavna sezona lova je u jesenjim mesecima. Počinje otprilike početkom septembra i traje do januara. Postoje izuzeci, na primer lov na srndaća koji obično počinje krajem aprila (npr. Srbija, Mađarska) ili u maju (npr. Češka, Finska).

Turistička usluga je usko povezana sa mestom i vremenom proizvodnje, jer to određuje njenu posebnost. Samo na mestu i u vreme proizvodnje usluge, nju može da konzumira kupac. Sa ovim je vezan i karakter prolaznosti usluga, jer ukoliko korisnik ne iskoristi uslugu u datom trenutku i na datom mestu, ova usluga se više ne može nuditi niti prodavati (npr. lov na jelene u određenom periodu godine i nakon ovoga nije moguće ponuditi lov na jelene u ovom tačnom periodu, jer je prošao, do sledeće sezone.). Turističke usluge su takođe veoma promenljive i zavise od vremena ili osobe koja pruža uslugu. Svakako će biti razlike u zadovoljstvu turista, pa čak i u samom lovačkom događaju ako u dane lova pada kiša ili je vodič neprijatan ili nedovoljno kvalifikovan. Turizam i njegove usluge su takođe povezani sa atraktivnošću datog lokaliteta. Na primer, u slučaju kulturnog turizma neophodno je da destinacija obiluje spomenicima kulture, u slučaju prirodnog turizma mora da se nalazi prelep prirodni pejzaž, a u slučaju lovnog turizma potrebno je da određite ima pre svega dovoljno divljači ili različitih vrsta koje je lovac došao da lovi. Više informacija o evaluaciji potencijala lovno-turističkih destinacija možete pronaći u HUNTOUR udžbeniku [Evaluacija potencijala lovnog turizma: međunarodne studije slučaja](#) (Matejević et al., 2023).

Pružaoци turističkih usluga takođe su veoma zavisni jedni od drugih. Da bi se obezbedio ceo boravak gosta, često je potrebno kombinovati različite usluge turističkih ponuđača, od prevoza, smeštaja i ugostiteljskih objekata do samih primarnih turističkih usluga, koje predstavljaju osnovnu svrhu posete. Dakle, ukupan kvalitet lovnoturističkog aranžmana zavisi i od kvaliteta usluga koje pružaju poslovni partneri i podizvođači.

Veliki nedostatak usluga je mogućnost da konkurenti lako kopiraju koncepte jer su oni retko pod bilo kojim zakonom o patentima ili sličnom zaštitom. Zbog nematerijalne prirode usluga, provajderi se trude da usluge opišu najbolje što mogu, kako bi korisnik mogao da dobije konkretnu i realnu sliku o njima. Tako daju koncept da i konkurenti počnu da nude iste proizvode. U sektoru lovnog turizma, međutim, ovaj problem je manji, jer postoje i druge specifičnosti u vezi sa pristupom resursu divljači (npr. vlasništvo ili zakup zemljišta, neophodnost kvalifikacija za izdavanje dozvola za lov i lov).

Jedna od specifičnosti lovnoturističkih usluga je prošireni marketing miks.

the services the best they can, so that the customer can get a concrete and realistic image of them. Thus, they give out the concept for competitors to start offering the same products as well. In the hunting tourism sector, however, this problem is smaller as there are also other specifics related to access to the game resource (e.g., ownership or lease of land, necessity of qualifications to issue permits to hunt and provide hunting).

One of specifics in tourism services is extended marketing mix. Instead of the classic marketing mix of 4 P (Product, Price, Promotion, Place), it is more appropriate to use an extended marketing mix of **8 P** – which includes the classic 4 P's as well Partnership, Packaging, Programming, and People. In the field of hunting tourism, the 10 P could also be mentioned, with the addition of Politics and Public opinion, which is a key issue in many countries today, especially for the development of hunting tourism.

Several concepts can be distinguished that describe different types of hunting, some of which intermingle with each other:

- Recreational hunting – the participant is looking for the prey, but the main purpose is an active visit to the countryside. The goal of recreational hunting can be trophy hunting, being in the wild, the desire to enjoy an adrenaline experience.
- Trophy hunting – a specific selective form of use of wild game that includes fees associated with the hunting experience and the hunter getting of a trophy.
- Subsistence hunting – hunting for meat is considered a tradition and custom by many local people around the world. Bush meat hunting – game hunting in tropical and subtropical areas for food security and for other purposes (e.g., for use in medicine).
- Canned hunting – game hunting when game is kept in a closed area, in game reserves, where the hunter's chance of a successful hunt increases.
- Commercial hunting – an economic activity involving the paid hunting of game by a hunter, often mediated by an intermediary. Hunting providers offer their surplus for commercial purposes or game management is based mainly on commercial hunting as a business activity.
- Conservation hunting – an activity as part of a wildlife management programme, which includes conservation, maintenance, sustainable use of populations through hunting, and habitat restoration and enhancement.
- Fair-chase hunting – an ethical approach to hunting in terms of not taking advantage of unnatural advantages by the hunter.

Umesto klasičnog marketing miksa – 4 P (Product, Price, Promotion, Place) – Proizvod, Cena, Promocija, Mesto, prikladnije je koristiti prošireni marketing miksa od 8 P – koji osim klasičnih 4 P uključuje i Partnerstvo, Pakovanje, Programiranje i Ljudi (Partnership, Packaging, Programming, People). U oblasti lovnog turizma može se pomenuti i 10 P, pored Politike i Javnog mnjenja, što je danas ključno pitanje u mnogim zemljama posebno za razvoj lovnog turizma.

Može se izdvojiti nekoliko koncepata koji opisuju različite vrste lova, od kojih se neki preklapaju:

- Rekreativni lov – učesnik je u potrazi za plenom, ali je glavna svrha aktivan boravak u prirodi. Cilj rekreativnog lova može biti lov na trofeje, boravak u prirodi, želja za doživljajem adrenalinskog uživanja
- Trofejni lov – specifičan selektivni oblik korišćenja divljači koji uključuje naknade povezane sa lovnim iskustvom i dobijanjem trofeja od strane lovca
- Lov radi opstanka – lov radi nabavke mesa mnogi ljudi širom sveta smatraju lokalnom tradicijom i običajem. Lov na meso divljači – lov na divljač u tropskim i suptropskim oblastima radi obezbeđivanja hrane i u druge svrhe (na primer za upotrebu u medicini)
- Lov u orgađenom – lov na divljač, kada se divljač drži u zatvorenom prostoru, u rezervatu divljači, gde se povećavaju šanse lovca za odstrel
- Komercijalni lov – privredna aktivnost koja uključuje plaćeni lov na divljač od strane lovaca, često uz posredovanje posrednika. Organizatori lova nude svoje viškove u komercijalne svrhe ili se upravljanje divljači zasniva uglavnom na komercijalnom lovu kao poslovnoj aktivnosti
- Lov radi zaštite – aktivnost kao deo programa upravljanja divljim životinjama, koji uključuje očuvanje, održavanje, održivo korišćenje populacija kroz lov, i obnavljanje i unapređenje staništa
- "Fair-chase" lov – etički pristup lovu u smislu neiskorišćavanja neprirodnih prednosti od strane lovaca.

1.3 Systems of hunting in European countries

Hunting legal systems in European countries are based on different approaches. Hunting is differently perceived, and approaches to the implementation of the right to hunt are also diverse. Roughly, these systems can be divided into four main groups:

1. Central European hunting system

(e.g., Belgium, Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Hungary, Germany, Netherlands, Poland, Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia,)

Within this system, hunting was shaped by many years of cultural tradition. In some countries, such as Hungary or Germany, the rules of care for game, so-called correct performance of hunting, are part of national legislation. Hunting is regulated by the state for the benefit of game and its environment. In this hunting system, great emphasis is placed on the professional competence of hunters, and the citizens of the given country are prioritized as hunting actors. The game hunting plan resulting from the legally imposed protection and care of game and significant restrictions on hunting are a fundamental pillar of hunting. A system of hunting grounds is created from hunting areas and these hunting grounds are owned or leased for hunting purposes.



Figure 6: Trophy hunting is typical for Central European hunting system

Slika 6: Trofejni lov je tipičan posebno za centralnoevropski lovni sistem

1.3 Organizacija lovstva u evropskim zemljama

Pravni sistem lovstva u evropskim državama zasniva se na drugačijim pristupima. Percepcija lova je različita, a različiti su i pristupi ostvarivanju prava na lov. Približno, ovi sistemi se mogu podeliti u četiri glavne grupe:

1. Centralnoevropski lovni sistem

(npr. Belgija, Češka Republika, Luksemburg, Mađarska, Nemačka, Holandija, Poljska, Austrija, Slovačka, Slovenija)

U okviru ovog sistema, lov je oblikovan veoma dugom kulturnom tradicijom. U nekim državama, poput Mađarske ili Nemačke, pravila brige o divljači (etika), takozvano pravilno izvođenje lova, deo su nacionalnog zakonodavstva. Lov je regulisan od strane države u korist divljači i njenog staništa. U ovom sistemu veliki akcenat se stavlja na stručnu osposobljenost lovaca, a građani su prioritet kao akteri lova. Osnovni stub lovstva predstavljaju planovi lova koji proizilaze iz zakonski nametnute zaštite i brige o divljači i značajnih ograničenja. U ovom lovnom sistemu lovišta se osnivaju od lovnih područja i u vlasništvu su ili u zakupu u svrhu lova.

2. Skandinavski lovni sistem

(npr. Norveška, Finska, Švedska, Danska)

Za ove zemlje, u kojima se lov smatra „plodom prirode“, prava lova su često povezana sa vlasništvom nad zemljom, a za lov je takođe potrebna dozvola od strane institucija zaduženih za divljač/lov. Iako dozvola pruža mogućnost obavljanja lovnih aktivnosti na teritoriji cele države ili njenog dela, uvek je potrebna i posebna dozvola od strane vlasnika zemljišta. Lovac plaća državnom organu taksu za lovačku dozvolu. Trofej, kako je shvaćen prema centralnoevropskom sistemu, ovde nije toliko bitan, dok su sama lovačka aktivnost i njeni društveni aspekti posebno važni. Lovačke ceremonije igraju manju ulogu nego u srednjoj Evropi, a lov je tipično aktivnost za sve društvene klase.

3. Anglosaksonski lovni sistem

(npr. Irska, Ujedinjeno Kraljevstvo)

Lov u ovim zemljama više je povezan sa sportskim aspektom. Pojam trofeja ima nešto drugačiji koncept. Trofej ne moraju da budu rogovi ili rogovlje, već je fotografija ili neka druga uspomena dovoljna za sportsko etičko iskustvo. Veliki akcenat stavljen je na tradiciju odevanja i tradicije društvenih klasa i nepisanih društvenih pravila. Metode lova takođe odgovaraju sličnim principima. Nadaleko je poznat i lov na lisice, koji ima pre svega društveni karakter i veliki ekonomski značaj, posebno za stanovnike ruralnih područja. Lov je povezan sa vlasništvom nad zemljom. Svako može loviti na svom

2. Scandinavian system of hunting

(e.g., Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark)

For these countries, where hunting is considered the “fruit of nature”, hunting rights are often connected with land ownership, and hunting also requires a licence from game/hunting authorities. Although a licence in principle provides the possibility to carry out hunting activities within the whole country or part of it, a permit from the landowner is also always needed. A hunter pays the public authority or state a fee for a hunting licence. The trophy, as understood by the Central European system, is not such a crucial component, whereas the hunting activity and its social aspects are especially important. Hunting ceremonies play a smaller role than in Central Europe, and hunting is typically an activity for all social classes.

3. Anglo-Saxon system of hunting

(e.g., Ireland, United Kingdom)

Hunting in these countries is more associated with a sporting aspect. Trophy has a somewhat different concept. It doesn't have to be horns or antlers, a photo or other memento will suffice for a sporting ethical experience. Great emphasis is placed on the traditions of clothing and traditions of social classes and unwritten social rules. The methods of hunting correspond to similar principles. Fox hunting is also widely known, which has primarily a social character and great economic importance, especially for the inhabitants of rural areas. Hunting is connected with land ownership. Everyone can hunt on their own property. The subject of legislation is primarily the enumeration of game, game hunting times, and hunting methods.

4. The Latin system of hunting

(e.g., France, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, Portugal, Greece, Spain)

Hunting has a strong social aspect in these countries. The priority is the enjoyment of the countryside, the circle of friends, and social entertainment. With the exception of the autonomous region of South Tyrol¹, there is no hunting ground system established. Hunting is carried out on the basis of a licence system. Therefore, a licence must be purchased to hunt. Local citizens are strongly favoured by the licensing rates. A specific exception is for example France. According to the Verdail Act (Hunting Act), an owner may hunt more than 20 ha on his/her land. Other land owners within the municipality must join together to hunt. The main hunted species are various types of migratory birds. Big game (e.g. red deer) is very rare and in some places it is very strictly protected (Italy). The protection and care of wildlife

¹ In this province, hunting grounds with an area of several hundred hectares are created directly by law. This difference is caused by the fact that South Tyrol is largely a German speaking autonomous area - historically part of Austria, so more related to the Central European system of hunting.

imanju. Predmet lovnog zakonodavstva je prvenstveno populacija divljači, sezone lova i način lova.

4. Latinski lovni sistem

(npr. Francuska, Italija, Kipar, Malta, Portugal, Grčka, Španija)

Lovstvo u ovim državama ima snažan društveni aspekt. Prioritet predstavlja uživanje u prirodi, prijateljskom krugu i društvenoj razonodi. Sa izuzetkom autonomne oblasti Južni Tiro¹, ne postoji uspostavljen sistem lovišta. Lov se obavlja na osnovu sistema dozvola. Zbog toga se za lov mora kupiti dozvola. Stope izdavanja dozvola prilagođene su lokalnom stanovništvu.

Izvestan izuzetak je Francuska. Prema Verdail zakonu (Zakon o lovstvu), vlasnik može loviti na više od 20 ha svog zemljišta. Ostali zemljoposjednici unutar opštine moraju se udružiti da bi ostvarili pravo na lov. Glavne lovne vrste su različite vrste ptica selica. Krupna divljač (npr. jelen) je veoma retka i na nekim mestima je veoma strogo zaštićena (Italija). Zaštita i briga o divljim životinjama, primenjena u srednjoevropskom konceptu, malo se ili uopšte ne sprovodi. Glavni predmet lova, ptice selice, zadržavaju na teritoriji ovih država samo u kratkim periodima.



¹ U ovoj pokrajini se lovišta površine nekoliko stotina hektara ustanovljavaju direktno zakonom. Ova razlika je uzrokovana činjenicom da je Južni Tiro¹ u velikoj meri autonomna oblast nemačkog govornog područja – istorijski deo Austrije, pa je više povezana sa centralnoevropskim sistemom lova.

in the Central European concept is barely or not implemented at all. The main object of hunting, migratory birds, only stay in these countries for a short time.

1.4 Hunting tourism in Africa

Many European hunters go to Africa for a hunt; nevertheless, hunting tourism in Africa is a controversial topic that raises ethical, cultural, and conservation concerns. While some people argue that hunting tourism can provide economic benefits for local communities and contribute to wildlife conservation efforts, others argue that it can have negative impacts on local cultures and ecosystems.

Specifically, regarding European hunting tourism in Africa, it is important to note that this type of tourism has a long and complex history, often tied to colonialism and the exploitation of African resources and people. Many African countries have struggled to regulate and manage hunting tourism in a way that balances the interests of foreign hunters, local communities, and wildlife. Additionally, some hunting practices, such as canned hunting (where animals are bred in captivity for the sole purpose of being hunted), have been widely condemned as unethical and inhumane. In the case of South Africa, hunting tourism is a significant industry and contributes to the economy. Many private game reserves and hunting farms offer guided hunting trips for foreign hunters, often targeting big game such as antelopes, oryx, wildebeest, warthog, but also lions or buffalo. A relatively interesting version of hunting is the possibility of simply putting the animal to sleep, taking a picture with it, casting a trophy (horn) and waking the animal up again (for example hunting of rhinoceros). While hunting in South Africa is legal and regulated by the government, there are concerns about the impact of hunting on wildlife populations and the potential for unethical hunting practices such as canned hunting.

1.4 Lovni turizam u Africi

Mnogi evropski lovci odlaze u Afriku u lov, ali je lovni turizam u Africi kontraverzna tema koja pokreće brojna etička, kulturna i ekološka pitanja. Dok neki stručnjaci tvrde da lovni turizam može pružiti ekonomsku korist za lokalne zajednice i doprinosi naporima za očuvanje divljih životinja, drugi tvrde da može imati negativan uticaj na lokalnu kulturu i ekosisteme.

Konkretno, kada je u pitanju evropski lovni turizam u Africi, važno je napomenuti da ovaj vid turizma ima dugu i složenu istoriju, koja se često vezuje za kolonijalizam i eksploataciju afričkih resursa i ljudi. Mnoge afričke zemlje imale su problema u regulisanju i upravljanju lovnim turizmom na način koji balansira interese stranih lovaca, lokalnih zajednica i divljih životinja. Pored toga, neke lovačke prakse, kao što je lov u ogradi (gde se životinje uzgajaju u zatočeništvu sa isključivom svrhom lova), naširoko se smatraju kao neetičke i nehumane. U slučaju Južne Afrike, lovni turizam je značajna industrija i doprinosi ekonomiji. Mnogi privatni rezervati divljači i lovačke farme nude vođene lovačke izlete za strane lovce, često sa ciljem lova na krupnu divljač kao što su antilope, oriks, gnu, bradavičasta svinja, ali i lavovi ili bivoli. Interesantan vid lova je mogućnost jednostavnog uspačljivanja životinje, slikanja sa njom, uzimanja kalupa trofeja (rog) i ponovnog buđenja životinje (lov na nosoroga). Iako je lov u Južnoj Africi legalan i regulisan od strane vlade, postoji zabrinutost zbog uticaja lova na populacije divljih životinja i potencijala za neetičke prakse lova kao što je lov u ograđenim prostorima.



Figure 7: Trophy hunting in South Africa can be an important source of money to keep wild animals. On the picture blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*)

Slika 7: Trofejni lov u Južnoj Africi je važan izvor prihoda za uzgoj divljih životinja. Na fotografiji je obični gnu (*Connochaetes taurinus*)

1.5 Most important species for hunting tourism in Europe

The main species of hunting tourism in Europe are presented below.

Furred game

Alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*)

Alpine ibex is a typical inhabitant of high mountains. Its body length reaches up to 150 cm, height at the withers 90 cm, weight up to 120 kg. Males are more massive than females and have longer horns that reach up to 1 m, triangular in cross-section. The fur is grey-brown, although the fur in the belly is lighter. The male has a beard on its head.

The Alpine ibex is only found in the Alps (Map 1). It was even exterminated there in the past but, due to strict protection and reintroduction efforts, it has become a common animal again. Stony areas, rocky cliffs, and subalpine meadows high above the tree line are typical habitats for Alpine ibex.

Another typical sub-species that can be hunted and thus makes up the offer of hunting tourism is the Pyrenean ibex (*Capra ibex pyrenaica*), which is hunted in the Pyrenees.



Map 1: Alpine ibex distribution
Mapa 1: Rasprostranjenost alpskog kozoroga
Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

1.5 Najvažnija vrsta za lovni turizam u Evropi

Dlakava divljač

Alpski kozorog (*Capra ibex*)

Alpski kozorog uglavnom naseljava visoke planine. Telo mu dostiže dužinu do 150 cm, visina u grebenu 90 cm, težina do 120 kg. Mužjaci su masivniji od ženki i imaju duže rogove koji dosežu do 1 m, trouglastog preseka. Krzno je sivo-braon, međutim, krzno na stomaku je svetlije. Mužjak ima bradu.

Alpski kozorog nalazi se samo u Alpima, tamo je u prošlosti čak i istrebljen, ali je zbog strogih mera zaštite i napora na ponovnoj reintrodukciji ponovo postao uobičajena životinja (Mapa 1). Kamenita područja, stenovite litice i subalpske livade visoko iznad linije šume su tipična staništa alpskog kozoroga.

Još jedna tipična podvrsta koja se može loviti i time čini ponudu lovnog turizma je pirenejski kozorog (*Capra ibex pyrenaica*), koji se lovi u Španiji.



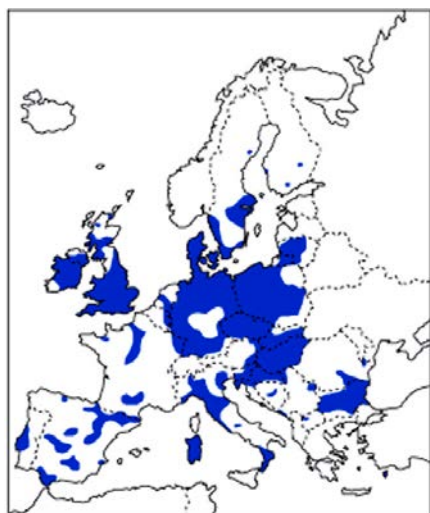
Fallow deer (*Dama dama*)

The body length of fallow deer reaches up to 150 cm, height at the withers 110 cm, weight around 90 kg. Females are smaller than males. The colouring is reddish-brown with white spots on the body in the summer months. Grey-brown fur predominates in the winter and the spots are not visible.

The European fallow deer originates from the Mediterranean and South-West Asia, but in Europe it was kept mainly in game reserves, from which it was released for the first time in the 17th century. Now it also appears widely in the open countryside. A suitable habitat is warmer areas up to 500 m above sea level with well-lit deciduous and mixed forests (Map 2).

The trophy is in the form of massive shovel-shaped antlers that attract hunters from all over the world.

In some countries of Central Europe, the fallow deer population is increasing, and thus also the number of hunted individuals of this game is increasing, as represented in Chart 1 below. This can be seen the Czech Republic and Hungary, while in other European countries the population does not occur at all or only in low numbers (Finland, Serbia) and is not the subject of hunting tourism.



Map 2: Fallow deer distribution
Mapa 2: Rasprostranjenost jelena lopatara
Source/Izvor: Červený, J.



Jelen lopatar (*Dama dama*)

Dužina tela jelena lopatara dostiže do 150 cm, visina u grebenu 110 cm, a težina oko 90 kg. Ženke su manje od mužjaka. Boja je crvenkasto-braon sa belim mrljama po telu u letnjim mesecima. Zimi preovlađuje sivo-braon krzno i pege se ne vide.

Jelen lopatar potiče iz Sredozemlja i Jugozapadne Azije, ali se u Evropi čuvao uglavnom u rezervatima divljači, odakle je prvi put oslobođen tokom 17. veka (Mapa 2). Sada se često pojavljuje na ruralnim područjima. Pogodno stanište mu predstavljaju toplija područja do 500 m nadmorske visine sa dobro osvetljenim listopadnim i mešovitim šumama.

Trofej predstavljaju masivno rogovlje u obliku lopate koji privlače lovce iz celog sveta.

U nekim zemljama centralne Evrope brojnost populacije jelena lopatara je u porastu, a samim tim i broj ulovljenih jedinki ove divljači kao što je prikazano na grafikonu 1. Primer mogu biti Češka i Mađarska, dok u ostalim evropskim zemljama populacija uopšte ne postoji (Finska) ili je u malom broju (Srbija) i nije predmet lovnog turizma.

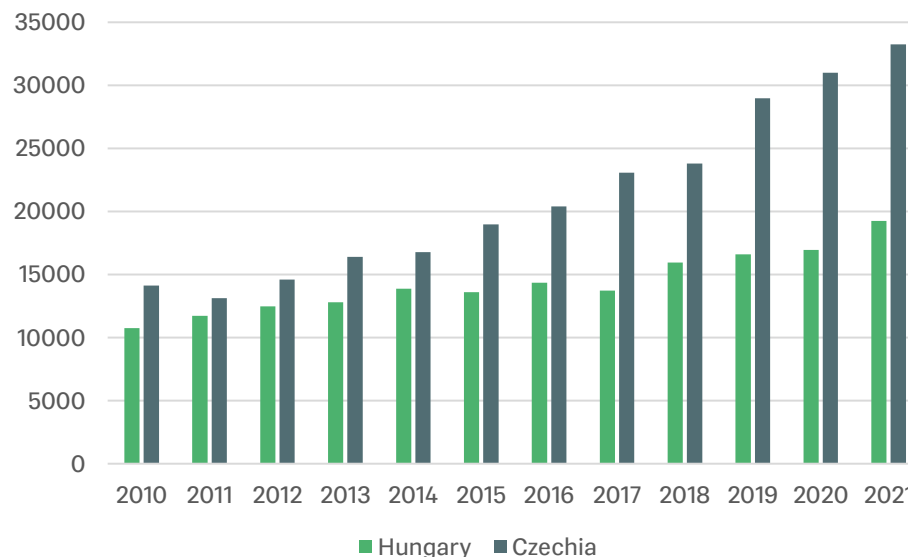


Chart 1: Number of hunted fallow deer in Czechia and Hungary 2010 – 2021

Grafikon 1: Broj ulovljenih jelena lopatara u Češkoj i Mađarskoj 2010 - 2021.



Brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*)

Body length reaches up to 70 cm, weight approximately 3 – 5 kg. The typical colour of the fur is brown, lighter on the sides and the belly is pure white. The long ears are 12-14 cm and end with a black spot on each. The brown hare is found practically throughout Europe (Map 3), except for very northern parts of Scandinavia, Iceland and Ireland. It is most abundant in the cultural biotopes of the lowlands and hilly areas, sometimes it is also found in larger forest units. The number of hares in Central Europe has seen a significant decline since the 1970s. This decrease was mainly caused by negative interventions in the landscape, which led to the loss of suitable biotopes. Harmful environmental substances are also to blame, which brought with them the deterioration of the health of the population. On the other hand, in Northern Europe the population has grown significantly during recent decades due to climate change.

Hare hunts tend to be a popular hunting event. However, in order for hunting to be offered for a fee, it is necessary that a certain population of this game can be guaranteed in the given locality.

Evropski zec (*Lepus europaeus*)

Dužina tela dostiže 70 cm, težina oko 3-5 kg. Tipična boja krzna je smeđa, svetlija sa strane, a stomak je beo. Uši su dugačke 12-14 cm i svaka se završava crnom mrljom. Nastanjuje praktično čitavu Evropu, osim severnih delova Skandinavije, Islanda i Irske (Mapa 3). Najviše ga ima u kultivisanim biotopima nizijskih i brdskih predela, a ponekad se nalazi i u većim šumama. Broj zečeva u centralnoj Evropi je doživeo značajan pad od 1970-ih. Ovo smanjenje uglavnom je uzrokovano negativnim intervencijama u staništima, što je dovelo do gubitka odgovarajućih uslova. Negativan uticaj predstavljaju i štetne materije koje su dovele i do pogoršanja zdravlja populacije. S druge strane, u severnoj Evropi brojnost populacije je značajno porasla poslednjih decenija usled klimatskih promena.

Lov na zečeve predstavlja popularan lovački događaj. Međutim, da bi se lov ponudio uz naknadu, neophodno je da se na lovnom području garantuje određena populacija ove divljači.



Map 3: Brown hare distribution
 Mapa 3: Rasprostranjenost evropski zeca
 Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

The brown hare is currently not hunted on a number of hunting grounds in the Czech Republic in order to support an increase in their numbers, which has so far not lead to very successful result. In Serbia, brown hare is hunted but according to recommendation based on real growth dynamics received from the laboratory of Hunting Association of Vojvodina region. In northern Europe, brown hare is not considered very attracting regarding hunting tourism. For some hunters it presents an interesting product due to the use of hunting dogs. However, in a wider sense brown hare hunting is mainly conducted by local hunters, not tourists. Chart 2 presented below shows that the number of hunted hares in Hungary and Finland fluctuates, while in the Czech Republic and Serbia the number of hunts is decreasing.

Primeru radi, trenutno se evropski zec ne lovi u brojnim lovištima u Češkoj kako bi se populacija povećala, što do sada nije dovelo do uspešnih rezultata. U Srbiji se zec lovi, ali prema preporuci zasnovanoj na podacima o realnom prirastu dobijenih od laboratorije Lovačkog saveza Vojvodine. U severnoj Evropi zec se ne smatra veoma atraktivnim u lovnom turizmu. Ipak, za neke lovce predstavlja zanimljiv lov zbog upotrebe lovačkih pasa. Međutim, u širem smislu lov na zečeve uglavnom obavljaju lokalni lovci, a ne turisti. Prema grafikonu 2 prikazanom u nastavku, broj ulovljenih zečeva u Mađarskoj i Finskoj pokazuje fluktuacije, dok je u Češkoj i Srbiji broj lovova i odstrel u opadanju (Grafikon 2).



Figure 8: Driven hunt of brown hares
 Slika 8: Kraj lova na zečeve

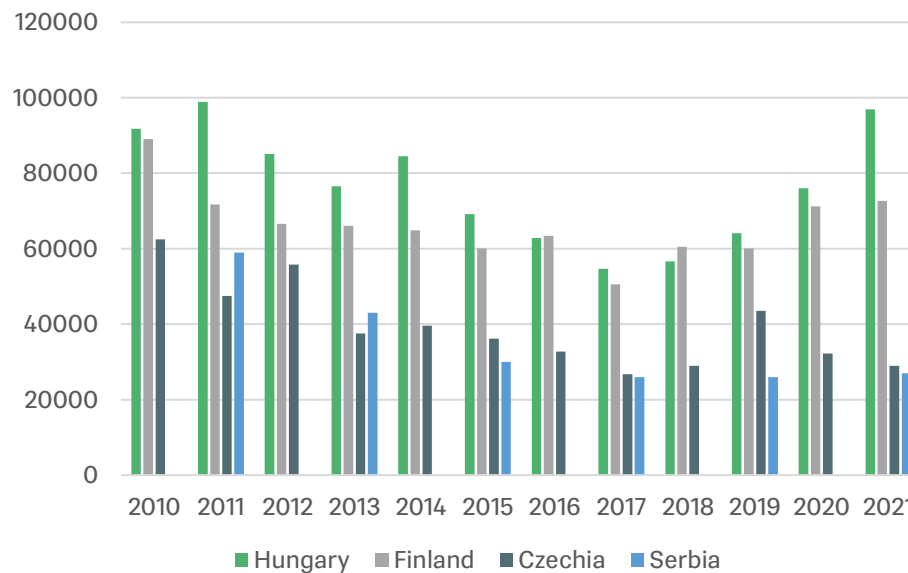


Chart 2: Number of hunted brown hare in Hungary, Finland, Czechia, and Serbia 2010 - 2021
 Grafikon 2: Broj ulovljenih jedinki zeca u Mađarskoj, Finskoj, Češkoj i Srbiji 2010-2021.

Golden jackal (*Canis aureus*)

A jackal has a similar body shape to a wolf, but is comparable in size to a fox. Body length reaches up to 100 cm, height at the withers 50 cm, weight is around 15 kg. The colouring is brown with a rusty tinge.

Until recently, the jackal was only found in the south-eastern part of Europe (Map 4), but at the end of the 20th century it started to spread to other parts as well. The jackal mainly inhabits steppe and forest-steppe habitats, meadows and fields with small woods and bushes.



According to European legislation, the jackal is not a game animal in some European countries, like Czechia or Finland. However, in other countries, like Serbia and Hungary, it is hunted regularly and is a suitable hunting tourism product. At the same time, their number of hunted individuals is increasing very quickly. For example, in Hungary, hunting has increased more than 15 times over the last 11 years (12,620 individuals were hunted in 2021).

Šakal (*Canis aureus*)

Šakal ima sličan oblik tela kao vuk, ali je po veličini sličniji lisicama. Dužina tela mu dostiže do 100 cm, visina u grebenu 50 cm, a težina oko 15 kg. Boja je smeđa sa riđim nijansama.

Donedavno se šakal nalazio samo u jugoistočnom delu Evrope, ali je krajem 20. veka počeo da se širi i u druge krajeve (Mapa 4). Šakal uglavnom naseljava stepska i šumsko-stepska staništa, livade i polja sa manjim šumama i žbunjem. Prema evropskom zakonodavstvu, šakal nije lovna divljač u nekim evropskim zemljama poput Češke i Finske.

Međutim, u drugim zemljama poput Srbije i Mađarske redovno se lovi i predstavlja atraktivan lovno-turistički proizvod. Istovremeno, broj ulovljenih jedinki na ovom prostoru se veoma brzo povećava. Primera radi, u Mađarskoj se njihov odstrel povećao više od 15 puta u poslednjih 11 godina (12.620 jedinki je odstreljeno 2021 godine).



Map 4: Golden jackal distribution

Mapa 4: Rasprostranjenost šakala

Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

Marmot (*Marmota marmota*)

The mountain marmot is a larger rodent, with a body length of up to 60 cm and a weight of up to 8 kg. A bushy tail, stocky figure with a short broad head are typical. The fur is quite long, from grey-brown to yellow-brown. The legs end with strong claws, which are adapted for digging.

The original areas of occurrence include the Western Alps in Europe and some parts of the Carpathians. It was then artificially introduced in the Eastern Alps, the Julian Alps, and the Pyrenees, where it is still found today (Map 5). Although the mountain marmot does not occur in many European countries, it is a typical species of hunting tourism, especially in Austria, Italy and France.



Alpski Mrrmot (*Marmota marmota*)

Alpski mrmot je veliki glodar, dužine tela do 60 cm i težine do 8 kg. Ima tipičan gust rep, zdepastu figuru sa kratkom širokom glavom. Krzno je prilično dugo od sivo-braon do žuto-braon boje. Na nogama ima jake kandže, koje su prilagođene za kopanje.

Prvobitno stanište su mu Zapadni Alpi u Evropi i neki delovi Karpata. Naknadno je introdukovan u Istočne Alpe, Julijske Alpe ili Pirineje, gde se i danas nalazi (Mapa 5). Iako se planinski mrmot ne javlja u mnogim evropskim zemljama, on je tipična vrsta lovnog turizma, naročito u Austriji, Italiji i Francuskoj.



Map 5: Marmot distribution
Mapa 5: Rasprostranjenost alpskog mrmota
Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

Mountain chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*)

The chamois is a typical ungulate of the high mountains. The figure is similar to a goat with erect hooked horns. Body length ranges up to 110 cm, height at the withers 95 cm, and weight up to 50 kg. The short summer fur is coloured rust-brown with a dark longitudinal stripe on the ridge, while in winter the fur is longer and black-brown. The head is yellow and white with dark stripes across the eyes.

The original chamois population was found in most of the high mountains of Europe, except in the Nordic areas (Map 6). In many other places, the chamois was introduced artificially, even in lower habitats. The original biotope is subalpine meadows and rocky localities above the forest line.

Mountain chamois is one of the important species for hunting tourism; however, in some countries only small numbers of them are hunted every year (for example around 60 in Czechia and Serbia)



Map 6: Chamois distribution
Mapa 6: Rasprostranjenost divokoze
Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

Divokoza (*Rupicapra rupicapra*)

Divokoza je tipičan kopitar visokih planina. Ima telo slično kozi sa uspravnim rogovima. Dužina tela je do 110 cm, visina u grebenu 95 cm, a težina do 50 kg. Kratko letnje krzno je rđasto-braon boje sa tamnom uzdužnom prugom na grebenu. Zimi je krzno duže i postaje crno-braon. Glava je žuto-bela sa tamnim prugama preko očiju.

Iskonska populacija divokoza nalazila se na većini visokih planina Evrope, osim u nordijskim oblastima (Mapa 6). Na mnogim drugim mestima divokoza introdukovana, čak i na nižim staništima. Prirodno stanište su joj subalpske livade i stenoviti lokaliteti iznad šumske granice.

Divokoza je jedna od značajnih vrsta za lovni turizam, međutim u nekim zemljama se svake godine lovi mali broj njih (npr. oko 60 jedinki u Češkoj i Srbiji).





Map 7: Elk distribution
 Mapa 7: Rasprostranjenost losa
 Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

Elk (*Alces alces*)

Elk is one of the largest hunted species in Europe. Males reach a length of up to 280 cm, height at the withers can be around 230 cm and weight around 600 kg. Females are smaller. The colour of elk is grey-black to brown. Males have massive shovel-shaped antlers that are used as a trophy. Elk is a Eurasian and North American species (where it is called moose). In Europe, it has the most widespread expansion in Finland, Sweden, the Baltic states, and Poland. Only a few individuals are found in Central Europe and very irregularly (Map 7). Its natural biotopes are waterlogged mixed forests of lowlands and uplands where alder, birch, and pine are found.

According to the legislative statute in the Czech Republic, elk is considered a game species, but it cannot be hunted according to the Hunting Act as it is considered as a protected and highly endangered species. On the other hand, in Finland elk is hunted annually, as presented in Chart 3. For Northern Europe, elk is one of the most important game species for hunting tourism.



Los (*Alces alces*)

Los je jedna od najvećih lovnih vrsta u Evropi. Mužjaci dostižu dužinu do 280 cm, visina u grebenu može biti oko 230 cm, a težina oko 600 kg. Ženke su manje. Boja losa je sivo-crna do smeđe. Mužjaci imaju masivno rogovlje u obliku lopate koje predstavlja trofej. Los je evroazijska i severnoamerička vrsta. U Evropi je najrasprostranjeniji u Finskoj, Švedskoj, baltičkim zemljama i Poljskoj (Mapa 7). Retko se mogu pronaći u srednjoj Evropi. Prirodno stanište su im mešovite nizijske šume i visoravni, gde se nalaze jova, breza i bor.

Prema zakonodavstvu u Češkoj, los se smatra lovnom vrstom divljači, ali se prema Zakonu o lovu ne može loviti, jer se smatra zaštićenom i veoma ugroženom vrstom. S druge strane, na primer, u Finskoj se los lovi kao što je prikazano na grafikonu 3. U severnoj Evropi, los je jedna od najvažnijih vrsta divljači za lovni turizam.

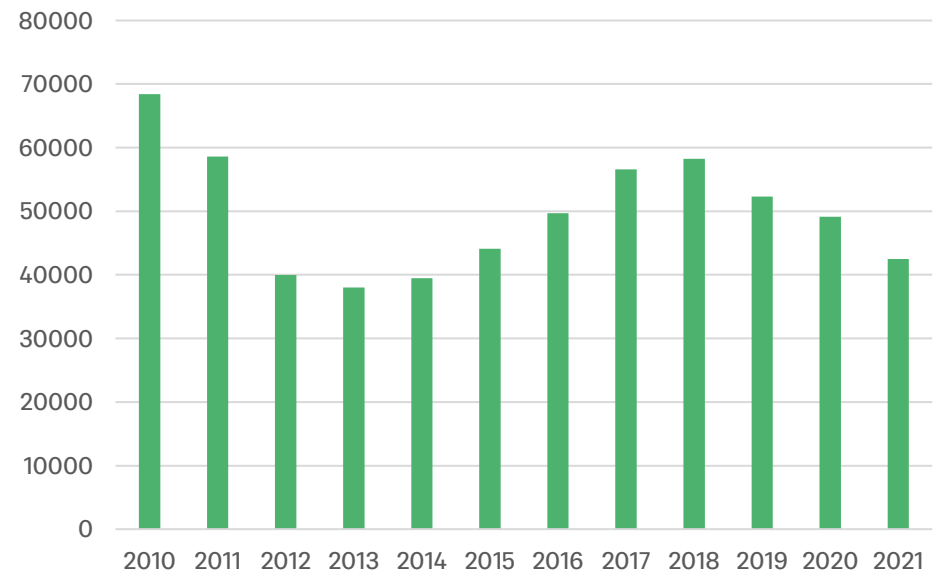


Chart 3: Number of hunted elks in Finland 2010–2021

Grafikon 3: Odstrel losa u Finskoj 2010–2021.



Mouflon (*Ovis musimon*)

The body shape of the mouflon resembles a domestic sheep. Body length reaches 130 cm, height at the withers 90 cm, weight up to 60 kg. Females are significantly smaller and without horns. The coat in summer is a short rust-brown colour with dark blood on the back. There is a light spot around the nose and on the belly. In winter, the fur is darker and denser. Males have a mane growing on their necks.

This species is native to Corsica and Asia Minor and is probably a wild-faced form of domestic sheep. Today it is found in islands in many parts of Europe, especially in central Europe (Map 8). Originally bred in game reserves, today it is found in the wild. It mainly inhabits stony terrain of deciduous and mixed forest in hilly areas, but it is very adaptable.

Muflon (*Ovis musimon*)

Oblik tela muflona podseća na domaću ovcu. Dužina mu dostiže 130 cm, visina u grebenu 90 cm, a težina do 60 kg. Ženke su znatno manje bez rogova. Leti je rđasto-braon sa tamno crvenom bojom na leđima. Oko nosa i na stomaku je svetle boje. Zimi je krzno tamnije i gušće. Mužjacima na vratu raste griva.

Ova vrsta je poreklom sa Korzike i Male Azije i verovatno je divlji oblik domaćih ovaca. Danas se nalazi u mnogim delovima Evrope, a posebno u centralnoj Evropi (Mapa 8). Prvobitno je uzgajan u rezervatima divljači, ali se danas nalazi u divljini. Uglavnom naseljava kamenite terene listopadnih i mešovityh šuma u brdskim predelima, ali je veoma prilagodljiv.



Map 8: Mouflon distribution

Mapa 8: Rasprostranjenost muflona
Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

The number of mouflons hunted varies in Europe. In some countries it occurs sporadically (e.g., Serbia), in others it is an important species of hunting tourism. An example is Hungary and the Czech Republic, where hunting has been relatively stable in recent years (Chart 4). The animal has also been introduced to Finland and lives on some islands in Southwestern Finland and a few of them are hunted.



Odstrel muflona varira u Evropi. U nekim zemljama se javlja sporadično (npr. Srbija), u drugim je važna vrsta lovnog turizma. Primer su Mađarska i Češka, gde je odstrel poslednjih godina relativno stabilan (Grafikon 4). Takođe je introdukovan u Finsku i može se naći na nekim ostrvima u jugozapadnoj Finskoj i gde se i lovi mali broj.

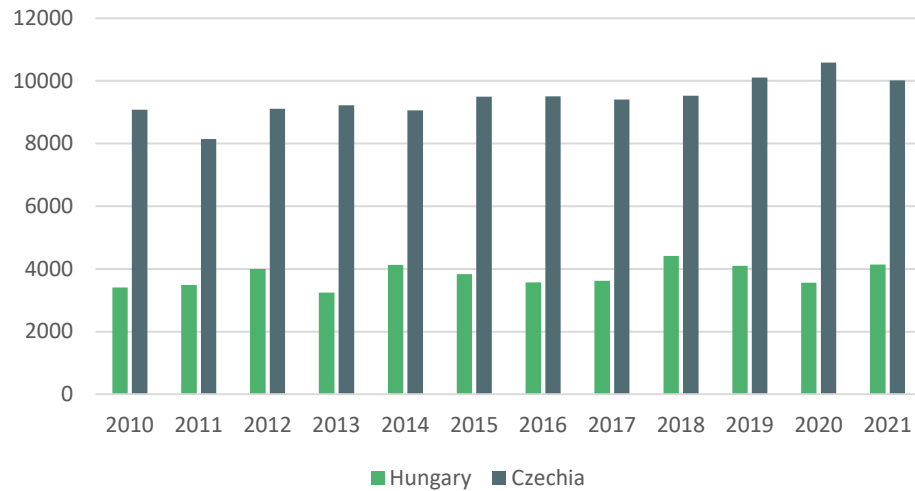


Chart 4: Number of hunted mouflons in Hungary and Czechia 2010 - 2021

Grafikon 4: Odstrel muflona u Mađarskoj i Češkoj 2010 - 2021



Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)

The body length of males reaches up to 250 cm, height at the withers is 150 cm, and weight around 250 kg. Hinds are approximately a third smaller. The summer coat is mainly reddish-brown, the winter coat is grey-brown. The deer is found regularly throughout Europe, except for its northernmost part (Map 9). They prefer to inhabit deciduous and mixed forests with open areas where there are plenty of meadows.

The trophy is the massive antlers of the male, but an interesting trophy can also be teeth, called cages, which can be set in gold and sold as jewellery. The red deer represents an important species for hunting tourism.

Evropski jelen (*Cervus elaphus*)

Dužina tela mužjaka dostiže do 250 cm, visina u grebenu je 150 cm i težina oko 250 kg. Košute su otprilike za trećinu manje. Letnja dlaka je uglavnom crvenkasto-braon, zimska je sivo-braon. Jelen se redovno sreće širom Evrope, osim u njenom najsevernijem delu (Mapa 9). Idealna staništa predstavljaju listopadne i mešovite šume sa otvorenim površinama na kojima ima dosta livada.

Trofej predstavlja masivno rogovlje mužjaka, ali zanimljiv trofej mogu biti i zubi, koji se mogu staviti u zlato i prodati kao nakit. Evropski jelen predstavlja značajnu vrstu za lovni turizam.



Map 9: Red deer distribution

Mapa 9: Rasprostranjenost evropskog jelena
Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

As an example, Hungary is a typical European destination, where hunters from all over the world go to hunt red deer because the deer achieve a significant point value and the trophies are large. The number of red deers hunted in Hungary has increased significantly in recent years. The Czech Republic has also recorded an increase in the number of red deer hunts, although the increase there was not as dynamic (Chart 5). Around a thousand red deer are hunted in Serbia every year.



Primera radi, Mađarska je tipična evropska destinacija, gde lovci iz celog sveta dolaze u lov na jelene, jer jeleni postižu značajnu trofejnu vrednost. Odstrel jelena u Mađarskoj je značajno porastao poslednjih godina, Češka je takođe zabeležila porast, iako tamo nije bio tako izražen (Grafikon 5). U Srbiji se godišnje ulovi oko hiljadu jelena.

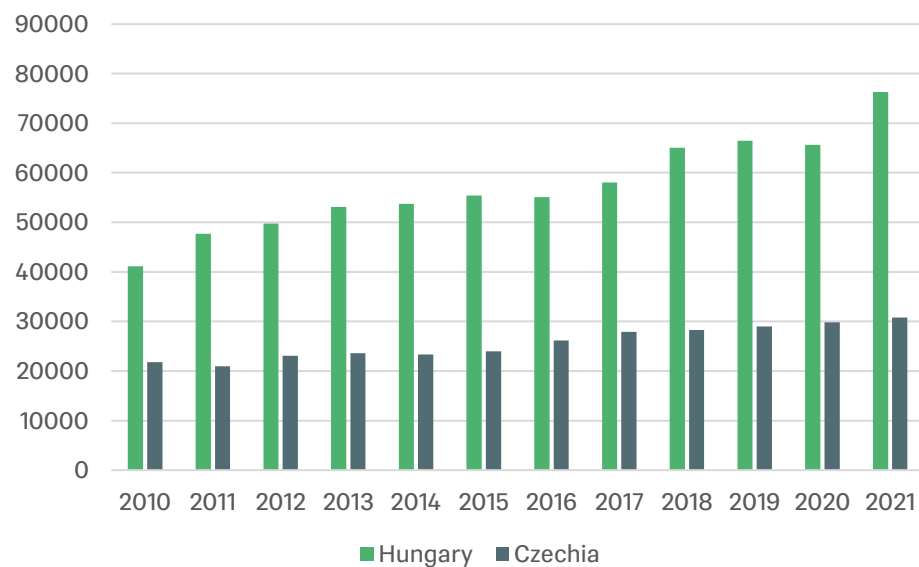


Chart 5: Number of hunted red deer in Hungary and Czechia 2010 - 2021

Grafikon 5: Odstrel jelena u Mađarskoj i Češkoj 2010 - 2021.



Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)

Roe deer is one of the most widespread species of the smallest representative of the European deer family. Body length reaches up to 140 cm, height at the withers 90 cm, and weight 25 kg. Does are always smaller. The summer colouring is reddish-brown, while in winter grey-brown prevails. The roe deer is widespread almost throughout Europe (Map 10); it also inhabits many areas of Asia and North Africa. Its typical biotope is an open landscape with smaller forests, bushes and fields, but it can live in many different kinds of habitats.

Due to its abundance, roe deer represent a good species for hunting tourism. The trophy is the antlers of the males. Due to the small size and therefore the smaller trophy, as well as the price, roe deer is a sought-after alternative for fee-based deer hunting.

Srndać (*Capreolus capreolus*)

Srndać je jedna od najrasprostranjenijih vrsta najmanjeg predstavnika evropske porodice jelena. Dužina tela dostiže do 140 cm, visina u grebenu 90 cm, a težina oko 25 kg. Ženke su manje. Letnja boja je crvenkasto-braon, zimi prevladava sivo-braon. Srndać je rasprostranjen gotovo širom Evrope, a naseljava i područja Azije i severne Afrike (Mapa 10). Tipično stanište predstavljaju otvoreni pejzaži sa manjim šumama, žbunjem i poljima, ali je prilično prilagodljiva vrsta.

Zbog velike brojnosti populacije, srna je pogodna vrsta za lovni turizam. Trofej predstavlja rogovlje mužjaka. Zbog male veličine, a samim tim i manjeg trofeja i njegove cene, srndać je vrlo tražena alternativa u odnosu na lov na jelene.



Map 10: Roe deer distribution
 Mapa 10: Rasprostranjenost srndaća
 Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

The number of hunted roe deer has been relatively stable in Hungary and the Czech Republic in recent years (Chart 6), as well as in Serbia, where approximately 10,000 are hunted every year. In Finland, the number of roe deers hunted has increased more than sixfold in the last 11 years. Nowadays more than 20,000 of them are hunted annually.



Broj odstreljenih jedinki srndaća poslednjih godina je relativno stabilan u Mađarskoj i Češkoj (grafikon 6), kao i u Srbiji, gde se godišnje odstreljeli oko 10.000 jedinki. U Finskoj se broj odstreljenih srndaća povećao više od šest puta u poslednjih 11 godina. Trenutno se godišnje lovi više od 20.000 jedinki.

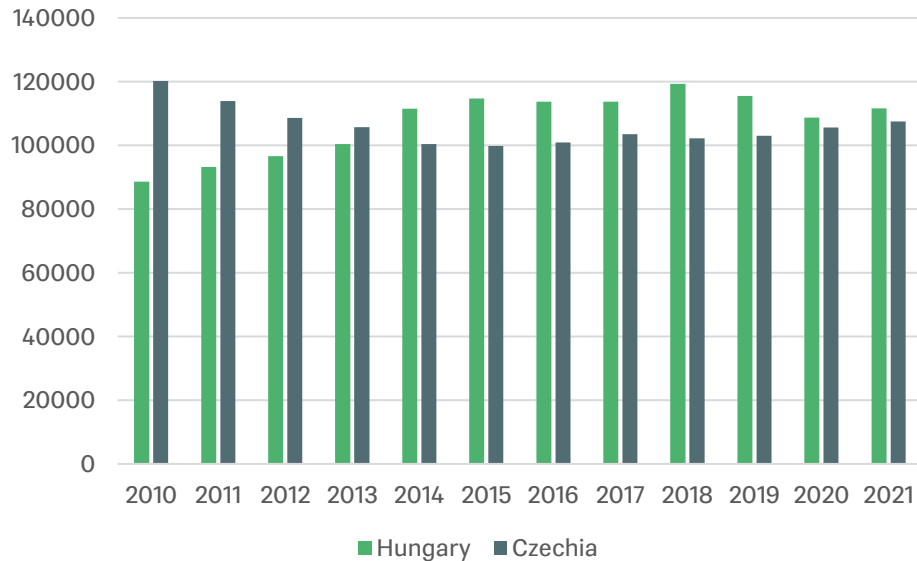


Chart 6: Number of hunted roe deer in Hungary and Czechia 2010 - 2021

Grafikon 6: Odstrel srndaća u Mađarskoj i Češkoj 2010 - 2021.

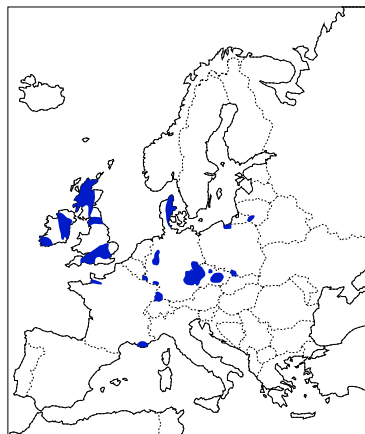


Sika deer (*Cervus nippon*)

The sika deer is a fairly small deer; its body is up to 145 cm long, height at the withers 95 cm, and weight around 55 kg. Hinds are significantly smaller. The summer coat is chestnut brown with white spots, in the winter months it is dark grey to black. Two subspecies appear in Europe (Japanese sika and Dybowski's sika). The sika deer originally comes from South-West Asia and Japan. Originally it was only bred in game reserves, but today it can be found in various habitats in Europe in the wild (Map 11). The typical habitat of this deer is deciduous and mixed forests of lower and middle altitudes; however, it is very adaptable to different conditions. One of the problem is crossbreeding with European red deer, due to which European red deer as a native species has been reduced in quality. The antlers are the trophy, which are smaller compared to red deer and reach only a figure of eight tines in case of Japanese sika.

Sika jelen (*Cervus nippon*)

Sika jelen je prilično mala vrsta jelena. Telo je dugačko do 145 cm, visina u grebenu 95 cm, a težina oko 55 kg. Košute su znatno manje. Letnja dlaka je obojena kesten smeđom bojom sa belim mrljama. U zimskim mesecima je tamno siva do crna. U Evropi se javljaju dve podvrste (japanski sika jelen i sika Dibovski). Sika jelen je poreklom iz jugozapadne Azije i Japana i prvobitno se uzgajao samo na poljima, a danas se može naći na različitim prirodnim staništima u Evropi (Mapa 11). Tipično stanište su mu listopadne i mešovite šume niže i srednje nadmorske visine, međutim, veoma je prilagodljiv različitim uslovima. Jedan od problema predstavlja ukrštanje sa evropskim jelenom, zbog čega evropski jelen kao autohtona vrsta umanjuje svoj kvalitet. Trofej sika jelena je rogovlje koje je manje u odnosu na evropskog jelena i imaju samo osam parožaka.



Map 11: Sika deer distribution
 Mapa 11: Rasprostranjenost sika jelena
 Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

In the Czech Republic, sika deer is widely hunted for a fee, especially in the area of western Bohemia and number of hunts is increasing (Chart 7), while in Serbia and some European countries this species is not even present.



Primera radi, u Češkoj se sika jelen lovi uz određenu nadoknadu, posebno na području zapadne Češke (Bohemija) i broj lovova je u porastu (Grafikon 7), dok na primer u Srbiji ili nekim evropskim zemljama ova vrsta nije ni prisutna.

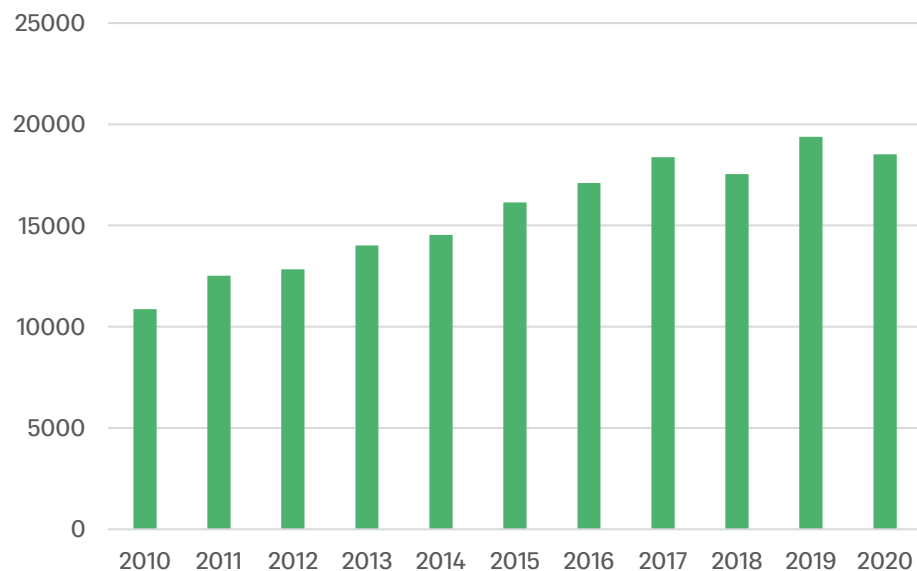


Chart 7: Number of hunted sika deer in Czechia 2010 - 2021

Grafikon 7: Broj ulovljenih jedinki sika jelena u Češkoj 2010 - 2021.



Map 12: White-tailed deer distribution

Mapa 12: Rasprostranjenost belorepana
Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)

The white-tailed deer is a North American species of deer. It was imported to Europe in the 19th century and was originally bred in game reserves. Today it is found in the wild, especially in the south of Finland. The deer look for a cultural landscape where forests, meadows and fields alternate. The body length of males can reach up to 200 cm, the height at the withers is 100 cm, and the weight is up to 130 kg. Females are slightly smaller. The most characteristic feature of a deer is its white tail, which is 30 cm long from the bottom, which it raises upwards as a warning in case of danger. Summer fur is yellow-red, winter is grey. The antlers of males have a special cup-like shape. Due to overgrown population sizes and the

fact that this species is typically hunted by stalking, white-tailed deer has a lot of potential concerning hunting tourism, especially in Finland (Map 12).

In Finland, the number of hunted individuals is increasing dramatically, which is presented in Chart 8.

Virdžinijski jelen/belorepan (*Odocoileus virginianus*)

Virdžinijski jelen je severnoamerička vrsta jelena. U Evropu je uvezena u 19. veku i prvobitno je uzgajana u rezervatima divljači. Danas se može pronaći u divljini, posebno na jugu Finske (Mapa 12). Stanište im pretežno predstavlja kultivisan pejzaž gde se smenjuju šume, livade i polja. Dužina tela mužjaka može dostići do 200 cm, visina u grebenu je 100 cm, a težina do 130 kg. Ženke su nešto manje. Najkarakterističnija osobina virdžinijskog jelena je beli rep, koji je dugačak 30 cm, i koji se podiže nagore kao upozorenje u slučaju opasnosti. Leti je žutocrvene, a zimi sive boje. Rogovlje mužjaka ima specifičan oblik. Zbog prevelike populacije i činjenice da se ova vrsta obično lovi vrebanjem, virdžinijski jelen ima veliki potencijal u pogledu lovnog turizma, posebno u severnoj Evropi.

U Finskoj se broj ulovljenih jedinki izrazito povećava, što je prikazano na grafikonu 8.

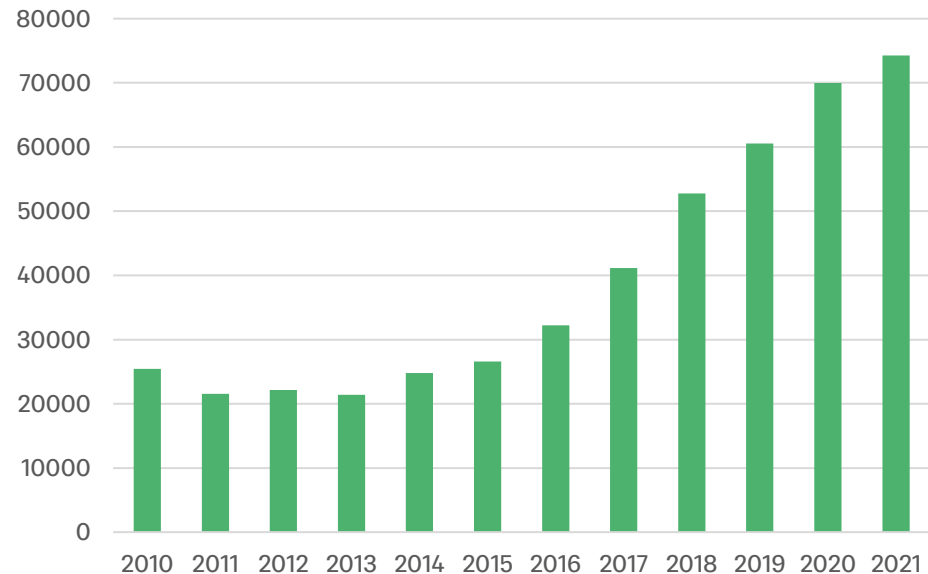


Chart 8: Number of hunted white-tail deer in Finland 2010 - 2021

Grafikon 8: Odstrel virdžinijskog jelena u Finskoj 2010-2021.





Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*)

Body length in adult males reaches up to 200 cm, height then 115 cm, and weight up to 200 kg (Eastern Europe up to 350 kg). Females are significantly smaller. The colour of the coat is rust brown to black, with the winter coat usually darker, composed of dense bristles. The wild boar inhabits most of Europe (excluding Nordic areas and the British Isles) (Map 13). The most common biotope is deciduous forests, but it inhabits all types of habitats.

Driven hunts for wild boar are a very popular form of paid hunts. The shooters pay a fee either for the entire participation in the hunt, or they pay for the stand and subsequently also for the number of hunted animals. Wild boars can also be hunted by solo hunters. Teeth are considered as a trophy.

In Central Europe, the number of wild boars is rising sharply despite intensive reduction by shooting. The distribution is also growing continuously northwards. There are concerns in particular about the spreading of African swine fever¹, which is caused by a virus which wild boar carry. In addition, wild boars cause significant damages to agricultural fields and forests. Thus, there would be clear ecological surplus to develop hunting tourism around wild boar.

¹ African swine fever (ASF) is a very dangerous, contagious disease of domestic and wild boars of all breeds and ages.

Divlja svinja (*Sus scrofa*)

Dužina tela kod odraslih mužjaka dostiže do 200 cm, visine je do 115 cm i težine do 200 kg (u istočnoj Evropi i do 350 kg). Ženke su znatno manje. Boja dlake je rđastosmeđa/crna, dok je zimska dlaka obično tamnija, sastavljena od gustih čekinja. Divlja svinja naseljava veći deo Evrope (osim nordijskog područja i britanskih ostrva) (Mapa 13). Najčešće stanište su listopadne šume, ali naseljava sve tipove staništa.

Lov na divlje svinje veoma je popularan oblik plaćenog lova. Lovci plaćaju naknadu ili za celokupno učešće u lovu, ili plaćaju čekuju, a potom i broj odstreljenih jedinki. Divlje svinje mogu se loviti i individualno. Zubi (sekači i brusači) smatraju se trofejem.

U centralnoj Evropi broj divljih svinja naglo raste, uprkos intenzivnom odstrelju. Rasprostranjenost se širi prema severu. Posebno je zabrinjavajuće širenje afričke svinjske kuge¹, koju izaziva virus koji prenose divlje svinje. Osim toga, divlje svinje nanose značajne štete na poljoprivrednim poljima i šumama. Evidentno je da postoji jasan "ekološki višak" populacije što pogoduje razvoju lovnog turizma divljih svinja.

¹ Afrička svinjska kuga (ASFV) je virus iz porodice Asfarviridae; rod Asfvirus. To je jedini član svoje porodice, a virusni genotipovi su identifikovani analizom sekvence.



Map 13: Wild boar distribution
 Mapa 13: Rasprostranjenost divljih svinja
 Source/Izvor: Červený, J.

The hunting of wild boars in the Czech Republic and in Hungary is similar in terms of the number of individuals, and in both countries, there has been an increase in shooting over the last 11 years. In the Czech Republic, shooting has increased more dynamically in recent years. In Serbia, hunting of wild boars has more than tripled in the last 11 years, but the total number of individuals in 2021 reached only 15,228. In Finland, this number is even lower, 1413 were hunted in 2021, although the population has increased rapidly and the shooting has even increased 14 times compared to 2010.



Odstrel divljih svinja je sličan u Češkoj i Mađarskoj i u obe zemlje beleži se porast u poslednjih 10 godina. U Češkoj se poslednjih godina beleži izrazito povećanje odstrela.

U Srbiji se lov na divlje svinje više nego utrostručio u poslednjih 11 godina, ali je ukupan broj jedinki u 2021. godini dostigao samo 15.228 jedinki. U Finskoj je ovaj broj još manji, 2021. godine ulovljeno je 1413 jedinki, iako je populacija naglo porasla, a odstrel je čak 14 puta povećan u odnosu na 2010. godinu.

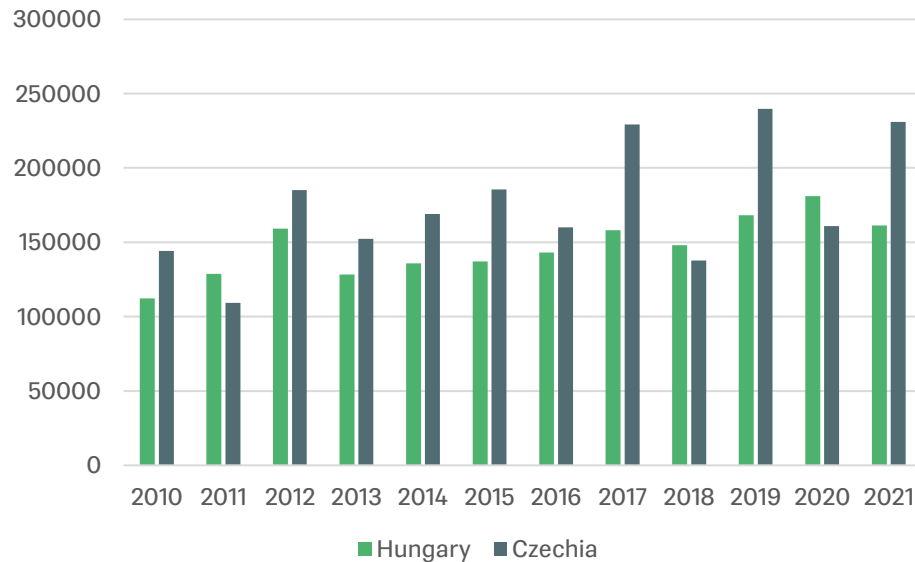


Chart 9: Number of hunted wild boar in Hungary and Czechia 2010 - 2021

Grafikon 9: divlje svinje u Mađarskoj i Češkoj 2010 - 2021.



Feathered game

Black grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*)

The black grouse is a medium-sized bird with distinct sexual dimorphism. The adult male is all black. The tail is black with white tail feathers at the tip, larger in males than in females. Above the eyes there are distinctive red patches. The female is brown and transversely darkly striped. The beak is black-brown. An adult male can weigh over 1.5 kg, a female 1.1 kg.

This bird is found in the British Isles, in Fennoscandia and in northern Russia as far as Yakutia. Smaller populations also live in the Balkans, the Alps, the Ardennes, and in Central European forests (Map 14). The grouse looks for deciduous and mixed forests, meadows and bogs, dominated by birches and willow. It prefers moist habitats with rich shrub and herbaceous undergrowth.

In most European countries, with the exception of Fennoscandia and Alps, hunting is prohibited. In Northern Europe, on the other hand, black grouse is one of the most valued and potential game species concerning hunting tourism activities.

Black grouse hunting in Finland has been varied over the course of 11 years (Chart 10). The least amount of grouse was hunted in 2017, which was caused by smaller population. Since then, the hunt has been increasing. This trend can be expected in the future as well. In most European countries black grouse is protected species and it is not allowed to hunt it.

Pernata divljač

Tetreb ruževac (*Tetrao tetrix*)

Tetreb ruževac je ptica srednje veličine sa izraženim polnim dimorfizmom. Odrasli mužjak je crn. Rep je crn sa belim repnim perjem na vrhu, koji je kod mužjaka veći nego kod ženki. Iznad očiju postoje karakteristične crvene obrve. Ženka je braon boje i poprečno tamno prugasta. Kljun je crno-braon boje. Odrastao mužjak može težiti preko 1,5 kg, a ženka oko 1,1 kg.

Ova ptica se nalazi na Britanskim ostrvima, u Fenoskandiji i u severnoj Rusiji do Jakutije. Manje populacije žive i na Balkanu, Alpima, Ardenima i u srednjoevropskim šumama (Mapa 14). Tetreb traži listopadne i mešovite šume, livade i močvare, u kojima dominiraju breze i vrbe. Preferira vlažna staništa sa mnogo žbunaste vegetacije i zeljastim podrastom.

U većini evropskih zemalja, sa izuzetkom Fenoskandije i Alpe, lov je zabranjen. U severnoj Evropi, s druge strane, tetreb ruževac jedna je od najcenjenijih i potencijalnih vrsta za lovnoturističke aktivnosti.

Odštel tetreba u Finskoj varirao je tokom 11 godina (Grafikon 10). Najmanje tetreba izlovljeno je u 2017. godini, što je uzrokovano manjom populacijom. Od tada, lov se povećava. Ovaj trend može se očekivati i u budućnosti. U većini evropskih zemalja tetreb ruževac je zaštićena vrsta i nije ga dozvoljeno loviti.

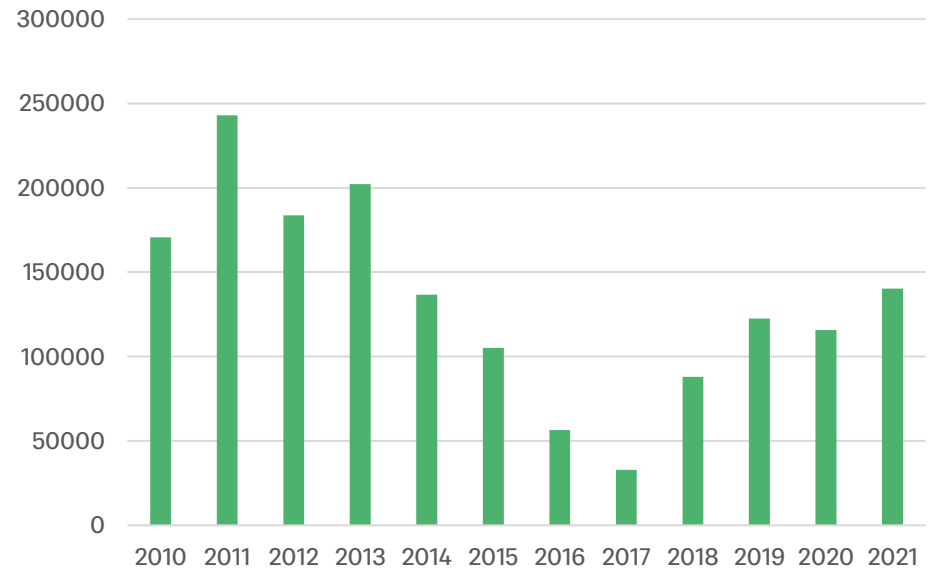
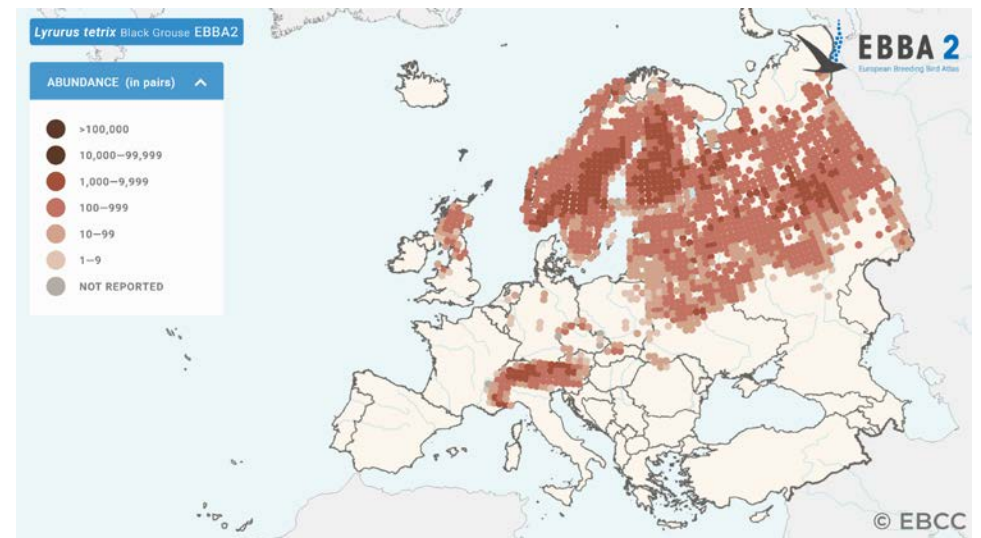


Chart 10: Number of hunted black grouse in Finland 2010 - 2021

Grafikon 10: Odstrel tetreba ruževca u Finskoj 2010 - 2021



Map 14: Black grouse distribution

Mapa 14: Rasprostranjenost tetreba ruževca

Source/Izvor: EBCC, 2022

Common quail (*Coturnix coturnix*)

Common quail is a small bird with a relatively long and pointed wing. The colouring is dark brown with a light edging. The beak is black-brown, the legs are yellowish. The size of the male does not differ much from the female, reaching a weight of 80 - 140 g.

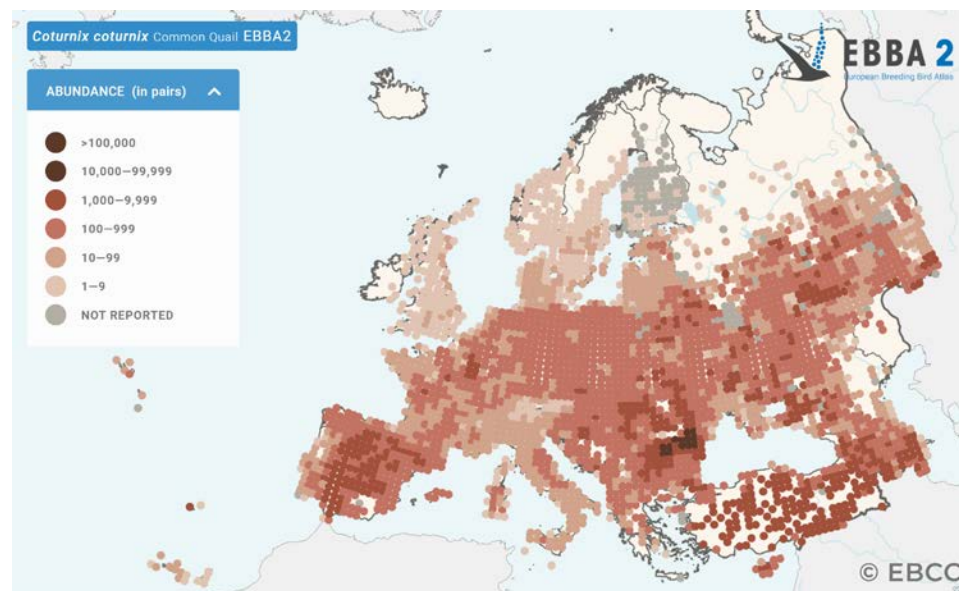
Quail inhabit a large part of Europe, Asia and also North Africa. The northern limit of the distribution reaches as far as southern Finland (Map 15). It used to be a very abundant species; however, since the end of the 19th century a significant decrease in population has been recorded. Today, in a number of countries, quail is designated as an endangered species and is subject to protection. In European legislation, it is classified as a vulnerable species. Nevertheless, it is possible to hunt it, for example in Serbia, where organized hunts are offered for groups of hunters from abroad.



Prepelica (*Coturnix coturnix*)

Prepelica je mala ptica sa relativno dugim i šiljatim krilima. Boja je tamno braon sa svetlim ivicama. Kljun je crno-braon boje, a noge su žučkaste. Veličina mužjaka se ne razlikuje mnogo od ženke, dostižući težinu od 80 do 140 g.

Prepelice naseljavaju veliki deo Evrope, Azije, uključujući i severnu Afriku. Severna granica rasprostranjenja seže do juga Finske (Mapa 15). Nekada je bila veoma rasprostranjena vrsta, međutim od kraja 19. veka beleži se značajan pad populacije. Danas je u velikom broju zemalja status prepelice označen kao ugrožena vrsta i pod zaštitom je. U evropskom zakonodavstvu klasifikovana je kao ranjiva vrsta. Lov je ipak moguć u nekim područjima kao na primer u Srbiji, gde se nudi organizovani lov za grupe lovaca iz inostranstva.



Map 15: Common quail distribution

Mapa 15: Rasprostranjenost prepelice
Source/Izvor: EBCC, 2022

Graylag goose (*Anser anser*)

The graylag goose is grey-brown with whitish feather edges. The beak is orange-yellow to pink. The legs are the same colour as the beak. The male is larger than the female. The wing is up to 49 cm long. The weight of a male can reach up to 4.3 kg. The goose is found in water habitats, nests in reeds and gathers in large flocks. It flies to the southern parts of Europe for the winter. The graylag goose nests in almost the entire Palearctic region. It was mostly exterminated in the western part of the area, and only remnants of the original flocks survive in Central Europe (Map 16).

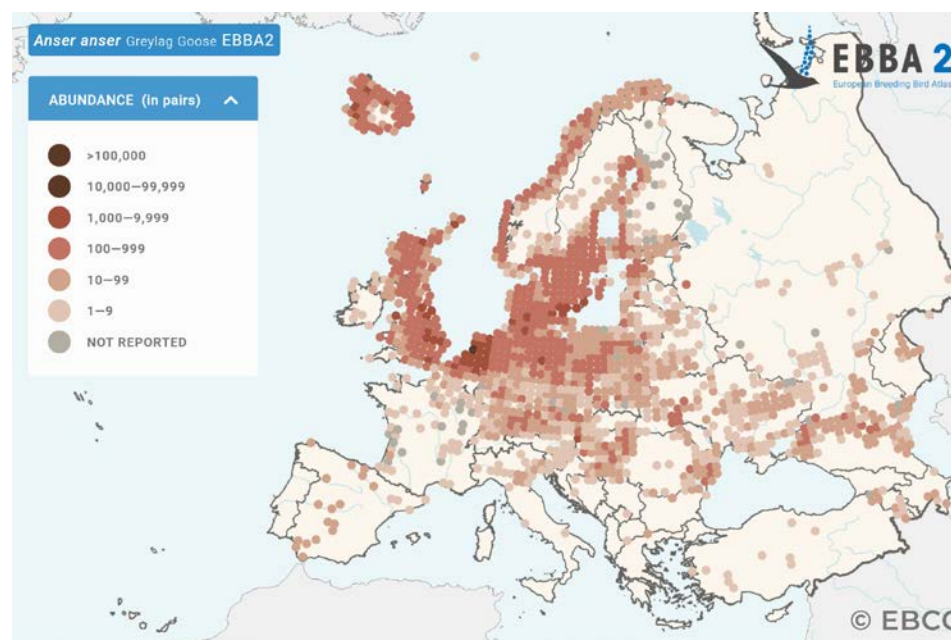
Goose hunting is a popular form of hunting in hunting tourism, especially in the Netherlands, where other hunting is insignificant.



Divlja guska (*Anser anser*)

Divlja guska je sivo-braon boje sa beličastim ivicama perja. Kljun je narandžasto-žute do ružičaste boje. Noge su iste boje kao i kljun. Mužjak je veći od ženke. Krila su im dugačka do 49 cm. Težina mužjaka može dostići i do 4,3 kg. Stanište su im vodena područja, gnezde se u trsci i okupljaju se u velika jata. Tokom zime lete u južne delove Evrope. Divlja guska se gnezdila u skoro celom Palearktičkom regionu (Mapa 16). Nestala je u zapadnom delu ovog područja, a u srednjoj Evropi su sačuvani samo ostaci prvobitnih jata.

Lov na guske je popularan oblik lova u lovnom turizmu, posebno u Holandiji, gde su drugi vidovi lova praktično beznačajni.



Map 16: Graylag goose distribution

Mapa 16: Rasprostranjenost divlje guske
Source/Izvor: EBCC, 2022



Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

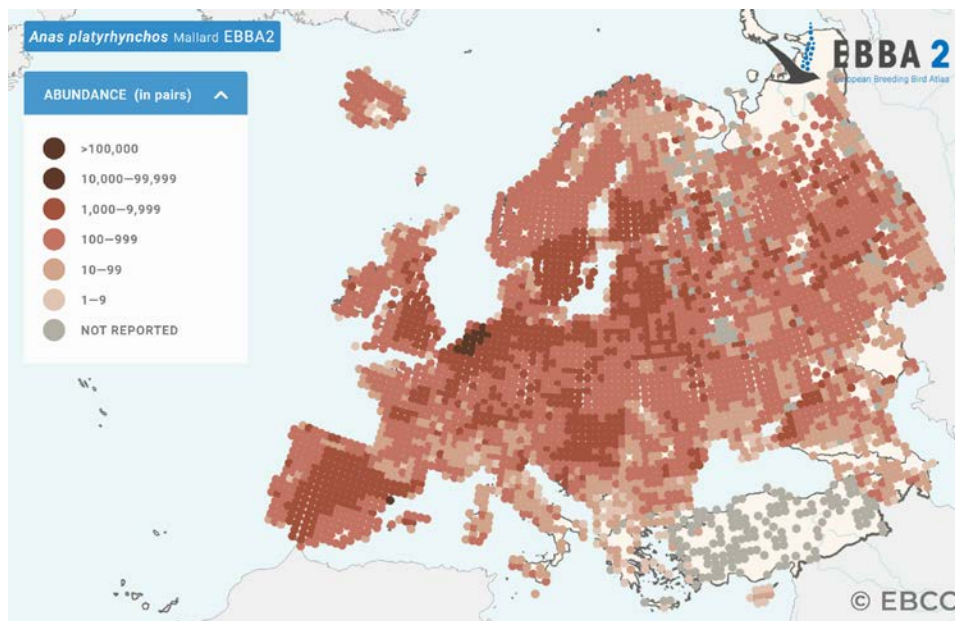
The basic feature for the wild duck or mallard is a marked sexual dimorphism in coloration. A male in a wedding dress has a bright green head and neck with a prominent white neck stripe. The front part is brown, which turns grey towards the sides. The belly is also grey with fine undulations. The beak is greenish-yellow, the legs are orange. The female is brownish-black with rusty feather edges. The beak is grey-green and the legs yellow-red. In a simple dress, the difference is less pronounced. A male is bigger than a female. An adult male can weigh 1.3 kg, a female being around 1.1 kg.

The wild duck is widespread throughout Europe on water areas, with the exception of Cyprus (Map 17). It is a suitable game species for hunting tourism. They are hunted usually on driven hunts, also by calling or by using decoys or by stalking during the morning and evening flights.

Divlja patka/gluvara (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Osnovna karakteristika divlje patke je izražen polni dimorfizam. Mužjak ima svetlo zelenu glavu i vrat sa istaknutom belom trakom na vratu. Prednji deo je braon, koji prema bokovima postaje siv. Trbuh je takođe siv. Kljun je zelenkasto-žut, a noge su narandžaste. Ženka je braonkasto-crna sa ivicama perja rđaste boje. Kljun je sivo-zeleni, a noge žuto-crvene boje. Mužjak je veći od ženke. Odrastao mužjak može težiti 1,3 kg, a ženka oko 1,1 kg.

Divlja patka je rasprostranjena širom Evrope na vodenim područjima, sa izuzetkom Kipra (Mapa 17). Pogodna je vrsta divljači za lovni turizam. Love se obično pogonima, takođe dozivanjem ili upotrebom mamaca ili šunjanjem tokom jutarnjih i večernjih letova.



Map 17: Mallard distribution

Grafikon 11: Odstrel divlje patke u Mađarskoj i Srbiji 2010-2021.
Source/Izvor: EBCC, 2022

Mallard hunting is presented on Chart 11, from which it can be seen that while in Serbia the hunt is relatively stable over the years, in Hungary the number of hunted ducks is decreasing. The situation in the Czech Republic is similar, where there is a reduction in the number of individuals in the population and thus the number of their hunt, although the hunt in the Czech Republic is many times higher than in other countries. More than 200,000 are hunted annually in the Czech Republic.

Odstrel na divlje patke prikazan je na grafikonu 11, iz kojeg se vidi da dok je u Srbiji lov relativno stabilan tokom godina, u Mađarskoj se broj ulovljenih pataka smanjuje. Slična je situacija i u Češkoj, gde dolazi do smanjenja broja jedinki u populaciji a samim tim i njihovog odstrela, iako je lov u Češkoj višestruko veći nego u drugim zemljama. Godišnje se u Češkoj odstreljuje više od 200.000 jedinki.



Figure 9: Hunted mallards and put it on show after hunt

Slika 9: Nakon lova na patke

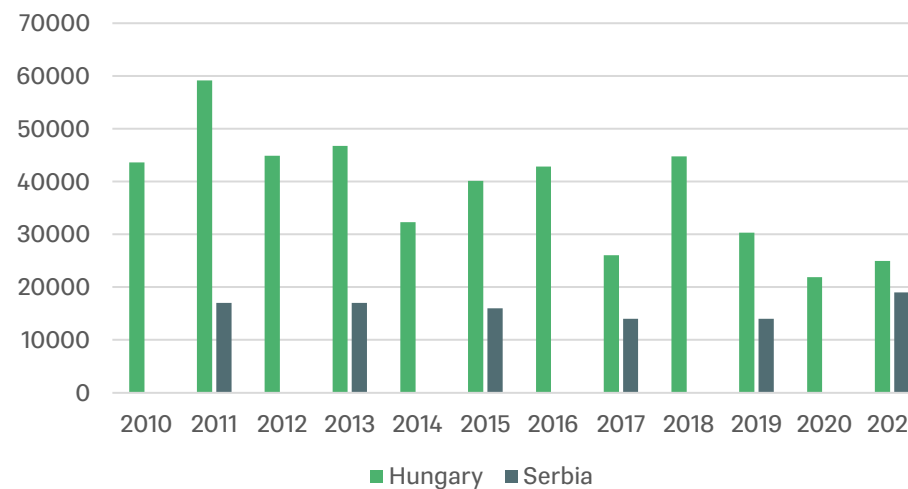


Chart 11: Number of hunted mallards in Hungary and Serbia 2010 - 2021

Grafikon 11: Odstrel divlje patke u Mađarskoj i Srbiji 2010-2021.



Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*)

A medium-sized bird with a marked difference in colour between the male and the female. A very long pointed tail is typical, measuring up to 61 cm. Due to targeted breeding, the coloration of males is very variable; in Europe, males with a reddish-brown colour predominate. The head and upper neck are black and blue. A white stripe on the neck is typical. The basic colouring of the hen is light brown with a darker centre of the feathers. The beak is greenish-yellow in both sexes. Maximum weight for male is 2 kg and for a female 1.5 kg.

The original area of expansion is east of the Volga River. Pheasant however already reached Europe in ancient times and today it is found all over Europe to Ireland and southern Scandinavia in the north (Map 18). It is hunted almost everywhere it lives, often supported by artificial breeding and release into the wild. The pheasant inhabits all types of landscape, although it seeks out localities where smaller forests alternate with bushes and weeds.

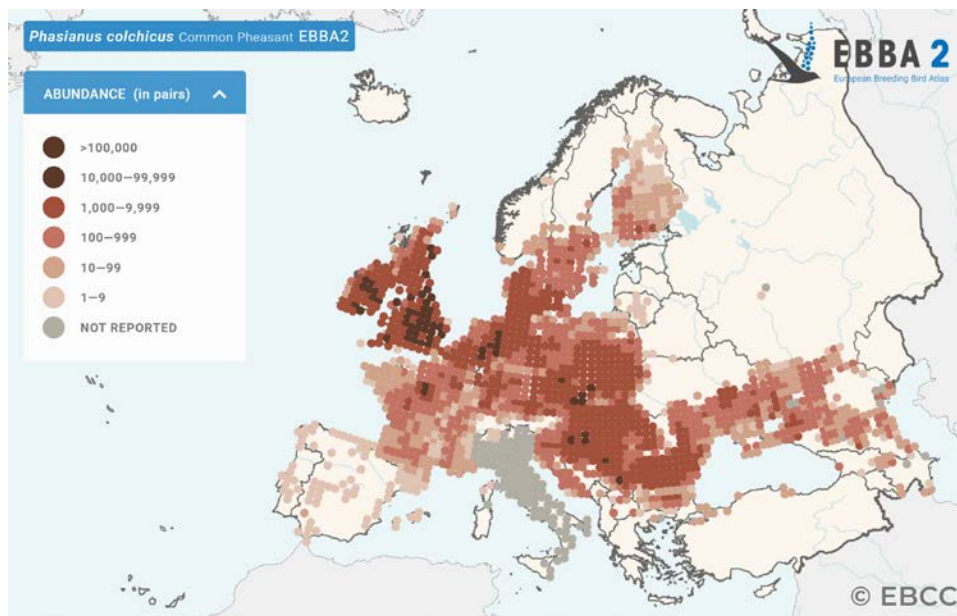
Pheasants form a significant part of fee hunts. Pheasant hunts are organized mainly in artificial breeding grounds, where a rich harvest is guaranteed, but also in the open countryside.

Fazan (*Phasianus colchicus*)

Ptica srednje veličine sa izraženom razlikom u boji između mužjaka i ženke. Tipičan je veoma dugačak šiljasti rep, do 61 cm dugačak. Zbog ciljanog uzgoja, obojenost mužjaka veoma varira. U Evropi prevlađuju petlovi crvenkasto-braon boje. Glava i gornji deo vrata su crno-plavi. Tipična je bela pruga na vratu. Osnovna boja ženki je svetlosmeđa sa tamnijim središtem perja. Kljun je zelenkastožut kod oba pola. Maksimalna težina mužjaka je 2 kg, a ženke 1,5 kg.

Prvobitno područje širenja je istočno od reke Volge. Fazan je, međutim, stigao u Evropu već u antičko doba, a danas se nalazi širom Evrope sve do Irske i južne Skandinavije na severu (Mapa 18). Skoro svuda gde živi, lovna je vrsta, često uz pomoć veštačkog uzgoja i puštanja u divljinu. Fazan naseljava sve tipove staništa, ali primarno traži lokalitete gde se smenjuju manje šume sa žbunjem i korovom.

Lov fazana predstavlja značajan deo komercijalnog lova. Lov na fazane organizuje se uglavnom u veštačkim uzgajalištima, gde je zagarantovan visok odstrel, ali takođe i na otvorenim prostorima.



Map 18: Phasiant distribution

Mapa 18: Rasprostranjenost fazana
Source/Izvor: EBCC, 2022

The number of pheasants hunted in the last two decades in Hungary and the Czech Republic is represented by Chart 12, from which it is clear that pheasants are widely hunted in both countries. Although the trend is slightly increasing in Hungary, the hunt of pheasants in the Czech Republic is decreasing every year. In Serbia, the pheasant hunt is relatively stable over the years. Around 140,000 are hunted annually. In Finland, this number is very low. In the last monitored year (2021), 23,600 were hunted.

Broj fazana odstreljenih u prethodnom periodu u Mađarskoj i Češkoj predstavljen je grafikonom 12, iz kojeg je jasno da se fazani uveliko love u obe zemlje. Iako je u Mađarskoj primetan trend blagog porasta, lov fazana u Češkoj se svake godine smanjuje. U Srbiji je odstrel fazana relativno stabilan godinama. Godišnje se lovi oko 140.000 jedinki. U Finskoj je ovaj broj veoma nizak. U poslednjoj praćenoj godini (2021) ulovljeno je 23.600 jedinki.



Figure 10: Phaesant hunting with hunting dogs in Serbia

Slika 10: Lov na fazane sa psima u Srbiji

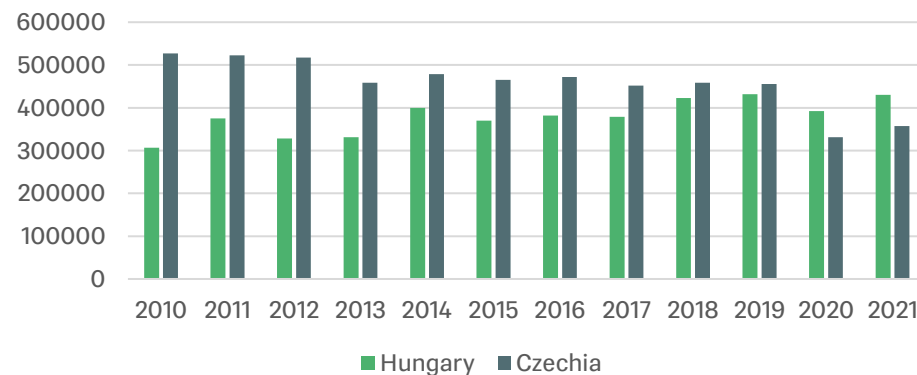


Chart 12: Number of hunted pheasants in Hungary and Czechia 2010 - 2021

Grafikon 12: Broj odstreljenih jedinki fazana u Mađarskoj i Češkoj 2010 - 2021.



Western capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*)

The capercaillie is characterized by significant sexual dimorphism. A long, rounded tail that spreads in a fan is typical. The male is coloured black, the wing coverts are brownish. The strong beak, which is yellowish, is conspicuous. The female is brown with black-brown stripes. The belly and flanks and lower part of tail feathers have white edges. An adult male can weigh over 5 kg. The female is significantly smaller and can weigh around 2.5 kg.

The capercaillie lives in coniferous forests from Western Europe to Baikal. In the north, it occurs up to the tree line. The distribution in Europe is island-like, only in the north and east of its range is the occurrence continuous (Map 19).

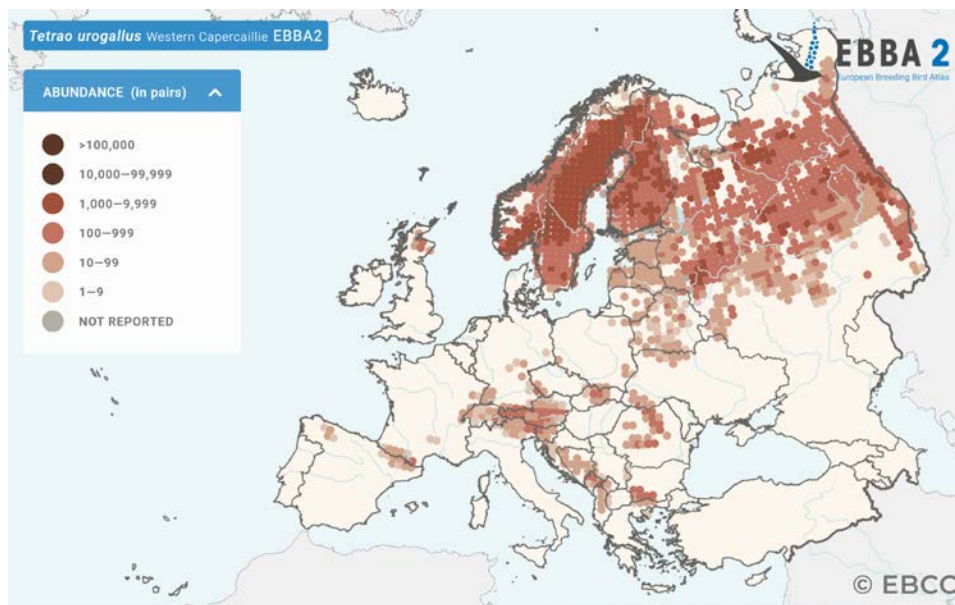
In most European countries, it is marked as a critically endangered species and is subject to protection, thus it is not possible to hunt it, with the exception of the Nordic countries. In the Nordic countries, capercaillie is one of the most interesting species concerning hunting tourism activities.

Veliki tetreb (*Tetrao urogallus*)

Velikog tetreba karakteriše značajan polni dimorfizam. Tipičan je dug, zaobljen rep koji se širi u lepezu. Mužjak je crno obojen, a krila su braonkasta. Upadljiv je snažan kljun žućkaste boje. Ženka je smeđa sa crno-smeđim prugama. Na stomaku, bokovima i donjem delu repa perja mu ima bele ivice. Odrasli mužjak može težiti preko 5 kg. Ženka je znatno manja i može težiti oko 2,5 kg.

Veliki tetreb živi u četinarskim šumama od zapadne Evrope do Bajkala. Na severu se javlja do granice šume. Rasprostranjenost u Evropi nije kontinuirana, samo se na severu i istoku areala pojavljuje kontinuirano (Mapa 19).

U većini evropskih zemalja označen je kao kritično ugrožena vrsta pod zaštitom, usled čega lov nije moguć, izuzev nordijskih zemalja. U nordijskim zemljama veliki tetreb je jedna od najzanimljivijih vrsta u oblasti lovnog turizma.



Map 19: Western capercaillie distribution
 Mapa 19: Rasprostranjenost tetrijeba
 Source/Izvor: EBCC, 2022

The number of capercaillie hunted in Finland is shown in Chart 13. As with grouse, the hunt has varied over the years with a significant drop in 2017.

Odstrel tetreba je prikazan na grafikonu 13, gde je primetno da je lov varirao tokom godina sa značajnim padom u 2017.

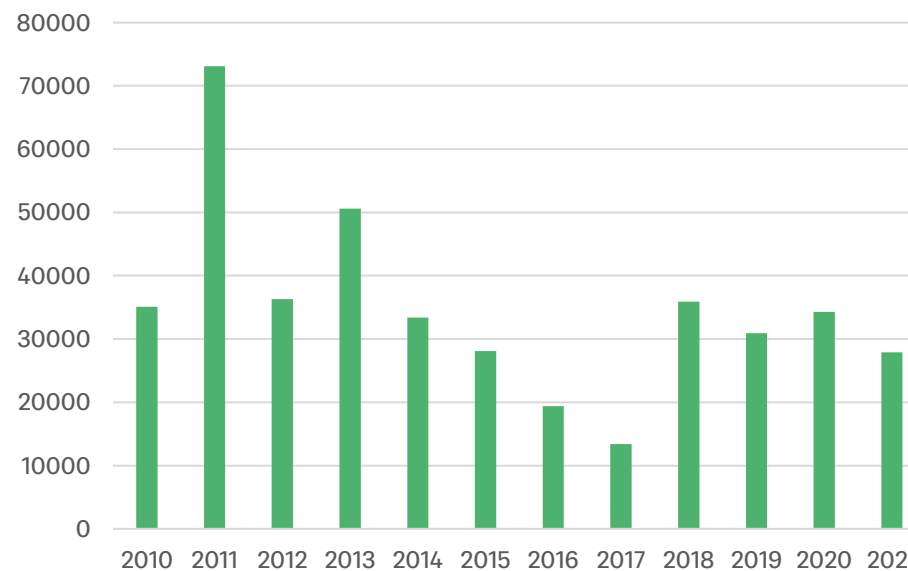


Chart 13: Number of hunted capercaillie in Finland 2010 - 2021

Grafikon 13: Broj odstreljenih jedinki velikog tetreba u Finskoj 2010 - 2021.

Willow grouse (*Lagopus lagopus*)

Willow grouse, commonly known as the willow ptarmigan, is a bird species that belongs to the grouse family, measuring about 33-38 cm in length and weighing 450-800 g. During the breeding season, males have a reddish-brown head, neck, and upper parts of body, while females have a more muted brown plumage. In winter, both males and females have a white plumage that helps them blend into the snow. Willow ptarmigans are found in the northern parts of North America, Europe, and Asia. They prefer tundra habitats, including willow thickets, heathlands, and open areas near rivers and lakes. Willow ptarmigans are social birds and often live in small flocks during the winter. During the breeding season, males establish territories and defend them from other males. To survive in their harsh arctic environments, willow ptarmigans have several adaptations, including feathered feet that act like snowshoes, and special feathers that cover their nostrils, preventing snow and ice from entering while they forage for food.

Willow ptarmigan is one of the most desired game bird in the northern part of Europe and is, for example, the main reason for domestic hunting tourists travelling to Lapland for hunting in Finland. Thus, it is also a very potential species for hunting tourism in these regions.

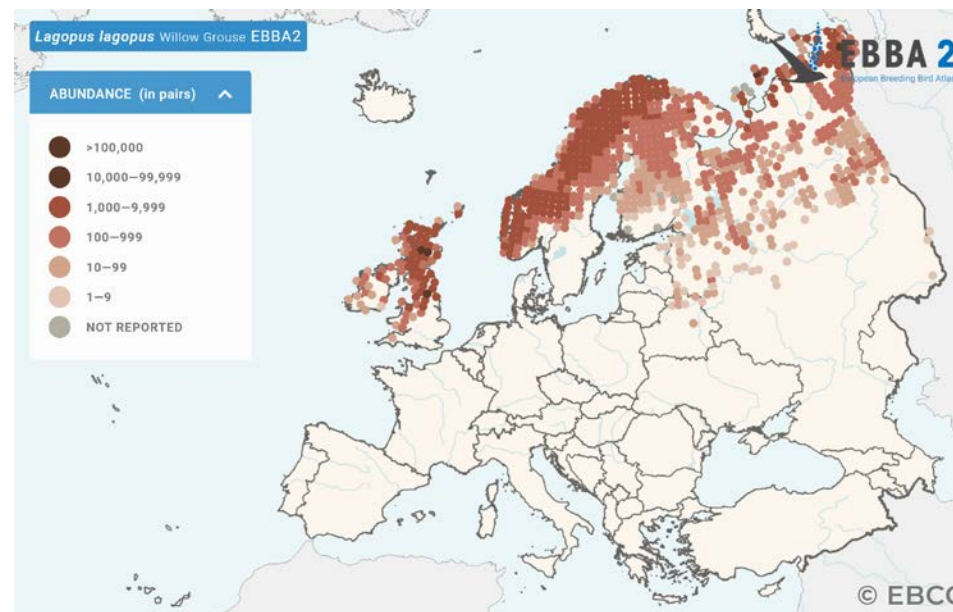


Snežnica (*Lagopus lagopus*)

Snežnica je vrsta ptica koja pripada porodici tetreba, dužine oko 33-38 cm i težine oko 450-800 g. Tokom sezone parenja, mužjaci imaju crvenkasto-braon glavu, vrat i gornje delove tela, dok ženke imaju prigušenije perje smeđe boje. Zimi, i mužjaci i ženke imaju belo perje koje im pomaže da se stapaju sa snegom. Može se pronaći u severnim delovima Severne Amerike, Evrope i Azije (Mapa 20). Preferiraju staništa tundre, uključujući šikare, vresišta i otvorene površine u blizini reka i jezera.

Snežnice su društvene ptice i često žive u malim jatima tokom zime. Tokom sezone parenja, mužjaci uspostavljaju teritorije i brane ih od drugih mužjaka. Da bi preživeli u surovim arktičkim uslovima, snežnice imaju nekoliko adaptibilnih osobina, uključujući pernate noge koje deluju kao krplje za sneg, i specijalno perje koje pokriva njihove nozdrve, sprečavajući sneg i led da uđu dok traže hranu.

Snežnica je jedna od najatraktivnijih ptica u severnom delu Evrope i glavni je razlog što domaći lovni turisti putuju u Laponiju u lov u Finskoj. Takođe je i potencijalna vrsta za razvoj lovnog turizma u ovim krajevima.



Map 20: Willow grouse distribution

Mapa 20: Rasprostranjenost snežnice
Source/Izvor: EBCC, 2022





A group of people in winter gear, including orange and green jackets and hats, are walking through a snowy forest. The trees are covered in snow, and the ground is a thick layer of white. The scene is dimly lit, suggesting a winter day.

2

**LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS OF HUNTING
TOURISM**

ZAKONODAVNI ASPEKTI LOVNOG TURIZMA

2. LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS OF HUNTING TOURISM

2. ZAKONODAVNI ASPEKTI LOVNOG TURIZMA

In this second chapter, the legislative aspects of hunting tourism are explored, with a focus on the regulations and policies that govern this industry worldwide. The rationale behind hunting-related legislation and the socioeconomic implications for local communities, is examined. The regulatory mechanisms in place to ensure ethical practices, such as licensing requirements and enforcement measures, are analysed. Furthermore, the international conventions and organizations that shape hunting tourism legislation are discussed, highlighting the importance of striking a delicate balance between wildlife conservation, economic benefits, and cultural traditions. Through this exploration, sustainable and responsible practices in the hunting tourism industry are aimed to be fostered. Legislation related to hunting tourism varies widely by country and region. The laws and regulations governing hunting tourism typically cover issues such as licensing, hunted species' limits, hunting seasons, safety requirements, and environmental protection.

In some countries, hunting tourism may be tightly regulated or even prohibited (e.g., Albania). In some European countries, some practices are largely banned (e.g., Germany) while in others it may be allowed under specific conditions. In many cases, the laws and regulations governing hunting tourism are designed to balance the interests of hunters, local communities, and conservation efforts. Some laws may require hunters to obtain licences and permits, which may be limited in number to prevent over-hunting or harm to endangered species. Other laws may set limits on the types of weapons or equipment that can be used in hunting and may require hunters to follow certain safety procedures.

Overall, hunting tourism legislation aims to ensure that hunting activities are conducted in a responsible and sustainable manner, and that the wildlife and habitats in the areas where hunting takes place are controlled. This sub-chapter summarizes the most important information from the field of legislation in hunting tourism.

U ovom drugom poglavlju istražuju se zakonodavni aspekti lovnog turizma, sa fokusom na propise i politike koje regulišu ovu industriju širom sveta. Ispituje se obrazloženje zakona o lovstvu i socioekonomske implikacije za lokalne zajednice. Analiziraju se regulatorni mehanizmi koji su na snazi da bi se obezbedila etička praksa, kao što su zahtevi za licenciranje i druge mere. Nadalje, razmatraju se međunarodne konvencije i organizacije koje oblikuju zakone o lovnom turizmu, naglašavajući važnost postizanja delikatne ravnoteže između očuvanja divljih životinja, ekonomskih koristi i kulturnih tradicija. Kroz ovo istraživanje, cilj je da se podstakne održiva i odgovorna praksa u industriji lovnog turizma.

Zakonodavstvo koje se odnosi na lovni turizam uveliko varira u zavisnosti od zemlje i regiona. Zakoni i propisi koji regulišu lovni turizam obično pokrivaju pitanja kao što su izdavanje dozvola, ograničenja lovnih vrsta, sezone lova, bezbednosnih zahteva i zaštitu životne sredine.

U nekim zemljama, lovni turizam može biti strogo regulisan ili čak zabranjen (npr. Albanija). U nekim evropskim zemljama neke prakse su uglavnom zabranjene (npr. Nemačka), dok u drugim mogu biti dozvoljene pod određenim uslovima. U mnogim slučajevima, zakoni i propisi koji regulišu lovni turizam osmišljeni su tako da uravnoteže interese lovaca, lokalne zajednice i nastojanja za očuvanje prirode. Neki zakoni mogu zahtevati od lovaca da dobiju dozvole i odobrenja, čiji broj može biti ograničen da bi se sprečio prekomerni lov ili nanošenje štete ugroženim vrstama. Drugi zakoni mogu postaviti ograničenja u pogledu vrsta oružja ili opreme koja se može koristiti u lovu i mogu zahtevati od lovaca da poštuju određene bezbednosne procedure.

Sve u svemu, zakonodavstvo o lovnom turizmu ima za cilj da obezbedi da se lovne aktivnosti sprovode na odgovoran i održiv način, kao i da se kontrolišu divlji svet i staništa u oblastima u kojima se lov odvija. Ovo potpoglavlje sumira najvažnije informacije iz oblasti zakonodavstva u lovnom turizmu.

2.1 Hunting rights

There are various legal constructs of how hunting rights and the ownership of game animals are distributed between the state, the landowners and the hunters. In some cases, wild animals are nobody's property, i.e. 'res nullius', which basically means that it becomes someone's property by hunting or catching it. In other legal systems, it is either the state that owns game animals, and the hunters can possess them if they hunt or catch them in a lawful manner, or the hunter is the landowner from whose property the animal comes.

Hunting rights in Europe mostly belong to the landowners, but there are various ways in which this right can be practiced. In the simplest case, landowners can hunt on their lands without any restrictions, which can be justified by the need to protect their land from game damage. However, the fragmentation of land, and consequently the fragmentation of hunting areas, leads to the degradation of game populations. For this reason, in most countries hunting rights can only be practiced on an area above a certain threshold level regarding the size of hunting area. This implies that landowners must form larger units where they can hunt on their own or make a lease agreement with a third party. On state land, hunting grounds can be formed similarly to private lands. In some countries (e.g., Finland), the locals can also have free hunting rights on state land due to their residence in the area. The hunting rights and property rights related to it typically vary depending on the game animal in question. For example, in Finland, for hunting small game, the landowners' permission is enough, but concerning larger animals like elk or white-tailed deer, in addition a licence from the state based on the pre-decided bag quota is needed, even when hunting on privately owned land.

Hunting rights can also be coupled with responsibilities and duties. In many European countries, the hunting rights beneficiary is also responsible for game management which, in Central European countries for example, usually means hunting according to an officially approved wild game management plan, organizing hunting activities, and applying safety measures.

2.1 Pravo na lov

Postoje različiti pravni konstrukti o tome kako se pravo lova i vlasništvo nad divljači raspodeljuju između države, zemljoposjednika i lovaca. U nekim slučajevima, divlje životinje nisu ničije vlasništvo, odnosno „res nullius“, što u osnovi znači da postaju nečije vlasništvo lovom ili hvatanjem. U drugim pravnim sistemima ili je država vlasnik divljači, a lovci mogu da ih poseduju, ako ih ulove ili uhvate na zakonit način, ili je lovac vlasnik zemljišta na čijem imanju su staništa životinja.

Pravo na lov u Evropi uglavnom pripada zemljoposjednicima, ali postoje različiti načini na koji se to pravo može ostvariti. U najjednostavnijem slučaju, vlasnici zemljišta mogu loviti na svom imanju bez ikakvih ograničenja, što se može opravdati potrebom da svoje zemljište zaštite od štete koju nanosi divljač. Fragmentacija zemljišta, a samim tim i fragmentacija lovišta, međutim, dovodi do degradacije populacija divljači. Iz tog razloga, u većini zemalja pravo lova se može praktikovati samo na površini iznad određenog praga u pogledu veličine lovišta. Ovo implicira da vlasnici zemljišta moraju formirati veće jedinice u kojima mogu sami loviti ili sklopiti ugovor o zakupu sa trećom stranom. Na državnim zemljištima lovišta se mogu formirati slično kao na privatnim zemljištima. U nekim zemljama (npr. Finska) i meštani mogu da imaju pravo na besplatan lov na državnom zemljištu zbog svog prebivališta u toj oblasti. Pravo na lov i imovinska prava u vezi sa njim obično variraju u zavisnosti od divljači o kojoj je reč. Na primer, u Finskoj je za lov na sitnu divljač dovoljna dozvola zemljoposjednika, ali za veće životinje poput losa ili belog jelena, pored toga je potrebna i dozvola od države na osnovu unapred određene kvote vreća, čak i u slučaju lova na privatnom zemljištu.

Lovačka prava se takođe mogu povezati sa odgovornostima i obavezama. U mnogim evropskim zemljama, korisnik prava na lov je takođe odgovoran za upravljanje divljači, što na primer u zemljama centralne Evrope obično podrazumeva lov prema zvanično odobrenom planu gazdovanja divljači, organizovanje aktivnosti lova i primenu bezbednosnih mera.

2.2 Conditions for hunting for domestic hunters

All hunters must hold a hunting and a gun licence that proves that they have the necessary knowledge in hunting and the skills to handle firearms, respectively. These licences can be obtained through hunting courses, at the end of which candidates must pass theoretical and sometimes also practical tests. Traditional forms of hunting, such as archery, falconry, greyhound hunting, or using muzzle-loading rifle usually require additional licences (if these are allowed within the country).

Hunters must be in a physical and mental condition that is good enough for safe handling of guns, which implies the hunter is not, for example, under alcohol or drug influence. Hunters can only fire when the target is identifiable without any doubts.

In addition to a hunting licence, a hunter needs a permit to access a certain hunting area and for a certain wild game species. The permit is issued by the beneficiary of the hunting rights, which is usually the landowner, or an organization formed by the landowners, or an authorized state organization. In addition to licences and permits, hunters typically must have liability and accident insurance too.

In some countries (e.g., Czech Republic and Serbia), in majority of hunting clubs it is custom to act as an apprentice for one year without actually participating in hunting if a hunter wants to become a member. In some clubs, membership is limited only if the applicants who own land (or is a family member of the owner) in the area where the hunting club manages hunting. In many countries this can be a barrier for newcomers and young people to join a hunting club and have hunting opportunities

Driven hunts can be even more complicated because these hunting methods potentially involve a number of people and can cover a large area. In some countries these events must be reported in advance to the police and to other authorities, and there must be a written plan that shall be handed out to the hunters and to the assisting personnel. At a meeting at the beginning of the hunting event, all hunters are registered, licences are checked, and safety regulations are communicated to the participants.

2.2 Uslovi za lov za domaće lovce

Svi lovci moraju imati dozvolu za lov i oružni list koji dokazuju da poseduju neophodno znanje u lovu i veštine rukovanja vatrenim oružjem. Ove dozvole se mogu dobiti kroz pohađanje lovačkih kurseva, na kraju kojih kandidati moraju položiti teorijske, a ponekad i praktične testove. Tradicionalni oblici lova, kao što su streličarstvo, sokolarstvo, lov sa lovačkim psima ili upotreba lovačke puške sprednjače, itd. obično zahtevaju dodatne dozvole (ako su te vrste lova dozvoljene u predmetnoj zemlji).

Lovci moraju biti u fizičkom i psihičkom stanju koje je dovoljno dobro za bezbedno rukovanje oružjem, što podrazumeva da lovac ne sme, na primer, biti pod uticajem alkohola ili droge. Lovci mogu da pucaju samo kada je meta bez svake sumnje prepoznatljiva.

Pored lovne dozvole, lovcu je potrebna dozvola za pristup određenom lovištu i za određenu vrstu divljači. Dozvolu izdaje korisnik prava lova, a to je najčešće vlasnik zemljišta, ili organizacija koju čine vlasnici zemljišta, ili ovlašćena državna organizacija. Pored licenci i dozvola, lovci obično moraju imati i osiguranje od odgovornosti i nezgode.

U nekim zemljama (npr. Češka ili Srbija) postoji običaj da se godinu dana radi kao pomoćnik bez stvarnog učešća u lovu, i to u većini lovačkih društava, ako lovac želi da postane član. U nekim klubovima članstvo je ograničeno samo na one podnosiocima zahteva poseduju zemljište (ili se radi o članu porodice vlasnika) na području gde lovačko društvo upravlja lovom. U mnogim zemljama ovo može biti prepreka pridošlicama i mladim ljudima da se pridruže lovačkom klubu i da imaju prilike za lov.

Grupni lov prigonom i pogonom može biti još komplikovaniji jer ove metode lova potencijalno uključuju veliki broj ljudi i mogu pokriti veliko područje. U nekim zemljama ovi događaji se moraju unapred prijaviti policiji i drugim organima, a mora postojati i pisani plan koji će biti uručen lovcima i osoblju za pomoć. Na sastanku na početku lovačke manifestacije svi lovci se registruju, proveravaju dozvole i saopštavaju učesnicima bezbednosna pravila.



Figure 11: Final show after driven hunt of wild boars

Slika 11: Odavanje počasti nakon lova na divlje svinje

2.3 Hunting abroad and travelling with a gun

Usually, the requirements for hunting equally refer to both domestic and foreign hunters. Although the requirements for hunting licences vary from country to country, in Europe hunting and gun licences are mutually recognized. However, in many countries, foreign hunters can only hunt in a local guide's company.

As with domestic hunters, another required document is a hunting permit which authorizes a hunter to hunt in a given location. It can be issued by a hunting club, a state enterprise, or a private landowner. Hunting conditions and management vary, nevertheless, from state to state. In order to practice hunting, a hunter must also have a gun licence. Another integral part is the necessity of accident insurance for the given location, usually for the whole country.

In a typical case, hunters can apply for a hunting licence in a foreign country based on the following documents:

- self-signed applications to the authority or an invitation letter
- identity card or passport
- a valid document authorizing hunting / hunting card, which is issued abroad, according to nationality - either a plain copy of hunting a licence or a certified copy with a so-called apostille or so-called super-legalization is needed
- in some countries, proof of insurance for the hunting territory in national language

In total, three ways of verifying foreign documents are possible:

1. If the hunter's country of origin has concluded a legal assistance agreement with a country where hunter wants to hunt, the hunting licence is also valid in this country. Typically the request application is processed by the Ministry of Agriculture or another actor which has the administrative power on game management and hunting.
2. Another way is to verify the documents that are issued by the signatories of the Hague Apostille Convention. In this case, the hunting licence must only be verified by a so-called apostille, i.e. a verification clause that is attached to the original or a copy of the document. Everything must be translated into the national language of the country (i.e. the country the hunter wants to visit) by a certified translator.

2.3 Lov u inostranstvu i putovanje sa puškom

Obično se zahtevi za lov podjednako odnose kako na domaće tako i na strane lovce. Iako se uslovi za lovne dozvole razlikuju od zemlje do zemlje. U Evropi države uzajamno priznaju dozvole za lov i oružje. Međutim, u mnogim zemljama strani lovci mogu loviti samo u društvu lokalnog vodiča.

Kao i kod domaćih lovaca, još jedan neophodan dokument je i dozvola za lov, kojom se lovac ovlašćuje za lov na datoj lokaciji. Može ga izdati lovačko društvo, državno preduzeće ili privatni zemljoposednik. Uslovi lova i upravljanje se ipak razlikuju od države do države. Da bi se bavio lovom, lovac mora imati i dozvolu za oružje. Drugi sastavni deo je neophodnost osiguranja od nezgode za datu lokaciju, obično za celu zemlju.

U tipičnom slučaju, lovci mogu da podnesu zahtev za lovnu dozvolu u stranoj državi na osnovu sledećih dokumenata:

- svojeručno potpisane molbe organu vlasti ili pozivno pismo
- ličnu kartu ili pasoš
- važeći dokument koji daje ovlašćenje za lov/lovačka karta, koja se izdaje u inostranstvu, prema nacionalnosti - potrebna je ili obična kopija lovačke dozvole ili overena kopija sa tzv. apostilom ili tzv. superlegalizacija
- u nekim zemljama i dokaz o osiguranju na teritoriji lovišta na nacionalnom jeziku

Sve u svemu, moguća su tri načina overe stranih dokumenata:

1. Ako je država porekla lovca zaključila ugovor o pravnoj pomoći sa državom u kojoj lovac želi da lovi, lovačka dozvola važi i u ovoj državi. Obično Ministarstvo poljoprivrede ili bilo koji drugi akter, koji ima administrativna ovlašćenja za upravljanje divljači i lovom, obrađuje podneti zahtev.
2. Drugi način je verifikacija dokumenata koje izdaju potpisnici konvencije o Haškom apostilu. U ovom slučaju, lovačka dozvola mora biti overena samo takozvanim apostilom, odnosno klauzulom o overi koja se prilaže uz original ili kopiju dokumenta. Sve mora biti prevedeno na nacionalni jezik zemlje (tj. zemlje koju lovac želi da poseti) od strane ovlašćenog prevodioca.
3. Poslednja opcija je verifikacija takozvanom super legalizacijom. Ovakav slučaj postoji ako matična država turista koji dolazi u lov nema međunarodni sporazum sa zemljom domaćinom u vezi sa pravnom

3. The last option is verification by so-called super legalization. This case occurs if the hunting tourist's home country does not have an international agreement with the host country regarding legal assistance on hunting licences and it is also not a signatory to the Hague Apostille Convention. The given document is thus verified by the competent authority abroad (most often the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the given country) and subsequently by the relevant representative office of the country to be visited in the given country.

Hunting licences and permits are issued to foreigners for a certain time period. Administrative fees are determined according to the length of validity of the hunting licence and permit. Hunting permits are issued and signed by the user of the hunting area. The permit contains personal data of the hunter and the hunting area, the type of permit, and a list of game species, sex, age, and numbers which are allowed to be hunted.

Travelling with a hunting gun in Europe can be a complicated process because different countries have their own regulations and requirements for firearm possession and transport. In general, to travel with a hunting gun in Europe, hunters will need to have a valid gun licence or permit in his/her home country. They should also check the firearm laws of the countries they plan to visit and ensure that they comply with the regulations of these countries for firearm possession and transport.

A European Firearms Pass (EFP) is a document that allows firearm owners to travel within the European Union (EU) with their firearms. The EFP is issued by the national authorities of the home country and is valid for five years. When travelling with a hunting gun in Europe, hunters should also ensure that their firearm is unloaded, secured in a suitable container, and packed in checked luggage. They should also declare firearm at customs and follow any additional procedures required by the relevant authorities. It is important to note that some countries in Europe may have stricter gun laws than others, so it is essential to check the regulations of each country the hunter plans to visit before travelling. Failing to comply with firearm regulations can result in fines, imprisonment, and confiscation of one's firearm.

In a typical case, an invitation letter from the hosting party (hunting club, hunting company, etc.) is needed for a hunting trip. In general, an invitation letter for a hunting trip should include the following information:

- The name and contact information of the organization or individual who is inviting the hunter to the country in question

pomoći po pitanju dozvola za lov i takođe nije potpisnica konvencije Haškom apostilu. Predmetni dokument prvo overava nadležni organ u inostranstvu (najčešće Ministarstvo spoljnih poslova date zemlje), a potom i nadležno predstavništvo te zemlje u zemlji u koju se putuje u lov.

Lovne karte i dozvole izdaju se strancima na određeno vreme. Administrativne takse se utvrđuju prema dužini važenja lovne karte i dozvole. Lovne dozvole izdaje i potpisuje korisnik lovišta. Dozvola sadrži lične podatke lovca i lovišta, vrstu dozvole i spisak vrsta divljači, pola, starosti i broja divljači koju je dozvoljeno loviti.

Putovanje sa lovačkim oružjem po Evropi može biti komplikovan proces jer različite zemlje imaju svoje propise i zahteve za posedovanje i transport vatrenog oružja. Generalno, da bi putovali sa lovačkim oružjem u Evropu, lovci će morati da imaju važeću oružni list ili dozvolu u svojoj zemlji. Takođe treba da provere zakone o vatrenom oružju zemalja koje planiraju da posete i da se uvere da su njihove dozvole u skladu sa propisima ovih zemalja o posedovanju i transportu vatrenog oružja.

Evropska propusnica za vatreno oružje (EFP) je dokument koji omogućava vlasnicima vatrenog oružja da putuju unutar Evropske unije (EU) sa svojim vatrenim oružjem. EFP izdaju državni organi matične zemlje i ona važi pet godina. Kada putuju sa lovačkim oružjem u Evropu, lovci takođe treba da obezbede da je njihovo vatreno oružje prazno, smešteno u odgovarajući kontejner i spakovano u čekirani prtljag. Takođe treba da prijave vatreno oružje na carini i da prate sve dodatne procedure koje zahtevaju relevantni organi. Važno je napomenuti da neke zemlje u Evropi mogu imati strožije zakone o oružju od drugih, tako da je od suštinskog značaja proveriti pre putovanja propise svake zemlje koju lovac planira da poseti. Nepoštovanje propisa o vatrenom oružju može rezultirati novčanom kaznom, zatvorom i konfiskacijom vatrenog oružja.

Obično je potrebno i pozivno pismo od strane domaćina (lovačkog kluba, lovačkog društva itd.) za odlazak u lov. Generalno, pozivno pismo za odlazak u lov treba da sadrži sledeće informacije:

- Ime i kontakt informacije organizacije ili pojedinca koji poziva lovca u dotičnu zemlju
- Datumi i lokacija lova
- Izjava u kojoj se navodi da su lovci pozvani da učestvuju u lovu
- Informacije o vrsti lova koji će lovci obavljati (npr. krupna divljač, sitna divljač, vodene ptice, itd.)

- The dates and location of the hunt
- A statement indicating that hunters are invited to participate in the hunt
- Information about the type of hunting hunters will be doing (e.g., big game, small game, waterfowl)
- Any specific rules or requirements for the hunt (e.g., required equipment, hunting permits, etc.)
- Any other relevant information, such as lodging arrangements, transportation, or meals.

It is also a good idea to include the hunter's own personal information in the letter, such as name, passport or ID number, and contact information. This letter will help to confirm that the invitation is legitimate and can be used to support travel plans.

2.4 Hunting season

A hunting period or hunting season is the time when a specific game species can be hunted. The purpose is to define off-seasons when game animals are less disturbed and protected due to, for example, reproduction seasons. They need such a calm period in particular when new generations are being born and raised. For some game species, the mating season is traditionally a part of the hunting season; moreover, it can be the highlight of the hunt. Red deer, roe deer, fallow deer, elk, chamois, capercaillie, and other species create a unique atmosphere with their mating rituals that usually involves unique voices. At these times, they are easier to find and call by imitating their mating voices. However, there are also some countries where hunting is prohibited during this mating season (e.g., in Finland some hunting clubs have protected the grouse/capercaillie mating display areas in the spring).

Game hunting seasons may vary from country to country, so it is necessary to check them when planning a hunting trip. The hunting season is often set according to the specific laws and regulations established by the government or other relevant authorities in a given area. For example, in Czechia it is set by law (decree¹), in Serbia by the Rulebook issued by the Ministry and thus the season is same every year. However, in other countries, like Finland there can be annual changes as concerning the small game, the length of the season is the only way to influence on the hunting pressure, since small game does not have a quota based on the number of animals or

¹ A decree is a type of legislation. In the sense of legal terminology may be issued as an implementing regulation of the law by a central state administration body (e.g. a ministry) or by another authority empowered by law to do so.

- Bilo koja posebna pravila ili zahtevi za lov (npr. potrebna oprema, dozvole za lov, itd.)
- Sve druge relevantne informacije, kao što su dogovori oko smeštaja, prevoza ili obroka.

Takođe je dobra ideja da u pismo budu uneti i lični podaci lovca, kao što su ime, pasoš ili lični broj, i kontakt informacije.

Ovo pismo će pomoći da se potvrdi da je poziv legitiman i može se koristiti kao podrška planovima putovanja.

2.4 Lovna sezona

Period lova ili sezona lova je vreme kada se određena vrsta divljači može loviti. Svrha je da se definišu lovostaju, kada se divljač manje uznemirava (npr. zbog perioda razmnožavanja). U određeno vreme potreban im je mir u lovištu, posebno kada se rađaju i odrastaju nove generacije. Za neke vrste divljači, sezona parenja je tradicionalno deo lovne sezone, čak, može biti vrhunac njihovog lova. Evropski jelen, srndać, jelen lopatar, los, divokoza, tetreb i druge vrste svojim ritualima parenja stvaraju jedinstvenu atmosferu koja obično uključuje jedinstvene glasove. U tim trenucima ih je lakše pronaći i pozvati oponašajući njihove glasove parenja. Međutim, postoje i neke zemlje u kojima je lov zabranjen tokom ove sezone parenja (na primer, u Finskoj su neki lovački klubovi zaštitili prostore za parenje tetrebova tokom proleća).

Lovne sezone na određenu divljač mogu da variraju od zemlje do zemlje, pa ih je neophodno proveriti prilikom planiranja lova. Sezona lova se često određuje u skladu sa posebnim zakonima i propisima koje utvrđuju Vlada ili drugi relevantni organi vlasti u datoj oblasti. Na primer, u Češkoj je to propisano Zakonom (dekretom¹), u Srbiji Pravilnikom koji donosi Ministarstvo, te su lovne sezone iste svake godine. Međutim, u drugim zemljama, kao što je (npr. Finska) može doći do godišnjih promena u lovnim sezonama sitne divljači. Dužina sezone je jedini način kojim se utiče na lovni pritisak, s obzirom da se za sitnu divljač lovne kvote ne određuju na osnovu brojnosti populacije i nije posebna lovna dozvola, kao na primer za lov losa ili medveda. Iz tog razloga, iako sezona lova obično počinje uvek na isti datum, može se skratiti u slučaju da je populacija mala. Ministarstvo poljoprivrede i šumarstva donosi odluke o godišnjim sezonama lova na osnovu predloga Finske agencije za divlje životinje i na osnovu proračuna Instituta za prirodne resurse Finske. Takođe, lovački klubovi mogu sami da zabrane lov na svojoj zemlji, čak i da ga

¹ Dekret je vrsta zakona. U smislu pravne terminologije može da bude izdat kao propis za sprovođenje zakona od strane centralnog organa državne uprave (npr. ministarstva) ili drugog organa ovlašćenog zakonom za to.

do not require special hunting license/animal, like for example elk or bear. For this reason, even though the hunting season starts typically always at the same date, it can be shortened in case the population is low. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry makes the decisions of annual hunting seasons based on the proposal of The Finnish Wildlife Agency and based on calculations of Natural Resources Institute Finland. Also hunting clubs can make their own restrictions for hunting on their land, even ban it totally for one/two years, if they feel it is necessary to maintain healthy population size. Due to different environmental conditions, hunting seasons can vary depending on the region also within the country.

Laws and regulations typically consider various factors, such as population size and health of the game animal species, as well as environmental and ecological conditions of the region. The hunting season may also be influenced by cultural and historical practices, as well as by economic considerations, such as the revenue generated by hunting permits and fees. A longer hunting season can make a certain destination more competitive than others. Examples of hunting season for the main hunted species in selected European countries are presented in Table 2.

potpuno zabrane na jednu/dve godine, ako smatraju da je to neophodno za održavanje zdrave populacije. Zbog različitih uslova životne sredine, sezone lova mogu varirati u zavisnosti od regiona i unutar zemlje.

Takvi zakoni i propisi obično uzimaju u obzir različite faktore, kao što su veličina populacije i zdravstveno stanje, kao i ekološki uslovi u regionu. Na sezonu lova mogu uticati i kulturne i istorijske prakse, kao i ekonomski faktori, kao što su prihodi ostvareni od dozvola za lov i naknada. Duža sezona lova može određenu destinaciju učiniti konkurentnijom od drugih. Primeri sezone lova na glavne lovne vrste u odabranim evropskim zemljama prikazani su u tabeli 2.



Figure 12: Mating season of wild boars

Slika 12: Sezona parenja divljih svinja

Table 2: Hunting season of main hunted species in Europe

Wild game		Czech Republic	Serbia	Finland ¹	Hungary
Roe deer	male	1. 5.–30. 9.	15. 4.–30. 9.	16.5 - 15.6 1. 9.–5. 2.	15. 4.–30. 9.
	female	1. 8.–31. 12.	1. 9.–31. 1.	1. 9.–15. 2.	1.10 – 28.2
	young	1. 1.–31. 12.			
Red deer	male	1. 7.–31. 1.	1. 8.–15. 2.	not occur	1. 9.–31. 1.
	female	1. 8.–31. 1.	1. 8.–31. 1.		1. 9.–31. 1.
	young	1. 1.–31. 12.			1. 9.–30. 4.
Sika deer	male	1. 7.–31. 1.	not occur	not occur	whole year
	female	1. 8.–31. 1.			
	young	1. 1.–31. 12.			
Fallow deer	male	1. 7.–31. 1.	1. 9.–15. 2.	1. 9.–23. 9. ² 24. 9.–31. 1. ³	1. 10.–30. 11.
	female	1. 8.–31. 1.	1. 9.–31. 1.		1. 10.–31. 1.
	young	1. 1.–31. 12.			1. 10.–28. 2.
Mouflon	male	1. 7.–31. 3.	whole year	1. 9.–31. 1.	whole year
	female	1. 7.–31. 12.	1. 10.–31. 1.		1. 9.–31. 1.
	young	1. 1.–31. 12.			1. 9.–28. 2.
Elk		protected	not occur	1. 9.–15. 1. ⁴	not occur
Chamois	male	protected	1. 7.–31. 1.	not occur	not occur
	female		1. 9.–31. 1.		
	young				
Wild boar	male	whole year	whole year	whole year	whole year
	female		1. 7.–15. 1.	1. 8.–1. 3. ⁵	
	young		1. 7.–28. 2.	whole year ⁶	
Hare		1. 11.–31. 12.	15. 10.–15. 12.	1. 9.–28. 2.	whole year
Wolf		protected	1. 7.–31. 3.	protected ⁷	protected
Fox		whole year	whole year	1. 8.–30. 4. ⁸	whole year
Jackal		not included among hunted game ⁹	whole year	not occur	whole year
Black grouse		protected	not included among hunted game	10. 9.–10. 12. ¹⁰	not occur
Willow grouse		not occur		10. 9.–31. 3. ¹¹ /31. 10.	not occur
Mallard		1. 9.–30. 11.	1. 9.–28. 2.	20. 8.–31. 12.	15. 8.–31. 1.
Pheasant		16. 10.–31. 1. ¹²	1. 10.–31. 1.	20. 8.–31. 12.	1. 10.–28. 2.

¹ The hunting periods in Finland are from hunting season 2022-2023 and they are set differently every year.

² by stalking, not allowed to hunt in Lapland
³ with a special licence from game administration body

⁴ the hunting season varies within this period in different parts of the country

⁵ 1. 3.–1. 8. females with young are protected

⁶ 1. 3.–1. 8. the youngest are protected (piglets)

⁷ some special licences can be handed out

⁸ the hunting season varies within this period in different parts of the country

⁹ hunting allowed only with the consent of the nature conservation authority

¹⁰ both males and females, the hunting season varies within this time period in different parts of the country. in some parts of the country protected. In addition in certain parts of the country males 10. 1.–31. 1.

¹¹ in the fells in Lapland/ 31. 10. in the rest of Northern Finland, protected in other parts of the country.

¹² Cock and hen year round in pheasantry

Tabela 2: Lovne sezone na najznačajnije vrste divljači

Divljač		Češka	Srbija	Finska ¹	Mađarska
Srndać	mužjak	1. 5.–30. 9.	15. 4.–30. 9.	16.5 - 15.6 1. 9.–5. 2.	15. 4.–30. 9.
	ženka	1. 8.–31. 12.	1. 9.–31. 1.	1. 9.–15. 2.	1.10 – 28.2
	mladi	1. 1.–31. 12.			
Evropski jelen	mužjak	1. 7.–31. 1.	1. 8.–15. 2.	nema ove divljači	1. 9.–31. 1.
	ženka	1. 8.–31. 1.	1. 8.–31. 1.		1. 9.–31. 1.
	mladi	1. 1.–31. 12.			1. 9.–30. 4.
Jelen sika	mužjak	1. 7.–31. 1.	nema ove divljači	nema ove divljači	cele godine
	ženka	1. 8.–31. 1.			
	mladi	1. 1.–31. 12.			
Jelen lopatar	mužjak	1. 7.–31. 1.	1. 9.–15. 2.	1. 9.–23. 9. ² 24. 9.–31. 1. ³	1. 10.–30. 11.
	ženka	1. 8.–31. 1.	1. 9.–31. 1.		1. 10.–31. 1.
	mladi	1. 1.–31. 12.			1. 10.–28. 2.
Muflon	samec	1. 7.–31. 3.	cele godine	1. 9.–31. 1.	cele godine
	samice	1. 7.–31. 12.	1. 10.–31. 1.		1. 9.–31. 1.
	mládě	1. 1.–31. 12.			1. 9.–28. 2.
Los		zaštićena	nema ove divljači	1. 9.–15. 1. ⁴	nema ove divljači
Divokoza	mužjak	cele godine	1. 7.–31. 1.	nema ove divljači	nema ove divljači
	ženka		1. 9.–31. 1.		
	mladi				
Divlja svinja	mužjak	celý rok	cele godine	cele godine	cele godine
	ženka		1. 7.–15. 1.	1. 8.–1. 3. ⁵	
	mladi		1. 7.–28. 2.	cele godine ⁶	
Zec		1. 11.–31. 12.	15. 10.–15. 12.	1. 9.–28. 2.	cele godine
Vuk		zaštićena	1. 7.–31. 3.	zaštićena ⁷	zaštićena
Lisica		cele godine	cele godine	1. 8.–30. 4. ⁸	cele godine
Šakal		nije uključena u lovnu vrstu ⁹	cele godine	nema ove divljači	cele godine
Tetreb		zaštićena	nije uključena u lovnu vrstu	10. 9.–10. 12. ¹⁰	nema ove divljači
Snežnica		nema ove divljači		10. 9.–31. 3. ¹¹ /31. 10.	nema ove divljači
Divlja patka		1. 9.–30. 11.	1. 9.–28. 2.	20. 8.–31. 12.	15. 8.–31. 1.
Fazan		16. 10.–31. 1. ¹²	1. 10.–31. 1.	20. 8.–31. 12.	1. 10.–28. 2.

1 Lovne sezone u Finskoj su prikazane za lovnu godinu 2022-2023 i lovne sezone se proglašavaju svake godine drugačije u zavisnosti od različitih uslova na terenu.

2 piršom, nije dozvoljeno u Laponiji

3 sa posebnom dozvolom

4 lovna sezona varira u ovom periodu u različitim delovima zemlja

5 1. 3. – 1. 8. samice s mládaty jsou chráněny

6 1. 3. – 1. 8. najmlađi su zaštićeni (prasad)

7 mogu se dobiti specijalne dozvole

8 sezona lova varira u ovom periodu u različitim delovima zemlje

9 lov dozvoljen samo uz saglasnost organa za zaštitu prirode

10 i mužjaci i ženke, sezona lova varira u ovom vremenskom periodu u različitim delovima zemlje. u nekim delovima zemlje su zaštićeni. Pored toga u određenim delovima zemlje mužjaci se love u periodu 10.1. - 31.1.

11 u padinama u Laponiji/31.10. u ostatku severne Finske, zaštićen u drugim delovima zemlje.

12 petao i koke tokom cele godine u fazaneriji

2.5 Illegal hunting

Hunting is literally a matter of life and death. Thus, it is also a very vulnerable business sector to the negative connotations in the minds of the general public. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance that hunting tourism companies do not act in an illegal or unethical manner. Just one bad example may severely harm the whole business sector and, in the worst case scenario, cause a ban on hunting tourism in some areas.

Illegal hunting (also called as poaching) is the killing or capturing of game animals outside the hunting season, hunting of protected animals, or violation of other legislative provisions. Depending on the nature conservation status or the financial value of the target animal, illegal hunting can fall under criminal law, especially when unauthorized firearm possession is involved. Illegal hunting in some areas is so widespread that it can jeopardize professional wild game management, or in severe cases it can threaten an entire population of some species. Such illegal hunting is fuelled by high market value of certain animal parts, strong dependence on bushmeat, or it can be a response to high damage to crops or livestock caused by wild game.

In addition to breaking the law, illegal hunting also represents a threat to biodiversity and can even cause extinction of wild animals. Hunting tourism can never be based on illegal hunting! Thus, the hunting tourism providers need to be aware of the regulations as well as ethical guidelines related to hunting. To illustrate what is not allowed, some types of illegal hunting are specified here as examples:

- Hunting of protected animals, non-game species
- Hunting without appropriate permits proved via documents:
 - valid hunting licence for the country where the hunt takes place
 - hunting permit for special game species
 - gun licence
 - in some countries, insurance for the country where the hunt takes place
- Hunting game using prohibited hunting methods or firearms
- Hunting in prohibited areas, including hunting on private property without permission
- Incorrect use of dogs

2.5 Nezakonit lov

Lov je bukvalno pitanje života i smrti. Dakle, to je takođe veoma ranjiv poslovni sektor jer često postoje negativne konotacije u svesti šire javnosti. Stoga je od najveće važnosti da se lovnoturistička preduzeća ne ponašaju na nezakonit ili neetički način. Samo jedan loš primer može ozbiljno da naškodi celom poslovnom sektoru i u najgorem slučaju da izazove zabranu lovnog turizma u pojedinim oblastima.

Nezakonit lov, koji se naziva i krivolov, predstavlja ubijanje ili hvatanje divljači van sezone lova, lov na zaštićene vrste ili kršenje drugih zakonskih odredbi. U zavisnosti od nivoa zaštite ili finansijske vrednosti ciljne životinje, nezakonit lov može potpasti pod krivični zakon, posebno kada je u pitanju neovlašćeno posedovanje vatrenog oružja. Nezakonit lov u nekim oblastima je toliko rasprostranjen da može ugroziti profesionalno upravljanje divljači, ili u teškim slučajevima može ugroziti čitavu populaciju nekih vrsta. Takav nezakonit lov je podstaknut visokom tržišnom vrednošću pojedinih životinjskih delova, snažnom zavisnošću od mesa divljači, ili može biti odgovor na velike štete na usevima ili stoci koje divljač pričinjava.

Pored kršenja zakona, nezakonit lov takođe predstavlja pretnju biodiverzitetu, pa čak i može izazvati izumiranje divljih životinja. Lovni turizam nikako ne sme biti zasnovan na nelegalnom lovu! Stoga, lovnoturistički provajderi moraju da budu upoznati sa propisima kao i sa etičkim smernicama koje se odnose na lov. Kao primeri su navedeni neki vidovi nezakonitog lova:

- Lov na zaštićene vrste ili nelovne vrste
- Lov bez odgovarajućih dozvola:
 - važeću lovnu dozvolu za državu u kojoj se lov odvija
 - dozvola za lov na posebne vrste divljači
 - dozvola za oružje (oružni list)
 - u nekim zemljama osiguranje za zemlju u kojoj se lov odvija
- Lov korišćenjem zabranjenih metoda lova ili vatrenog oružja
- Lov u zabranjenim područjima, uključujući lov na privatnom posedu bez dozvole
- Nepravilna upotreba pasa u lovu
- Lov tokom lovostaja

- Hunting out of the hunting season
- Failing to immediately retrieve a downed game
- Other forms of inappropriate behaviour include hunting practices from which the game animal has little or no chance of escape and is stressed.

In every country there are prohibited hunting methods, which can include, for example, the prohibition of catching game in meshes, irons or foot traps, using poison or gas. The ban also applies to catching game in nets, unless it is a capture for the purpose of further breeding. In addition, it is not allowed to hunt game using live bait. In essence, it is forbidden to hunt game in a way that would unnecessarily torment the game. It is also usually forbidden to hunt game using electrical devices, explosives, artificial light, or a silencer; however, in some countries the use of silencers is widespread (e.g., Finland) or recently allowed (e.g., Czechia). For a long time, hunting using night vision devices or other devices for target illumination was prohibited, but this is changing and is allowed in some countries (e.g., Czech Republic, Finland).

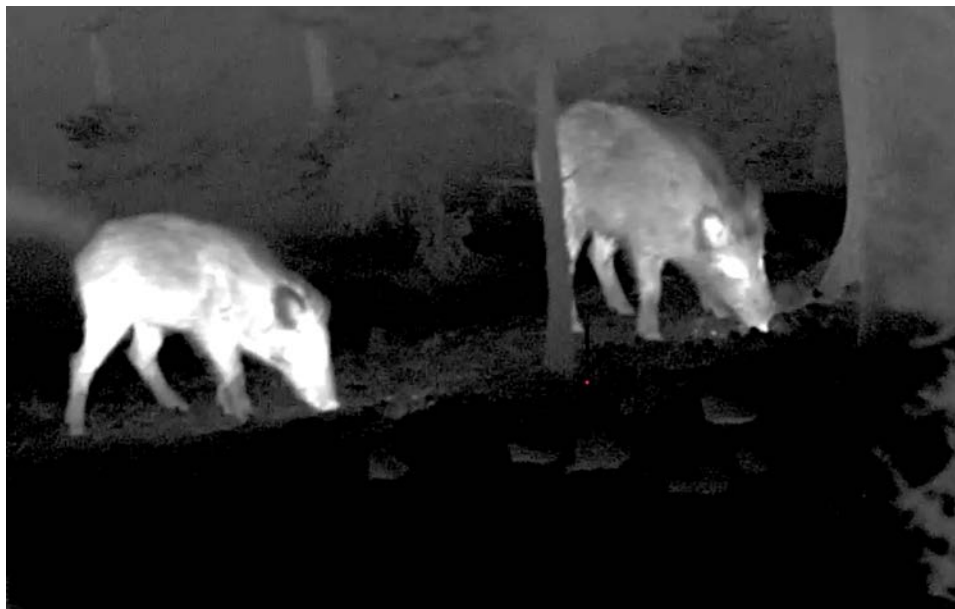


Figure 13: Wild boars at night seen by thermal imaging riflescope

Slika 13: Divlje svinje vidljive uz pomoć termalnog nišana

- Odbijanje pretraživanja za ranjenom divljači
- Drugi oblici neprikladnog ponašanja uključuju lovačke prakse iz kojih divljač ima male ili nikakve šanse da pobegne ili je pod stresom.

U svakoj zemlji postoje zabranjeni načini lova, koji mogu uključivati, na primer, zabranu hvatanja divljači u mreže, različite zamke, korišćenje otrova ili gasa. Zabrana se odnosi i na hvatanje divljači u mreže, osim ako se ne radi o hvatanju radi daljeg uzgoja. Pored toga, nije dozvoljeno loviti divljač koristeći žive mamce. U suštini, zabranjeno je loviti divljač na način koji bi bespotrebno mučio divljač. Takođe je obično zabranjeno loviti divljač pomoću električnih uređaja, eksploziva, veštačkog svetla ili prigušivača, međutim u nekim zemljama upotreba prigušivača je široko rasprostranjena (npr. Finska) ili je nedavno dozvoljena (npr. Češka). Dugo vremena je bio zabranjen lov pomoću uređaja za noćno osmatranje ili drugih uređaja za osvetljavanje mete, ali se to menja i dozvoljeno je u nekim zemljama (npr. Češka, Finska).

Za svaku vrstu je propisano i kojim se lovačkim oružjem može loviti (kuglarom, sačmaricom) i koja vrsta municije je potrebna (vrsta, kalibar, težina i struktura metka itd.). Takođe je propisano koje vrste divljači se mogu loviti u koje doba dana, na primer za neke vrste je zabranjen lov noću. Takođe je zabranjeno loviti divljač u vreme potrebe oko hranilišta i solišta. Samo neke vrste se mogu loviti u pogonskom lovu. Pored toga, u nekim zemljama može biti zabranjeno, na primer, pucanje lov iz vozila, preko saobraćajnica ili manje od određene udaljenosti od kuća. Sve ove propise treba pažljivo proveriti za svaku zemlju i svaku vrstu divljači, prilikom planiranja lova. Pored toga, treba biti svestan lokalne lovačke kulture i kakve društvene norme se na nju odnose, odnosno šta se ne smatra etičkim lovom u kontekstu o kome je reč. Na primer, u Finskoj je veoma tipično pucati na tetreba kada sedi na grani. U nekim drugim zemljama ovo se smatra neetičkim postupkom.

Evropska unija globalno ima neke od najviših standarda nege životinja, jer promovise zaštitu životinja više od 40 godina. Zahvaljujući svom strogom pristupu, Evropska komisija je primorala mnoge zemlje da izmene i pooštire svoje zakone koji se odnose na upravljanje divljači i lov. Među najvažnijim političkim dokumentima su Direktive o zaštiti divljih ptica ili zaštiti prirodnih staništa, Direktiva o pticama – Direktiva 2009/147/EC Evropskog Parlamenta i Saveta ima za cilj da obezbedi zaštitu, očuvanje i obnavljanje populacija svih vrsta divljih ptica koje se javljaju u prirodi. Direktiva o staništima – Direktiva Saveta 92/43/EEC sa druge strane ima za cilj postizanje povoljnog statusa zaštite vrsta i staništa navedenih u aneksima Direktive. Važan ugovor je i Konvencija o međunarodnoj trgovini ugroženim vrstama divlje faune i flore,

For each species, it is also prescribed by which hunting weapon it can be hunted with (bullet, shotgun) and which kind of ammunition is required (type, calibre, bullet weight and structure, etc.). It is also stipulated which game species can be hunted at what time of day; for example, for some species it is forbidden to hunt them at night. It is also forbidden to hunt game in times of need around feeding places and salt lick. Only some species can be hunted on driven hunts. In addition, in some countries it can be forbidden, for example, to shoot game from a vehicle, across a road, or less than a certain distance from houses. All these regulations should be checked carefully for each country and each game species when planning a hunt. In addition, one should be aware of the local hunting culture and what kind of social norms relate to it (i.e., what is not considered ethical hunting in the context in question). For example, in Finland it is very typical to shoot a grouse when it is sitting in a tree; in some other countries this is considered unethical.

The EU has some of the highest standards of animal care in the world because it has been promoting the protection of animals for more than 40 years. Thanks to its strict approach, the European Commission has forced many countries to amend and tighten their laws related to game management and hunting. Among the most important policy documents are Directives on the protection of wild birds and the protection of natural habitats. The Birds Directive (Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council) aims to ensure the protection, conservation, and acquisition of all wild bird species that occur naturally. The Habitats Directive (Council Directive 92/43/EEC) on the other hand aims to achieve a favourable conservation status for the species and habitats listed in the annexes to the Directive. Another important treaty is the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), through which the EU tries to monitor the legal trade in wildlife products. The aim is to protect animals from extinction. Another important document is the Biodiversity Strategy 2030. The strategy is part of the Green Deal¹ for Europe.

¹ The Green Deal for Europe is a set of policy initiatives by the European Commission, the main objective of which is to make Europe climate neutral by 2050.

preko koje EU pokušava da prati legalnu trgovinu proizvodima divljih životinja. Cilj je da se životinje zaštite od izumiranja. Drugi važan dokument je Strategija biodiverziteta 2030. Strategija je deo Zelenog dogovora¹ za Evropu.



¹ Zeleni dogovor za Evropu je skup političkih inicijativa Evropske komisije, čiji je glavni cilj da se Evropa učini klimatski neutralnom do 2050.

2.6 Trophies and their transport abroad

In the case of trophy hunting, another area that the hunter has to deal with is the transportation of the trophy to his/her homeland. In the case of hunting common species, within the EU and associated countries, proof that the animal was hunted officially, including all permits for hunters, is sufficient (certificate of payment – invoice, certificate that trophy is not subject to an export ban, and that does not exceed the trophy value of a national record/champion). Another necessary certificate is a veterinary one which proves that all hygiene standards have been met.

Importing and exporting trophies from Finland

Import of trophies:

Travellers may bring with them from other EU countries game that they have hunted themselves unless import is restricted due to local conditions in terms of animal diseases. The principle is that if the trophies are prepared in a proper manner, one can import them without restrictions. A proper manner refers to trophies that are handled in a way that they do not pose any health risks. These requirements for proper preparation vary depending on the animal species in question. The specific restrictions and areas where animal diseases occur can be found in EU safeguard measures. Hunted wild boar may not be imported from restriction zones for African swine fever, which mainly covers Eastern European countries. In addition, the limit for tax-free import has to be adhered to, and the CITES regulations and decisions on protection have to be observed.

Export of trophies:

Finland is bound to EU legislation and international conventions in procedures for exporting game trophies. The trophy needs to be accompanied with an Animal Health certificate for game trophies and antlers. The EU and Finland have agreed on model export certificates for the export of animals and products of animal origin with some countries of destination. These templates can be found from the web page of Food Agency.

An animal health certificate will assure the authorities in the country of destination that the trophy fulfils the requirements and does not spread animal diseases. By their signature, the official veterinarian confirms the information the exporter has filled in on the certificate. The certificate can only be granted for businesses in the export register of the Food Authority.

2.6 Trofeji i njihov transport u inostranstvo

U slučaju trofejnog lova, još jedna oblast kojom se lovac mora baviti je i transport trofeja u domovinu. U slučaju lova na obične vrste, unutar Evropske unije i pridruženih zemalja, dovoljan je dokaz da je životinja ulovljena službeno, uključujući i sve dozvole za lovce (potvrda o uplati – faktura, potvrda da trofej nije predmet zabrane izvoza i da ne premašuje trofejnu vrednost nacionalnog rekorda/prvaka. Neophodan je i veterinarski sertifikat koji dokazuje da su ispunjeni svi higijenski standardi.

Uvoz/izvoz trofeja iz Finske.

Uvoz trofeja:

Putnici mogu doneti sa sobom iz drugih zemalja EU divljač koju su sami ulovili osim ako je uvoz ograničen zbog lokalnih uslova vezanih za bolesti životinja. Princip je da ako su trofeji pripremljeni na odgovarajući način, mogu se uvoziti bez ograničenja. Pravilan način podrazumeva da se trofejima rukuje na način da ne predstavljaju rizik po zdravlje. Ovi zahtevi za pravilnu pripremu variraju u zavisnosti od životinjske vrste o kojoj je reč. Specifična ograničenja i oblasti u kojima se javljaju bolesti životinja mogu se naći u zaštitnim merama EU. Ulovljene divlje svinje ne mogu da se uvoze iz zona ograničenja za afričku svinjsku kugu, koje pokrivaju uglavnom zemlje istočne Evrope. Pored toga, mora se poštovati ograničenje za bescarinski uvoz i poštovati CITES regulative i odluke o zaštiti.

Izvoz trofeja:

Finska je vezana za zakonodavstvo EU i međunarodne konvencije u procedurama za izvoz trofeja od divljači. Trofej treba da prati sertifikat o zdravlju životinja za trofeje divljači i rogove. EU i Finska su se dogovorile o modelima izvoznih sertifikata za izvoz životinja i proizvoda životinjskog porekla sa nekim zemljama odredišta. Ove šablone možete pronaći na veb stranici Agencije za hranu.

Potvrda o zdravstvenom stanju životinja će osigurati nadležnima u zemlji odredišta da trofej ispunjava uslove i da ne širi bolesti životinja. Zvanični veterinar svojim potpisom potvrđuje podatke koje je izvoznik uneo u sertifikat. Sertifikat se može izdati samo za preduzeća u izvoznom registru Uprave za hranu.

Ako model sertifikata nije prihvaćen, za izvoz mora da se sačini sertifikat prilagođen toj zemlji odredišta. Možete naručiti izradu modela sertifikata od izvoznog tima Finske Uprave za hranu.

If the model certificate is not accepted, a certificate tailored for that particular country of destination has to be drawn up for export. The drafting of the model certificate can be ordered from the export team of the Finnish Food Authority.

The transport of hunting trophies within the EU is subject to EU regulations. International trade of plant and animal products have a heavy impact on wildlife. In order to support nature conservation measures and the sustainable use of wildlife resources, as well as to promote regulated international trade of plant and animal products (which also include parts of animals (trophies), CITES was signed in 1973. CITES is implemented in 184 countries, including the EU countries, and covers more than 38,600 plant and animal species. The signatory countries operate a licencing system which can authorize the transportation of endangered animal and plant products. For international transporting, both the exporting and the importing country must be informed, and their responsible authority must issue an export / import permit to make transport legal.

CITES specifies that species that should not be traded at all since they are so endangered, while there are others that can be utilized in a sustainable way but effective control is needed to ensure the survival of protected species.

A hunting trophy within the framework of the CITES means the whole animal, or its easily recognizable part or derivative, which is listed on the attached permit or CITES certificate, and which meets the following conditions:

is found in raw, processed, or manufactured form,

- the hunter obtained it legally by hunting for personal use,
- is imported by the hunter or on his/her behalf for his/her own use, exported from the country of its origin to the country in which the hunter has a habitual residence.

Considering the transport of a hunting trophy within the EU, hunters will need to obtain a CITES export permit from the country where the animal was hunted. Once they have obtained the necessary permits and documentation, they can transport the hunting trophy within the EU. However, it is important to note that some EU member states may have additional requirements for the transport of hunting trophies, such as the need for an import permit. When transporting a hunting trophy within the EU, hunters should ensure that it is properly packaged and labelled, and that all necessary documentation accompanies the shipment. The hunters should also declare the trophy at

Prevoz lovačkih trofeja unutar Evropske unije (EU) podleže propisima EU. Međunarodna trgovina biljnim i životinjskim proizvodima ima veliki uticaj na divlje životinje. U cilju podrške merama očuvanja prirode i održivom korišćenju resursa divljih životinja, kao i promovisanju regulisane međunarodne trgovine biljnim i životinjskim proizvodima (koje uključuju i delove životinja (trofeje), Konvencija o međunarodnoj trgovini ugroženim vrstama divlje faune i flore (CITES) je potpisana 1973. godine. CITES se primenjuje u 184 zemlje uključujući zemlje Evropske unije i pokriva više od 38.600 biljnih i životinjskih vrsta. Zemlje potpisnice imaju sistem licenciranja, koji može odobriti transport ugroženih životinjskih i biljnih proizvoda. Za međunarodni transport, i zemlja izvoznica i zemlja uvoznik moraju biti obavešteni, a njihov nadležni organ mora izdati izvozu/uvoznu dozvolu kako bi transport bio legalan.

CITES precizira koje životinjske vrste uopšte ne treba da budu predmet trgovine jer su previše ugrožene, dok postoje i druge vrste koje se mogu iskoristiti na održiv način, ali je potrebna efikasna kontrola da bi se osigurao opstanak zaštićenih vrsta.

Lovački trofej u okviru CITES-a podrazumeva celu životinju ili njen lako prepoznatljiv deo ili derivat, koji je naveden na priloženoj dozvoli ili CITES sertifikatu, a koji ispunjava sledeće uslove:

- nalazi se u sirovom, prerađenom ili proizvedenom obliku,
- lovac ga je legalno stekao lovom za ličnu upotrebu,
- uvezen je od strane lovca ili u njegovo ime za sopstvenu upotrebu, izvezen iz zemlje porekla u zemlju u kojoj lovac ima uobičajeno boravište

Kada je u pitanju transport lovačkog trofeja unutar EU, lovci će morati da pribave CITES izvozu dozvolu iz zemlje u kojoj je životinja lovljena. Kada pribave potrebne dozvole i dokumentaciju, mogu da transportuju lovački trofej unutar EU. Međutim, važno je napomenuti da neke zemlje članice EU mogu imati dodatne zahteve za transport lovačkih trofeja, kao što je potreba za uvoznom dozvolom. Prilikom transporta lovačkog trofeja unutar EU, lovci treba da obezbede da je propisno upakovan i obeležen, kao i da sva neophodna dokumentacija prati pošiljku. Lovci bi takođe trebalo da prijave trofej na carini prilikom ulaska ili izlaska iz zemlje članice EU.

Važno je proveriti propise svake zemlje kroz koje lovci planiraju da transportuju trofej i uveriti se da su u skladu sa svim potrebnim zahtevima. Mogu takođe razmotriti i angažovanje profesionalne transportne kompanije koja je specijalizovana za rukovanje lovačkim trofejima kako bi se osiguralo da se trofej transportuje bezbedno i legalno.

customs when entering or leaving an EU member state.

It is important to check the regulations of each country which the hunters plan to transport the trophy through and ensure that they comply with all necessary requirements. They may also want to consider hiring a professional transport company that specializes in handling hunting trophies to ensure that the trophy is transported safely and legally.

In the case of hunting trophies, these are considered specimens of a personal nature and the code „H” is indicated in the CITES document. The name and address of the hunter is also stated in the document. However, it is forbidden for the hunter to use the trophy for commercial gain or to sell it.

Hunting trophies from countries outside Europe are not allowed to be directly in the hunter's luggage on his/her return to the EU, but can be sent later. The reason is mainly veterinary regulations which require skins and other derivatives from dead animals to be prepared before import. Although CITES prohibits the export and import of specimens from the wild for Appendix A species, in the case of hunting tourism, a positive contribution to nature conservation is recognized if the hunting of species is part of a national conservation strategy and sustainable management of game populations of endangered species in the wild. Countries that allow the hunting of Appendix A animals are under the strict supervision of the CITES Convention and usually have set annual quotas of animals hunted and exported. The condition is that the profit from the sale of hunting licences is at least partly invested back into nature conservation.

Hunting trophies are further used as the specimen description code „TRO”, „BOD”, or „SKI”.

- TRO = trophy - all trophy parts from one animal if they are balanced together: for example: antlers, horns, skull, hood (skin from the skull), dorsal skin, tail and legs (i.e., 10 specimens) constitute one trophy;
- BOD = whole body
- SKI = the skin itself

CITES permits are granted by a national authority. The CITES authority in the importing country verifies the origin and validity of the CITES export permit on the package with hunting trophies directly in the transit area of the airport. In the case of importing animal trophies, it is also necessary to obtain a permit from the border veterinary control before their entry into the territory. A permit for the import of a taxidermy preparation is also

U slučaju lovačkih trofeja, oni se smatraju primercima lične prirode i oznaka „H” je naznačena u CITES dokumentu. Ime i adresa lovca su takođe navedeni u dokumentu. Međutim, lovcu je zabranjeno da koristi trofej u komercijalne svrhe ili da ga prodaje.

Lovački trofeji iz zemalja van Evrope ne smeju biti direktno u prtljagu lovca po povratku u EU, već se mogu poslati i naknadno. Razlog su uglavnom veterinarski propisi, koji zahtevaju da se kože i drugi derivati ulovljenih životinja pripreme pre uvoza. Iako CITES zabranjuje izvoz i uvoz primeraka iz divljine za vrste iz Dodatka A, u slučaju lovnog turizma prepoznaje se pozitivan doprinos očuvanju prirode, ako je lov na te životinjske vrste deo nacionalne strategije očuvanja i održivog upravljanja populacijama divljači ugroženih vrsta u prirodi. Zemlje koje dozvoljavaju lov na životinje iz Dodatka A su pod strogim nadzorom CITES konvencije i obično imaju određene godišnje kvote životinja koje se love i izvoze. Uslov je da se prihod od prodaje lovnih dozvola bar delimično uloži u zaštitu prirode.

Lovački trofeji se dalje koriste kao šifra opisa primerka „TRO”, „BOD” ili „SKI”.

- TRO = trofej - svi trofejni delovi jedne životinje ako su izbalansirani zajedno: na primer: rogovi, lobanja, kapuljača (koža sa lobanje), leđna koža, rep i noge (tj. 10 primeraka) čine jedan trofej;
- BOD = čitavo telo
- SKI = sama koža

CITES dozvole izdaju državni organi. Nadležni organ CITES u zemlji uvoznici proverava poreklo i validnost CITES izvozne dozvole na paketu sa lovačkim trofejima direktno u tranzitnoj zoni aerodroma. U slučaju uvoza životinjskih trofeja potrebno je pribaviti i dozvolu od granične veterinarske kontrole pre njihovog ulaska na teritoriju. Obavezna je i dozvola za uvoz preparata za taksidermiju (prepariranje). Postrojenje za taksidermiju mora biti prijavljeno i odobreno u državi u koju se preparat uvozi. Na primer, izvestan broj objekata za taksidermiju je prijavljen i odobren za Južnu Afriku.

obligatory. The taxidermy facility must be reported and approved in the state to which the preparation is imported. For example, a number of taxidermy facilities are reported and approved for South Africa.

2.7 Taxidermy

Taxidermy is the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins or other body parts of animals for display or study. Taxidermy has been practiced for centuries and is still popular today, both as a means of preserving hunting trophies and as a form of artistic expression.

The process of taxidermy involves several steps, including skinning the animal, removing the flesh and internal organs, and preserving the skin with a variety of chemicals. Once the skin has been properly treated, it can be mounted on a mannequin or other structure to give it a lifelike appearance. The next step is to add details such as eyes, teeth, and claws. Glass or acrylic eyes are often used to give the animal a lifelike appearance, and teeth and claws may be cast from resin or other materials.

There are many different types of taxidermy, including full-body mounts, shoulder mounts, and European mounts (also known as skull mounts). Full-body mounts involve mounting the entire animal in a lifelike pose, while shoulder mounts typically involve mounting only the head and neck of the animal. European mounts involve cleaning and bleaching the skull of the animal and mounting it on a plaque.

If hunters are interested in having a hunting trophy or other animal preserved through taxidermy, it is important to choose a skilled and reputable taxidermist who uses ethical and humane practices.

2.7 Taksidermija

Taksidermija je umetnost pripreme, punjenja i montiranja kože ili drugih delova tela životinja za izlaganje ili proučavanje. Taksidermija se praktikovala vekovima i danas je popularna, ne samo kao sredstvo za očuvanje lovačkih trofeja već i kao oblik umetničkog izražavanja.

Proces taksidermije uključuje nekoliko koraka, poput skidanja kože sa životinje, uklanjanja mesa i unutrašnjih organa i konzerviranja kože različitim hemikalijama. Kada je koža pravilno tretirana, može se postaviti na lutku ili drugu strukturu kako bi joj dala realističan izgled. Sledeći korak je dodavanje detalja kao što su oči, zubi i kandže. Staklene ili akrilne oči se često koriste da životinji daju realističan izgled, a zubi i kandže mogu biti izliveni od smole ili drugih materijala.

Postoji mnogo različitih tipova taksidermije, uključujući nosače za celo telo, nosače za ramena i evropske nosače (takođe poznate kao nosače lobanje). Nosači za celo telo uključuju montiranje cele životinje u realističnu pozu, dok nosači za ramena obično podrazumevaju montiranje samo glave i vrata životinje. Evropski nosači uključuju čišćenje i beljenje lobanje životinje i postavljanje na ploču.

Ako su lovci zainteresovani da lovački trofej ili drugu životinju sačuvaju prepariranjem, važno je da izaberu veštog i uglednog taksidermistu koji koristi etičke i humane prakse.

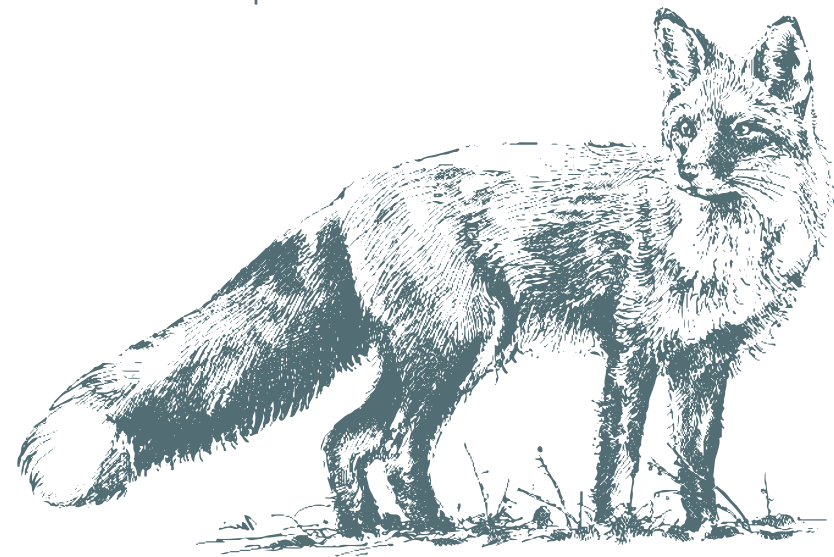




Figure 14: European mounts of roe deers

Slika 14: Tretman trofeja na evropski način





3

**ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF HUNTING
TOURISM**

EKOLOŠKI ASPEKTI LOVNOG TURIZMA

3. ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF HUNTING TOURISM

3. EKOLOŠKI ASPEKTI LOVNOG TURIZMA

The environmental pillar is a crucial aspect of hunting tourism as it involves the responsible management and conservation of natural resources and wildlife. Hunting tourism can have both positive and negative impacts on the environment, depending on how it is managed. The following chapter summarizes the most important environmental aspect of hunting tourism.

3.1 Land-use and the environment

In most parts of Europe people have been using natural resources widely for centuries. The various land-use forms, for example, agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing have modified and continue to modify the natural environment. The level of human influence can vary from complete destruction of the original natural ecosystem to slight modification (through direct or indirect influence) in species-composition, structure, or functioning. Landscapes in Europe are therefore formed by the complex interaction of natural conditions and artificial factors. Table 3 shows a possible classification of landscapes according to degree of naturalness.

Landscape types	Description
Urban areas	Rare or no natural elements, parks for recreation. Mostly human-adapted animals, many of them are undesired and therefore, actively controlled populations.
Suburbs and villages	A harmonious blend of urban structures and natural green spaces, providing a habitat for diverse vertebrate species, with some utilizing it as their residence while others primarily rely on it as a feeding ground.

Ekološki stub je ključni aspekt lovnog turizma, jer uključuje odgovorno upravljanje i očuvanje prirodnih resursa i divljih životinja. Lovni turizam može imati i pozitivne i negativne uticaje na životnu sredinu, u zavisnosti od toga kako se njime upravlja. U sledećem poglavlju sumirani su najvažniji ekološki aspekti lovnog turizma.

3.1 Korišćenje zemljišta i životna sredina

U većem delu Evrope ljudi vekovima u velikoj meri koriste prirodna bogatstva. Različiti oblici korišćenja zemljišta, na primer, poljoprivreda, šumarstvo, lov i ribolov su izmenili i još uvek menjaju prirodno okruženje. Nivo ljudskog uticaja može varirati od potpunog uništenja prvobitnog prirodnog ekosistema do blage modifikacije (putem direktnog ili indirektnog uticaja) u sastavu, strukturi ili funkcionisanju vrsta. Pejzaži u Evropi, dakle, nastaju složenom interakcijom prirodnih uslova i veštačkih faktora. U tabeli 3 prikazana je moguća klasifikacija predela prema stepenu njihove prirodnosti.

Tipovi pejzaža	Opis
Urbana područja	Parkovi za rekreaciju sa retkim ili bez prirodnih elemenata. Uglavnom životinje naviknute na ljude, mnoge od njih su nepoželjne i stoga aktivno kontrolisane populacije.
Predgrađa i sela	Harmoničan spoj urbanih struktura i prirodnih zelenih površina, pružaju stanište za različite vrste kičmenjaka, pri čemu ga neki koriste kao svoje prebivalište, dok se drugi prvenstveno oslanjaju na njega kao hranilište.

Intensively managed farmlands	Arable land that is being tilled, fertilized and frequently sprayed with chemicals. Although agricultural crops may provide feed for e.g. wild ungulates, these areas may only provide habitats for animals at its edges that consist of a mixture of grasslands, bushes and groups of trees.
Extensive land management	Low intensity of artificial treatments that have been applied for a long time and modified the natural vegetation. A typical example is pastures, that maintain a large diversity of herbs, birds and mammals.
Natural and semi-natural areas	Direct human influences are rare or effect only limited areas in such ecosystems. Forests managed on small-scale and with low intensity of wood removal, or larger reed areas for instance, may preserve ecosystems that are closely resembling the natural ones.
Wilderness areas	Vast expanse of land that remains largely untouched by human development, providing a pristine and undisturbed natural environment. These areas are typically characterized by their remote location, minimal human intervention, and preservation of wilderness values, such as ecological integrity and biodiversity.

Table 3: Classification of landscapes by degree of naturalness

Urban areas, suburbs and intensively managed farmlands are human habitats, so their ecosystems are heavily influenced by artificial factors and are actively controlled to meet human needs. Despite the vanished natural ecosystem and excessive human presence, some plants and animals (including some game species) adapt well to the artificial environment and their populations can benefit from living close to humans. Extensively managed, semi-natural and natural areas and wilderness areas are, on the other hand, functioning ecosystems that are fundamentally self-regulating and capable of renewal. These areas are also under direct (management) and indirect human influence, but its extent is much lower than that of the former case. In these areas there are plant and animal species which are highly sensitive to environmental changes and disturbances and, therefore, require protection for survival.

Poljoprivredna zemljišta kojima se intenzivno upravlja	Obradivo zemljište koje se đubri i često prska hemikalijama. Iako poljoprivredni usevi mogu da obezbede hranu za npr. divlje kopitare, ova područja mogu da obezbede staništa za životinje samo na svojim ivicama koje se sastoje od mešavine travnjaka, žbunja i grupa drveća.
Ekstenzivno upravljanje zemljištem	Nizak intenzitet veštačkih tretmana koji se dugo primenjuju i modifikuju prirodnu vegetaciju. Tipičan primer su pašnjaci, koji održavaju veliku raznolikost bilja, ptica i sisara.
Prirodna i polu-prirodna područja	Direktni ljudski uticaji su retki ili utiču samo na ograničena područja u takvim ekosistemima. Šume kojima se upravlja u malim razmerama i sa malim intenzitetom uklanjanja drveća, ili, na primer, veće površine trske mogu da očuvaju ekosisteme koji su veoma slični prirodnim.
Područja divljine	Ogromno zemljište koje je uglavnom ostalo netaknuto ljudskim razvojem, pružajući čisto i neometano prirodno okruženje. Ova područja obično karakteriše njihova udaljena lokacija, minimalna ljudska intervencija i očuvanje vrednosti divljine, kao što su ekološki integritet i biodiverzitet.

Tabela 3:Klasifikacija predela po stepenu prirodnosti

Urbana područja, predgrađa i poljoprivredna zemljišta kojima se intenzivno upravlja su ljudska staništa, tako da su njihovi ekosistemi pod velikim uticajem veštačkih faktora i aktivno se kontrolišu da bi se zadovoljile ljudske potrebe. Uprkos nestalom prirodnom ekosistemu i prekomernom ljudskom prisustvu, neke biljke i životinje (uključujući neke vrste divljači) se dobro prilagođavaju veštačkoj sredini i njihove populacije mogu imati koristi od života blizu ljudi. Područja sa ekstenzivnim upravljanjem, poluprirodna i prirodna područja i predeli divljine su s druge strane funkcionalni ekosistemi koji su u osnovi samoregulišući i sposobni da se obnavljaju. Ova područja su takođe pod direktnom (upravom) i indirektnim uticajem čoveka, ali je njegov obim mnogo manji nego u prvom slučaju. Na ovim prostorima postoje biljne i životinjske vrste koje su veoma osetljive na promene i poremećaje životne sredine, pa im je potrebna zaštita za opstanak.

Human well-being depends on the natural environment to a great extent. The utilization of its resources, its regulatory functions, and its intangible values (including their elementary biological processes) play an important role in human lives and are perceived as ecosystem services.

3.2 Environmental interactions of wild game management

Wild game management and hunting use landscapes of various degree of naturalness, and they are one of the many artificial influences on these landscapes. From another perspective, wild game management and hunting are control mechanisms to maintain the balance between utilization and protection of ecosystems.

Before discussing the major influencing factors of wild game management and hunting on the environment, it is essential to make a clear distinction between exploitative hunting and controlled hunting backed up by wild game management. Throughout this text – unless stated otherwise – ‘hunting’ refers to the latter, i.e. hunting is a planned and supervised activity that is governed according to sustainability principles. The term wild game management covers a variety of techniques that are applied to provide hunting opportunities, and their influence on wild game populations as well as on the environment in general are very different, as summarized in Table 4.

Wild game management practices	Influence on wild game populations	Environmental consequences
Feeding	Increase condition, which can decrease winter mortality and increase reproduction rate as well as trophy size	No or insignificant direct consequences
Increasing population size	Can lead to population expansion through migration	Higher consumption pressure on vegetation and increasing crop damage; decreasing fitness and trophy size if additional feed is not supplemented

Blagostanje čoveka u velikoj meri zavisi od prirodne sredine. Korišćenje njenih resursa, njenih regulatornih funkcija i njenih nematerijalnih vrednosti (uključujući njihove elementarne biološke procese) igraju važnu ulogu u ljudskim životima i doživljavaju se kao usluge koje pruža ekosistem.

3.2 Ekološke interakcije u upravljanju divljači

U gazdovanju divljači i lovu koriste se pejzaži različitog stepena prirodnosti i jedan su od mnogih veštačkih uticaja na ove predele. Iz druge perspektive, upravljanje divljači i lov su kontrolni mehanizmi za održavanje ravnoteže između korišćenja i zaštite ekosistema.

Pre razmatranja glavnih faktora uticaja koje aktivnosti lova i upravljanja populacijom divljači imaju na životnu sredinu, neophodno je napraviti jasnu razliku između eksploatacionog lova i kontrolisanog lova uz podršku upravljanja populacijom divljači. U čitavom ovom tekstu – osim ako nije drugačije navedeno – „lov” se odnosi na potonje, odnosno lov je planirana i nadgledana aktivnost kojom se upravlja u skladu sa principima održivosti. Termin gazdovanje divljači obuhvata različite tehnike koje se primenjuju da bi se obezbedile mogućnosti za lov, a njihov uticaj na populacije divljači, kao i na životnu sredinu uopšte, veoma su različiti, kao što je sažeto prikazano u tabeli 4.

Metode upravljanja divljim životinjama	Uticaj na populacije divljači	Posledice po životnu sredinu
Prihrana	Povećati kondiciju, što može smanjiti zimsku smrtnost i povećati stopu reprodukcije, kao i veličinu trofeja	Bez ili bez načajne direktne posledice
Povećanje brojnosti populacije	Može dovesti do širenja populacije kroz migraciju	Veći pritisak na vegetaciju i povećanje šteta na usevima; smanjenje kondicije i veličine trofeja ako se ne vrši prihrana

Artificial breeding	Loss of reliance on wild populations and possibility the introduction of invasive species	Genetic homogeneity, reducing the diversity within populations and making them more vulnerable to threats. Increase resource consumption and raise ethical concerns regarding animal welfare.
Predator control	Decreasing predatory pressure on prey animals	Far-reaching effects on other prey-animal populations
Trophy selection	Modification of the genetic pool of population	Intervention in natural selection processes
Crossbreeding of species	Modification of the gene pool of populations	Insignificant direct consequences
Blood refreshing	Increases genetic diversity of populations	Insignificant direct consequences
Introduction of new species	Introduced species can compete for habitat with indigenous species	Highly complex, usually negative overall consequences.
Intensive management techniques	Insignificant, high density can lead to quick spread of diseases	Heavy disturbances on the forest floor and the undergrowth layer of forests

Table 4: Wild game management practices, their influence on wild game populations, and environmental consequences.

Feeding and watering of wild game is an initial step toward intensive wild game management. It is typically used in case of wild ungulates, birds and hares, and it includes providing feeding stock and supplementary nutrients such as salts, calcium, water, etc. The primary purpose of this practice is to increase the fitness of the population (mostly during winter) in order to decrease mortality, but as a consequence the rate of successful reproduction and trophy size may also increase. It is an evident interest of wild game management to maintain healthier and more productive wild

Veštački uzgoj	Gubitak zavisnosti od divljih populacija i mogućnost unošenja invazivnih vrsta	Genetska homogenost, smanjenje raznolikosti unutar populacija i čineći ih ranjivijim na pretnje. Povećanje potrošnje resursa i povećanje etičke zabrinutosti u vezi sa dobrobiti životinja.
Kontrola predatora	Smanjenje predatorskog pritiska na ostalu divljač	Dalekosežni efekti na populacije drugih divljih životinja
Trofejna selekcija	Modifikacija genetskog fonda populacije	Intervencija u procesima prirodne selekcije
Ukrštanje vrsta	Modifikacija genofonda populacija	Beznačajne direktne posledice
Osvežavanje krvi	Povećava genetsku raznolikost populacija	Beznačajne direktne posledice
Introdukcija novih vrsta divljači	Introdukovane vrste mogu da se takmiče za stanište sa autohtonim vrstama	Veoma složene, obično negativne ukupne posledice.
Intenzivne tehnike upravljanja	Beznačajna, velika gustina može dovesti do brzog širenja bolesti	Jaki poremećaji na šumskom tlu i podzemnom sloju šuma

Tabela 4: Metode upravljanja divljači, njihov uticaj na populacije divljači i posledice po životnu sredinu.

Hranjenje i pojenje divljači predstavlja početni korak ka intenzivnom upravljanju populacijom divljači. Obično se koristi za divlje kopitare, ptice i zečeve, a obuhvata obezbeđivanje stočne hrane i dodatnih hranljivih materija kao što su soli, kalcijum, voda itd. Primarna svrha ove prakse je da se poveća kondicija populacije (uglavnom tokom zime) kako bi se smanjio mortalitet, ali se kao posledica toga može povećati i stopa uspešne reprodukcije i veličina trofeja. Očigledan je interes da se kroz upravljanje divljači održi zdravija i produktivnija populacija divljači, ali se uglavnom sa finansijskog aspekta razmatra u kojoj meri treba obezbediti hranu, ili da li je uopšte prihrana potrebna.

game populations, but it is mainly a matter of financial consideration to what extent feed should be provided, or if it is needed at all.

Since large carnivores are missing in many areas in Europe, it is the hunters' duty to control wild game populations. Wild game management has a variety of means to facilitate population growth, including feeding, maintaining sanctuary areas, predator control, releasing artificially bred specimens, and keeping the harvest level low. Population size determines a wide range of environmental consequences, as discussed in sub-chapter 3.3.

Besides large carnivores there are other predator species that are more common, and therefore they are not protected. Fox, badger, and jackal are prominent examples for this group. These species can put high predatory pressure on small game animals (e.g. hare, pheasant, and partridge) and roe deer, for instance. For this reason, their population is usually controlled by hunters, so that larger populations of the target species can be maintained. However, these small predators also consume other animal groups such as rodents and ground-nesting birds; therefore, alteration of their population size can have far-reaching ecological consequences.

There are historical examples of when hunting exploited wild game populations by exceeding sustainable harvest level, and/or targeting large trophies only. This practice leads to the reduction or even the extinction of some populations, and/or to the disappearance of large trophy specimens. Unfortunately, this form of mismanagement can damage the affected populations in a relatively short period of time. However, in Central European hunting culture in particular, today it is common practice that harvest levels are controlled, and the less promising trophy specimens are selected for harvest at a young age, so that large trophy specimens can have a larger share in the population. This practice is called 'culling'. If this is applied for a long time, the average trophy size (and more importantly the frequency of capital trophies) will likely increase above that of the natural population. While this may seem beneficial, it is in fact a distortion of natural selection forces.

There are examples when wild game management aims at further improving the gene pool of a certain population, besides selective hunting. There are two typical cases of its occurrence: one is when the population has lost its vitality and trophy production abilities due to previous mismanagement, and another is when vitality or trophy size needs to be improved by crossbreeding. In the former case the genetic pool can be restored by bringing specimens of the same species from other populations of high

Budući da u mnogim oblastima u Evropi nedostaju veliki mesožderi, dužnost lovaca je da kontrolišu populacije divljači. Upravljanje populacijom divljači ima niz načina da olakša porast populacije, uključujući ishranu, održavanje utočišta, kontrolu predatora, puštanje veštački uzgojenih primeraka i održavanje niskog nivoa odstrela. Veličina populacije određuje širok spektar ekoloških posledica kao što je objašnjeno u potpoglavlju 3.3.

Pored velikih mesoždera, postoje i druge vrste grabljivica koje su brojnije, pa stoga nisu zaštićene. Lisica, jazavac i šakal su istaknuti primeri ove grupe. Ove vrste mogu da izvrše veliki predatorski pritisak na sitnu divljač (npr. zeca, fazana i jarebicu) i srne, na primer. Iz tog razloga, njihovu populaciju obično kontrolišu lovci, kako bi se mogle održati veće populacije ciljnih vrsta. Međutim, ovi mali grabežljivci se hrane i drugim grupama životinja kao što su glodari i ptice koje se gnezde na zemlji, tako da promena veličine njihove populacije može imati dalekosežne ekološke posledice.

Postoje istorijski primeri kada su lovom eksploatisane populacije divljači prekoračenjem održivog nivoa odstrela i/ili odabirom samo velikih trofeja. Ovakva praksa dovodi do smanjenja ili čak izumiranja nekih populacija, i/ili do nestanka velikih trofejnih primeraka. Nažalost, ovaj oblik lošeg upravljanja može oštetiti pogođenu populaciju u relativno kratkom vremenskom periodu. Međutim, danas je uobičajena praksa, posebno u kulturi lova u Centralnoj Evropi, da se nivoi odstrela kontrolišu, a manje perspektivni trofejni primerci odabiraju za odstrel u mladosti, kako bi veliki trofejni primerci imali veći udeo u populaciji. Ova praksa se zove 'selektivan odstrel'. Ako se ona primenjuje duže vreme, prosečna veličina trofeja (i što je još važnije učestalost kapitalnih trofeja) će verovatno biti veća od veličine prirodne populacije. Iako se ovo može činiti korisnim, zapravo predstavlja izobličenje sila prirodne selekcije.

Postoje primeri kada gazdovanje divljači ima za cilj dalje poboljšanje genofonda određene populacije, pored selektivnog lova. Postoje dva tipična slučaja njegovog pojavljivanja: jedan je kada je populacija izgubila vitalnost i sposobnost proizvodnje trofeja zbog prethodnog lošeg upravljanja i drugi je kada vitalnost ili veličinu trofeja treba poboljšati ukrštanjem. U prvom slučaju genetski fond se može obnoviti dovođenjem primeraka iste vrste iz drugih populacija visoke genetske vrednosti. Ovaj proces se obično naziva „osvežavanjem krvi” i može se posmatrati kao veštački podržan i kontrolisan oblik migracije. Ukrštanje je proces u kome se dve vrste pare jedna sa drugom, a nasledna generacija se može dalje razmnožavati. Drugim rečima, naziva se „hibridizacija”, a u mnogim zemljama podleže zakonskim ograničenjima.

Slično, drugim oblicima korišćenja zemljišta (poljoprivreda, šumarstvo,

genetic value. This process is commonly referred to as 'blood refreshing', and it can be seen as an artificially supported and controlled form of migration. Crossbreeding is a process when two species are bred with each other and the successor generation can be further propagated. In other words, it is called 'hybridization', and in many countries it is subject to legal restrictions.

Similar to other land use forms (agriculture, forestry, aquaculture), wild game management also cultivates non-indigenous species. White-tailed deer in Finland, mouflon and fallow deer and pheasant in Central Europe, and sika deer in the Czechia in general have all been introduced for hunting purposes. Barbary Sheep, Racka Sheep, Himalayan Tahr, and Four Horn Sheep in hunting grounds in Northern Macedonia are other examples. The effects of these species on the various ecosystems are highly complex as they are consumers and possible prey species at the same time. The wide range of their positive and negative environmental effects are usually overlooked and it is often concluded that their presence is undesirable because of their foreign origin.

The specific needs of some hunter groups can only be met through intensive wild game management methods. These methods are very similar to other forms of intensive animal husbandry. It usually includes keeping game and breeding game animals in fenced areas. In the case of birds (mallard species and pheasants) the animals are released right before or a short time before the hunt takes place. A considerable proportion less than 50% of the released specimens survive the hunting season and becomes part of the local wild population. Wild ungulates on the other hand are not released, instead they are hunted within the fenced areas in game reserves. Sometimes wild boars are trapped and transported to these game reserves to both increase the density inside and to ease the burden of game damage outside. While some

akvakultura), gazdovanje populacijom divljači takođe podrazumeva uzgoj neautohtonih vrsta. Belorepi jelen u Finskoj, muflon, jelen lopatar i fazan u srednjoj Evropi ili sika jelen u Češkoj uglavnom se uvode u lovne svrhe. Berberska ovca, racka ovca, himalajski tar i Jakobova ovca u lovištima u Severnoj Makedoniji su dodatni primeri. Efekti ovih vrsta na različite ekosisteme su veoma složeni, jer su one istovremeno i konzumenti i mogući plen. Širok spektar njihovih pozitivnih i negativnih uticaja na životnu sredinu se obično zanemaruje i zaključuje da je njihovo prisustvo nepoželjno zbog stranog porekla.

Specifične potrebe nekih grupa lovaca mogu se zadovoljiti samo intenzivnim metodama upravljanja populacijom divljači. Ove metode su veoma slične drugim oblicima intenzivnog stočarstva. Obično podrazumeva držanje divljači i uzgoj divljači u ograđenim prostorima. U slučaju ptica (divlje patke i fazani) životinje se puštaju neposredno pre ili ne mnogo pre početka lova. Znatno deo (manje od 50%) puštenih primeraka preživi lovnu sezonu i postane deo lokalne divlje populacije. S druge strane, divlji kopitari se ne puštaju na slobodu, već se love unutar ograđenih površina u rezervatima divljači.



Figure 15: Pheasants hunted in pheasantry

Slika 15: Fazani odstreljeni na poligonu za sitnu divljač

game species benefit the agricultural and anthropogenic expansion for other species, for example capercaillie and grouse species, it is a major cause for concern as it leads to habitat fragmentation and ecological degradation.

Fenced game keeping areas cover many tens of hectares and are highly overpopulated in most cases. Therefore, habitats can quickly get exhausted on relatively large areas despite the additional feed. The understory layer of forests and the forest floor suffer the most dramatic changes, and this form of game management is a significant disturbance for the affected ecosystems. The high density of animals increases the risk of quick spread of diseases, which require preventive medication. Despite all these negative factors, intensive management allows for better control over the game population, and on hunting tourism results, because the hunting tourist wants a hunt in a short time and, in the case of trophy hunting, as large as possible with the possibility of choosing from several individuals.

3.3 Wild game population size – effects and regulation

One of the most important influencing factors of hunting on the environment is population size. The population size must reach a level that can be maintained through natural reproduction, but it should not exceed the carrying capacity of the affected habitats.

A shrinking population faces multiple threats. Along with the decreasing number of specimens, the genetic pool of the population is also decreasing, which can lead to loss of genetic variability and loss of adaptability as a consequence. Population density can drop to a level at which the population starts to fall into fragments that lose connectivity and the gene-flow across the entire former population is jeopardized. Further down this fragmentation process the chance for inbreeding increases, which can further degrade the population's gene pool. Species with an individual lifestyle might reach a population density that prevents the specimens from meeting and mating.

The consequences of a small population imply that the population must sustain a minimum size to remain viable. Fluctuations in reproduction and survival rate caused by environmental conditions (e.g. extreme weather conditions, floods) and the dynamics of the ecosystems (e.g. interrelationships with prey, predator and competitor populations, diseases) should also be considered.

In Europe, some of the species that currently have or once had hunting significance are now experiencing the above-described small population size. The European bison (*Bison bonasus*) population for instance is growing

Ponekad se divlje svinje hvataju u zamku i transportuju u ove rezervate divljači kako bi se povećala gustina populacije u njima i smanjila šteta koju one prave van rezervata. Dok neke vrste divljači imaju koristi od poljoprivredne i antropogene ekspanzije na račun drugih vrsta, na primer tetrebi i jarebice, to je glavni razlog za zabrinutost jer dovodi do fragmentacije staništa i ekološke degradacije.

Ograđeni prostori za držanje divljači pokrivaju više desetina hektara i u većini slučajeva su prilično prenaseljeni. Zbog toga se hrana u staništima može brzo iscrpeti na relativno velikim površinama uprkos dodatoj hrani. Najdramatičnije promene trpe prizemni sloj šuma i šumsko tlo, a ovaj oblik gazdovanja populacijom divljači predstavlja značajan poremećaj za ugrožene ekosisteme. Velika gustina životinja povećava rizik od brzog širenja bolesti, koje zahtevaju preventivne lečenje. I pored svih ovih negativnih faktora, intenzivno gazdovanje omogućava bolju kontrolu nad populacijom divljači, ali i rezultatima lovnog turizma, jer turista želi u lov u kratkom roku, a u slučaju trofejnog lova, što veći trofej uz mogućnost odabira između više primeraka.

3.3 Veličina populacije divljači – efekti i regulacija

Jedan od najvažnijih faktora uticaja lova na životnu sredinu je veličina populacije. Veličina populacije mora da dostigne nivo koji se može održavati prirodnom reprodukcijom, ali ne bi trebalo da premaši nosivi kapacitet ugroženih staništa.

Populacija koja se smanjuje suočava se sa višestrukim pretnjama. Uporedo sa smanjenjem broja primeraka smanjuje se i genetski fond populacije, što može za posledicu dovesti do gubitka genetske varijabilnosti i gubitka sposobnosti prilagođavanja. Gustina populacije može opasti do nivoa na kojem populacija počinje da se razbija u fragmente koji gube povezanost i genetski tok kroz čitavu prethodnu populaciju biva ugrožen. U nastavku ovog procesa fragmentacije, povećava se šansa za ukrštanje životinja u bliskom srodstvu, što može dodatno degradirati genetski fond populacije. Vrste koje vode usamljenički način života mogu dostići takvu gustinu populacije koja onemogućava da se primerci sretnu i pare.

Posledice male populacije podrazumevaju da populacija mora da održi minimalnu veličinu da bi ostala održiva. Takođe će biti uzete u obzir fluktuacije u stopama reprodukcije i preživljavanja uzrokovane uslovima životne sredine (npr. ekstremni vremenski uslovi, poplave itd.) i dinamikom ekosistema (npr. međusobni odnosi sa populacijama plena, grabljivaca i rivalskih vrsta, bolesti, itd.).



Figure 16: Reintroduction of european bison to the Czech Republic

Slika 16: Reintrodukcija evropskog bizona u Češkoj

due to a coordinated recovery programme that allows for a moderate level of hunting. Another example is the Eurasian beaver (*Castor fiber*), which showed rapid population growth after being reintroduced to some of its original habitats, and their hunting became possible or even necessary in some areas.

The income generated from hunting tourism is a great incentive to increase the population size of hunted species. As was represented by the previous examples, it can support conservation efforts. However, hunting service providers are interested in increasing the target species population so that guest hunters can enjoy the abundance of hunting options and to guarantee quicker and more predictable hunting results. Beyond a certain population size, wild game species can degrade their habitats, including loss of vegetation diversity, hindering natural regeneration of forests and the loss of understorey in forests in semi-natural areas.

The carrying capacity of habitats represent the maximum population size that can be sustained in the long run without the degradation of the habitat. The concept of carrying capacity was developed so that the grazing pressure

U Evropi, neke od vrsta koje trenutno imaju ili su nekada imale lovni značaj sada doživljavaju gore opisanu malu veličinu populacije. Populacija evropskog bizona (*Bison bonasus*), na primer, raste zahvaljujući koordiniranom programu oporavka koji omogućava umereni nivo lova. Drugi primer je evroazijski dabar (*Castor fiber*), koji je pokazao brz porast populacije nakon što je ponovo uveden u neka od svojih prvobitnih staništa, a lov na njih je postao moguć ili čak neophodan u nekim oblastima.

Prihodi koji se ostvaruju od lovnog turizma predstavljaju veliki podsticaj za povećanje populacije lovnih vrsta. Kao što je prikazano u prethodnim primerima, tako se mogu podržati naponi na očuvanju vrsta. Međutim, pružaoci usluga lova su zainteresovani da povećaju populaciju ciljnih vrsta kako bi gosti lovci mogli da uživaju u obilju mogućnosti lova i da garantuju brže i predvidljivije rezultate lova. Iznad određene veličine populacije, neke vrste divljači mogu degradirati svoja staništa, uključujući gubitak raznolikosti vegetacije, čime se ometa prirodna regeneracija šuma i izaziva nestanak prizemnog rastinja u šumama u poluprirodnim područjima.

Nosivi kapacitet staništa predstavlja maksimalnu veličinu populacije koja

of wild ungulates on various vegetation types can be controlled. Therefore, it is expressed either in theoretical animal units, or in the number of specimens of a representative species. In both cases, species-specific coefficients are needed to aggregate the population sizes of species with similar habitat use.

Carrying capacity allows specification of a maximum allowable population size for each wild ungulate species, which can be used to limit the hunting service providers from overpopulating their area. Although natural ecosystems are self-regulating, and overpopulation would result in decreasing fitness, reproduction, survival rate or even trophy size, it can be tackled by providing additional feed.

Higher wild game density does not only increase the pressure on the habitat, but it can also result in greater damage to agricultural production and therefore cause financial loss. Another concern is safety of traffic and urbanized areas, where higher wild game density increases the chances of traffic accidents and human-wild game encounters.

se može održati na duži rok bez degradacije staništa. Koncept nosivog kapaciteta je osmišljen tako da se može kontrolisati pritisak ispaše divljih kopitara na različite tipove vegetacije. Stoga se on izražava ili u teorijskim životinjskim jedinicama, ili u broju primeraka reprezentativne vrste. U oba slučaja, potrebni su koeficijenti specifični za određenu vrstu da bi se agregirale veličine populacija vrsta koje slično koriste staništa.

Noseći kapacitet omogućava da se odredi maksimalna dozvoljena veličina populacije za svaku vrstu divljih kopitara, što se može iskoristiti kako bi se ograničili pružaoce usluga lova da prenasele svoje lovno područje. Iako se prirodni ekosistemi samoregulišu, a prenaseljenost bi rezultirala smanjenjem sposobnosti, reprodukcije, stope preživljavanja ili čak veličine trofejnih primeraka, to se može rešiti obezbeđivanjem dodatne hrane.

Veća gustina divljači ne samo da povećava pritisak na stanište, već može rezultirati i većim štetama za poljoprivrednu proizvodnju i time uzrokovati finansijske gubitke. Još jedan razlog za brigu je bezbednost saobraćaja i urbanizovanih područja, gde veća gustina divljači povećava izgleda za saobraćajne nesreće i susrete između ljudi i divljači.



Figure 17: Overpopulated sika deer in Czechia

Slika 17: Prenaseljenost sika jelena u Češkoj

One of the most significant tasks of wild game management is population size control. Wild game species populations are regularly surveyed, management plans are elaborated that specify harvest quotas broken down to species, sex, and age groups.

There are various methods to monitor the effects of wild game on their habitats that can be used to determine the sustainable level of a population. The grazing effect of wild ungulates, for instance, can be measured along a monitoring line, or in sampling plots, where the vegetation can be analysed through its species composition and energy content of the available biomass. The results of such analyses can serve as the basis for population size adjustments.

Example of determination of hunting quota as for woodland grouse species in Finland

In Finland, the population estimates of woodland grouse species are based on a very comprehensive method. The estimates are based on wildlife triangle survey data and, in the case of willow grouse, also on transect counts using pointing dogs in the most northern parts of Lapland. Both of these surveys are conducted after the breeding season in early August and provide regional estimates of density and breeding success (proportion of chicks) for each species. Wildlife triangle surveys are carried out by local hunters and organised through hunting clubs as a voluntary activity. Forest and Park Service (Metsähallitus) also organises willow grouse transect counts together with volunteers having suitably trained pointing dogs. The Finnish Game and Fisheries Research Institute (FGFRI) analyses both data sets and makes the results public through the internet. Based on this data and the estimated hunting pressure from local residents, the quotas for grouse hunting on State land are determined. Nevertheless, one should bear in mind that, depending on the extensiveness of the calculation method, the estimations of game populations can also be based on inaccurate data. Thus, in many cases, they can be the result of educated guesses that rely on anecdotal evidence from professional hunters or landowners who prefer the economic pillar over the environmental one.

Jedan od najznačajnijih zadataka upravljanja divljači je kontrola veličine populacije. Populacije različitih vrsta divljači se redovno pregledaju, razrađuju se planovi upravljanja koji određuju kvote odstrele razvrstane po vrsti, polu i starosnoj grupi.

Postoje različite metode za praćenje efekata divljači na njihova staništa koje se mogu koristiti za određivanje održivog nivoa populacije. Efekat ispaše divljih kopitara, na primer, može se meriti duž linije za praćenje, ili na parcelama za uzorkovanje, gde se vegetacija može analizirati kroz sastav vrsta i energetski sadržaj dostupne biomase. Rezultati takvih analiza mogu poslužiti kao osnova za prilagođavanje veličine populacije.

Primer određivanja odstrelnih kvota za šumske vrste tetreba u Finskoj

U Finskoj se procene populacije šumskih vrsta tetreba zasnivaju na veoma sveobuhvatnoj metodi. Procene se zasnivaju na podacima triangulacije divljih životinja, a u slučaju severne snežnice (vrsta tetreba) i na linijskom brojanju metodom transekta uz korišćenje pasa ptičara u najsevernijim delovima Laponije. Triangulaciju divljih životinja sprovode lokalni lovci i organizuju ih kroz lovačke klubove kao dobrovoljnu aktivnost. Služba za šume i parkove (Metsähallitus) takođe organizuje linijsko brojanje severne snežnice metodom transekta zajedno sa volonterima koji imaju odgovarajuće obučene pse ptičare. Finski Istraživački institut za divljač i ribarstvo (FGFRI) analizira oba skupa podataka i objavljuje rezultate putem interneta. Na osnovu ovih podataka i procenjenog lovnog pritiska od strane lokalnih stanovnika, određuju se kvote za lov na tetreba na državnom zemljištu. Ipak, treba imati na umu da u zavisnosti od obimnosti metode izračunavanja, procene populacije divljači mogu biti zasnovane i na netačnim podacima. Tako u mnogim slučajevima oni mogu biti rezultat pretpostavki koje se oslanjaju na anegdote dokaze profesionalnih lovaca ili zemljoposjednika koji preferiraju ekonomsku dobit u odnosu na ekološku. U skladu sa procenama populacije, 2 do 7 procenata lova se generalno smatra održivim u zavisnosti od vrste divljači i stope reprodukcije.

Example of determination of culling quota as a management measure in Serbia

In Serbia, the hunting right can be practiced on hunting grounds and special purpose hunting grounds, which are revised in a 10 or 20 year cycle, respectively. With the approval of the hunting authority, each hunting ground elaborates a hunting ground management plan for the 10 or 20 year period. This plan includes an inventory of the current wild game species populations and determines the sustainable level of their utilization.

Since this is a long period of time during which major changes can occur in both the habitats and the game populations, an Annual Hunting Ground Management Plan (an annual plan) is also elaborated every year. The annual plan uses the 10 or 20 year plan as a reference, but it is based on the annual spring stock survey of the game populations, and it adjusts the annual harvest quotas accordingly. Hunting is prohibited before the annual plan is approved by the authorities.

A population survey applies a sampling method that covers at least 10% of the productive area of the hunting ground and represents all habitat types well. The optimal population size of the game species is determined based on valorization of crucial factors such as food and water, vegetation, soil, climate, peace, terrain configuration, and general suitability of the hunting grounds. Based on the theoretical knowledge and the practical experiences on population dynamics, the hunting quota can be calculated in order to move the population size towards the optimal.

Primer određivanja kvote za odstrel kao mere upravljanja u Srbiji

U Srbiji se pravo lova može ostvariti u lovištima, odnosno lovištima posebne namene, koji se revidiraju u ciklusu od 10, odnosno 20 godina. Uz saglasnost lovišta, svako lovište izrađuje plan gazdovanja lovištem za period od 10 ili 20 godina. Ovaj plan uključuje pregled trenutnog stanja populacija gajenih vrsta divljači i određuje održivi nivo njihovog korišćenja.

S obzirom da se radi o dugom vremenskom periodu tokom kojeg se mogu desiti velike promene kako u staništima tako i u populacijama divljači, svake godine se izrađuje i Godišnji plan upravljanja lovištem (Godišnji plan). Godišnji plan koristi 10 ili 20-godišnji plan kao referencu, ali se zasniva na godišnjem prolećnom pregledu populacija divljači i shodno tome prilagođava godišnje kvote odstrela. Lov je zabranjen pre nego što nadležni organi odobre godišnji plan.

Za utvrđivanje brojnosti populacije divljači u lovištu primenjuje se metod uzorkovanja koji pokriva najmanje 10% površine lovišta i dobro predstavlja sve tipove staništa. Optimalna veličina populacije određene vrste divljači utvrđuje se na osnovu valorizacije ključnih faktora kao što su hrana i voda, vegetacija, zemljište, klima, mir, konfiguracija terena i opšta pogodnost lovišta. Na osnovu teorijskih znanja i praktičnih iskustava o dinamici populacije, lovna kvota se može izračunati kako bi se veličina populacije pomerila ka optimalnoj.

3.4 Game damage in forestry and agriculture

The impact of game animals on their environment can be usually spotted all around their habitats: branches, pulled out seedlings, rubbed off tree bark, trampled plants etc. These impacts can have minor effects on the composition or the micro-structure of vegetation, or they can accumulate to large-scale changes. Species that can have a significant impact on their habitats are called 'ecosystem engineers', and wild ungulates are good examples of this. Habitats can be a mixture of natural areas and cultivated land, and the above-mentioned impacts on the latter usually cause financial losses for the producers; thus, it is called damage.

Wild ungulates, especially deer species and wild boar, are one of the main groups of target species of hunting in Europe and their growing population size has been a topic of discussion for decades. The spread of introduced species such as mouflon or fallow deer in Central Europe and white tail deer in Northern Europe has been on the agenda, too. The absence of large predators, the increasing frequency of mild winters, and the efforts of wild game management allow the populations to grow. They prefer forests and tree-covered patches for hiding, but they regularly feed on grasslands, meadows, and on arable areas. Intensive large-scale farming with the cultivation of monocultures (maize, rapeseed, and cereals) and the clear-cut silvicultural regimes in forestry also provide them with suitable habitats, but at the same time they increase the vulnerability of these land-use forms to game damage.

Since wild ungulates live in groups, and they repeatedly use certain resting and feeding places and move along regular routes, their grazing pressure concentrates around these places. Some areas are visited more frequently than others, and the damage in these places is more visible, and their extent is less tolerable. In winter they form larger groups, which concentrate the damage even further, especially in forestry because agricultural crops are not available.

The damage also depends on the value of the agricultural or forestry products. The more sophisticated and more expensive technologies are used, the more value can be damaged by the same level of grazing. In the case of high value and grazing-sensitive field crops, orchards and vineyards etc. it is common practice to protect them with fences.

There are various examples in Europe of how game damage is controlled. In some countries the landowners have the right to hunt or repel game

3.4 Štete od divljači u šumarstvu i poljoprivredi

Uticaj divljači na okolinu obično se može uočiti svuda oko njihovih staništa: polomljene grane, iščupane sadnice, oguljena kora drveća, izgažene biljke itd. Ovi uticaji mogu imati manje efekte na sastav ili mikro strukturu vegetacije, ili se mogu akumulirati i izazvati promene velikih razmera. Vrste koje mogu značajno uticati na svoja staništa nazivaju se „inženjeri ekosistema“, a divlji kopitari su dobar primer za to. Staništa mogu biti mešavina prirodnih područja i kultivisanog zemljišta, a gore pomenuti uticaji na njih obično izazivaju finansijske gubitke za proizvođače, pa zato govorimo o šteti.

Divlji kopitari, posebno jeleni i divlje svinje, jedna su od glavnih grupa ciljnih lovnih vrsta u Evropi, a njihova sve veća populacija je tema diskusije već decenijama. Predmet rasprava je i širenje introdukovanih vrsta kao što su muflon ili jelen lopatar u centralnoj Evropi i belorepi jelen u severnoj Evropi. Odsustvo velikih predatora, sve češće blage zime i naponi uloženi u upravljanje divljači omogućavaju rast populacije. Za skrivanje više vole šume i šumarke, ali se redovno hrane na pašnjacima, livadama i poljoprivrednim površinama. Intenzivna obimna poljoprivreda sa gajenjem monokultura (kukuruz, uljana repica i žitarice) i jasni režimi uzgoja šuma u šumarstvu takođe im obezbeđuju pogodna staništa, ali istovremeno povećavaju podložnost ovih oblika korišćenja zemljišta šteti od divljači.

Pošto divlji kopitari žive u grupama, a stalno koriste određena mesta za odmor i hranjenje i kreću se svojim redovnim rutama, pritisak njihove ispaše se koncentriše oko ovih mesta. Neka područja su više posećena od drugih, a oštećenja na ovim mestima su vidljivija, a njihov obim je manje podnošljiv. Zimi formiraju veće grupe, koje prave još veću štetu, posebno u šumarstvu, jer poljoprivredni usevi više nisu dostupni.

Štete zavise i od vrednosti poljoprivrednih ili šumarskih proizvoda. Što su savršenije i skuplje tehnologije koje se koriste, to je veći iznos štete uz isti nivo ispaše. U slučaju visoko vrednih i na ispašu osetljivih ratarskih useva, voćnjaka i vinograda i drugo, uobičajena je praksa da se oni štite ogradom.

U Evropi postoje razni primeri kako se kontroliše šteta od divljači. U nekim zemljama zemljoposjednici imaju pravo da love ili oteraju divljač bez obzira na veličinu njihove imovine. Češća praksa je, na primer, u centralnoj Evropi gde je korisnik prava na lov finansijski odgovoran za štetu koju prouzrokuje divljač. U ovim slučajevima oni su zainteresovani da štete održe na podnošljivom nivou smanjenjem populacije divljači, ili da preduzmu preventivne mere. U takvim sistemima štete i gubici se tako mogu nadoknaditi.

animals regardless of their property size. A more common practice in Central Europe, for instance, is that the beneficiary of the hunting right is financially responsible for the damage caused by game species. In these cases, they are interested in keeping damage at a tolerable level by reducing game population, or taking preventive measures. In such systems, losses from damage can be compensated.

Although it is difficult to monitor animal damage, and in some countries, there is a complete lack of methodology or control in this area, the reported damage is quite different. In the Czech Republic, this is an approximate value of more than 1.2 million Euros per year. In Hungary, animal damage has been around 7 million Euros annually in recent years. In Finland, damage in agriculture and forestry is monitored separately for selected species. For example, the damage caused by elk in 2010 amounted to 3 million Euros, while in 2022 this value was reported to the amount of 700,000 Euro. White-tailed deer cause around 400,000 Euro of damage per year, deer around 1 million Euro. So overall, these are significant amounts.

Another concern of a large game population is the considerable hazard to traffic safety. Fast moving and nervous animals can easily create unpredictable traffic situations. Depending on their body size and the speed of the vehicle at collision, these accidents pose a risk of serious human injuries or fatalities. The financial consequences may also be significant, as the vehicles involved usually suffer considerable damage, even from a small animal. Emergency services and the disturbance of traffic can have unfavourable indirect costs, which are more typical in case of train-animal collisions, where the train is usually not damaged but it needs to be stopped and checked for safety reasons.

Traffic accidents can be sensitive to the hunting service providers too, as the animals involved may represent high market value. In such situations – similar to other traffic accidents -liability is a highly complex issue, which becomes more complicated when the beneficiary of the hunting right may contribute to the accident with a careless driven hunt or establishing a near-road feeding place, etc. Legal regulations may vary to a great extent country to country.

Iako je teško pratiti štetu koju prouzrokuju životinje, a u nekim zemljama uopšte i ne postoji metodologija ili kontrola u ovoj oblasti, prijavljena šteta je sasvim druga stvar. U Češkoj je ona približne vrednosti više od 1,2 miliona evra godišnje. U Mađarskoj je poslednjih godina šteta od divljači iznosila oko 7 miliona evra godišnje. U Finskoj se štete u poljoprivredi i šumarstvu posebno prate po odabranim vrstama divljači. Primera radi, šteta koju su napravili losovi 2010. iznosila je 3 miliona evra, dok je 2022. ova vrednost prijavljena u iznosu od 700 hiljada evra. Belorepi jeleni nanosi štete od oko 400.000 evra godišnje, jeleni oko milion evra. Dakle, generalno gledano, ovo su značajni iznosi.

Još jedan razlog za brigu kod velike populacije divljači je znatna opasnost po bezbednost saobraćaja. Životinje koje se brzo kreću i nervozne su mogu lako stvoriti nepredvidive situacije u saobraćaju. U zavisnosti od njihove veličine i brzine vozila pri sudaru, ove nezgode predstavljaju rizik od ozbiljnih povreda ili smrtnih slučajeva. Finansijske posledice takođe mogu biti značajne, jer vozila pri sudaru obično trpe znatnu štetu čak i kada su male životinje u pitanju. Akcije hitnih službi i prekidi u saobraćaju mogu kreirati nepovoljne indirektno troškove, što je tipičnije u slučaju sudara voza i životinje, gde voz obično nije oštećen, ali ga je potrebno zaustaviti i proveriti iz bezbednosnih razloga.

Saobraćajne nezgode mogu biti osetljive i za pružaoce usluga lova, jer životinje stradale u sudaru mogu imati visoku tržišnu vrednost. U takvim situacijama – slično kao i kod drugih saobraćajnih nezgoda – odgovornost je veoma kompleksno pitanje, koje postaje komplikovanije kada korisnik prava na lov može doprineti nesreći nepažljivim lovom ili uspostavljanjem hranilišta uz put itd. Pravni propisi mogu se u velikoj meri razlikovati od zemlje do zemlje.

3.5 Hunting and nature conservation

Globally and regionally, there are a number of organizations and initiatives that deal with nature conservation and efforts to prevent the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of wildlife habitats. Through their activities, hunters and hunting tourists can help preventing the degradation of habitats and ecosystems. Hunters can provide practical knowledge on habitat/population management and share their fieldwork experience. As conservation measures and management methods organised by hunters are well established, they often possess valuable information and skills to implementation of conservation initiatives. For example, the Biodiversity Manifesto is the first European evidence-based platform to show how European hunters protect biodiversity.

Another important aspect for the development of hunting tourism is the protection system in individual countries. One of complex and regulated system is Natura 2000. Natura 2000 sites are designated to protect and preserve Europe's most valuable and threatened habitats and species. These areas are established under the EU's Birds Directive and Habitat Directive, which aim to conserve biodiversity. The regulations regarding hunting within Natura 2000 sites vary between different EU Member States. Some Member states allow controlled hunting activities in certain areas, while others prohibit hunting entirely. The primary objective is to strike a balance between conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. When hunting is allowed, it is typically subject to strict regulations and management plans to ensure that it is sustainable and does not negatively impact protected species or habitats. These regulations may include restrictions on hunting seasons, bag limits (the number of animals that can be legally hunted), specific hunting methods, and licensing requirements. The overall approach to hunting within Natura 2000 sites is guided by the principles of sustainable hunting and ecological management. It is important to note that Natura 2000 sites prioritize the conservation of species and habitats, and any hunting activities permitted must align with conservation goals and be based on scientific evidence. Areas declared as part of Natura 2000 now cover almost 20% of the area of the EU. This network of Europe's most important wildlife habitats requires the involvement of all stakeholders to ensure that they are used sustainably for both consumptive and non-consumptive use of resources.

The latest document that sets out how to make a major contribution to habitat restoration, protected areas, and species monitoring is European

3.5 Lov i očuvanje prirode

Globalno i regionalno, postoji veliki broj organizacija i inicijativa koje se bave očuvanjem prirode i naporima da se spreči gubitak biodiverziteta i degradacija staništa divljih životinja. Svojim aktivnostima lovci i lovni turisti mogu pomoći u sprečavanju degradacije staništa i ekosistema. Lovci mogu pružiti praktična znanja o upravljanju staništima/populacijom i podeliti svoja iskustva u radu na terenu. Pošto su mere očuvanja i metode upravljanja koje organizuju lovci dobro uspostavljene, oni često poseduju vredne informacije i veštine za sprovođenje inicijativa za očuvanje. Na primer, Manifest o biološkoj raznovrsnosti je prva evropska platforma zasnovana na dokazima koja pokazuje kako evropski lovci štite biodiverzitet. Najnoviji dokument koji navodi kako dati veliki doprinos obnovi staništa, zaštićenim područjima, praćenju vrsta je Strategija Evropske unije o biodiverzitetu 2030.

Drugi važan aspekt za razvoj lovnog turizma je sistem zaštite u pojedinim državama. Jedan od složenih i regulisanih sistema je Natura 2000. Natura 2000 lokacije su označene za zaštitu i očuvanje najvrednijih i najugroženijih evropskih staništa i vrsta. Ova područja su uspostavljena prema Direktivi EU o pticama i Direktivi o staništima, koje imaju za cilj očuvanje biodiverziteta. Propisi koji se odnose na lov u okviru Natura 2000 područja razlikuju se među državama članicama EU. Neke države članice dozvoljavaju kontrolisane aktivnosti lova u određenim oblastima, dok druge u potpunosti zabranjuju lov. Primarni cilj je uspostavljanje ravnoteže između očuvanja i održivog korišćenja prirodnih resursa. Kada je lov dozvoljen, on obično podleže strogim propisima i planovima upravljanja kako bi se osiguralo da je održiv i da ne utiče negativno na zaštićene vrste ili staništa. Ovi propisi mogu uključivati ograničenja sezone lova, ograničenja broja torbi (broj životinja koje se mogu legalno loviti), specifične metode lova i zahteve za izdavanje dozvola.

Ukupan pristup lovu u okviru Natura 2000 područja vođen je principima održivog lova i ekološkog upravljanja. Važno je napomenuti da Natura 2000 lokacije daju prioritet očuvanju vrsta i staništa, a sve dozvoljene aktivnosti lova moraju biti usklađene sa ciljevima očuvanja i zasnovane na naučnim dokazima. Područja proglašena za deo Natura 2000 sada pokrivaju skoro 20% površine zemalja EU. Ova mreža najvažnijih evropskih staništa divljih životinja zahteva uključivanje svih zainteresovanih strana kako bi se osiguralo da se ona koriste na održiv način i za potrošnu i za nepotrošnu upotrebu resursa.

Najnoviji dokument koji navodi kako dati veliki doprinos obnavljanju staništa, zaštićenim područjima, praćenju vrsta je Strategija Evropske unije o

Union's Biodiversity Strategy 2030. The Council of the EU approved the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2030, and the EU and its Member States have thus committed themselves to maintain and improve ecosystem services and restore degraded ecosystems by integrating the concept of green infrastructure into spatial planning. The establishment and maintenance of green infrastructure requires the involvement of land managers and users such as farmers, foresters, and hunters. Hunters are often the only conservation and restoration force in a common landscape such as intensive agriculture (e.g. planting hedgerows and wildflower strips). Green agriculturists and hunters must therefore cooperate with each other.

biodiverzitetu 2030. Savet EU je odobrio Strategiju EU o biodiverzitetu 2030, a EU i njene države članice su se time obavezale da održavaju i unapređuju usluge ekosistema i obnavljaju degradirane ekosisteme integracijom koncepta zelene infrastrukture u prostorno planiranje. Uspostavljanje i održavanje zelene infrastrukture zahteva uključivanje upravnika i korisnika zemljišta kao što su farmeri, šumari i lovci. Lovci su često jedina konzervatorska i restauratorska snaga u uobičajenom pejzažu gde se odvija intenzivna poljoprivreda (npr. sadnja živih ograda i leja divljeg cveća). Zeleni poljoprivrednici i lovci stoga moraju međusobno saradivati.







4

**ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY IN
HUNTING TOURISM**
EKONOMSKI ASPEKT ODRŽIVOSTI U LOVNOM TURIZMU



4. ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF SUSTAINABILITY IN HUNTING TOURISM

4. EKONOMSKI ASPEKT ODRŽIVOSTI U LOVNOM TURIZMU

Economic viewpoint is one of the pillars of sustainability, along with environmental and social dimensions. As presented in the introduction of this guidebook, the doughnut model illustrates that sustainable economies operate in the safe and just space for humanity where the well-being of people is secured and limits of the Earth's carrying capacity are respected. This section focuses on the economic viewpoint of sustainability in the hunting tourism context.

4.1 Economic sustainability

Development is frequently defined sustainable if it *“meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”* (United Nations General Assembly, 1987). Correspondingly, from the economic aspect, development is often regarded sustainable *“if it does not decrease the capacity to provide non-declining per capita utility for infinity”* (Neumayer, 2003). In other words, the aim is to secure the various capital stocks (e.g. game populations, expertise of hunting guides, hunting facilities) constituting the capacity to create human well-being (i.e. utility).

To create well-being for people, various resources are needed. In other words, we use different kinds of capital to create material and non-material benefits. Capital can be classified into five forms. *Natural capital* refers to all stocks and flows present in nature that support people's well-being, such as plants, animal species, ecosystems, natural monuments, and nature's processes. *Human capital* refers to people's knowledge, skills, motivation, and health, for instance. *Social capital* encompasses families, communities, enterprises, organizations, and all other institutions that enable us to together strengthen human capital. *Produced capital* (i.e. human-made capital) comprises machineries, buildings, factories, and other artefacts. Financial capital is used to own and trade other capital types and often refers to money.

The aim to maintain and reinforce – not decrease – the capacity to provide

Ekonomsko gledište je jedan od stubova održivosti zajedno sa ekološkim i društvenim dimenzijama. Kao što je predstavljeno u uvodu ovog vodiča, model krofne (Raworth, 2017) ilustruje da održive ekonomije funkcionišu u bezbednom i pravednom prostoru za čovečanstvo gde je dobrobit ljudi obezbeđena a granice nosivosti Zemlje se poštuju. Ovaj odeljak se fokusira na ekonomsko stanovište održivosti u kontekstu lovnog turizma.

4.1 Ekonomska održivost

Razvoj se često definiše kao održiv ako *„zadovoljava potrebe sadašnjosti bez ugrožavanja sposobnosti budućih generacija da zadovolje svoje sopstvene potrebe”* (Generalna skupština Ujedinjenih nacija, 1987.). Shodno tome sa ekonomskog aspekta, razvoj se često smatra održivim *„ako ne smanjuje kapacitet za obezbeđivanje neopadajuće korisnosti po glavi stanovnika za beskonačnost”* (Neumayer, 2003). Drugim rečima, cilj je da se obezbede različite zalihe kapitala (npr. populacije divljači, stručnost lovačkih vodiča, objekti za lov) koji čine kapacitet za stvaranje ljudskog blagostanja (tj. korisnost).

Da bi se stvorilo blagostanje ljudima, potrebni su različiti resursi. Drugim rečima, zgodno je koristiti različite vrste kapitala za stvaranje materijalnih i nematerijalnih koristi. Kapital se može klasifikovati u pet oblika. *Prirodni kapital* se odnosi na sve zalihe i tokove prisutne u prirodi koji podržavaju blagostanje ljudi, kao što su biljke, životinjske vrste, ekosistemi, spomenici prirode i prirodni procesi. *Ljudski kapital* se odnosi, na primer, na znanje, veštine, motivaciju i zdravlje ljudi. *Društveni kapital* obuhvata porodice, zajednice, preduzeća, organizacije i sve druge institucije koje omogućavaju da se zajednički ojača ljudski kapital. *Proizvedeni kapital* (tj. kapital koji je stvorio čovek) obuhvata mašine, zgrade, fabrike i druge artefakte. *Finansijski kapital* se koristi za posedovanje i trgovinu drugim vrstama kapitala i često se odnosi na novac.

well-being is appealing, but it also allows different approaches when this principle is applied in practice. If the aim is to preserve and boost the total capital stock, substitution between different capital forms is accepted. Such a paradigm is called *weak sustainability* (left side of Figure 18). If the aim, however, is *strong sustainability* then the aim is to increase the total capital stock without decreasing any of the individual capital stocks (right side of Figure 18).

Cilj da se održi i ojača – a ne smanji – kapacitet za pružanje blagostanja je privlačan, ali takođe dozvoljava različite pristupe kada se ovaj princip primenjuje u praksi. Ako je cilj očuvanje i povećanje ukupnog kapitala, prihvata se zamena između različitih oblika kapitala. Takva paradigma se zove *slaba održivost* (leva strana slike 18.). Međutim, ako je cilj jaka održivost, cilj je povećanje ukupnog kapitala bez smanjenja bilo koje od pojedinačnih *zaliha kapitala* (desna strana slike 18.).

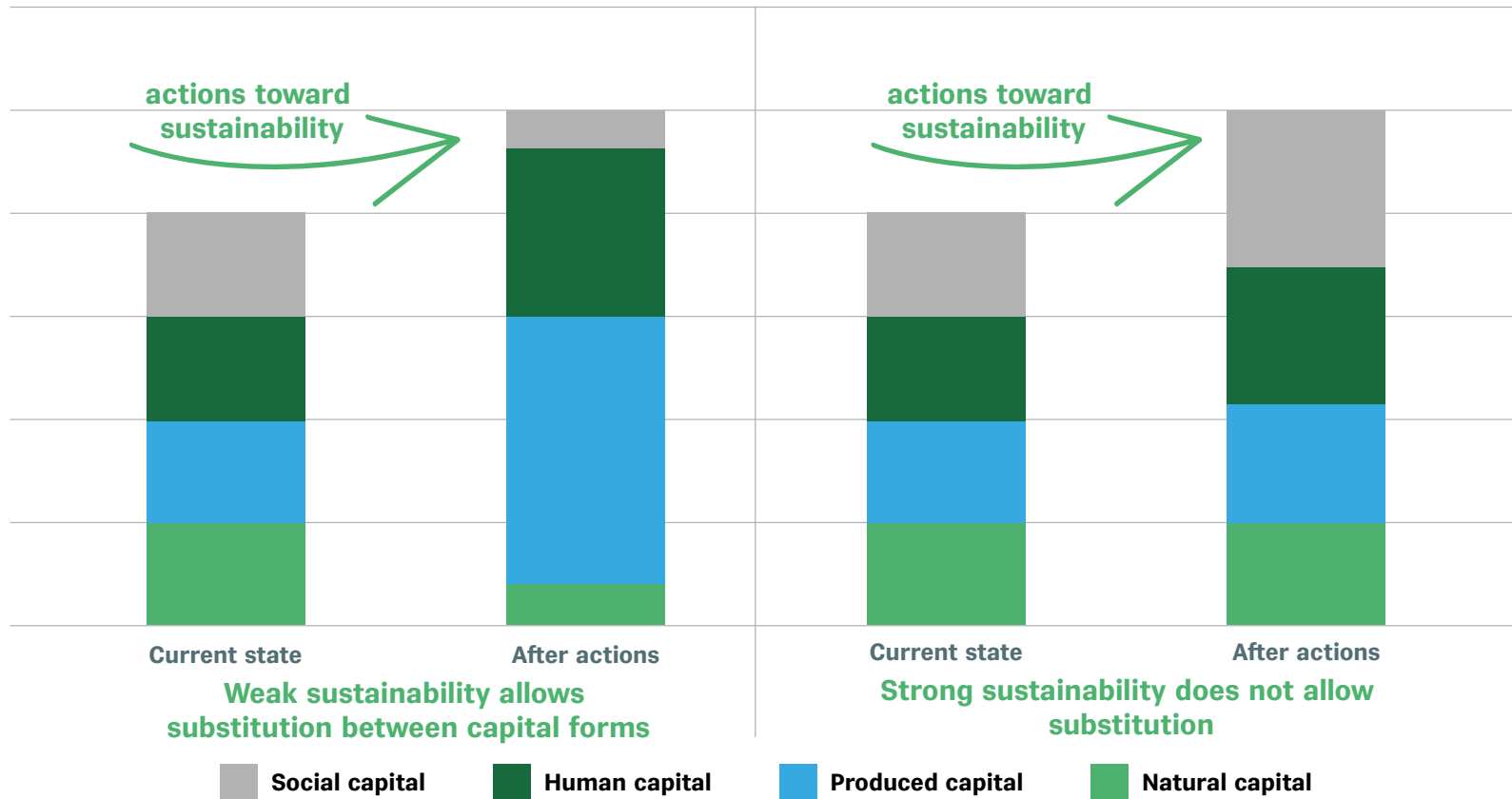


Figure 18: Economic sustainability fosters capacity to create well-being

Slika 18: Ekonomska održivost podržava sposobnost stvaranja blagostanja

Natural capital can be examined by focusing on the different types of ecosystem services, namely:

- *provisioning services*, e.g. food, feed, water, timber, fuels, and materials for medicines
- *regulating services*, e.g. decomposition, water purification, and erosion control
- *cultural services*, e.g. ecosystems affecting human mind, creativity, relaxation, and social relations
- *supporting services*, e.g. photosynthesis, nutrient and water cycles, and soil formation, which are fundamental life-supporting functions

Natural capital related to provisioning services is often substituted with produced capital. Some of the services in the second and third category can be substituted with other capital forms. However, the natural capital related to category four is quite impossible to be substituted with other capital forms.

To foster the capacity that is needed for creating well-being now and in the future, each actor – individual, enterprise, organization, etc. – should manage their capital assets so that they are maintained and reinforced. The shared responsibility for sustainability also applies to hunting tourism actors: they need to design their activities so that they contribute to the good management of natural, human, social, and produced capital. In addition, they should consider to what extent it is acceptable to substitute natural capital with produced capital in their processes.

Even though the previously presented principles and aims can be found to be agreeable, it is evident that current economic systems are evidently failing to comply with them. By adopting sustainable business models, enterprises can contribute to sustainability while carrying out viable business activities.

A business model is an idea of how to create value in business operations. According to the traditional mindset, enterprises create value for customers by offering products and gain economic value in return. In reality, business activities have a wider impact on various stakeholders who receive and create value related to enterprises' activities. Hunting tourism companies operate in the complicated network of stakeholders. Typically, they need to co-operate with various actors to be able to offer hunting tourism services. In addition, they have to be very careful with their image due to, for example, the growing negative public attitudes towards hunting in some countries. As

Prirodni kapital se može ispitati fokusiranjem na različite vrste usluga ekosistema, naime:

- *usluge snabdevanja*, npr. hrana, hrana za životinje, voda, drvna gradja, goriva i materijali za lekove
- *usluge regulacije*, npr. razlaganje, prečišćavanje vode i kontrola erozije
- *kulturne usluge*, npr. ekosistemi koji utiču na ljudski um, kreativnost, relaksaciju i društvene odnose
- *usluge podrške*, npr. fotosinteza, kruženje hranljivih materija i vode i formiranje zemljišta, koje su osnovne funkcije koje podržavaju život

Natural capital related to provisioning services is often substituted with produced capital. Some of the services in the second and third category can be substituted with other capital forms. However, the natural capital related to category 4 is quite impossible to be substituted with other capital forms.

Da bi podstakli kapacitete koji su potrebni za stvaranje blagostanja sada i u budućnosti, svaki akter – pojedinac, preduzeće, organizacija, itd. – treba da upravlja svojim kapitalnim sredstvima tako da se ona održavaju i jačaju. Zajednička odgovornost za održivost odnosi se i na aktere lovnog turizma: oni moraju da osmisle svoje aktivnosti tako da doprinose dobrom upravljanju prirodnim, ljudskim, društvenim i proizvedenim kapitalom. Pored toga, trebalo bi da razmotre u kojoj meri je prihvatljivo da se prirodni kapital zameni proizvedenim kapitalom u njihovim procesima.

Iako se prethodno predstavljeni principi i ciljevi mogu smatrati prihvatljivim, evidentno je da ih sadašnji ekonomski sistemi očigledno ne ispunjavaju. Usvajanjem održivih poslovnih modela, preduzeća mogu doprineti održivosti dok sprovode održive poslovne aktivnosti.

Poslovni model je ideja kako stvoriti vrednost u poslovnim operacijama. Prema tradicionalnom načinu razmišljanja, preduzeća stvaraju vrednost za kupce tako što nude proizvode i zauzvrat dobijaju ekonomsku vrednost. U stvarnosti, poslovne aktivnosti imaju širi uticaj na različite zainteresovane strane koji primaju i stvaraju vrednost u vezi sa aktivnostima preduzeća. Preduzeća lovnog turizma posluju u složenoj mreži zainteresovanih strana. Obično je potrebno da sarađuju sa različitim akterima da bi mogli da ponude usluge lovnog turizma. Pored toga, moraju veoma pažljivo birati imidž zbog, na primer, sve većeg negativnog odnosa javnosti prema lovu u nekim zemljama. Kako zainteresovane strane mogu u velikoj meri uticati na poslovne operacije, postoji vrlo malo prostora za greške u upravljanju zainteresovanim stranama lovno-turističkih kompanija.

stakeholders can impact largely on business operations, there is very little space for error in hunting tourism companies' stakeholder management.

4.2 Stakeholder approach

Various stakeholders can participate in enterprises' value creation. Stakeholders can be defined as individuals or groups who can affect or are affected by the hunting tourism activities in some way. Typical stakeholder groups are customers, business partners, employees, financial stakeholders, and societal stakeholders. They all can contribute to enterprises' value creation processes. Naturally, the value created varies depending on the stakeholder. Preferably all involved stakeholders also support achieving a joint purpose, such as sustainability in hunting tourism. In the following some of the most important stakeholder groups are presented.

Customers

Enterprises offer goods and services to customers (e.g. hunting tourists) who buy the products if they meet customers' needs. In exchange, customers pay the enterprise for the products. Additionally, they provide enterprises with data on consumer preferences and behaviour. Customers can also participate in designing products and proposing innovation initiatives.

Building a successful relationship with customers involves activities for example in marketing and sales. One of the first tasks for any enterprise is to identify their potential customers. HUNTOUR-guidebook by Matejević & Marković (2023) is focused on evaluating hunting tourism potential and presents tools for finding locations with good possibilities of increasing tourist flows.

The better an enterprise knows its customers, the more likely it can build products and services that meet customers' needs. This highlights the importance of objective information instead of relying only on entrepreneurs' own assumptions about customers. It is also important to imagine how the business would be affected by potential changes in the customer base (e.g. due to travelling restrictions related to pandemics) or customer behaviour (e.g. due to digitalization).

Business partners

Business partners include all the other companies involved in the operations of an enterprise, such as sub-contractors, suppliers, and consultants. Their contribution is valuable to the enterprise. They can supply, for example, services related to accommodation and catering, transportation, hunting

4.2 Pristup zainteresovanih strana

Različite zainteresovane strane mogu da učestvuju u stvaranju vrednosti preduzeća. Zainteresovane strane se mogu definisati kao pojedinci ili grupe koje na neki način mogu uticati ili su pod uticajem aktivnosti lovnog turizma. Tipične grupe zainteresovanih strana su kupci, poslovni partneri, zaposleni, finansijski akteri i društveni akteri. Svi oni mogu doprineti procesima stvaranja vrednosti preduzeća. Naravno, stvorena vrednost varira u zavisnosti od zainteresovane strane. Poželjno je da svi uključeni akteri takođe podržavaju postizanje zajedničke svrhe kao što je održivost u lovnom turizmu. U nastavku su predstavljene neke od najvažnijih grupa zainteresovanih strana.

Klijenti

Preduzeća nude robu i usluge klijentima (npr. turistima u lovu) koji kupuju proizvode ako oni zadovoljavaju potrebe tih klijenata. Zauzvrat, klijenti plaćaju preduzeću za te proizvode. Pored toga, oni preduzećima pružaju podatke o sklonostima i ponašanju potrošača. Klijenti takođe mogu učestvovati u dizajniranju proizvoda i predlaganju inicijativa za inovacije.

Izgradnja uspešnog odnosa sa klijentima uključuje aktivnosti, na primer, u marketingu i prodaji. Jedan od prvih zadataka svakog preduzeća je da identifikuje svoje potencijalne klijente. HUNTOUR - vodič Evaluacija potencijala lovnog turizma: Međunarodne studije slučaja (Matejević & Marković, 2023) su fokusirane na procenu potencijala lovnog turizma i predstavljaju alate za pronalaženje lokacija sa dobrim mogućnostima povećanja turističkih tokova.

Što bolje preduzeće poznaje svoje klijente, veća je verovatnoća da će moći da napravi proizvode i usluge koji zadovoljavaju potrebe kupaca. Ovo naglašava važnost objektivnih informacija umesto oslanjanja samo na pretpostavke preduzetnika o klijentima. Takođe je važno zamisliti kako bi na poslovanje uticale potencijalne promene u bazi klijenata (npr. zbog ograničenja putovanja u vezi sa pandemijom) ili ponašanja korisnika (npr. zbog digitalizacije)

Poslovni partneri

Poslovni partneri uključuju sve druge kompanije uključene u poslovanje preduzeća, kao što su podizvođači, dobavljači i konsultanti. Njihov doprinos je dragocen za preduzeće. Oni mogu da pruže na primer usluge u vezi sa smeštajem i ishranom, prevozom, vođenjem lova, iznajmljivanjem lovačkih pasa i računovodstvom, zajedno sa opremom potrebnom u lovačkim aktivnostima. U zamenu za to, poslovni partneri dobijaju vrednost u vidu plaćanja, obnovljenih porudžbina i solidnih preporuka klijenata. Saradnja između drugih preduzeća (uključujući, na primer, lovačke klubove) može

guiding, renting hunting dogs, and accounting, along with equipment needed in hunting activities. In exchange, business partners gain value in the form of payments, renewed orders, and solid customer references. Collaboration between other enterprises (including, e.g., hunting clubs) can be quite modest, but it can also be vital for hunting tourism enterprises' business operations (section 4.3). Cooperation also can expand into creating a tourism destination¹. Other enterprises can also be competitors to a hunting tourism company. Knowledge about the operating environment (e.g. on competitors and suppliers) helps designing a profitable, sustainable business.

Employees

Value creation in enterprises often relies on the capabilities of their employees and managers who make their knowledge and skills available for enterprises. Employees are hence crucial for the enterprise to create value. Typically, a successful company takes good care of their employees and provides them not only a fair salary, but also other benefits like training opportunities and secure job contracts.

The activities in hunting tourism enterprises are labour intensive and require strong local knowledge on game, habitats, and local conditions. Expertise in both tourism and hunting is needed to create a successful hunting product. It is demanding to master both of these expertise areas and, therefore, it may be difficult to find suitable employees. Nevertheless, hunting tourism is a sector that can provide jobs, especially in remote rural areas.

Financial stakeholders

Financial stakeholders cover actors such as investors, shareholders, banks, and others who provide the enterprise with financial resources, such as loans. These actors are usually mainly concerned with gaining financial profit in return for the risk they have taken when they provided financing to the enterprise. Additionally, they can gain value if the enterprise can be regarded as an investment opportunity that enables them to diversify their investments.

It is crucial for the enterprise to design its operations so that they are financially viable. The operations need to be planned and monitored, paying attention to risks and changes in the operating environment, for instance. In hunting tourism, enterprise management must, for example, tackle the problems that seasonality in operations create. Additionally, the fluctuation

¹ By definition, a destination is a physical place that has a decisive role when tourists choose where they will visit (UNWTO, 2022), but the geographical interpretation is context dependent. From marketing viewpoint, a destination offers tourists various products, facilities, amenities, and experience opportunities. Each enterprise operating within a destination is an independent actor, responsible for its own business. However, by combining individual enterprises' marketing efforts they can brand the whole destination and possibly attract more customers.

biti prilično skromna, ali takođe može biti od vitalnog značaja za poslovanje preduzeća u lovnom turizmu (odjeljak 3.3). Saradnja se takođe može proširiti u vidu stvaranja turističke destinacije¹. I ostala preduzeća mogu biti konkurenti preduzeću za lovni turizam. Znanje o radnom okruženju (npr. o konkurentima i dobavljačima) pomaže u dizajniranju profitabilnog, održivog poslovanja.

Zaposleni

Stvaranje vrednosti u preduzećima često se oslanja na sposobnosti njihovih zaposlenih i menadžera koji svoja znanja i veštine stavljaju na raspolaganje preduzećima. Zaposleni su stoga od ključne važnosti za stvaranje vrednosti preduzeća. Obično, uspešna kompanija dobro brine o svojim zaposlenima i obezbeđuje im ne samo pristojnu platu, već i druge pogodnosti kao što su mogućnosti obuke i sigurnih ugovora o poslu.

Aktivnosti u lovno-turističkim preduzećima su radno intenzivne i zahtevaju dobro poznavanje lokalne divljači, staništa i lokalnih uslova. Da bi se stvorio uspešan lovački proizvod, potrebna je stručnost i u turizmu i u lovstvu. Savladavanje obe ove stručne oblasti je zahtevno pa stoga može biti teško pronaći odgovarajuće zaposlene. Ipak, lovni turizam je sektor koji može da obezbedi poslove posebno u udaljenim ruralnim područjima.

Finansijski akteri

Finansijski akteri obuhvataju zainteresovane strane kao što su investitori, akcionari, banke i drugi koji obezbeđuju preduzeću finansijska sredstva, kao što su krediti. Ovi akteri se obično i uglavnom bave sticanjem finansijske dobiti u zamenu za rizik koji su preuzeli kada su obezbedili finansiranje preduzeću. Pored toga, vrednost se stiče i ako se to preduzeće može posmatrati kao investiciona šansa koja im omogućava da diversifikuju svoje investicije.

Za preduzeće je od ključnog značaja da osmisli svoje operacije tako da budu finansijski održive. Operacije treba planirati i pratiti, obraćajući pažnju na rizike i promene u poslovnom okruženju, na primer. U lovnom turizmu, rukovodstvo preduzeća mora, na primer, da se pozabavi problemima koje stvara sezonalnost u radu. Pored toga, fluktuacija populacije divljači predstavlja rizik, posebno kada se poslovanje oslanja na rukovođenje malom populacijom divljači. Većina preduzeća nudi lov na nekoliko vrsta divljači kako bi se produžila sezona, ali neka nude i druge usluge turizma u prirodi.

¹ Po definiciji, destinacija je fizičko mesto koje ima odlučujuću ulogu kada turisti biraju gde će posetiti (UNWTO, 2022), ali geografsko tumačenje zavisi od konteksta. Sa marketinškog stanovišta, destinacija nudi turistima različite proizvode, objekte, pogodnosti i mogućnosti iskustva. Svako preduzeće koje posluje u okviru destinacije je nezavisan akter, odgovoran za svoje poslovanje. Međutim, kombinovanjem marketinških napora pojedinačnih preduzeća može se brendirati cela destinaciju i možda privući više turista.

of game populations is a risk, especially when operating based on low level game management. Most enterprises offer hunting of several game species to prolong the season, but some also offer other nature tourism services.

Societal stakeholders

Societal stakeholders are versatile, including local communities, residents and hunters, other actors involved in land use, other tourists, different kinds of NGOs, media along with local, regional and national administration, and even the natural environment. This stakeholder group often faces the ecological and social impacts that enterprises' operations cause.

Societal stakeholders are critical for hunting tourism enterprises as they affect the operating environment where enterprises do business. For example, locals can harm hunting tourism company's business activities by disturbing hunts. On the other hand, they can support creating tourism experience for guest hunters as they typically visit local shops, restaurants etc. Furthermore, arguments with other land users can damage the business activities, but a constructive relationship with them can boost the region as a whole.

Societal stakeholders can be difficult to manage, and the hunting tourism enterprise may have to find several solutions to keep the stakeholder groups satisfied regarding the company's activities. These can be, for example, activities related to local reciprocity, such as providing locals an annual party or access to the hunting enterprise's land occasionally, or transparency in activities and donations to NGOs.

4.3 Hunting tourism as a business

In this section, the most common organizational types that hunting tourism enterprises can adopt are presented and how the chosen type is reflected in stakeholder relationships.

A hunting tourism enterprise can be defined as a tourism operator that offers various hunting experiences. Typically, they are small or micro companies for which hunting tourism is a seasonal activity or only a part of their product provision. Variation between the companies is big, but roughly at least the following four general level enterprise types can be found in the European context (presented in Tables 5 -8).

Hunting estates or professional hunting grounds are businesses specialized in hunting tourism. Hunting tourism activities can be the main business of

Društveni akteri

Društveni akteri su raznovrsni, uključujući lokalne zajednice, stanovnike i lovce, druge aktere koji se bave korišćenjem zemljišta, druge turiste, različite vrste nevladinih organizacija, medije zajedno sa lokalnom, regionalnom i nacionalnom administracijom, pa čak i prirodno okruženje. Ova grupa zainteresovanih strana se često suočava sa ekološkim i društvenim uticajima koje uzrokuje poslovanje preduzeća.

Društveni akteri su od ključnog značaja za lovno-turistička preduzeća jer utiču na radno okruženje u kojem preduzeća posluju. Na primer, meštani mogu da naškode poslovanju preduzeća lovnog turizma ometanjem lova. S druge strane, oni mogu podržati stvaranje turističkog iskustva za gostujuće lovce koji obično posećuju lokalne prodavnice, restorane itd. Štaviše, svađe sa drugim korisnicima zemljišta mogu naštetiti poslovnim aktivnostima, ali konstruktivan odnos sa njima može da podstakne razvoj regiona kao celine.

Upravljanje društvenim akterima može biti teško, a lovno-turističko preduzeće će možda morati da pronađe nekoliko rešenja kako bi grupe zainteresovanih strana bile zadovoljne aktivnostima kompanije. To mogu biti aktivnosti koje se odnose na lokalni reciprocitet, kao što je organizovanje godišnjih zabava za lokalno stanovništvo ili povremeni pristup zemljištu lovačkog preduzeća, ili transparentnost u aktivnostima i donacije nevladinim organizacijama.

4.3 Lovni turizam kao biznis

U ovom odeljku su predstavljeni najčešći organizacioni tipovi koje lovno-turistička preduzeća mogu usvojiti i kako se izabrani tip odražava na odnose sa zainteresovanim stranama.

Preduzeće za lovni turizam se može definisati kao turistički operater koji nudi različita lovačka iskustva. Obično su to mala ili mikro preduzeća za koje je lovni turizam sezonska aktivnost ili samo deo ponude proizvoda. Varijacije između kompanija su velike, ali otprilike najmanje sledećih četiri tipa preduzeća se mogu naći u evropskom kontekstu (predstavljeno u tabelama 5-8).

Lovačka imanja ili profesionalna lovišta su preduzeća specijalizovana za lovni turizam. Aktivnosti lovnog turizma mogu biti glavna delatnost aktivnosti imanja, ali često su deo većeg koncepta imanja. Imanja često posluju u vezi sa velikim gospodskim kućama ili seoskim kućama. To mogu biti i velika državna preduzeća koja imaju pristup ogromnim lovištima.

Operateri seoskog lovnog turizma su manje specijalizovani od onih koji slede model imanja ili profesionalni lovni model. Obično ovakve mikro kompanije

the estate's activities, but often it is a part of a larger estate concept. Estates often operate in connection to large manors or country houses. They can also be large state owner enterprises who have access to vast hunting grounds.

Rural hunting tourism operators are less specialized than those following the estate model or professional hunting ground model. Typically, these micro companies operate in northern Europe. Intermediate tour operators on the other hand, are tour operators that have either focused solely on hunting tourism or hunting tourism is part of their product offer. They do not implement the services themselves, but simply match the demand and product offer. Their main business is thus packaging hunting tourism products.

In addition to the enterprise types mentioned above, different kinds of hunting clubs around Europe can also offer hunting tourism activities. They either simply sell permits to the hunting grounds the club has access to or, in addition to permits, also offer other services. Typically, the clubs do not aim to make a significant profit on their activities, but instead their main goal is to provide hunting possibilities to their members. The hunting tourism activities are carried out in order to cover some of the club members' costs caused by the club.

Hunting estates and professional hunting grounds	
Level of professionalism	Enterprises specialized in hunting tourism. High level expertise from both hunting and tourism sectors.
Products	Hunts are typically organized in the Central European and British style (e.g. pheasant shoots or stag stalking). High-end catering and accommodation services are an important part of the products. Infrastructure is well developed, including hunting lodges of various service levels, maintained hunting facilities and off-road vehicles in good condition. Enterprises have often their own distinguished brand.
Game management	Services are based on intensive wild game management that focuses on providing market-leading hunting opportunities, including capital trophies and large harvest hunting days. This entails intensive game management techniques such as maintaining a dense game population, rigorous culling, and sometimes establishing fenced hunting areas.

posluju u severnoj Evropi. S druge strane, turoperatori srednje veličine su turoperatori koji su se ili fokusirali isključivo na lovni turizam ili je lovni turizam deo njihove ponude proizvoda. Oni ne sprovode usluge sami, već jednostavno odgovaraju na zahteve potražnje i ponude proizvoda. Njihov glavni posao je pakovanje proizvoda lovnog turizma.

Pored gore navedenih tipova preduzeća, različite vrste lovačkih klubova širom Evrope takođe mogu da ponude aktivnosti lovnog turizma. Oni ili jednostavno prodaju dozvole za lovište u koje klub ima pristup ili pored dozvola nude i druge usluge. Obično, klubovi nemaju za cilj da ostvare značajnu zaradu na svojim aktivnostima, već im je glavni cilj da svojim članovima obezbede mogućnost lova. Aktivnosti lovnog turizma obavljaju se kako bi se pokrili neki od troškova koje je sam klub napravio članovima kluba.

Lovačka imanja i profesionalna lovišta	
Nivo profesionalizma	Preduzeća specijalizovana za lovni turizam. Stručnost visokog nivoa i iz oblasti lovstva i lovnog turizma.
Proizvodi	Lovovi se obično organizuju u srednjoevropskom i britanskom stilu (npr. odstrel fazana ili pirš jelena). Vrhunske usluge ugostiteljstva i smeštaja su važan deo proizvoda. Infrastruktura je dobro razvijena, uključujući lovačke domove različitih nivoa usluga, održavane lovačke objekte i terenska vozila u dobrom stanju. Preduzeća često imaju svoj istaknuti brend.
Upravljanje divljači	Usluge se zasnivaju na intenzivnom upravljanju divljači koje se fokusira na pružanje vodećih ponuda turističkih lovova na tržištu, uključujući kapitalne trofeje i velike dane lova. Ovo podrazumeva intenzivne tehnike upravljanja divljači kao što je održavanje guste populacije divljači, selektivni odstrel, a ponekad i uspostavljanje ograđenih lovišta.
Klijenti	Vrhunska klijentela, profesionalni marketing i prodaja.
Poslovni partneri	Od niske do ekstenzivne saradnje sa drugim preduzećima. Međutim, često mogu da pružaju usluge uglavnom sami.

Customers	High-end clientele, professional marketing and sales.
Business partners	From low to extensive collaboration with other enterprises. However, often can provide services mainly themselves.
Employees	Game management is typically done by professional, hired gamekeepers. Enterprises often employ 2-3 persons year around regarding hunting tourism activities and various number of seasonal staff. The professionalism in tourism is also high.
Financial stakeholders	Aims to generate profit to shareholders or owners, who may not be directly involved in hunting tourism activities.
Societal stakeholders	Land ownership and traditional hunting culture impact on the business possibilities as the enterprise needs access to large land areas and high-quality game populations.
Risks and benefits of the business type	The benefits of the model are the ability to respond to the high-end clientele requirements demand and, thus, a possibility to charge premium prices of the products. The downside is that the estate model requires significant investment into hunting tourism: to the facilities, professionalism of the staff, and also a high input into game management.

Table 5: Characteristics of hunting estates and professional hunting grounds

Rural hunting tourism operators	
Level of professionalism	Often 1-2 person companies, less specialized than e.g. hunting estates, do not focus solely on hunting tourism due to its seasonality; however, in some cases have professional education both in hunting and tourism.
Products	Offer guiding and other services such as game handling to the hunting tourists. In addition, the product offer typically covers other wilderness tourism services such as fishing, kayaking, or rock climbing to gain year around business.

Zaposleni	Lovno gazdovanje obično obavljaju profesionalni, unajmljeni lovočuvari. Preduzeća često zapošljavaju 2-3 osobe godišnje na poslovima lovnog turizma i različit broj sezonskog osoblja. Profesionalnost u turizmu je takođe visoka.
Finansijski stejkholderi	Cilj je ostvarivanje profita akcionarima ili vlasnicima, koji možda nisu direktno uključeni u aktivnosti lovnog turizma.
Društveni stejkholderi	Vlasništvo nad zemljom i tradicionalna kultura lova utiču na poslovne mogućnosti jer je preduzeću potreban pristup velikim površinama zemljišta i visokokvalitetnim populacijama divljači.
Rizici i koristi od poslovnog tipa	Prednosti modela su mogućnost da se odgovori na zahteve vrhunske klijentele, a samim tim i mogućnost naplate premium cena proizvoda. Loša strana je što model zahteva značajna ulaganja u lovni turizam: u objekte, profesionalizam osoblja i visok doprinos u upravljanju divljači.

Tabela 5: Karakteristike lovišta i profesionalnih lovišta

Ruralni lovnoturističkog operater	
Nivo profesionalizma	Često kompanije sa 1-2 zaposlene osobe (manje specijalizovane od npr. profesionalnih lovišta), ne fokusiraju se samo na lovni turizam, zbog sezonskog karaktera, ali u nekim slučajevima imaju stručno usavršavanje i za lov i za turizam.
Proizvodi	Nudi usluge vodiča i druge usluge kao što je obrada divljači lovacima turistima. Pored toga, ponuda proizvoda obično pokriva druge turističke usluge u divljini, kao što su pecanje, vožnja kajakom ili penjanje po stenama da biste ostvarili poslovanje tokom cele godine.
Upravljanje divljači	Retko poseduju zemlju na kojoj posluju, a lov se uglavnom zasniva na divljim populacijama. Upravljanje divljačom je ograničeno i o tome se pregovara svake godine sa vlasnicima zemljišta.

Game management	Rarely owns the land they operate on, and the hunts are mostly based on wild populations. Game management is limited and needs to be negotiated annually with the landowners.
Customers	The clientele may not be as solvent or ready to pay a premium price like when operating with the previous models. Hunting services are marketed, but hunting is just one part of the nature-based tourism services that these companies offer. Some companies can operate with professional tour operators but the most try to market their products directly to the customers.
Business partners	Enterprises may cooperate with other SMEs or local hunting clubs. They can also subcontract the whole hunting event, e.g. from a local club.
Employees	Operators are typically self-employed but have professional education in hunting and often also in tourism. They may also have some seasonal staff.
Financial stakeholders	The entrepreneur and owner of the company is typically operationally implementing the hunting tourism activities.
Societal stakeholders	The local rural community and local hunters are important stakeholders for these rural companies, especially as hunting is based on rented land and wild populations. These can be the main limiting factors for expanding business activities.
Risks and benefits of the business type	The benefit is often the flexibility of the company to operate in different areas or locations as, e.g., by providing guiding services. Also, the investments needed for the business are fairly low. On the other hand, the profit margin is also lower. The fact that these companies often utilise someone else's land with rent agreements etc., may cause risks to long-term activities.

Table 6: Characteristics of rural hunting tourism operators

Klijenti	Klijentela možda nije tako solventna ili spremna da plati premium cenu kao kod prethodnog modela. Usluge lova se plasiraju na tržište, ali lov je samo jedan deo turističke ponude zasnovane na prirodi koju ove kompanije nude. Neke kompanije mogu da rade sa profesionalnim turoperatorima, ali većina pokušava da plasira svoje proizvode direktno kupcima.
Poslovni partneri	Preduzeća mogu sarađivati sa drugim malim i srednjim preduzećima ili lokalnim lovačkim klubovima.
Zaposleni	Operateri su obično samozaposleni, ali imaju stručno obrazovanje u oblasti lova, a često i u turizmu. Možda imaju i sezonsko osoblje.
Finansijski stejkholderi	Preduzetnik i vlasnik preduzeća uglavnom operativno sprovode aktivnosti lovnog turizma.
Društveni stejkholderi	Lokalna seoska zajednica i lokalni lovci su važni akteri za ova ruralna preduzeća, posebno zato što se lov zasniva na iznajmljenoj zemlji i divljim populacijama. Ovo može biti glavni ograničavajući faktor za širenje poslovnih aktivnosti.
Rizici i koristi od poslovnog tipa	Prednost je često fleksibilnost kompanije da posluje u različitim oblastima ili lokacijama kao npr. pružanjem usluga vodiča. Takođe, investicije potrebne za poslovanje su prilično niske. S druge strane, profitna marža je takođe niža. Činjenica da ove kompanije često koriste tuđe zemljište uz ugovore o zakupu itd., može izazvati rizike za dugoročne aktivnosti.

Tabela 6: Karakteristike ruralnog lovnoturističkog operatera

Intermediate tour operators	
Level of professionalism	Professionals in tourism, not necessarily in hunting.
Products	Do not implement the services themselves, but simply match the demand and product offer. Their main business is thus packaging hunting tourism products.
Business partners	Activities are implemented via sub-contracts and/or by collecting provision from hunting tourism actors.
Game management	Usually do not focus on game management, do not manage any hunting ground personally.
Customers	Targets hunting tourism niche markets. Intensive marketing activities, often engaged to digital booking systems
Employees	Tour operator companies, 2-3 employees. The companies have tour operator licences and thus can operate under the Package Travel Act of European Union.
Financial stakeholders	Tour operator is rarely directly involved in organizing hunting activities, but takes financial responsibility of selling the hunting tourism packages.
Societal stakeholders	Public image of hunting may impact the interest of tour operators to focus on hunting tourism. Co-operation with sub-contractors is a vital success factor.
Risks and benefits of the business type	The success of the business depends on the ability to find reliable and good quality sub-contractors that meet the clientele's needs. One of the risks of this model is that the sub-contractors start to sell directly to the customers as soon as business relationships are established.

Table 7: Characteristics of intermediate tour operators

Posrednički turoperatori	
Nivo profesionalizma	Profesionalci u turizmu, ne obavezno u lovstvu.
Proizvodi	Ne implementiraju same usluge, već jednostavno usklađuju lovnoturističku potražnju i lovnoturističku ponudu. Njihova osnovna delatnost je pakovanje lovnoturističkog proizvoda.
Upravljanje divljači	Aktivnosti se realizuju putem podugovora i/ili prikupljanjem sredstava od aktera lovnog turizma.
Klijenti	-
Poslovni partneri	Usmereni na tržišnu nišu lovnog turizma. Intenzivne marketinške aktivnosti, često angažovane na digitalnim rezervacionim sistemima.
Upravljanje divljači	Obično se ne fokusirju na upravljanje divljači, ne upravljaju nijednim lovištem direktno.
Zaposleni	Turoperatorske kompanije, 2-3 zaposlene osobe. Kompanije imaju licence turoperatora i stoga mogu da posluju po propisima Evropske unije o paket aranžmanima (Package Travel Act).
Finansijski stejkholderi	Turoperator je retko direktno uključen u organizovanje lovnih aktivnosti, ali preuzima finansijsku odgovornost za prodaju lovnoturističkih paketa.
Društveni stejkholderi	Javna slika o lovu može uticati na interesovanje turoperatora da se fokusiraju na lovni turizam. Saradnja sa subagentima je vitalni faktor uspeha.
Rizici i koristi od poslovnog tipa	Uspeh poslovanja zavisi od sposobnosti pronalaženja pouzdanih i kvalitetnih subagenata koji zadovoljavaju potrebe klijentele. Jedan od rizika ovog modela je da subagenti počinju da prodaju direktno kupcima čim se uspostave poslovni odnos.

Tabela 7: Karakteristike posredničkih turoperatora

Hunting clubs	
Level of professionalism	Professionals in game management and hunting as a leisure activity, not necessarily in hunting tourism or tourism in general.
Products	Clubs either simply sell permits to the hunting grounds that the club has access to or, in addition to permits, offer guiding services, game handling, and possibly some catering and transportation services in the hunting grounds.
Game management	Game management is done as a voluntary activity by hunting club members.
Customers	Marketing of hunting tourism services is random or non-existent.
Business partners	Co-operation with accommodation and catering providers to provide hunting tourism packages. The tourists often buy these services directly from the companies in question.
Employees	Game management as well as the provision of hunting tourism services are based on the voluntary work of club members.
Financial stakeholders	Typically, the clubs do not aim to make significant profit from their activities. Instead, their main goal is to provide hunting possibilities to their members and the tourism activities are carried out to cover some of the club members' costs.
Societal stakeholders	Professionalism in a tourism business typically decreases when the hunting tourism activities are implemented by hunting clubs. This can pose a risk to the quality of the services.
Risks and benefits of the business type	As professionalism in tourism business is low, it can pose a risk to the quality of the services and thus harm the reputation of the hunting tourism sector in the country in question. In addition, the clubs may not be always aware of the relevant laws and regulations related to tourism, for example, the needed safety plans or EU Package Travel Act.

Table 8: Characteristics of hunting clubs.

Lovačka društva	
Nivo profesionalizma	Profesionalci u lovnom gazdovanju i lovu kao rekreativnoj aktivnosti u slobodno vreme, ne nužno u lovnom turizmu ili turizmu uopšte.
Proizvodi	Klubovi ili jednostavno prodaju dozvole za lovište kojima lovačko društvo upravlja, ili pored dozvola nude usluge organizovanja lova i eventualno neke usluge ugostiteljstva i prevoza u lovištima.
Upravljanje divljači	Lovno gazdovanje se vrši kao dobrovoljna aktivnost članova lovačkog društva.
Klijenti	Marketinške aktivnosti lovnog turizma su nasumične ili nepostojeće.
Poslovni partneri	Saradnja sa smeštajnim i ugostiteljskim objektima za pružanje usluga u lovnom turizmu. Turisti često kupuju ove usluge direktno od dotičnih kompanija.
Zaposleni	Lovno gazdovanje kao i pružanje usluga lovnog turizma zasniva se na dobrovoljnom radu članova kluba.
Finansijski stejkholderi	Uglavnom, lovačka društva nemaju za cilj da ostvare značajan profit od svojih aktivnosti. Umesto toga, njihov glavni cilj je da svojim članovima obezbede mogućnosti lova, a lovnoturističke aktivnosti se sprovode kako bi pokrili deo troškova članova kluba.
Društveni stejkholderi	Profesionalnost u turističkom poslovanju obično opada kada aktivnosti lovnog turizma sprovode lovačka društva. Ovo može predstavljati rizik za kvalitet usluga.
Rizici i koristi od poslovnog tipa	Kako je profesionalizam u turističkom poslovanju nizak, to može predstavljati rizik po kvalitet usluga i time štetiti ugledu sektora lovnog turizma u datoj zemlji. Pored toga, lovačka društva možda nisu uvek upoznati sa relevantnim zakonima i propisima u vezi sa turizmom (npr. regulativu o turističkim aranžmanima - EU Package Travel Act).

Tabela 8: Karakteristike lovačkih društava

Hunting culture affects pricing and product design. In central and southern Europe, the biggest income for hunting tourism is related to trophy fees, i.e. to the price the hunter pays on a certain kind of bag, often valued based on the trophy size or quality. The latter means weight or length, while the quality is typically evaluated by using CIC points¹. For example, for ungulates the fees can be thousands of Euros. Some examples are presented in Table 9. In addition, the quality level of the accommodation, catering, and transportation impact on the price. One must remember, though, that high price level also necessitates high quality services, both considering hunting and tourism experiences. Some example products and their structure of prices are presented in text boxes.;

Game animal	Trophy fee (€)
Roe buck up to 115 CIC point	450
Chamois up to 95 CIC point	1590
Mouflon up to medal	1590
Mouflon gold, silver or bronze	1790
Red Deer, hind	130
Red Deer, stag, weight of antlers 8 kg	3805 + € 12 per 10g
Red Deer, stag weight of antlers 10 kg	6899 + € 24 per 10g
Wild board, sow over 50 kg	325
Wild board, length of tusks 16,00 - 17,99 cm	980 € plus € 14 per mm over 16 cm
Wild board, length of tusks 18,00 - 19,99 cm	1260 € plus € 14 per mm over 18 cm
Elk cow	530
Elk, bull 5-8 points	1065
Elk, bull 19 + points	3200

Table 9: Examples of trophy fees.

Source: Diana Hunting, 2022

¹ The CIC scoring system is used in Europe for European species. It evaluates different trophies and values them according to agreed criteria. CIC is an acronym for the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation.

Kultura lova utiče na cene i dizajn proizvoda. U srednjoj i južnoj Evropi najveći prihod od lovnog turizma odnosi se na trofejne naknade, odnosno na cenu koju lovac plaća za određenu vrstu torbe, često procenjenju na osnovu veličine ili kvaliteta trofeja. Ovo se odnosi na težinu ili dužinu odstreljene divljači, dok se kvalitet obično ocenjuje korišćenjem CIC poena¹. Na primer, za kopitare, takse mogu iznositi i hiljade evra. Neki primeri su predstavljeni u tabeli 9. Pored toga, na cenu utiče i nivo kvaliteta smeštaja, ugostiteljskih usluga i prevoza. Mora se, međutim, imati na umu da visoke cene zahtevaju i visok nivo kvaliteta usluga, kako u pogledu lovačkog tako i u pogledu turističkih iskustava. Neki primeri proizvoda i njihova struktura cena su predstavljeni u okvirima 3A, 3B i 3C.

Divljač	Cena, €
Srndać do 115 CIC poena	450
Divokoza up to 95 CIC poena	1590
Muflon do medalje	1590
Muflon (zlatna, srebrna ili bronzana medalja)	1790
Evropski jelen, košuta	130
Evropski jelen, težina rogova 8 kg	3805 + 12/10g
Evropski jelen, težina rogova 10 kg	6.899 + 24/10g
Divlja svinja, krmača preko 50 kg	325
Divlja svinja, dužina kljova 16,00 - 17,99 cm	980 plus 14/mm preko 16 cm
Prase divoké, délka páráků 18,00 - 19,99 cm	1260 plus 14 €/mm nad 18 cm
Los, samice	530
Los, samec 5-8 bodů	1065
Los, samec 19 + body	3200

Tabela 9: Primeri cena trofeja određenih vrsta divljači

Izvor: Diana Hunting, 2022

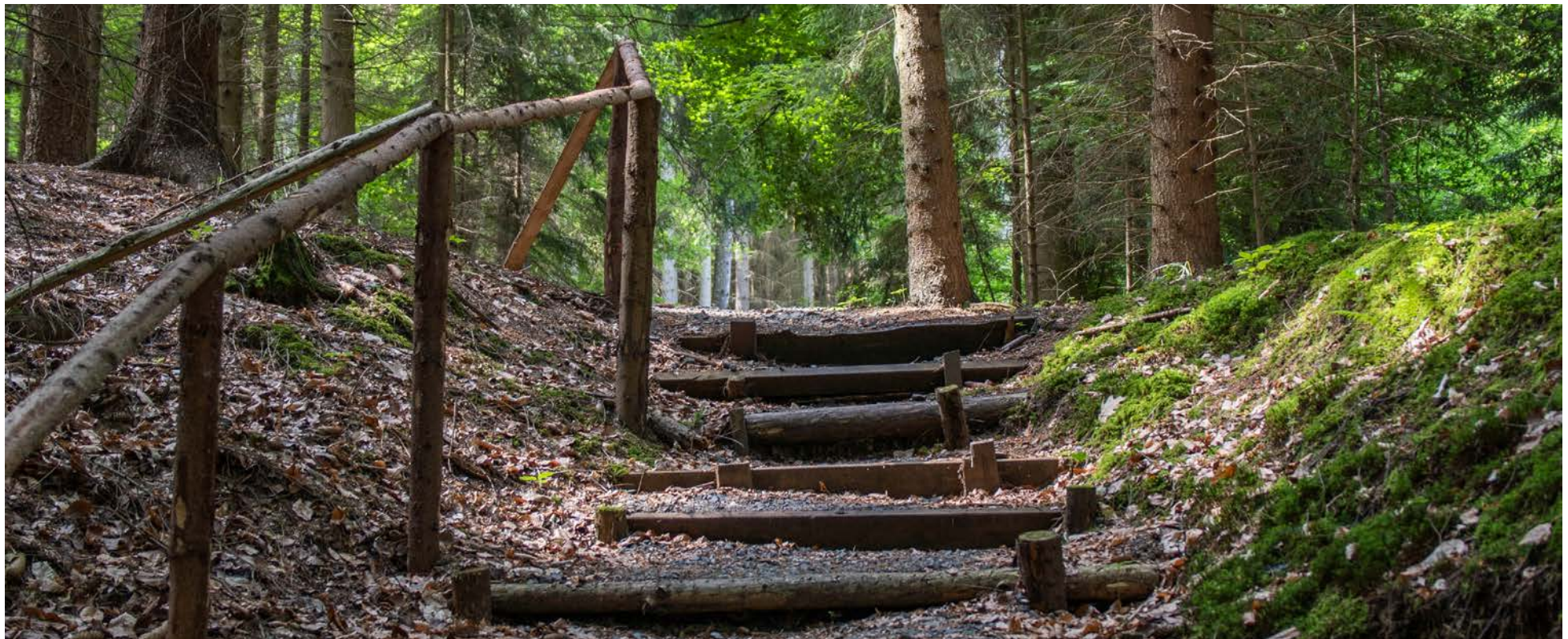
¹ CIC sistem bodovanja se koristi u Evropi za evropske vrste. Ocenjuje različite trofeje i vrednuje ih prema dogovorenim kriterijumima. CIC je akronim za Međunarodni savet za zaštitu divljači i divljih životinja

In countries where trophy hunting is not part of the hunting culture, the price of the product is based on the possibility to engage in the hunt. The biggest income potential lies in the other activities that are included in the hunting trip (such as catering and accommodation). Thus, the prices related to hunting activities are often significantly lower. In small game hunting, the prices are often daily prices. For example, a grouse hunting package can cost EUR 50 - 900 a day depending on the service level.

Hunting tourism also impacts local economies. These regional economic effects begin to emerge as tourists spend money during their trip. Some of the spending accrues to other than typical tourism enterprises and the enterprises buy inputs from each other, implying that the total economic impact is greater than it might seem at first glance. Wider economic impact is discussed in detail in a [HUNTOUR publication](#) by Hakala et al. (2022) which present impact assessment methods.

U zemljama u kojima lov na trofeje nije deo kulture lova, cena proizvoda se zasniva na mogućnosti bavljenja lovom. Najveći potencijal za ostvarivanje prihoda imaju ostale aktivnosti koje su uključene u lov (kao što su ugostiteljske usluge i smeštaj). Zbog toga su cene vezane za lovne aktivnosti često znatno niže (primer u tekstualnom polju 3A). U lovu na sitnu divljač cene su često na dnevnom nivou. Na primer, paket za lov na tetreba može koštati 50 - 900 evra dnevno u zavisnosti od nivoa usluge.

Lovni turizam takođe utiče na lokalnu ekonomiju. Ovi regionalni ekonomski efekti počinju da se pojavljuju kada turisti troše novac tokom svog putovanja. Deo potrošnje pripada drugim turističkim preduzećima, a preduzeća kupuju inpute jedni od drugih, što implicira da je ukupan ekonomski uticaj veći nego što se može činiti na prvi pogled. Širi ekonomski uticaj je detaljno razmotren u publikaciji [HUNTOUR](#) Hakala et al. (2022) koja predstavlja metode procene ekonomskog uticaja.



Price components in hunting tourism on state-owned land in Finland

In Finland, hunting tourists are usually Finnish and they hunt mainly small game on private or state-owned land. There are two operation models for hunting small game on Finnish state-owned land: hunters can buy the needed permits from the authority themselves, or hunting tourism enterprises can make the permit purchase for their named customers. In the first case, tourists can buy other services from hunting tourism enterprises. In the latter case, tourists can buy a whole package, including permits, accommodation, and other services from a hunting tourism enterprise. In both operation models, the permit fee is paid to the authority, and hunting tourism enterprises gain economic profit from providing other services. The authority has differentiated permit prices based on game species, permit duration, and hunter's age.

The most interesting game species for foreign markets is elk (*Alces alces*) hunting. In Finland, elk is always hunted in a group. On public land there are four commercial operation models. In three models, tourists join an existing hunting club, but in one model a hunting tourism enterprise forms a hunting party only for his/her customers. These models are described in Table 10.

Operation model	Details
1	A hunting club acts as hunting tourism operator. Tourists can join a hunt that a club organises for their members and the tourists purchase independently other services from tourism enterprises in the area or sometimes from the hunting club. The customer pays the hunting club.
2	A hunting club acts as a hunting tourism operator but organises the activities in co-operation with other tourism companies. The hunting club organises a hunting event and buys other services from hunting tourism enterprises (enterprises as subcontractors). The customer pays the hunting club.
3	A hunting tourism enterprise sells hunting opportunities in co-operation with a hunting club (the hunting club acts as a sub-contractor regarding the hunt and other enterprises as subcontractors regarding other services). The customer pays the hunting tourism enterprise.
4	A hunting tourism enterprise operates on its own and applies for the required permits for their customers and organises the hunt. Potentially some other enterprises offer tourism services as sub-contractor. The customer pays the hunting tourism enterprise.

Table 10: Operation models for elk hunting on public land in Finland

Source: Adapted from Keskinarkaus et al., 2009.

Komponente cena u lovnom turizmu na državnom zemljištu u Finskoj

U Finskoj, lovni turisti su obično Finci, i love uglavnom sitnu divljač na privatnom ili državnom zemljištu. Postoje dva modela za lov sitne divljači na finskom državnom zemljištu: 1) lovci mogu sami kupiti potrebne dozvole od nadležnih organa, ili 2) lovno-turistička preduzeća mogu kupiti dozvolu za svoje imenovane kupce. U prvom slučaju, turisti mogu kupiti druge usluge od lovno-turističkih preduzeća. U drugom slučaju, turisti mogu kupiti ceo paket, uključujući dozvole, smeštaj i druge usluge, od preduzeća za lovno-turistički. U oba modela poslovanja, naknada za izdavanje dozvole se plaća nadležnom organu, a lovno-turistička preduzeća ostvaruju ekonomsku dobit od pružanja drugih usluga. Nadležni organ je diferencirao cene dozvola na osnovu vrste divljači, trajanja dozvole i starosti lovca.

Najinteresantnija vrsta divljači za inostrano tržište je los (*Alces alces*). U Finskoj se lov na losove organizuje u vidu grupnog lova. Na državnom zemljištu postoje četiri komercijalna modela rada. U tri modela turisti se pridružuju postojećem lovačkom društvu, ali u jednom modelu lovnoturističko preduzeće formira lovačku družinu samo za svoje mušterije. Ovi modeli su opisani u tabeli 10.

Operativni model	Detalji
1	Lovačko društvo deluje kao lovnoturistički operater. Turisti se mogu uključiti u lov koji klub organizuje za svoje članove, a turisti samostalno kupuju druge usluge od turističkih preduzeća u okruženju ili ponekad od lovačkog društva. Kupac plaća lovačkom društvu.
2	Lovačko društvo deluje kao lovnoturistički operater, ali svoje aktivnosti organizuje u saradnji sa drugim turističkim preduzećima. Lovačko društvo organizuje turistički lov i otkupljuje druge usluge od lovnoturističkih preduzeća (preduzeća kao podizvođači). Kupac plaća lovačkom društvu.
3	Lovnoturističko preduzeće prodaje mogućnosti lova u saradnji sa lovačkim društvom (lovačko društvo deluje kao podizvođač u pogledu lova, a druga preduzeća kao podizvođači u pogledu ostalih usluga). Kupac plaća lovnoturističkom preduzeću.
4	Lovnoturističko preduzeće samostalno posluje i traži potrebne dozvole za svoje kupce i organizuje lov. Potencijalno neka druga preduzeća nude turističke usluge kao podizvođači. Kupac plaća lovno-turističkom preduzeću.

Tabela 10: Operativni modeli za lov na losove na javnom zemljištu u Finskoj

Izvor: Prilagođeno iz Keskinarkaus et al., 2009

The total price for a hunting event can include price elements like a hunting permit (about EUR 40, to the authority), daily fee for participating in the elk hunting party of the local club (EUR 50–350), shooting/trophy fee (EUR 40–2000), trophy preparation fee (EUR 100–1000), and potential tracking fee (max. EUR 500) for injured animals. Additionally, the final price includes costs for other services than hunting, such as accommodation, catering, fishing, and sauna. (Keskinarkaus et al., 2009).

Roe deer hunting in Serbia, example of a typical product

Hunting day costs € 250-300 per day for the customer.

INCLUDED IN THE PRICE:

- Overnight stay (single room) with full board (includes breakfast, lunch, and dinner)
- Hunting guide and trophy treatment at grounds
- Transfer from the airport to the hunting grounds and back
- Transportation at the hunting ground
- Trophy assessment and veterinary certification
- Serbian hunting license
- Some small game can be shot for free during the deer hunt
- Interpreter will accompany the trip, if required

NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE:

- Trophy/shooting fee (varies approximately from € 100-2300)
- Ammunition
- Tips
- Gun rental € 30 per gun per hunt
- Gun permits € 30 per hunter for max 2 guns

Wounding price: 50 % of the estimated trophy weight

Ukupna cena turističkog lova može uključivati elemente kao što su dozvola za lov (oko 40 evra, nadležnom organu), dnevna naknada za učešće u turističkom lovu lokalnog kluba (50-350 evra), naknada za odstrel/trofej (40–2 000 evra), naknadu za pripremu trofeja (100–1000 evra) i potencijalnu naknadu za praćenje (maks. 500 evra za ranjenu divljač). Dodatno, u konačnu cenu su uključeni i troškovi za druge usluge osim lova, kao što su smeštaj, ugostiteljstvo, pecanje, sauna (Keskinarkaus et al., 2009).

Lov na srndaća u Srbiji, primer uobičajnog proizvoda

Dan lova košta 250-300€ za kupca.

U CENU JE UKLJUČENO:

- Noćenje (jednokrevetna soba) sa punim pansionom.
- Stručni vodič i obrada trofeja na terenu.
- Transfer od aerodroma do lovišta i obrnuto.
- Transport unutar lovišta.
- Ocena trofeja i veterinarska dokumentacija.
- Lovna dozvola
- Neka sitna divljač se može odstreliti besplatno tokom lova na srndaća
- Prevodilac ako je potrebno

CENA NE UKLJUČUJE:

- Trofej (približno varira od 100 -2300 €)
- Municija
- Napojnice
- Iznajmljivanje oružja 30 EUR/oružje/lov
- Dozvola 30 EUR po lovcu za max 2 lov.puške

Boar stalking in moonlight in Hungary

One of the state forest companies in Hungary, TAEG Zrt. offers a unique hunting opportunity for those who like boar hunting and the night atmosphere of the forest. This hunting method is a combination of stalking and sitting: the guest hunter walks around the area with an experienced hunting guide, stopping and waiting in places where a small amount of corn is regularly sprinkled. This hunting method provides all the excitement of stalking, while waiting at the sprinkled corn spots increases the success rate. When there is at least a halfmoon and the landscape is snowy, everything is ready for a promising and compelling experience. All this takes place in the actively managed hunting area of TAEG Zrt, where a large population of wild boar is maintained, which guarantees good hunting results.

This unique way of hunting has proven itself so well that it has sold 90% to returning guests who cannot get enough of it. In addition, the details of this service were developed in cooperation with the regular guests. Hunters usually spend one weekend or several days in the hunting area. During the day, they hunt for cull stags or hinds, while the moonlit wild boar hunt begins from dusk and can last until two in the morning with one dinner break.

The service includes the hunting guide (EUR 20/day) and the use of an all-road vehicle (EUR 1/km). Accommodation (EUR 42/person/night) and dinner (EUR 14-20/person) in a hunting lodge are optional. The hunting fee is calculated according to the price list: deer cull stag EUR 150-800, deer hind EUR 140, boar tusker EUR 300-1400, sow EUR 300. Hunting trips are organized by the TAEG Zrt itself and they offer non-hunting programmes to accompanying persons upon request.

Pirš vepra na mesečini u Mađarskoj

Jedno od državnih šumarskih preduzeća u Mađarskoj, TAEG Zrt. nudi jedinstvenu priliku za lov za one koji vole lov na svinje i noćnu atmosferu šume. Ovaj način lova je kombinacija vrebanja i čekanja: lovac gost obilazi okolinu sa iskusnim lovačkim vodičem, zaustavlja se i čeka na mestima gde se redovno posipa mala količina kukuruza. Ovaj način lova pruža svo uzbuđenje vrebanja, dok čekanje na posutim mestima kukuruza povećava stopu uspeha. Kada je bar polumesec i predeo je snežan, sve je spremno za obećavajuće i uspešno iskustvo. Sve se to odvija u aktivno vođenom lovištu TAEG Zrt, gde se održava velika populacija divljih svinja, što garantuje dobre lovne rezultate.

Ovaj jedinstveni način lova se toliko dobro dokazao da se 90% prodaje gostima koji se ponovo vraćaju u ovo lovište. Pored toga, detalji ove usluge razvijali su se u saradnji sa stalnim gostima. Lovci obično provode jedan vikend ili nekoliko dana u lovištu. Tokom dana love jelene ili košute, dok lov na divlje svinje obasjan mesečinom počinje od sumraka i može trajati do dva noću uz jednu pauzu za večeru.

Usluga obuhvata lovačkog vodiča (20 EUR/dan) i korišćenje terenskog vozila (1 EUR/km). Smeštaj (42 evra/osoba/noć) i večera (14-20 evra/osoba) u lovačkoj kući su fakultativni. Cena za lov se obračunava po cenovniku: odstrel jelena 150-800 evra, košute 140 evra, vepra 300-1400 evra, krmača 300 evra. Lovne izlete organizuje sam TAEG Zrt, a nudi i nelovne programe licima u pratnji na zahtev.

Pricelist of sika deer hunting as a typical product in the Czech Republic

- hunting licence (EUR 1 – 6.50)¹
- hunting guide (EUR 22 per morning or evening hunt)
- trophy treatment (EUR 44)
- the price of the hunt depends on the individuals, in case of male on CIC point value of the trophy
 - » hind – EUR 65
 - » young – EUR 44
 - » spiker – EUR 174
 - » male sika deer
 - up to 210 p. – EUR 783
 - up to 220 p – EUR 957
 - up to 230 p – EUR 1218
 - up to 240 p – EUR 1522
 - up to 250 p – EUR 1957
 - up to 255 p – EUR 2391
 - up to 260 p – EUR 2826
 - more than 260 p – EUR 3261

Other prices

- wounded specimen – 50% from the price of hunt
- the use of a hunting dog for tracking – EUR 44 up to 500 metres, EUR 88 after 500 metres
- accommodation EUR 20 – 50 (depends on chosen category of accommodation)

¹ Depends on validity from 1 day up to 1 year

Cenovnik lova na sika jelena kao tipičan proizvod u Češkoj

- - dozvola za lov (1 – 6,5 evra)¹
- - stručni pratilac (22 eura za jutarnji ili večernji lov)
- - obrada trofeja (44 eura)
- - cena lova zavisi od pojedinačnog grla, u slučaju mužjaka po CIC bodovnoj vrednosti trofeja
 - » košuta – 65 eura
 - » mladi – 44 eura
 - » špizer – 174 eura
 - » mužjak sika jelena:
 - do 210 poena – 783 eura
 - do 220 poena – 957 eura
 - do 230 poena – 1218 eura
 - do 240 poena – 1522 eura
 - do 250 poena – 1957 eura
 - do 255 poena – 2391 eura
 - do 260 poena – 2826 eura
 - više od 260 poena – 3261 eura

Ostale cene:

- Ranjavanje: 50 % procenjene trofejne vredosti
- korišćenje lovačkog psa za krvi trag – 44 evra do 500 metara, 88 evra posle 500 metara
- smeštaj 20 – 50 evra (u zavisnosti od kategorije smeštaja)

¹ Zavisi od važenja od 1 dana do 1 godine

4.4 Sustainable business models

As previously noted, all enterprises use a business model. In other words, every enterprise has chosen how they create value in their operations. There is no universally accepted definition for business models. Geissdoerfer et al. (2018), whose work has been widely used in economics, defined them as *“simplified representations of the value proposition, value creation and delivery, and value capture elements and the interactions between these elements within an organisational unit”*. With *“value propositions”* enterprises state how their products would benefit customers. The next element *“value creation and delivery”* describes how enterprises fulfil the given promises. Finally, enterprises capture the economic value of their activities. These elements are further explained in Figure 19.

Value proposition	Value creation and delivery	Value capture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Product that an enterprise offers to its customers • Reasons why customers would be inclined to buy that product • How the enterprise builds competitive advantage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process, in which the enterprise uses available resources, co-operation and technologies to create and transfer value to customers (e.g. production and distribution of goods and services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revenues and profit that the enterprise gains

Figure 19: The components of business models

Slika 19: Komponente poslovnih modela

Sustainable business models, on the other hand, are *“business models that incorporate pro-active multi-stakeholder management, the creation of monetary and non-monetary value for a broad range of stakeholders, and hold a long-term perspective”* (Geissdoerfer et al. 2018). Thus, they also generate various long-lasting benefits to others rather than just the company owners. Numerous business models can be regarded as sustainable if they acknowledge stakeholder interests and take the triple bottom line approach (i.e. consider social, ecological, and economic implications).

Sustainable business models have been categorised in different manners. The aim of classifications is to help applying elements of sustainable business models in practice. Next, one of the categorisations is presented to exemplify the business models that hunting tourism enterprises can also apply

4.4 Održivi poslovni modeli

Kao što je ranije pomenuto, sva preduzeća koriste neki poslovni model. Drugim rečima, svako preduzeće je odabralo način na koji će stvarati vrednost u svom poslovanju. Ne postoji univerzalno prihvaćena definicija za modele poslovanja. Geissdoerfer et al. (2018), čiji je rad naveliko korišćen u ekonomiji, definisao ih je kao *“pojednostavljene prikaze ponude vrednosti, stvaranja i isporuke vrednosti, i elemenata nadoknade vrednosti i interakcije između ovih elemenata unutar organizacione jedinice”*. Tim *“ponudama vrednosti”* preduzeća navode kako bi njihovi proizvodi koristili kupcima. Sledeći element *“stvaranje i isporuka vrednosti”* opisuje kako preduzeća ispunjavaju data obećanja. Konačno, preduzeća ostvaruju ekonomsku vrednost svojih aktivnosti. Ovi elementi su dodatno objašnjeni na Slici 19.

Održivi poslovni modeli, sa druge strane su, “poslovni modeli koji uključuju proaktivno upravljanje sa više aktera, stvaranje novčane i nenovčane vrednosti za širok spektar zainteresovanih strana i imaju dugoročnu perspektivu” (Geissdoerfer et al., 2018). Na taj način oni stvaraju razne dugotrajne koristi i za druge, a ne samo za vlasnike kompanije. Brojni poslovni modeli se mogu smatrati održivim ako uvažavaju interese zainteresovanih strana i zauzmu trostruki krajnji pristup (tj. uzmu u obzir društvene, ekološke i ekonomske implikacije).

Održivi poslovni modeli kategorisani su na različite načine. Cilj klasifikacija je da pomogne primenu elemenata održivih poslovnih modela u praksi. Zatim je predstavljena jedna od kategorizacija kako bi se ilustrovali poslovni modeli koje mogu primeniti i preduzeća u lovnom turizmu (Tabela 11). Ova kategorizacija obuhvata nekoliko arhetipova održivog poslovnog modela koji su raspoređeni u tri šire grupe koje prate klasifikaciju. Ta grupisanja ističu specifičnu komponentu inovacije koja može biti tehnološka, društvena ili organizaciona.

Prvo, održivi poslovni modeli mogu se osloniti na tehnološke inovacije. Oni mogu naglasiti maksimalizaciju materijalne i energetske efikasnosti (tj. efikasnosti resursa). Optimizovana (lean) proizvodnja je jedan od modela koji predstavljaju ovaj tip. Primer u sektoru lovnog turizma mogao bi da bude redizajn procedura za poboljšanje efikasnosti u korišćenju resursa i transformacija objekata tako da budu prilagođeni novim grupama klijenata, čime bi se povećala i popunjenost kapaciteta. Lovni turizam je sezonska delatnost zbog lovnih sezona, što može uzrokovati probleme u organizovanju poslovnih aktivnosti koje efikasno koriste objekte tokom cele godine. Poslovni modeli koji spadaju u ovu kategoriju mogu biti od pomoći u pronalaženju

(Table 11). This categorisation includes several sustainable business model archetypes which are designated to three wider groupings. The groupings highlight the defining innovation component, which can be technological, social, or organisational.

Firstly, sustainable business models can rely on **technological innovation**. They can **emphasize maximising material and energy efficiency** (i.e. resource efficiency). Lean manufacturing is one of the models representing this type. An example in the hunting tourism sector could be re-designing procedures to enhance efficiency in resource use and transforming facilities so that they would be suited to new customer groups, hence improving occupancy rate. Hunting tourism is a seasonal activity due to hunting seasons, which can cause problems for organizing year around business activities that use facilities efficiently. Business models falling into this category may be helpful in finding solutions that make the business more sustainable.

Other business models can focus on *creating value from waste*. Circular economy solutions fall into this type, emphasising eliminating waste and pollution, circulating products and materials, and regenerating nature. Even though tourism enterprises offer mainly services, they use many material resources through catering, transportation, building, maintenance, etc. There are hence many activities in hunting tourism products in which material flows can be improved. For example, in accommodation, it is possible to purchase remanufactured furniture, use responsible laundry services, and share information with guests about resource use during their visit.

The third type focuses on *substituting non-renewables with renewables and natural processes*. One option is to replace fossil fuels with renewable energy sources, which is also often possible in hunting tourism activities. Similarly, enterprises could use more natural materials instead of, for example, plastics.

Some business model types underline **social innovation** as the core of the business models. One of them focuses on *delivering functionality rather than ownership*. In hunting tourism, this could be realized, for example, by enabling enterprises to share transportation vehicles and other equipment. Another alternative for enterprises to develop a sustainable business model is to *adopt a stewardship role*. Enterprises can take stewardship role in many ways, for example calling attention to biodiversity protection. Enterprises can also go beyond the requirements of legislation and offer customers products which cause less negative environmental effects, for instance. The last type of business models in social grouping *encourages sufficiency* by providing solutions that decrease consumption and production. An example of such

rešenja koja će poslovanje učiniti održivijim.

Drugi poslovni modeli se mogu fokusirati na stvaranje vrednosti iz otpada. Rešenja cirkularne ekonomije, koja spadaju u ovaj tip, stavljaju akcenat na eliminisanje otpada i zagađenja, cirkulaciju proizvoda i materijala i regeneraciju prirode. Iako turistička preduzeća nude uglavnom usluge, ona koriste mnoga materijalna sredstva kroz ugostiteljstvo, prevoz, izgradnju, održavanje itd. Otuda postoje mnoge aktivnosti u proizvodima lovnog turizma u kojima se mogu poboljšati materijalni tokovi. Na primer, u smeštaju je moguće kupiti prerađen nameštaj, koristiti usluge odgovornog pranja veša i deliti informacije sa gostima o korišćenju resursa tokom njihove posete.

Treći tip se fokusira na zamenu neobnovljivih izvora energije obnovljivim i prirodnim procesima. Jedna od opcija je zamena fosilnih goriva obnovljivim izvorima energije, što je često moguće i u aktivnostima lovnog turizma. Slično, preduzeća bi mogla da koriste više prirodnih materijala umesto npr. plastike.

Neki tipovi poslovnih modela naglašavaju društvenu inovaciju kao srž poslovnih modela. Jedan od njih se fokusira na pružanje funkcionalnosti, a ne na vlasništvo. U lovnom turizmu to bi se moglo realizovati, na primer, omogućavanjem preduzećima da dele transportna vozila i drugu opremu. Još jedna alternativa za preduzeća da razviju održivi poslovni model jeste da preuzmu ulogu upravnika. Preduzeća mogu preuzeti upravljačku ulogu na mnogo načina, na primer, skrećući pažnju na zaštitu biodiverziteta. Preduzeća takođe mogu prevazići zakonske zahteve i ponuditi klijentima proizvode koji, na primer, izazivaju manje negativnih uticaja na životnu sredinu. Poslednji tip poslovnih modela u socijalnom grupisanju podstiče dovoljnost pružanjem rešenja koja smanjuju potrošnju i proizvodnju. Primer takvih poslovnih modela je edukacija potrošača promovisanjem komunikacije i podizanjem svesti – to su aktivnosti koje mogu preduzeti i akteri lovnog turizma.

Organizacione inovacije i poslovni modeli sa njima u vezi su ključni u održivim poslovnim modelima koji vrše prenamenu poslovanje za dobrobit društva ili životne sredine. Preduzeća koja slede ove modele imaju za cilj da povećaju socijalne i ekološke koristi umesto ekonomske dobiti i to čine kroz saradnju sa lokalnim zajednicama i drugim zainteresovanim stranama. Dobri primeri za to su neprofitne organizacije i socijalna preduzeća. Konačni tip poslovnog modela razvija rešenja za strategije rasta, sa ciljem da poveća društvene i ekološke koristi podsticanjem implementacije održivih rešenja. Udruženi pristupi objedinjuju bliske ljude koji teže velikim promenama u potrošnji i proizvodnji kako bi ove aktivnosti postale održivije.

business models is consumer education by promoting communication and raising awareness – actions that hunting tourism actors can also take.

Organisational innovations and business models related to them are crucial in sustainable business models that re-purpose the business for society or the environment. Enterprises following these models aim to increase social and environmental benefits instead of economic profit and do it by co-operating with local communities and other stakeholders. Non-profit organisations and social enterprises are good examples of these. The final business model type develops scale-up solutions, aiming to increase the social and environmental benefits by encouraging implementation of sustainable solutions. Collaborative approaches unite congenial people who strive for making major changes in consumption and production so that these activities become more sustainable.

Do promene u održivosti može se doći samo kolektivnim akcijama. Preduzeća imaju važnu ulogu u sprovođenju ove promene. Ona takođe mogu da pretvore održivije prakse u svoje konkurentske prednosti.

TECHNOLOGICAL	SOCIAL	ORGANISATIONAL
<p>Maximise material and energy efficiency e.g. enhancing efficiency in resource use transforming facilities for new customer groups and improve occupancy rate</p>	<p>Deliver functionality rather than ownership e.g. use joint transportation vehicles with other companies</p>	<p>Repurpose for society / environment e.g. not for profit, social enterprise</p>
<p>Create value from waste e.g. improve material flows and use circular economy solutions</p>	<p>Adopt a stewardship role e.g. biodiversity and habitat protection</p>	<p>Develop scale up solutions e.g. collaborative approaches</p>
<p>Substitute with renewables and natural processes e.g. move to renewable energy sources and materials</p>	<p>Encourage sufficiency e.g. consumer education</p>	

Table 11: Sustainable business model types.
Tabela 11: Tipovi održivog poslovnog modela

Sustainability change can only be reached with collective actions. Enterprises have an important role in the implementation of this change. They can also turn the more sustainable practices to their competitive advantage.

As the previous examples demonstrate, there are several options for hunting tourism enterprises to engage in business that contributes to (economic) sustainability of their own enterprise, the hunting tourism sector, and the surrounding economy in general. In that pursuit, it is essential to actively work with all stakeholders, design operations to maximize value for both the enterprise and its stakeholders, and to reflect consequences over a long-time horizon.

Kao što prethodni primeri pokazuju, postoji nekoliko opcija za preduzeća lovnog turizma da se bave poslovima koji doprinose (ekonomskoj) održivosti sopstvenog preduzeća, sektora lovnog turizma i privrede u okruženju uopšte. U tom cilju, od suštinskog je značaja da se aktivno radi sa svim zainteresovanim stranama, da se osmisle operacije kojim bi se maksimizovala vrednost i za preduzeće i za njegove zainteresovane strane a posledice toga osetile u dugom vremenskom periodu.



Figure 20: Hunting guide searching for the deer

Slika 20: Vodič u pretraživanju terena





SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HUNTING TOURISM
DRUŠTVENI ASPEKTI ODRŽIVOG LOVNOG TURIZM

5. SOCIAL ASPECTS OF HUNTING TOURISM

5. DRUŠTVENI ASPEKTI ODRŽIVOG LOVNOG TURIZM

Social sustainability is also a critical factor regarding the development of the hunting tourism industry. The following chapter summarizes the most important aspects that must be considered for the development of hunting tourism.

5.1 Social sustainability

Social sustainability in tourism mainly suggests equality of all stakeholders, with benefits and burdens shared. However, this goal is difficult to achieve as the opinions and approaches of stakeholders can be contradictory and consensus is very difficult to find. At the same time, in reality stakeholders are not equal and they can never be equal as they are not equally affected. The success of tourism development implies support from the local community. It has often been noted that residents' support for tourism development would often be higher if they had direct benefits from it. The principle of social sustainability in the hunting tourism sector implies the implementation of hunting and hunting tourism activities without violating the cultural and traditional values of local communities and local hunters, as well as following the norms and standards of hunting ethics. The needs and well-being of people who have a direct or indirect relationship with hunting (hunters, landowners, and non-hunters) have to be considered.

Support a local community is one of the main conditions for success in developing all types of tourism. Hunting represents an important part of cultural heritage. Thus, local hunting culture can influence the locals' opinions towards hunting tourism development. Focusing on local hunting heritage and culture when planning tourism development will not interfere with local customs and traditions. Thus, social relations can be maintained instead of forcing a different model of hunting into local culture. Furthermore, it is crucial to consider the implications of the growth of hunting tourism on land use and the availability of hunting opportunities.

Social sustainability has three stands: 'development sustainability' (providing for basic needs, the creation of social capital and justice), 'bridge sustainability' (changes in behaviour to achieve bio-physical environmental goals), and 'maintenance sustainability' (preservation of sociocultural

Društvena održivost je takođe kritičan faktor u razvoju industrije lovnog turizma. U narednom poglavlju predstavljeni su najznačajniji društveni aspekti od značaja za razvoj lovnog turizma.

5.1 Socijalna održivost

Društvena održivost u turizmu uglavnom podrazumeva jednakost svih zainteresovanih strana koje dele i koristi i teret. Međutim, ovaj cilj je teško postići, jer mišljenja i pristupi zainteresovanih strana mogu biti kontradiktorni, a konsenzus je veoma teško naći. Istovremeno, u stvarnosti, zainteresovane strane nisu jednake, i nikada neće biti jednake jer ne trpe podjednake posledice. Uspešnost razvoja turizma podrazumeva i podršku lokalne zajednice. Često se primećuje da bi podrška stanovništva razvoju turizma svakako bila veća da su imali direktne koristi od toga. Princip društvene održivosti u sektoru lovnog turizma podrazumeva sprovođenje aktivnosti lova i lovnog turizma bez narušavanja kulturnih i tradicionalnih vrednosti lokalnih zajednica i lokalnih lovaca i uz poštovanje normi i standarda lovne etike. Potrebe i dobrobit osoba koje imaju direktnu ili indirektnu vezu sa lovom (lovci, zemljoposednici i ljudi koji ne love) moraju se uzeti u obzir.

Podrška lokalne zajednice jedan je od osnovnih uslova za uspeh u razvoju svih vidova turizma. Lov predstavlja važan deo kulturnog nasleđa. Stoga lokalna lovačka kultura može uticati na stavove meštana o razvoju lovnog turizma. Fokusiranje na lokalno lovačko nasleđe i kulturu prilikom planiranja razvoja turizma neće narušavati lokalne običaje i tradiciju. Tako se društveni odnosi mogu održavati umesto da se forsira drugačiji model lova u lokalnu kulturu. Štaviše, od ključne je važnosti da se razmotre implikacije koje rast lovnog turizma može imati na korišćenje zemljišta i dostupnost mogućnosti za lov.

Društvena održivost ima tri osnove: 'održivost razvoja' (obezbeđivanje osnovnih potreba, stvaranje društvenog kapitala i pravde), 'održivost spajanja' (promene ponašanja radi postizanja bio-fizičkih ciljeva životne sredine) i 'održavanje održivosti' (očuvanje socio-kulturnih karakteristika).

characteristics). Therefore, in terms of hunting tourism, social sustainability also refers to:

- offering the possibility of employment,
- providing and preserving natural resources for future generations to benefit from them and to meet their own existential needs;
- influence residents' behaviour to support ecological sustainability and awareness of the need for nature protection and influence the public view of hunting tourism;
- the development of the hunting industry in such a way that it provides full social prosperity through the process of social integration, tolerance, and solidarity;
- maintaining and not disturbing hunting and cultural traditions, hunting practices, and preferences of the local community as well as preserving traditional and moral values in a process of hunting tourism development.

Conducting hunting tourism activities that fail to address social issues could endanger the existence of the whole sector, decrease the effectiveness of the hunting sector, and jeopardize acceptability of this consumptive form of wildlife use. The full ecological potential for hunting tourism may not be utilized if socio-cultural aspects are not considered. Planning and implementation of hunting tourism activities should consider interests among the hunters, landowners, and other local users and interest groups, as well as the general public. The social sustainability of hunting tourism must be managed by treating each stakeholder group.

Social aspects could limit hunting tourism development more than the ecological ones because it is difficult to evaluate the importance of social sustainability for the development of hunting tourism simply by looking at economic figures. In addition to the economic aspect, and in order to maximize the economic impacts in the hunting tourism sector, hunting tourism activities should be implemented in a way that ensures equal ecological and social sustainability.

Dakle, u smislu lovnog turizma, društvena održivost takođe podrazumeva i sledeće:

- pružanje mogućnosti zapošljavanja,
- obezbeđivanje i očuvanje prirodnih resursa za buduće generacije kako bi i one od njih imale koristi i zadovoljavale sopstvene egzistencijalne potrebe;
- uticaj na ponašanje stanovništva kako bi podržalo ekološku održivost i svest o potrebi zaštite prirode i uticaj na percepciju lovnog turizma.;
- razvoj lovačke industrije tako da ona obezbedi puni društveni prosperitet kroz proces društvene integracije, tolerancije i solidarnosti.;
- održavanje i nenarušavanje lovačke i kulturne tradicije, lovačke prakse i sklonosti lokalne zajednice i očuvanje tradicionalnih i moralnih vrednosti u procesu razvoja lovnog turizma.

Sprovođenje aktivnosti lovnog turizma koje ne uspevaju da se pozabave socijalnim pitanjima moglo bi da ugrozi postojanje celog sektora, umanjuje efikasnost lovnog sektora i ugrozi prihvatljivost ovog potrošni oblika korišćenja divljači. Puni ekološki potencijal za lovni turizam ne bi se mogao iskoristiti ako se ne uzmu u obzir socio-kulturni aspekti. Planiranje i realizacija aktivnosti lovnog turizma bi trebalo da uzme u obzir interese lovaca, zemljoposjednika i drugih lokalnih korisnika i interesnih grupa, kao i šire javnosti. Rukovođenje društvenom održivošću lovnog turizma se mora sprovoditi tretiranjem svake grupe zainteresovanih strana..

Društveni aspekti bi mogli više da ograniče razvoj lovnog turizma nego ekološki, jer je teško proceniti značaj društvene održivosti za razvoj lovnog turizma posmatrajući samo ekonomske pokazatelje. Pored ekonomskog aspekta i u cilju maksimalnog uvećanja ekonomskih uticaja u sektoru lovnog turizma, aktivnosti lovnog turizma bi trebalo realizovati na način koji obezbeđuje podjednaku ekološku i društvenu održivost.

5.2 Socio-economic trends of hunters in Europe

The number of hunters in Europe has been declining since the early 1990s and dropped by about 18% until 2011 (9 million in 1991 to 7.4 million in 2011). All hunters in the EU are organized within their national hunters' associations; these associations aim to improve habitat conservation, sustainable game management, wildlife consumption, education, and promotion of hunting. However, nowadays hunters and hunting associations face serious challenges due to the decline in the number of hunters and the pressure of "anti-hunting" non-governmental organizations. Besides the decrease in the number of hunters, the aging of the hunting population is equally challenging for the future hunting industry. It is noticeable that the average age of hunters is increasing rapidly and that there is an insufficient number of newcomers. This declining trend is mostly caused by various social changes, urbanization, population aging, and lifestyle changes. This decline has been recorded in Czechia, Serbia and Hungary, where for example the average age of hunters increased by 4.6% between 1999 and 2020. At the same time, the average age of the male population as a whole has also increased by 4.1%. So, one reason for the ageing of the hunting population could be the ageing of the male population as a whole. However, it is worth noting that these changes are not similar in all parts of Europe. For example, in Finland the total amount of hunters has been fairly stable for decades. The most significant structural change is, nevertheless, that the number of rural hunters is declining due to socio-demographic changes of their areas. On the other hand, the number of urban hunters is growing.

5.2 Društveno-ekonomski trendovi kod lovaca u Evropi

Broj lovaca u Evropi opada od ranih 1990-ih i opao je za oko 18% do 2011. (od 9 miliona u 1991. na 7,4 miliona u 2011). Svi lovci u EU su organizovani u okviru svojih nacionalnih lovačkih asocijacija i udruženja imaju za cilj da unaprede očuvanje staništa, održivo upravljanje divljači, korišćenje divljih životinja, obrazovanje i promociju lova. Međutim, danas se lovci i lovačka udruženja suočavaju sa ozbiljnim izazovima zbog smanjenja broja lovaca i pritiska „antilovačkih“ nevladinih organizacija. Pored smanjenja broja lovaca, i starenje lovačke populacije jednako je izazovno za dalju lovnu industriju. Primećuje se da se prosečna starost lovaca ubrzano povećava i da je nedovoljan broj mladih pridošlica. Ovaj trend opadanja je uglavnom uzrokovan raznim društvenim promenama, urbanizacijom, starenjem stanovništva i promenama životnog stila. Ovaj pad je zabeležen u Češkoj, Srbiji i Mađarskoj, gde je, na primer, prosečna starost lovaca porasla za 4,6% između 1999. i 2020. godine. Istovremeno, prosečna starost muške populacije u celini takođe je porasla za 4,1%. Dakle, jedan od razloga za starenje lovačke populacije može biti starenje muške populacije u celini. Međutim, vredni primetiti da ove promene nisu iste u svim delovima Evrope. Na primer, u Finskoj je ukupan broj lovaca prilično stabilan već decenijama. Najznačajnija strukturna promena je, ipak, da broj seoskih lovaca opada zbog socio-demokratskih promena na ovim prostorima. S druge strane, raste broj lovaca u urbanim područjima.



Figure 21: Number of huntresses in Europe is increasing

Slika 21: U Evropi se povećava broj lovkinja

Number and age of hunters in Serbia

One of the problems in the hunting community of Serbia is the decreasing participation of the younger population in hunting activities. Given that there is a tendency for the number of hunters in Serbia to decrease, the fact that the average age of hunters in Serbia is increasing is equally worrying. The maximum number of 120 000 hunters was recorded in the middle of the 1980s, which was followed by a constant decrease, and the latest records show that there are about 80 000 hunters in Serbia now. According to the official statistical data of the Hunting Association of Serbia, the average age of hunters in the early 1980s was 43.8 years, in 2007 it was 47.2 years, and in recent years this average age of hunters is over 50 years. During the last 35 years, the number of hunters in the youngest categories (18 to 40 years old) has been in decline, and share of the oldest hunters had increased. Decreasing trends in the number of hunters in 2020, as compared to 1985, reflect a drastically smaller share of younger population. As for women in the hunting sector in Serbia, their share in the total number of hunters is very low, much lower than in many European countries like Norway (12%), Austria (7%), Finland (6%), Denmark (5%), Sweden (5%), Iceland (3%), or the Netherlands. Serbia has less than 1% (0.5) - which is around 360 people; however, they are not all active hunters.

On the other hand, many studies in Europe and the United States of America have shown that age is a factor of great influence on hunting attitudes. Many researchers pointed out that younger people tend to have a more negative attitude towards hunting. Research conducted in Serbia in 2019 about attitudes of young people towards hunting and the development of hunting tourism showed that young people still mostly approve and support hunting if it is implemented in a sustainable way, according to the law, without threatening habitats and game funds. However, they are not so favourable towards the development of hunting tourism. Youngsters that are more often actively spending time in the countryside have a more positive attitude towards hunting and hunting tourism, as do young people with a higher education. Bearing in mind the results of this research, the declining trend in the number of young hunters and increasing anti-hunting campaigns in the country could have a negative impact on the hunting sector's development in the following years. Hunting tourism managers and hunting tourism employees should intensify the promotion of hunting and hunting tourism and, above all, educate the general population about the benefits of hunting management and hunting tourism, especially young generations.

Broj i starost lovaca u Srbiji

Jedan od problema u lovačkoj zajednici Srbije je sve manje učešće mlađe populacije u lovnim aktivnostima. S obzirom na to da postoji tendencija smanjenja broja lovaca u Srbiji, podjednako zabrinjava činjenica da je prosečna starost lovaca u Srbiji u porastu. Maksimalan broj od 120.000 lovaca zabeležen je sredinom 80-ih godina prošlog veka, koji je praćen stalnim opadanjem, a najnoviji podaci govore da u Srbiji danas ima oko 80 hiljada lovaca. Prema zvaničnim statističkim podacima Lovачkog saveza Srbije, prosečna starost lovaca početkom 80-ih godina prošlog veka bila je 43,8 godina, 2007. godine 47,2 godine, a poslednjih godina ova prosečna starost lovaca je preko 50 godina. Tokom poslednjih 35 godina, broj lovaca u najmlađim kategorijama od 18 do 40 godina je u opadanju, a povećan je udeo najstarijih lovaca. Trendovi smanjenja broja lovaca u 2020. godini u odnosu na 1985. godinu odražavaju drastično manji udeo mlađe populacije. Što se tiče žena u lovnom sektoru u Srbiji, njihovo učešće u ukupnom broju lovaca je veoma malo, mnogo manje nego u mnogim evropskim zemljama poput Norveške (12%), Austrije (7%), Finske (6%), Danske (5%), Švedske (5%), Islanda (3%) ili Holandije. Srbija ima manje od 1% (0,5) - što je oko 360 lovkinja, ali nisu sve aktivni lovci.

S druge strane, mnoge studije u Evropi i Sjedinjenim Američkim Državama pokazale su da je starost faktor velikog uticaja na stavove prema lovu. Mnogi istraživači su istakli da mlađi ljudi imaju negativniji stav prema lovu. Istraživanja sprovedena u Srbiji 2019. godine o stavovima mladih prema lovstvu i razvoju lovnog turizma pokazala su da mladi i dalje uglavnom odobravaju i podržavaju lov ako se on sprovodi na održiv način, u skladu sa zakonom, bez ugrožavanja staništa i fondova divljači. Međutim, oni nisu toliko naklonjeni razvoju lovnog turizma. Mladi koji češće aktivno provode vreme u prirodi imaju pozitivniji stav prema lovu i lovnom turizmu, kao i mladi sa visokim obrazovanjem. Imajući u vidu rezultate ovih istraživanja, kao i trend opadanja broja mladih lovaca i povećanje antilovačkih kampanja u zemlji, to bi moglo negativno uticati na razvoj lovnog sektora u narednim godinama. Menadžeri lovnog turizma i zaposleni u lovnom turizmu treba da intenziviraju promociju lovnog turizma i, pre svega, edukuju širu populaciju o prednostima lovnog gazdovanja i lovnog turizma, posebno mlade generacije.

5.3 Traditions and values of hunting

Hunting is an important part of cultural heritage in many countries. For a European hunter, hunting is often a way of life. In European countries, there are various hunting traditions and cultures, with special hunting customs, hunting terminology, clothing, and hunting manner. In most European languages there are numerous specialized words related to hunting. On the other side, hunting activities and scenes are inspirations for various artistic performances in the form of paintings, music, dance, movies, etc. These differences contribute to the overall cultural richness of the European continent's heritage. These values were developed over a long period in history since hunting has been an integral part of everyday social relations and a reflection of the general cultural direction. Thus, different ethical norms for hunting have been formed around the world, spatially and temporally. For example, most European hunters are active in hunting grounds working on improving habitat conditions and game management, often on a voluntary basis. This requirement for voluntary work is one part of the norms for hunters. Hunters have developed these norms and created various rules that now regulate hunting, the behaviour of hunters, relations between hunters, and attitudes toward game.

Hunting can be considered a cultural heritage in many communities as it has been an important part of human history and development for thousands of years (e.g., game management was listed as intangible cultural heritage of the Czech Republic in 2012). Hunting traditions and practices have been passed down from generation to generation, and they have played a significant role in shaping cultural identities and values. In many cultures, hunting is not just a means of obtaining food, but also a deeply ingrained part of social and cultural life. Hunting is the source of inspiration for many literary and artistic works. These works have become part of universal human culture. Hunting activities may be associated with specific rituals, ceremonies, and customs, which serve to reinforce cultural values and beliefs. For example, hunting is seen as a way to connect with the natural world and maintain a spiritual connection to the land. Hunting tourism can support the preservation of cultural heritage by promoting sustainable hunting practices and cultural exchange.

5.3 Tradicije i vrednosti lova

Lov je važan deo kulturnog nasleđa u mnogim zemljama. Za evropskog lovca, lov je često način života. U evropskim zemljama postoje različite lovačke tradicije i kulture, sa posebnim lovačkim običajima, lovačkom terminologijom, odevanjem i načinom lova. U većini evropskih jezika postoje brojne specijalizovane reči vezane za lov. S druge strane, lovačke aktivnosti i scene su inspiracija za različite umetničke performanse u vidu slika, muzike, plesa, filmova itd. Ove razlike doprinose ukupnom kulturnom bogatstvu nasleđa evropskog kontinenta. Ove vrednosti su se razvijale tokom dugog perioda u istoriji jer je lov bio sastavni deo svakodnevnih društvenih odnosa i odraz opšteg kulturnog pravca. Tako su se u svetu, prostorno i vremenski, formirale različite etičke norme za lov. Na primer, većina evropskih lovaca je aktivna u lovištima radeći na poboljšanju uslova staništa i gazdovanju divljači, često na dobrovoljnoj osnovi. Ovaj uslov za dobrovoljni rad je jedan deo normi. Lovci su razvili te norme i stvorili razna pravila koja sada regulišu lov, ponašanje lovaca, odnose među lovcima i stavove prema divljači.

Lov se može smatrati kulturnim nasleđem u mnogim zajednicama (npr. gazdovanje divljači je navedeno kao nematerijalno kulturno nasleđe Češke Republike 2012. godine), pošto je hiljadama godina bio važan deo ljudske istorije i razvoja. Tradicije i običaji lova su se prenosili sa generacije na generaciju i odigrali su značajnu ulogu u oblikovanju kulturnih identiteta i vrednosti. U mnogim kulturama, lov nije samo sredstvo za dobijanje hrane, već i duboko ukorenjen deo društvenog i kulturnog života. Lov je izvor inspiracije za mnoga književna i umetnička dela. Ova dela su postala deo univerzalne ljudske kulture. Lovačke aktivnosti mogu biti povezane sa specifičnim ritualima, ceremonijama i običajima, koji služe za jačanje kulturnih vrednosti i verovanja. Na primer, na lov se gleda kao na način povezivanja sa prirodnim svetom i održavanje duhovne veze sa zemljom. Lovni turizam može podržati očuvanje kulturnog nasleđa promovisanjem održivih praksi lova i kulturne razmene.



Figure 22: A traditional hunting court after a driven hunt. It solves in a humorous way the hunting faults that have happened or could have happened

Slika 22: Tradicionalni lovački sud posle zajedničkog lova. Prekršaji koji su se desili u lovu obrađeni su duhovito



5.4 Local community attitudes towards the development of hunting tourism

For the development of hunting tourism, it is of great importance to be supported by the community. The development of hunting tourism today is mostly affected by the local's ethical values towards consumption of wildlife. Examples of these attitudes are presented in the following case studies from Serbia (Chapter 6.2). Results showed that attitudes towards hunting and hunting tourism can depend on gender, age, education, place of birth, hunting experience, hunting preferences, wildlife management activities, and socio-economic position. Often, women are less supportive than men towards hunting and younger people tend to have a more negative attitude than older one. People with a lower education are more supportive of hunting and hunting tourism. Rural residents are typically more positively orientated towards hunting than urban residents, and living in urban communities tends to entail negative attitudes towards hunting. However, urban residents with close connections with rural areas (place of birth, family, friends) shared similar attitudes as rural residents. In some cultures, the majority of non-hunters are also positively orientated towards hunting in general. For example, in Sweden, support for hunting actually increased from 72% in 1980 to 84% in 2012. People who have a hunter as a friend or a family member, as well as people who frequently consume game meat, are more supportive of hunting and hunting tourism. In research done in Iceland, results showed that the public perceived that hunting tourism could have a positive impact through an increased variety of jobs, promotion of regions, and increased information flow to hunters; but, there was also a negative impact through clashes with the hunting activities of locals and possible conflicts with other pre-existing businesses in the region. Similarly, in Finland, even though general attitudes towards hunting are rather positive or neutral, developing of hunting tourism is perceived as a possible threat to the values, culture and traditions of Finnish hunting.

The attitudes of local hunters towards hunting tourists also play an important role in developing hunting tourism in certain areas because hunters are a key element of the social sustainability of hunting tourism development. Local hunters are usually supportive of the development of hunting tourism as a potential instrument for revitalizing rural areas. On the other hand, in Sweden and Finland, hunters can sometimes have the most negative attitudes towards hunting tourism, compared to other hunting tourism stakeholders, as they fear that the development of hunting tourism could limit hunting

5.4 Stavovi lokalne zajednice prema razvoju lovnog turizma

Za razvoj lovnog turizma od velike je važnosti podrška stanovnika. Na razvoj lovnog turizma danas najviše utiču etičke vrednosti stanovnika prema korišćenju divljači. Primeri ovih stavova prema lovnom turizmu su dati u studiji slučaja iz Srbije (Potpoglavlje 6.2). Rezultati su pokazali da stavovi prema lovu i lovnom turizmu mogu zavisiti od pola, starosti, obrazovanja, mesta rođenja, lovnog iskustva, lovačkih sklonosti, aktivnosti upravljanja divljim životinjama i socio-ekonomskog položaja. Žene često manje podržavaju lov od muškaraca, a mlađi ljudi imaju negativniji stav od starijih. Ljudi sa nižim obrazovanjem više podržavaju lov i lovni turizam. Stanovnici sela su tipično pozitivnije orijentisani prema lovu od stanovnika gradova, a život u urbanim zajednicama ima tendenciju da povlači negativne stavove prema lovu. Međutim, gradski stanovnici sa bliskim vezama sa ruralnim sredinama (mesto rođenja, porodica, prijatelji...) često dele iste stavove kao i stanovnici sela. U nekim kulturama većina nelovaca je takođe pozitivno orijentisana na lov uopšte. Na primer, u Švedskoj je podrška lovu zapravo porasla sa 72% u 1980. na 84% u 2012. Ljudi koji imaju lovca za prijatelja ili člana porodice, kao i ljudi koji često konzumiraju meso divljači, više podržavaju lov i lovni turizam. U istraživanju sprovedenom na Islandu, rezultati su pokazali da javnost percipira da lovni turizam može imati pozitivan uticaj kroz povećanu raznovrsnost poslova, promociju regiona i povećan protok informacija do lovaca, ali i negativan uticaj na lovne aktivnosti lokalnog stanovništva i moguće sukobe sa drugim već postojećim poslovanjima u regionu. Slično, u Finskoj, iako su opšti stavovi prema lovu prilično pozitivni ili neutralni, razvoj lovnog turizma se doživljava kao moguća pretnja vrednostima, kulturi i tradiciji finskog lova.

Stavovi lokalnih lovaca prema lovnim turistima igraju, takođe, važnu ulogu u razvoju lovnog turizma na određenom području, jer su lovci ključni element društvene održivosti razvoja lovnog turizma. Lokalni lovci obično podržavaju razvoj lovnog turizma kao potencijalnog instrumenta za revitalizaciju ruralnih područja. S druge strane, u Švedskoj i Finskoj, lovci ponekad mogu imati najnegativnije stavove prema lovnom turizmu, u poređenju sa drugim akterima lovnog turizma, jer strahuju da bi razvoj lovnog turizma mogao ograničiti lovne mogućnosti za lokalne lovce i povećati lovnu naknadu. Oni se takođe plaše da bi to moglo da dovede do prekomernog lova i da ugrozi tradicionalne vrednosti lova. Ako se može pokazati da se aktivnostima lovnog turizma održivo upravlja, veća je verovatnoća da će ih prihvatiti i lokalni lovci. Sveukupno, društveno održivo upravljanje lovnim turizmom ima za cilj

opportunities for local hunters and increase hunting fees. They also fear that it could lead to excessive hunting and threaten traditional hunting values. If it can be shown that hunting tourism activities are sustainably managed, they are also more likely to be accepted by local hunters. Overall, socially sustainable hunting tourism management aims to promote a balance between economic development and conservation of natural resources, while also benefiting local communities. By working together, hunters, local communities, and tourism operators can create a sustainable model for hunting tourism that benefits everyone involved.

da promoviše ravnotežu između ekonomskog razvoja i očuvanja prirodnih resursa, a istovremeno koristi lokalnim zajednicama. Zajedničkim radom, lovci, lokalne zajednice i turistički operateri mogu stvoriti održiv model lovnog turizma koji koristi svima koji su uključeni.







6

CASE STUDIES OF HUNTING TOURISM
STUDIJE SLUČAJA U LOVNOM TURIZMU

6. CASE STUDIES OF HUNTING TOURISM

6. *STUDIJE SLUČAJA U LOVNOM TURIZMU*

The last chapter is devoted to case studies from Czechia, Finland, Serbia, and Hungary to fill in the text in the previous chapters with examples in detail. Case studies are an important tool for understanding and evaluating the role of hunting tourism in different contexts. They provide a detailed examination of specific hunting tourism experiences, which can offer insights into the challenges and opportunities associated with hunting tourism, as well as the social, economic, and environmental impacts of this activity.

6.1 Case study no. 1: Segmentation of hunters in the Czech Republic

Segmentation of clients is an important aspect of hunting tourism marketing as it involves identifying different groups of clients and tailoring hunting tourism experiences to meet their specific needs and preferences. By segmenting clients, hunting tourism providers can develop targeted marketing strategies, design customized hunting packages, and provide personalized services that meet the unique needs of each client segment. There are several classifications of European hunters into special segments.

According to one classification, hunting tourists can be divided as:

- traditional
- novelty seeking
- practical
- sensible
- achievement-oriented.

Traditional hunters are a group with a preference for traditional hunting methods. This group prefers the traditional values of the code of ethics. The novelty seeking group represents hunters seeking new destinations, opportunities, unknown game species and new hunting opportunities. The group of practical hunters is focused on the overall organization of hunting and efficiency. Sensible hunters is a group that carefully and long compares offers, costs, benefits and overall pluses and minuses. If the benefits

Poslednje poglavlje je posvećeno studijama slučaja iz Češke, Finske, Srbije i Mađarske kako bi se tekst u prethodnim poglavljima popunio primerima. Studije slučaja su važan alat za razumevanje i evaluaciju uloge lovnog turizma u različitim kontekstima. Oni pružaju detaljan pregled specifičnih iskustava lovnog turizma, koji mogu ponuditi uvid u izazove i mogućnosti povezane sa lovnim turizmom, kao i društvene, ekonomske i ekološke uticaje ove aktivnosti.

6.1 Studija slučaja 1. Segmentacija lovaca u Češkoj

Segmentacija klijenata je važan aspekt marketinga lovnog turizma jer uključuje identifikaciju različitih grupa klijenata i prilagođavanje iskustava lovnog turizma kako bi se zadovoljile njihove specifične potrebe i preferencije. Segmentacijom klijenata, provajderi lovnog turizma mogu razviti ciljane marketinške strategije, dizajnirati prilagođene pakete za lov i pružiti personalizovane usluge koje zadovoljavaju jedinstvene potrebe svakog segmenta klijenata. Postoji nekoliko klasifikacija evropskih lovaca u posebne segmente.

Prema jednoj klasifikaciji lovni turisti se mogu podeliti na:

- tradicionalni
- tragači za novitetima
- praktični
- osetljivi
- orijentisani na uspeh.

“Tradicionalni lovci” su grupa koja preferira tradicionalne metode lova. Ova grupa preferira tradicionalne vrednosti lovačkog etičkog kodeksa. Grupa koja “traži novitete” predstavlja lovce koji traže nove destinacije, mogućnosti, nepoznate vrste divljači i nove mogućnosti lova. Grupa “praktičnih lovaca” je usmerena na celokupnu organizaciju lova i efikasnost. “Osetljivi lovci” je grupa koja pažljivo i dugo upoređuje ponude, troškove, pogodnosti i sveukupne pluse i minuse. Ako su koristi povezane sa očekivanjima ispunjene, ova grupa

associated with expectations are fulfilled, this group is willing to pay much larger amounts. Achievement-orientated tourists is the last mentioned group, for which achieving success and emotional experience is the most important part. This group of hunting tourists mainly travels to destinations with a high probability of trophy quality and successful hunting.

Another classification distinguishes four segments of hunters:

- outdoor enthusiasts,
- high-challenge harvesters (hunters highly motivated by the challenge and winning the trophy),
- low-challenge harvesters (hunters motivated by a challenge and winning a trophy),
- non-harvesters (hunters with no interest in getting a trophy or game).

The group of outdoor enthusiasts are enthusiasts who consider game watching to be a well-chosen hunting tourism. Enjoying free time in nature is enough for them to fulfil their expectations. Interest also turns to obtaining game from hunting, but not to the same extent as with low or high-challenge harvesters. Another group is high-challenge harvesters, those who consider the challenge, risk and development of their hunting skills more important. This group is most oriented towards acquiring new skills, overcoming ever higher obstacles and accepting ever greater challenges. Low-challenge harvesters differ from the previous group in their distance from unknown things and possible risk. The last group are the non-harvesters, who prefer being in nature, experiences and thus escape from routine.

Hunting is an integral part of management in the countryside of the Czech Republic. Users of hunting grounds make considerable efforts to create suitable living conditions for wild game species and to keep wildlife populations at an acceptable level. There is a total of 6,879,260 ha of hunting land in the Czech Republic, which represent 88 % of total area. Of this, agricultural land accounts for 57 %, forest land for 38 %, water for 1.4 % and other land for 4.3 %. Of the total area, 49,015 ha are in game preserves and 92,585 ha in pheasantries, other land is open. Hunting is managed in 5,782 hunting grounds. There are 203 game preserves and 286 pheasantries. The average hunting area is 1,190 ha, game preserve area average is 241 ha and pheasantries 324 ha. Data on hunting grounds, numbers of individual game species and their hunting for the whole Czech Republic are available on the website of the Czech Statistical Office and the portal of the Ministry of Agriculture.

je spremna da plati mnogo veće iznose. "Lovci turisti orijentisani na uspeh" su poslednja pomenuta grupa, kojoj je postizanje uspeha i emocionalno iskustvo najvažniji deo. Ova grupa lovaca turista uglavnom putuje na destinacije sa grlima visoke trofejne vrednosti i velikim mogućnostima za uspešan lov.

Druga klasifikacija razlikuje četiri segmenta lovaca:

- entuzijasti u prirodi,
- lovci sa visokim izazovima (lovci veoma motivisani izazovom i osvajanjem trofeja),
- lovci sa niskim izazovima (lovci motivisani izazovom i osvajanjem trofeja),
- "non-harvesters" - lovci koji nisu zainteresovani da dobiju trofej ili divljač.

Grupa "entuzijasta u prirodi" su entuzijasti koji posmatranje divljači smatraju dobro izabranim aktivnostima lovnog turizma. Uživanje u slobodnom vremenu u prirodi im je dovoljno da ispune svoja očekivanja. Interesuje ih takođe okreće i odstreljena divljač, ali ne u istoj meri kao kod ostalih grupa. Druga grupa su "lovci sa visokim izazovima", oni koji smatraju izazov, rizik i razvoj svojih lovačkih veština važnijim. Ova grupa je najviše orijentisana ka sticanju novih veština, prevazilaženju sve većih prepreka i prihvatanju sve većih izazova. "Lovci sa niskim izazovima" razlikuju se od prethodne grupe po tome što imaju manje afiniteta prema nepoznatom i mogućem riziku. Poslednja grupa su "non-harvesters", koji više vole da budu u prirodi, uživaju u njoj i tako beže od rutine.

Lov je sastavni deo upravljanja u ruralnim područjima Češke. Korisnici lovišta ulažu značajne napore da stvore pogodne uslove za život različitim vrstama divljači i da populaciju divljači održe na prihvatljivom nivou. U Češkoj Republici ima ukupno 6.879.260 ha lovnih površina, što predstavlja 88% ukupne površine. Od toga, poljoprivredno zemljište čini 57%, šumsko zemljište 38%, vode 1,4% i ostalo zemljište 4,3%. Od ukupne površine, 49.015 ha su rezervati divljači i 92.585 ha u fazanerijama, ostalo zemljište je otvoreno. Lovno gazdovanje se vrši u 5.782 lovišta. Postoje 203 rezervata divljači i 286 fazanerija. Prosečna lovna površina lovišta je 1.190 ha, prosečna površina rezervata divljači je 241 ha, a fazanerije 324 ha. Podaci o lovištima, broju pojedinačnih vrsta divljači i njihovom odstrelu za celu Češku Republiku dostupni su na sajtu Českog statističkog zavoda i portalu Ministarstva poljoprivrede Češke Republike.

Strani i domaći lovci mogu loviti u Češkoj na osnovu važeće lovačke dozvole izdate od strane opština sa proširenom jurisdikcijom. Lovna dozvola u Češkoj je dokaz o uspešno završenom lovačkom kursu koji je završen uz ispite iz

Foreign and domestic hunters can hunt in the Czech Republic on the basis of a valid hunting license issued by municipalities with extended jurisdiction. A valid document authorizing hunting in the Czech Republic is a proof of successful completion of a hunting course finished with exams in the prescribed subjects, or completion of the subject of hunting at a university. For foreigners it means hunting license issued abroad and verified in the Czech Republic. Hunting licenses are issued to foreigners for a definite period, namely for 1 day, 5 days, 30 days, 6 months and one year.

Approximately around 11,000 hunting licences are issued every year for foreign hunting tourists. Hunting has a long tradition in the Czech Republic, but the interest in hunting from foreign countries has been stable in recent years. The year of 2020 was a half-drop recorded because of Covid-19 restrictions. The nationality of hunters corresponds to the number of most issued licences at borders. 38 % of Austrians, 26 % of Germans and 8 % of Slovaks go to the Czech Republic for hunting. Hunters most often (40 %) choose hunting licences for whole year 38 % for 5 days. Other possibilities are hunting licences for 1 day (12 %), 30 days (8 %) and 180 days (2 %).

According to number of questionnaires it is possible to distinguish three basic segments of Czech hunters.

1. Local traditional hunter

- does not hunt for a fee in the Czech Republic
- game hunting is passed down from generation to generation
- most often hunts does within the framework of a hunting club
- most often hunts wild boars in hunting ground
- the value of hunter's equipment is lower (3200 - 4200 euro)
- annual expenses related to hunting are lower (around 1065 euro)
- around 10% of local hunters make hunt abroad once a life for a red deer
- 38% do not search for any offers of hunt abroad, 58% get recommended hunt abroad by friends
- lives in a place with less than 1,000 inhabitants
- is a male of age 41-50 years
- the highest education achieved is secondary level
- an employee in the private sector in forestry and fishing, or other services
- gross monthly income is lower - up to 1500 euro

propisanih predmeta, ili položene predmete iz lovstva na fakultetu. Za strance to znači lovačka dozvola izdata u inostranstvu i overena u Češkoj. Lovačke dozvole izdaju se strancima na određeno vreme, i to na 1 dan, 5 dana, 30 dana, 6 meseci i godinu dana.

Godišnje se izda oko 11.000 lovačkih dozvola za strane lovce turiste. Lov u Češkoj ima dugu tradiciju, ali je interesovanje za lov iz inostranstva poslednjih godina stabilno. Godine 2020. bilo je upola manje lovaca turista zbog ograničenja u vezi sa pandemijom Covid-19. Nacionalnost lovaca odgovara broju najviše izdatih dozvola na granicama. U Češku u lov od ukupnog broja stranih lovaca 38% su lovci iz Austrije, 26% iz Nemačke i 8% iz Slovačke. Lovci najčešće (40%) biraju lovne dozvole za celu godinu, a 38% njih na 5 dana. Ostale mogućnosti su dozvole za lov na 1 dan (12%), 30 dana (8%) i 180 dana (2%).

Prema anketnom istraživanju moguće je izdvojiti tri osnovna segmenta čeških lovaca.

1. Lokalni tradicionalni lovac

- ne lovi uz naknadu u Češkoj
- lov se prenosi sa generacije na generaciju
- najčešće lovi u okviru lovačkog društva
- najčešće lovi divlje svinje u lovištu
- vrednost lovačke opreme je niža (3 200 - 4 200 EUR)
- godišnji troškovi vezani za lov su manji (oko 1 065 EUR)
- oko 10% domaćih lovaca jednom u životu lovi jelena u inostranstvu
- 38% ne traži nikakvu ponudu za lov u inostranstvu, 58% dobija preporuke za lov u inostranstvu od strane prijatelja
- živi u mestu sa manje od 1.000 stanovnika
- je muškarac starosti 41-50 godina
- najviše stečeno obrazovanje je srednje obrazovanje
- zaposleni u privatnom sektoru u šumarstvu i ribarstvu ili drugim uslugama
- bruto mesečni prihod je manji (do 1 500 EUR)

2. Hunting tourist going abroad for a hunt

- prefer fee hunting abroad, but also irregularly hunt in the Czech Republic for a fee
- mostly member of hunting club, but 33% of hunters also have a leased hunting ground or hunt as a fee hunter
- most often hunts roe deer, wild boar and red deer in hunting ground where he has hunting right
- the value of hunting equipment is much higher (more than 8500 euro)
- annual expenses related to hunting are higher (around 2500 euro)
- most often hunts red deer or sika deer in the Czech Republic for fee
- annual expenses related to fee hunting in the Czech Republic are around CZK 1600 euro
- is willing to pay annually around 2130 euro for a paid hunt in the Czech Republic
- abroad hunts red deer, chamois, elk, marmot
- annual expenses related to fee hunting abroad are around 1700 euro
- lives in a place with less than 1,000 inhabitants
- is a male of age 41-50 years
- the highest education achieved is secondary level (49 %), but also higher level (46 %)
- an employee in the private sector in forestry and fishing, or other services
- gross monthly income is higher than average wage (up to 3000 euro)

2. Lovci turisti koji putuju u inostranstvo radi lova

- preferiraju lov na naknadu u inostranstvu, ali i neredovno love u Češkoj uz naknadu
- uglavnom član lovačkog društva, ali 33% lovaca ima i zakupljeno lovište ili lovi kao lovac na naknadu
- najčešće lovi srne, divlje svinje i jelene u lovištu gde ima pravo lova
- vrednost lovačke opreme je mnogo veća (više od 8 500 EUR)
- godišnji troškovi vezani za lov su veći (oko 2 500 EUR)
- najčešće lovi jelene obične ili sika u Češkoj
- godišnji troškovi u vezi sa lovom u Češkoj su oko 1 600 EUR
- spreman je da plati godišnje oko 2 130 EUR za turistički lov u Češkoj
- u inostranstvu lovi jelena, divokozu, losa, mrmota
- godišnji troškovi u vezi sa lovom u inostranstvu iznose oko 1 700 EUR
- živi u mestu sa manje od 1.000 stanovnika
- je muškarac starosti 41-50 godina
- najviše stečeno obrazovanje je srednje (49 %), ali i više (46 %)
- zaposleni u privatnom sektoru u šumarstvu i ribarstvu ili drugim uslugama
- bruto mesečni prihod je veći od prosečne plate (do 3 000 EUR)

3. Fee hunter in the Czech Republic

- prefer fee hunting in the Czech Republic
- mostly member of hunting club, but 39% of hunters hunt only as a fee hunter
- most often hunts roe deer, wild boar, small game in his hunting ground
- the value of hunting equipment is much higher (more than 8500 euro)
- annual expenses related to hunting are higher (around 3850 euro)
- most often hunts red deer or sika deer in the Czech Republic for fee
- annual expenses related to fee hunting in the Czech Republic are around 2250 euro
- half of hunters hunt also abroad
- abroad hunts red deer, chamois, elk, marmot
- lives in a place with less than 1,000 inhabitants
- is a male of age 41-50 years
- the highest education achieved is secondary level (51 %), but also higher level (46 %)
- an employee in the private sector in forestry in other services
- gross monthly income is higher than average wage (up to 3000 euro)

Questions:

1. What are conditions for domestic and foreign hunters to hunt in your country?
2. How many foreign hunters come to hunt to your country every year? Does any statistics exist?
3. What is the nationality of foreign hunters?
4. How long do they stay in your country?
5. How much money do foreign hunters pay for a hunt in average? What is the structure of their payment?
6. What are the main species which foreign hunters hunt in your country?

3. Domaći lovci turisti u Češkoj

- preferiraju turistički lov u Češkoj
- uglavnom članovi lovačkog društva, ali 39% lovaca lovi samo kao domaći lovac turista
- najčešće u svom lovištu lovi srndaće, divlje svinje, sitnu divljač
- vrednost lovačke opreme je mnogo veća (više od 8 500 EUR)
- godišnji troškovi vezani za lov su veći (oko 3 850 EUR)
- najčešće u turističkom lovu lovi jelene evropske ili sika jelene u Češkoj
- godišnji troškovi u vezi sa turističkim lovom u Češkoj su oko 2 250 EUR
- polovina lovaca lovi i u inostranstvu
- u inostranstvu lovi jelena, divokozu, losa, mrmota
- živi u mestu sa manje od 1.000 stanovnika
- je muškarac starosti 41-50 godina
- najviše stečeno obrazovanje je srednje (51%), ali i više (46%)
- zaposleni u privatnom sektoru u šumarstvu u drugim službama
- bruto mesečni prihod je veći od prosečne plate (do 3 000 EUR)

Pitanja:

1. Koji su uslovi za lov domaćih i stranih lovaca u vašoj zemlji?
2. Koliko stranih lovaca svake godine dolazi u lov u vašu zemlju? Postoji li statistika?
3. Koje su nacionalnosti strani lovci turisti?
4. Koliko dugo ostaju u vašoj zemlji?
5. Koliko u proseku strani lovci plaćaju za lov? Kakva je struktura njihovog plaćanja?
6. Koje su glavne vrste koje strani lovci love u vašoj zemlji?

6.2 Case study no. 2: Residents' attitudes to hunting tourism in Vojvodina (Serbia)

At the end of the 20th century, Serbia represented one of the most famous hunting destinations in the region, and hunting activities were mostly present in Vojvodina, the northern part of Serbia. Convenient geographical position, a large number and variety of wild animals, long hunting tradition, and hospitality culture contributed to the development of mass hunting tourism in Vojvodina with 3-4 thousand hunters per year on average. Tourists mostly came from Italy, Germany, Austria, Spain, the UK, Belgium, France, Hungary, and Russia. At some periods, up to 10 000 foreign hunters stayed in the whole territory of Serbia. In that time, hunting tourism was supported by people who lived in local communities. Following various economic and political circumstances in the country, hunting tourism activities in the country have decreased significantly. Today, hunting tourism activities are carried out, but not to the same extent as at the end of the last century. On the other hand, there is an increase in the number of organizations that oppose hunting activities and actively promote a ban on hunting. Their activities increasingly influence public opinion and its attitudes toward hunting, and it tends to become more unfavourable.

Therefore, research was carried out in Serbia to show the attitudes of people in Serbia toward hunting and hunting tourism.

Vojvodina's residents' attitudes to hunting and hunting tourism

The survey was conducted during September and October 2022 in the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina (northern part of Serbia). The questionnaires were distributed by trained students of the University of Novi Sad. The first part of the questionnaire included the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents (gender, age, education, place of childhood, and place of current residence). The second part of the questionnaire included questions about hunting experiences, acquaintance with hunters, and knowledge about hunting management. In the third part, respondents expressed their opinions about hunting and hunting tourism on a 5-point scale.

Results

The first part of the questionnaire was focused on demographic questions. The final study sample consists of 114 respondents, among which were more female (60.5%) than male (39.5%). The majority of respondents were younger than 35 years (67.6%), and 32.4% were respondents in the age category

6.2 Studija slučaja 2: Stavovi lokalnog stanovništva prema lovnom turizmu u Vojvodini (Srbija)

Srbija je krajem 20. veka predstavljala jednu od najpoznatijih lovnih destinacija u regionu, a lovačke aktivnosti najviše su bile zastupljene u Vojvodini, severnom delu Srbije. Pogodan geografski položaj, veliki broj i raznovrsnost divljači, duga lovačka tradicija i ugostiteljska kultura doprineli su razvoju masovnog lovnog turizma u Vojvodini sa prosečno 3-4 hiljade lovaca godišnje. Turisti su uglavnom dolazili iz Italije, Nemačke, Austrije, Španije, Velike Britanije, Belgije, Francuske, Mađarske i Rusije. U pojedinim periodima na celoj teritoriji Srbije boravilo je i do 10.000 stranih lovaca. U to vreme, lovni turizam su podržavali ljudi koji su živeli u lokalnim zajednicama. Nakon različitih ekonomskih i političkih promena u zemlji, lovnoturističke aktivnosti su značajno smanjene. Danas je lovni turizam i dalje razvijen, ali ne u istoj meri kao krajem prošlog veka. S druge strane, povećao se broj organizacija koje se suprotstavljaju lovnim aktivnostima i aktivno promovišu zabranu lova. Njihove aktivnosti sve više utiču na javno mnjenje i stavove prema lovu, koje postaje sve nepovoljnije.

Stoga je u Srbiji sprovedeno istraživanje kako bi se prikazali stavovi ljudi u Srbiji prema lovu i lovnom turizmu.

Stavovi lokalnog stanovništva Vojvodine prema lovu i lovnom turizmu

Istraživanje je sprovedeno tokom septembra i oktobra 2022. godine na području AP Vojvodine (severni deo Srbije). Upitnike su delili studenti Univerziteta u Novom Sadu. Prvi deo upitnika obuhvatao je socio-demografske karakteristike ispitanika (pol, starost, obrazovanje, mesto odrastanja i mesto trenutnog stanovanja). Drugi deo upitnika obuhvatao je pitanja o lovačkim iskustvima, poznanstvu sa lovcima i saznanjima o lovstvu i lovnom gazdovanju. U trećem delu ispitanici su iznosili svoje mišljenje o lovu i lovnom turizmu na skali od 5 poena.

Rezultati

Konačni uzorak istraživanja čini 114 ispitanika, među kojima je više žena (60,5%) nego muškaraca (39,5%). Većina ispitanika mlađe od 35 godina (67,6%), a 32,4% su ispitanici u starosnoj kategoriji između 35 i 55 godina. Većina ispitanika je visoko obrazovana (71,1% sa diplomom). Većina ispitanika kao trenutno prebivalište navodi veliki grad (45,6% u gradovima sa više od 100 hiljada stanovnika), 22,8% u gradovima između 10 hiljada i 50 hiljada stanovnika, 8,8% u gradovima sa između 50 hiljada i 100 hiljada stanovnika ,

between 35 and 55 years. Most of the respondents were well-educated (71.1% with bachelor's degrees). Most of the respondents cited a big city as a current residence (45.6% in towns with more than 100 thousands inhabitants), 22.8% in towns with between 10 thousands and 50 thousand citizens, 8.8% in towns with between 50 thousand and 100 thousand citizens, and 22.8% in towns with less than 10 thousand citizens.

The final sample consists of respondents that in the majority are non-hunters (89.5%), but a large number of them have a hunter as a family member (18.4%), as a close friend (26.3%), or as an acquaintance (28.1%). When asked whether they could shoot some wild animal, most of them declared negatively (66.7%). However, even 33.3% said that they can do it although most of them were not hunters.

In order to examine how much respondents are familiar with some basic hunting tourism information in Serbia, the questionnaire included questions about knowledge of red deer prices and forming game prices in hunting tourism activities. Results showed that respondents don't have a clear picture about who is forming the price of the game, since they answered that the price is proposed by the Hunting Association of Serbia (49.1%), state (31.6%), and hunting clubs (12.3%). Others stated that they don't know (1.83%), or that is proposed by hunting managers and gamekeepers (3.5%) or by tourist agencies (1.8%). As for the price of average quality red deer trophy, respondents mostly answered that it costs between 300 and 500 EUR (21.9%), between 600 and 1000 EUR (12.3%), between 1000 and 2000 EUR (17.5%) or less than 300 EUR (13.2%). Respondents believe that hunter spend less than 1000 EUR on hunting activities during one year (49.1%). The majority of the sample eats game meat occasionally or frequently (51.8%).

Residents of Vojvodina are mostly neutrally orientated to hunting. They are not generally against it, but they are not much supportive either, and don't consider hunting as necessary activity in the breeding and protection of wild animals ($M=2.84$; $SD=1.473$). However, they have more negative attitudes toward hunting tourism ($M=1.47$; $SD=.502$), but when asked whether approve of shooting wild game for money, more of them were approving (52.6%). Respondents were more supportive of hunting as a controlled and well-planned activity that protects animals ($M=3.68$; $SD=1.508$). On the other side, they understand that the development of hunting tourism leads to the development of the economy of the local community ($M=4.12$; $SD=1.106$), but they don't approve of trophy hunting ($M=2.41$; $SD=1.573$). Thus, they are not sure if they will be more supportive of hunting tourism if it has positive impacts on their communities ($M=3.01$; $SD=1.448$). Respondents are not sure

a 22,8% u gradovima sa manje od 10 hiljada stanovnika.

Konačan uzorak čine ispitanici koji većinski nisu lovci (89,5%), ali veliki broj njih ima lovca kao člana porodice (18,4%), kao bliskog prijatelja (26,3%) ili kao poznanika. (28,1%). Na pitanje da li mogu da odstrele neku divlju životinju, većina njih se izjasnila negativno (66,7%). Međutim, čak 33,3% ispitanika je navelo da bi mogli, iako većina njih nisu lovci.

Da bi se ispitalo koliko su ispitanici upoznati sa nekim osnovnim informacijama o lovnom turizmu u Srbiji, upitnik je uključivao pitanja o poznavanju cena jelena i formiranju cenovnika divljači u lovno-turističkoj delatnosti. Rezultati su pokazali da ispitanici nemaju jasnu sliku o tome ko formira cenu divljači, jer su odgovorili da cenu predlažu Lovački savez Srbije (49,1%), država (31,6%) i lovačka udruženja (12,3%).

Drugi su izjavili da ne znaju (1,83%), ili da to predlažu upravnici i lovočuvari (3,5%) ili turističke agencije (1,8%). Što se tiče cene trofeja jelena prosečnog kvaliteta, ispitanici su uglavnom odgovarali da košta između 300 i 500 € (21,9%), između 600 i 1000 € (12,3%), između 1000 i 2000 € (17,5%) ili manje od 300 € (13,2%). Ispitanici smatraju da lovac u toku jedne godine na lovne aktivnosti potroši manje od 1000 evra (49,1%). Većina ispitanika jede meso divljači povremeno ili često (51,8%).

Stanovništvo Vojvodine uglavnom je neutralno orijentisano na lov. Uglavnom nisu protiv, ali ne postoji ni velika podrška, i ne smatraju lov neophodnom aktivnošću u uzgoju i zaštiti divljih životinja ($M=2,84$; $SD=1,473$). Međutim, oni imaju više negativnih stavova prema lovnom turizmu ($M=1,47$; $SD=.502$), ali na pitanje da li odobravaju odstrel divljači za novac, više njih ovo odobrava (52,6%). Ispitanici su više podržavali lov kao kontrolisanu i dobro planiranu aktivnost koja štiti životinje ($M=3,68$; $SD=1,508$). S druge strane, shvataju da razvoj lovnog turizma vodi razvoju privrede lokalne zajednice ($M=4,12$; $SD=1,106$), ali ne odobravaju trofejni lov ($M=2,41$; $SD=1,573$). Stoga nisu sigurni da li će više podržavati lovni turizam ukoliko ima pozitivan uticaj na njihove zajednice ($M=3,01$; $SD=1,448$). Ispitanici nisu sigurni da li je lov uspešan način kontrole populacija divljači ($M=3,00$; $SD=1,262$). Oni, takođe, nisu upoznati sa populacijama najznačajnijih vrsta divljači u Srbiji.

Rezultati su, takođe, pokazali da postoje statistički značajne razlike u stavovima između muškaraca i žena. Žene imaju negativnije stavove prema lovu i lovnom turizmu. Dok muškarci značajno odobravaju lov kao kontrolisanu i dobro planiranu aktivnost da bi se zaštitili ($M=4,20$; $SD=1,215$), žene ne ($M=3,23$; $SD=1,669$; $t(112)= 3,112$, $p= 0,02$). Još je veća razlika u odnosu prema lovnom turizmu, gde su žene prilično negativne i neodobravajuće prema njemu u

whether hunting is a successful way of controlling wild game populations ($M=3.00$; $SD=1.262$). They are, also, non-familiar with the quantity of the most important game species in Serbia.

However, results, also, showed that there are statistically significant differences in attitudes between men and women. Women are more negatively orientated to hunting and hunting tourism. While men significantly approve of hunting as a controlled and well-planned activity in order to protect themselves ($M=4.20$; $SD=1.215$), women do not ($M=3.23$; $SD=1.669$; $t(112)=3.112$, $p=0.02$). The difference is even greater in the attitude towards hunting tourism, where women are quite negative and disapproving of it compared to men. Male respondents agree more that hunting tourism could contribute to local communities and are more ready to support it if there are positive impact from it to their communities. There are statistically significant differences in attitudes to hunting and hunting tourism between different age groups. Respondents from the age category of 46 up to 55 years were more favorable to hunting and hunting tourism than younger respondents. They approve more trophy hunting than the youngest respondents between 20 and 25 years old, and they agree more that hunting tourism is a sector in which should invest more. Older respondents agree more that hunting tourism activities should be developed in their communities compared to younger respondents.

All these contradictory answers indicate ignorance and misunderstanding of the basics of hunting, wildlife management, and hunting tourism. People realize that hunting is necessary; however, they don't approve of it very much and don't consider it a part of Serbian tradition. Especially are not supportive of hunting tourism activities, and believe that these activities would destroy wildlife. However, although they are a little supportive of hunting tourism's impact on the economy of the local community, they don't consider it as a sector that needs more investment and development. These results reflect the conflicting feelings that hunting evokes in public.

The survey among hunters in Serbia

The survey was conducted during September and October 2022 and included hunters from AP Vojvodina. Questionnaires were distributed by trained students of the University of Novi Sad during some hunting events.

Results

The first part of the questionnaire was devoted to demographic questions. The study sample consisted of mostly male hunters (95%). The majority of hunters in this sample were aged from 30 to 39 years (38.02%) and from 40 to 49 years (28.1%), and the less were aged more than 50 years (14.05%).

odnosu na muškarce. Muški ispitanici se više smatraju da bi lovni turizam mogao da doprinese lokalnim zajednicama i spremniji su da ga podrže ako ima pozitivan uticaj na njihove zajednice. Postoje i statistički značajne razlike u stavovima prema lovu i lovnom turizmu između različitih starosnih grupa. Ispitanici starosne kategorije od 46 do 55 godina bili su naklonjeniji lovu i lovnom turizmu od mlađih ispitanika. Oni odobravaju trofejni lov više od najmlađih ispitanika između 20 i 25 godina, a i više smatraju da je lovni turizam sektor u koji treba više ulagati. Stariji ispitanici se više podržavaju razvoj lovno-turističkih aktivnosti u njihovim sredinama u odnosu na mlađe ispitanike.

Ovi većinom kontradiktorni odgovori ukazuju na nepoznavanje i nerazumevanje osnova lova, upravljanja divljači i lovnog turizma. Ljudi shvataju da je lov neophodan; međutim, oni to uglavnom ne odobravaju i ne smatraju delom srpske tradicije. Posebno ne podržavaju aktivnosti lovnog turizma i smatraju da bi te aktivnosti uništile populacije divljači. Međutim, iako donekle prepoznaju uticaj lovnog turizma na privredu lokalne zajednice, ne smatraju ga sektorom u koji treba više ulaganja i razvoja. Ovi rezultati odražavaju pomešana osećanja koja lov izaziva u javnosti.

Anketa lovaca u Srbiji

Istraživanje je sprovedeno tokom septembra i oktobra 2022. godine i obuhvatilo je lovce iz AP Vojvodine. Upitnike su delili studenti Univerziteta u Novom Sadu tokom lovačkih manifestacija.

Rezultati

Uzorak istraživanja činili su uglavnom muškarci (95%). Najveći broj lovaca u ovom uzorku bio je starosti od 30 do 39 godina (38,02%) i od 40 do 49 godina (28,1%), a manji udeo su bili stariji od 50 godina (14,05%).

U drugom delu upitnika, ispitana je motivacija za lov, angažovanje i iskustva lovaca. Većina ispitanika su članovi lovačkih udruženja (96,7%). Naveli su da najviše love sitnu divljač (74,38%). Predatore lovi 38,02%, a krupnu divljač 28,1% ispitanih lovaca. Većina (70,2%) je navela da im je glavna motivacija za lov boravak u prirodi. Takođe, primetan je uticaj porodične tradicije (roditelji, bake, dede ili drugi rođaci su bili lovci) sa 55,4%. Čini se da svrha rekreacije nije bitna motivacija za početak lova (27,3% ispitanika). Korist od ulova predstavlja najmanji faktor motivacije sa samo 3,3% lovaca. Ovo je važan podatak i opet pokazuje da je primarna motivacija lovaca očuvanje prirode, a ne eksploatacija.

Većina ispitanika svoju lovačku opremu vrednuje oko 500-1000€ (28,1%) i 1000-3000€ (23,1%). Takođe, 10,7% vrednuje svoju opremu do 500 evra, što

In the second part of the questionnaire, hunters were answered about their hunting motivation, engagement, and experiences. The majority of the respondents are members of hunting clubs (96.7%). They stated that they mostly hunt small game (74.38%). Predators are hunted by 38.02% and big game by 28.1% of the sampled hunters. Most respondents (70.2%) stated that their main motivation for hunting was spending time in nature. Also notable is a family tradition (parents, grandparents, or other relatives were hunters) with 55.4%. The purpose of recreation seems to be not a very important motivation to start hunting (27.3% of respondents). Having benefited from the catch seems to be the least motivating with only 3.3% of hunters responding. This is important information and again shows that hunters' primary motivation lies in nature preservation and not exploitation.

Most respondents value their hunting equipment around 500-1000€ (28.1%) and 1000-3000€ (23.1%). Also, 10.7% value their equipment up to 500€ which means that most sampled hunters in Serbia don't have big spending on equipment. Only 17.4% of the sampled hunters possess equipment valued over 5000€ (9.1% over 7000€).

When it comes to annual spending on hunting-related activities most hunters stated they spend up to 300€ (28.1%) or between 300 and 600€ (29.75%). On the other hand, a large part of the sample (20.66%) states spending over 2000€ annually. These results lead to the conclusion that hunters in Serbia prefer spending on hunting activities over hunting equipment.

When it comes to hunting and types of hunting ground majority of the sample prefer open range hunting grounds (92.6%). None of the respondents prefer fenced hunting grounds and 7.4% are fine with hunting in both types of hunting grounds.

The third part of the questionnaire included questions referring to participation in commercial or tourist hunting activities. Some respondents haven't participated in these hunts (41.3%). This group didn't respond to the following questions that concern this type of hunting. Others stated that they participated at least once before (6.6%) while others have more frequently. More than a quarter of hunters take part in commercial or tourist hunts 3 times a year or more (27.3%).

The location for these commercial/tourist hunts was mostly hunting grounds managed by hunting clubs in Vojvodina Region. Less frequently respondents also stated they took part in hunts in hunting grounds managed by Public Enterprises "Vojvodinašume", National Parks, and hunting grounds managed by the Ministry of Defense.

znači da većina uzorkovanih lovaca u Srbiji nema veliku potrošnju za opremu. Samo 17,4% uzorkovanih lovaca poseduje opremu vrednu preko 5000€ (9,1% preko 7000€).

Kada je reč o godišnjoj potrošnji na lovne aktivnosti, većina lovaca navodi da izdvaja do 300€ (28,1%) ili između 300 i 600€ (29,75%). S druge strane, veliki deo uzorka (20,66%) navodi potrošnju preko 2000€ godišnje. Ovi rezultati upućuju na zaključak da lovci u Srbiji više troše na lovne aktivnosti u odnosu na opremu za lov.

Gledajući lov i vrste lovišta, većina ispitanika preferira lov u otvorenim lovištima (92,6%). Nijedan ispitanik ne preferira ograđena lovišta, dok 7,4% lovi u oba tipa lovišta.

Treći deo upitnika obuhvatao je pitanja koja se odnose na učešće u komercijalnim ili turističkim lovnim aktivnostima. Većina ispitanika nije učestvovala u ovakvim lovovima (41,3%). Ovaj deo ispitanika nije odgovarao na naredna pitanja koja se tiču ove vrste lova. Drugi su izjavili da su učestvovali bar jednom ranije (6,6%), dok su drugi učestvovali češće. Više od četvrtine lovaca učestvuje u komercijalnim ili turističkim lovovima 3 puta godišnje ili više (27,3%).

Lokacija za ove komercijalno-turističke lovove bila su uglavnom lovišta kojima gazduju lovačka društva u regionu Vojvodine. Ređe su ispitanici takođe navodili da su učestvovali u lovu u lovištima kojima gazduju Javna preduzeća „Vojvodinašume“, Nacionalnim parkovima i lovištima kojima gazduje Ministarstvo odbrane.

Prilikom rezervacije svega 17,95% ispitanika koristilo je usluge turističkih agencija. Glavna motivacija za učešće u komercijalnim ili turističkim lovovima (više mogućih odgovora) jeste lov u drugom okruženju (62,3%) i divljač koja nije prisutna u njihovom lovištu (46,8%). Ostali odgovori bili su manje zastupljeni. Zanimljivo, trofeji ne predstavljaju značajnu motivaciju (3,9%). Kada je u pitanju vrsta (više mogućih odgovora), u lovnom turizmu dominira krupna divljač (73,08%). Mnogo manje je zastupljene sitna divljač (28,2%) i grabljivice (14,1%). Godišnja potrošnja u komercijalnom ili lovnom turizmu nije veoma raznolika. Skoro tri četvrtine ispitanika troši manje od 1000€ (do 500€ – 55,6% i 500-1000€ 18,1%). Veća potrošnja je mnogo manje zastupljena sa samo 1,4% ispitanika koji troše više od 6000€ godišnje.

Cilj istraživanja takođe je bila procena troškova prosečnog lokalnog komercijalnog/turističkog lova. Lovci su proizvoljno procenjivali ukupne troškove po kategorijama – troškove organizacije i odstrela, troškove ishrane i

When booking these hunts only 17.95% of respondents used tourist agencies' services. The main motivation for participation in commercial or tourist hunts (multiple answers) is hunting in a different environment (62.3%) and hunting game that isn't present in their hunting ground (46.8%). Other answers were less represented. Interestingly, trophies were not a significant motivation (3.9%). When it comes to type (multiple answers), the big game is dominant in hunting tourism (73.08%). Much less represented are small game (28.2%) and predators (14.1%). Annual spending in commercial or hunting tourism is not very diverse. Almost three-quarters of respondents spend less than 1000€ (up to 500€ – 55.6% and 500–1000€ 18.1%). Larger spending is much less represented with only 1.4% of respondents spending more than 6000€ annually.

The aim of the survey was, also, to estimate the expenses of an average local commercial/tourist hunt. Hunters arbitrarily estimated the total costs by categories – the cost of organization and cull, cost of food and accommodation, cost of transport, cost of non-hunting activities, and cost of processing and preparation of trophies. Most hunters stated that organization and cull cover most of the expenses (answers ranged from 50-85%). Accommodation and food costs ranged from 10 to 30% according to the hunter's estimate. Transport services costs mostly ranged from 10 to 20%, and non-hunting activities ranged from 5 to 15%. Most respondents estimated that the processing and preparation of trophies range up to 5% of the total cost of the hunt.

Hunters' main source of information on tourist hunts was through friends and acquaintances (61.76%). Social media are also significant with 26.47%. Other means such as via internet browsers, advertising in hunting magazines, or hunting exhibitions and fairs were much less represented.

The fourth part of the questionnaire included questions about hunting abroad. Only a small share of hunters (15.7%) traveled abroad for hunting. Almost all respondents hunted big game abroad. They mostly traveled to countries in the close region such as Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, and Romania. All of the respondents stated they haven't used any services from tourist agencies when hunting abroad. The expense of 63.2% of respondents was below 1000€. Only 2 10.5% of respondents spent more than 5000€.

When asked to estimate their expenses of tourist hunts abroad, hunters stated that the largest part of the cost of the tourist hunt was the organization and cull. Hunters' estimates ranged from 65 to 85% of the total cost.

smeštaja, troškove transporta, troškove nelovnih aktivnosti, troškove obrade i pripreme trofeja. Većina lovaca navodi da organizacija i odstrel pokrivaju veći deo troškova (odgovori su se kretali od 50-85%). Troškovi smeštaja i hrane su se kretali od 10 do 30% prema proceni lovaca. Troškovi transportnih usluga uglavnom su se kretali od 10 do 20%, a nelovne aktivnosti od 5 do 15%. Većina ispitanika je procenila da se na obradu i pripremu trofeja potroši do 5% ukupne cene lova.

Glavni izvor informacija lovaca o turističkim lovovima bio je preko prijatelja i poznanika (61,76%). Društveni mediji su takođe značajni sa 26,47%. Druga sredstva kao što su internet pretraživači, oglašavanje u lovačkim časopisima ili lovačke izložbe i sajmovi mnogo su manje zastupljeni.

Četvrti deo upitnika obuhvatao je pitanja o lovu u inostranstvu. Samo mali deo lovaca (15,7%) je putovao u inostranstvo radi lova. Gotovo svi ispitanici su lovili krupnu divljač u inostranstvu. Najviše su putovali u zemlje bliskog regiona poput Crne Gore, Bosne i Hercegovine, Hrvatske, Mađarske i Rumunije. Svi ispitanici izjavili su da u lovu u inostranstvu nisu koristili usluge turističkih agencija. Troškovi 63,2% ispitanika bili su ispod 1000€. Samo 10,5% ispitanika potrošilo je više od 5000€.

Na pitanje da procene troškova turističkog lova u inostranstvu, lovci su naveli da je najveći deo troškova turističkog lova bila organizacija i odstrel. Procene lovaca su se kretale od 65 do 85% ukupnih troškova. Procenjeni troškovi smeštaja i transporta bili su slični u rasponu od 10-20%. Ostale nelovačke aktivnosti procenjene su na oko 5-10% i većina ispitanika je izjavila da smatra da je obrada i priprema trofeja besplatna.

Glavni motiv za odlazak u inostranstvo radi lova (više mogućih odgovora) bio je lov u drugom okruženju (61,9%) i lov na divljač koja nije prisutna u njihovom lovištu (47,6%). Aktivan odmor (28,6%) i zanimljivi/jaki trofeji (14,3%) takođe se čine važnim za ispitanike. Većina ispitanika (73,9%) informacije o turističkim lovovima dobija preko prijatelja i poznanika. Iako se većina marketinških aktivnosti danas obavlja onlajn, čini se da lovci više vole usmene preporuke primarno od ljudi koje poznaju.

Accommodation and transport costs estimated were similar in the range of 10-20%. Other non-hunting activities were estimated at around 5-10% and most respondents stated they find that processing and preparation of trophies are free of charge.

The main motivation to travel abroad for hunting (multiple answers) was hunting in a different environment (61.9%) and hunting of a game that isn't present in their hunting ground (47.6%). Active vacation (28.6%) and interesting/strong trophies (14.3%) also seem to be important for respondents. The majority of the respondents (73.9%) get information on tourist hunts via friends and acquaintances. While most marketing nowadays is done online, hunters seem to prefer word of mouth and recommendations from people they know.

Questions:

1. *What is the public opinion about hunting in your country? What is about hunting tourism?*
2. *How do young people view hunting?*
3. *How interested are young people in participating in hunting?*
4. *Do hunters support the development of hunting tourism in your country?*

Pitanja:

1. *Kakvo je mišljenje javnog mnjenja o lovstvu u tvojoj zemlji? A o lovnom turizmu?*
2. *Kako mladi gledaju na lov?*
3. *Koliko su mladi zainteresovani da učestvuju u lovu?*
4. *Da li lovci podržavaju razvoj lovnog turizma u tvojoj zemlji?*

6.3 Case study no 3: Social acceptance of hunting in Finland

The Finnish Wildlife Agency has followed the general acceptance of hunting among Finns since 1986. Attitudes toward hunting have become more favourable over the years (Figure 23). In 2013, when the last opinion survey was conducted, the acceptance of hunting was at its highest level as 87% of the respondents had a positive or neutral stance towards hunting, whereas in 1986 this figure was only 69%.

6.3 Studija slučaja 3: Društvena prihvatljivost lova u Finskoj

Finska agencija za divlje životinje (Finnish Wildlife Agency) prati opšte prihvatanje lova među Fincima od 1986. godine. Stavovi prema lovu postali su povoljniji tokom godina (Slika 46). U 2013. godini, kada je sprovedeno poslednje istraživanje javnog mnjenja, prihvaćenost lova je bila na najvišem nivou, jer je 87% ispitanika imalo pozitivan ili neutralan stav prema lovu, dok je 1986. godine ovaj broj iznosio samo 69%.

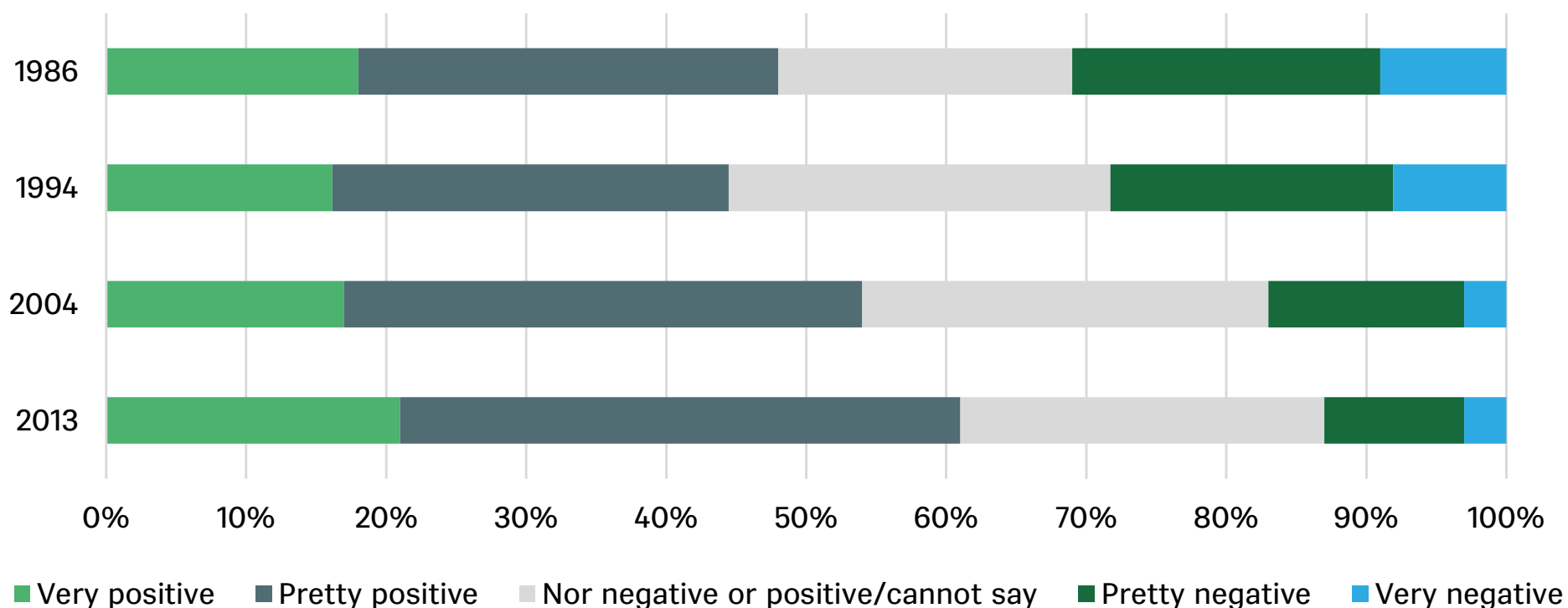


Figure 23: Attitude towards hunting among 15–79-year-old Finns 1986–2013.

Slika 23: Stav prema lovu među Fincima starosti od 15–79 godina u periodu 1986–2013.

Izvor: Finska agencija za divlje životinje (The Finnish Wildlife Agency 2014/Taloustutkimus)

The reasons for growing social acceptance of hunting from the 1980s to the 2010s are not known exactly. One of the likely reasons is the growing deer (white-tailed and roe) population that causes traffic accidents and other problems, such as garden and crop damage. In 2013, three out of four of Finns had a positive attitude towards the hunting of deer species. An increasing number of Finns also see hunters as conservationists. The Finnish Wildlife Agency has done a lot of work to educate Finnish hunters on hunting ethics in the 2000s, so maybe this work has also bears fruit (The Finnish Wildlife Agency 2013, 2014, 2022).

High social acceptance of hunting in Finland is also likely associated to the strong rural identity of the Finns, as hunting is most of all a rural activity. In 2018, more than 72% of the population lived in urban areas (Helminen et al., 2020). Despite the relative high level of urbanization of the country, only 41% of the Finns identified themselves as purely urban in the national rural barometer of 2020. At the same time, 37% of the respondents identified to be both rural and urban (Maaseutupolitiikka.fi 2020.).

To explore the acceptance of hunting, Ruralia Institute conducted an e-survey in autumn 2018 among consumers registered to a food panel. The questionnaire also included questions on consumers' perceptions on elk meat (Matilainen et al., 2023). In total, 199 respondents participated in the survey. The attitudes towards hunting were examined with statistical analysis.

The respondents are mainly favourably disposed towards hunting: 2/3 of the respondents indicated a positive attitude (Figure 24). In addition, over 80% of the respondents did not find bad to say about hunting as a way to procure meat, provided that the game populations are not threatened. Thus, most of the respondents appreciate if hunting is carried out for a legitimate reason – not just for fun. In fact, over 60% of respondents considered "hunting for fun" negatively. Respondents also often consider hunting as a central element in rural lifestyle as over 70% of them agreed with the statement. 15% of respondents viewed 'typical hunters' with dislike.

Razlozi sve veće društvene prihvaćenosti lova od 1980-ih do 2010-ih nisu tačno poznati. Jedan od verovatnih razloga je rastuća populacija kopitara (jelena belorepana i srndaća) koja izaziva saobraćajne nesreće i druge štete poput oštećenja bašta i useva. U 2013. godini, troje od četiri Finca imalo je pozitivan stav prema lovu na jelenske vrste. Sve veći broj Finaca takođe vidi lovce kao zaštitnike prirode. Finska agencija za divlje životinje je uradila dosta posla na edukaciji finških lovaca o lovačkoj etici 2000-ih, možda je i ova edukacija urodila plodom (Finska agencija za divlje životinje 2013, 2014, 2022.).

Visoka društvena prihvaćenost lova u Finskoj takođe je verovatno povezana sa snažnim ruralnim identitetom Finaca, pošto je lov pre svega seoska aktivnost. U 2018, više od 72% stanovništva živelo je u urbanim sredinama (Helminen et al., 2020). Uprkos relativno visokom nivou urbanizacije zemlje, samo 41% Finaca se izjasnilo kao čisto urbano u nacionalnom ruralnom barometru 2020. U isto vreme, 37% ispitanika je identifikovalo da su i ruralni i urbani (Maaseutupolitiikka.fi 2020.)

Da bi istražio prihvatanje lova, Institut Ruralia sproveo je e-anketu u jesen 2018. među potrošačima registrovanim na panelu za hranu. Upitnik je takođe uključivao pitanja o percepciji potrošača o mesu losa (Matilainen et al., 2023). U anketi je učestvovalo ukupno 199 ispitanika. Statističkom analizom ispitanici su stavovi prema lovu.

Ispitanici su uglavnom blagonaklono nastrojeni prema lovu: 2/3 ispitanika je imalo pozitivan stav (slika 47). Osim toga, preko 80% ispitanika nije smatralo lošim da lov bude način nabavke mesa, pod uslovom da populacije divljači nisu ugrožene. Dakle, većina ispitanika ceni ako se lov vrši iz opravdanog razloga – ne samo iz zabave. U stvari, preko 60% ispitanika doživljava „lov iz zabave“ negativno. Ispitanici takođe često smatraju lov centralnim elementom ruralnog načina života, jer se preko 70% njih složilo sa tom tvrdnjom. Dok je

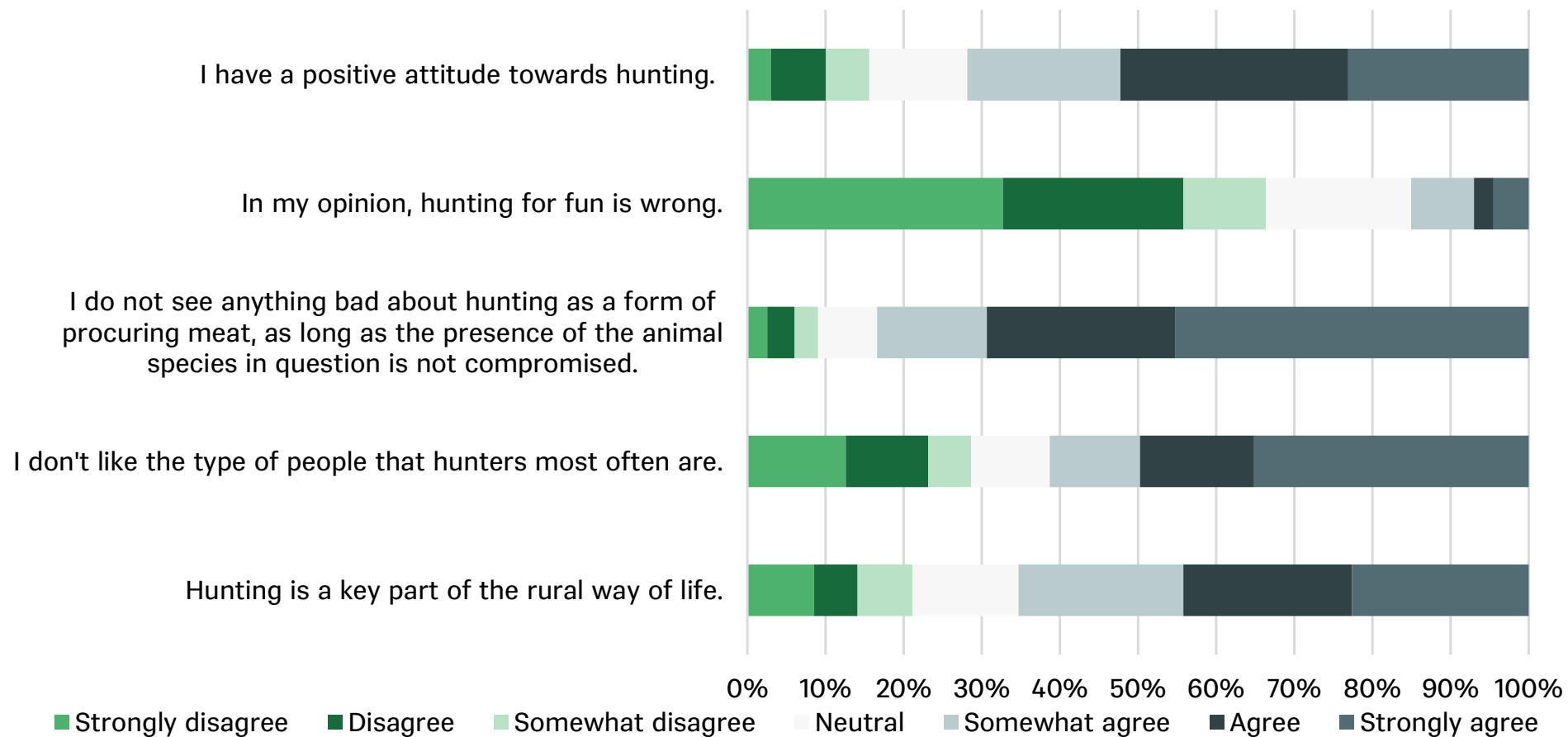


Figure 24: Respondents' attitudes towards hunting and hunters.

Slika 47: Stavovi ispitanika prema lovu i lovcima

The data was analysed to find statistically significant differences between various respondent groups, namely rural and urban respondents, and respondents under and over 35-year-olds. Another distinction was made based on respondents' relationship with hunting. Half of the respondents had no one in their circle of acquaintances who had hunted at least once. Another half knew someone with hunting experience.

There appears to be differences between groups regarding the statement "I don't like the type of people that hunters most often are". Respondents living in urban areas did not indicate strong dislike towards 'typical hunters' (mean 2.89), but they did not disagree with the statement as strongly as respondents from rural areas (mean 2.05; Mann-Whitney U-test¹ p=0.002). In other words, urban respondents did resent more the kind of people they visioned the typical hunters are than the rural ones did. Similarly, respondents under 35 years resented typical hunters more (mean 3.15) compared to older respondents (mean 2.50; Mann-Whitney U-test p=0.045).

The respondents differed in all statements when their connection to hunting was acknowledged. Compared to respondents with no personal connection to hunters, respondents who knew a person with hunting experience indicated more positive attitude towards hunting in general and hunting as a form of procuring meat as well as perceived hunting more strongly to be important part of rural lifestyle (Table 12). They did not either express as much dislike towards 'typical hunters' and were less strict on the statement related to hunting for fun. However, the latter that result is not statistically significant with p-value over 0.05. The results are essentially same if respondents' own hunting experience is considered.

15% ispitanika sa neodobravanjem gledalo na „tipične lovce“.

Podaci su analizirani kako bi se pronašle statistički značajne razlike između različitih grupa ispitanika, odnosno ispitanika iz ruralnih i urbanih oblasti, i ispitanika mlađih i starijih od 35 godina. Druga razlika je napravljena na osnovu povezanosti ispitanika sa lovom. Polovina ispitanika u krugu poznanika nije imala nikoga ko je bar jednom lovio. Druga polovina je poznavala nekoga sa lovačkim iskustvom.

Čini se da među grupama postoje razlike u pogledu izjave „Ne volim tip ljudi kakvi su lovci najčešće“. Ispitanici koji žive u urbanim sredinama nisu ukazivali na snažnu nesklonost prema „tipičnim lovcima“ (M=2,89), ali se nisu složili sa tvrdnjom tako snažno kao ispitanici iz ruralnih područja (M=2,05; Mann-Whitney U-test p=0,002). Drugim rečima, urbani ispitanici su više negodovali zbog vrste ljudi za koje su smatrali da su tipični lovci nego ruralni ispitanici. Slično, ispitanici mlađi od 35 godina su više negodovali tipičnim lovcima (M=3,15) u poređenju sa starijim ispitanicima (M=2,50; Mann-Whitney U-test p=0,045).

Ispitanici su se razlikovali u svim izjavama kada se posmatra sa aspekta njihove povezanosti sa lovom. U poređenju sa ispitanicima koji nemaju lične veze sa lovcima, ispitanici koji poznaju osobu sa lovačkim iskustvom pokazali su pozitivniji stav prema lovu uopšte i lovu kao obliku nabavke mesa, kao i da su lov snažnije doživljavali kao važan deo seoskog načina života (v. tabela 12). Ni oni nisu izrazili toliku nesklonost prema „tipičnim lovcima“ i bili su manje strogi prema izjavi vezanoj za lov iz zabave. Međutim, ovaj poslednji rezultat nije statistički značajan sa p-vrednošću preko 0,05. Rezultati su u suštini isti ako se uzme u obzir sopstveno lovačko iskustvo ispitanika.

¹ The data do not follow a normal distribution. The results obtained by using t-test are essentially similar compared to the presented results.

Mean value	No personal connection (n=100)	Personal connection (n=99)	Mann-Whitney U test, p
I have a positive attitude towards hunting.	4.45	5.34	<0.001
In my opinion, hunting for fun is wrong.	5.06	4.57	0.074
I do not see anything bad about hunting as a form of procuring meat, as long as the presence of the animal species in question is not compromised.	5.49	6.13	0.002
I don't like the type of people that hunters most often are.	3.08	2.34	<0.001
Hunting is a key part of the rural way of life.	4.92	5.46	0.007

Table 12: Attitude differences between respondents with or without hunter connections.

Based on the results it seems that even a relative infrequent contact with hunters increases the acceptance of hunting among respondents. The results of the Finnish case study are very much in line with a Swedish study that revealed that the consumption of game meat increased the acceptance of hunting among urban population (Ljung et al., 2014). It seems that the acceptance of hunting in society can be increased by creating social contacts between hunters and nonhunters and give the latter a possibility to get their share of the catch.

Despite high social acceptance, hunting in Finland has certain challenges. Attitudes towards hunting are the most preserved among the residents of the capital Helsinki and the region of Uusimaa it belongs to (The Finnish Wildlife Agency 2013). In the future, this may have an impact on general attitudes towards hunting as typically people living in the Helsinki area have less contact with hunting and hunters than residents of other parts of the country. At the same time in many parts of rural Northern, Eastern and Central Finland the population is declining and ageing fast as the young move to cities. Thus, the number of rural hunters is declining, which creates new challenges for Finnish hunting associations especially concerning game management and evaluation (Bisi 2022).

Srednja vrednost	Bez lične povezanosti (n=100)	Lična povezanost (n=99)	Mann-Whitney U test, p
Imam pozitivan stav prema lovu.	4.45	5.34	<0.001
Po mom mišljenju, lov iz zabave je pograšan.	5.06	4.57	0.074
Ne vidim ništa loše u lovu kao vidu nabavke mesa, sve dok nije ugroženo prisustvo određene životinjske vrste.	5.49	6.13	0.002
Ne volim tip ljudi kakvi su lovci najčešće.	3.08	2.34	<0.001
Lov je ključni deo seoskog načina života.	4.92	5.46	0.007

Tabela 12: Razlike u stavovima ispitanika sa ili bez povezanošću sa lovcima..

Na osnovu rezultata čini se da čak i relativno retki kontakti sa lovcima povećavaju prihvatanje lova među ispitanicima. Rezultati finske studije slučaja su u velikoj meri u skladu sa švedskom studijom koja je otkrila da je konzumacija mesa divljači povećala prihvatanje lova među urbanim stanovništvom (Ljung et al. 2014). Čini se da se prihvaćenost lova u društvu može povećati stvaranjem društvenih kontakata između lovaca i nelovaca i dati im mogućnost da dobiju svoj deo ulova.

Uprkos visokoj društvenoj prihvaćenosti, lov u Finskoj ima određene izazove. Stavovi prema lovu najočuvaniji su među stanovnicima glavnog grada Helsinkija i regiona Uusimaa kojem pripada (The Finnish Wildlife Agency 2013). U budućnosti ovo može uticati na opšte stavove prema lovu, jer ljudi koji žive u oblasti Helsinkija imaju manje kontakata sa lovcima i lovcima nego stanovnici drugih delova zemlje. U isto vreme u mnogim delovima ruralne severne, istočne i centralne Finske stanovništvo opada i brzo stari kako se mladi sele u gradove. Dakle, broj seoskih lovaca opada, što stvara nove izazove za finska lovačka udruženja, posebno u pogledu lovnog gazdovanja (Bisi 2022).

S druge strane, broj lovaca koji žive u gradovima se povećava. U poređenju sa svojim seoskim kolegama često imaju manje mogućnosti za lov ili učešće u drugim aktivnostima lovačkih udruženja (Bisi 2022, 55.) Ovaj sve veći broj

On the other hand, the numbers of hunters living in cities have been increasing. Compared with their rural colleagues they often have fewer possibilities to hunt or participate in other activities of the hunting associations (Bisi 2022). This increasing number of busy city hunters, and the emergence of new hunter groups such as women, is seen as a possibility for creating new commercial hunting services in Finland. In the 2010s, there were clear signals that hunting tourism was becoming more popular. In 2010–2016, the yearly growth of turnover of Finnish hunting companies was nearly 10% (Pohja-Mykrä et al., 2018). It is possible that this positive development will continue also in the post-Covid times. In 2018, the most potential foreign customer segment was recognized to be the German speaking central Europe, where the hunters appreciate the wild and authentic nature that Finland can offer (Pohja-Mykrä et al., 2018).

Questions:

1. *Select a hunting tourism enterprise/destination from your own country. Describe enterprise's main stakeholders, how they create and receive value with the enterprise, and how they can support the enterprise to be more sustainable?*
2. *Hunting tourism enterprises can take many actions that contribute to sustainability. Mention as many practical actions you can come up with. Remember to use the different aspects (social, environmental, and economic) and time horizons.*
3. *What kind of hunting tourism products hunting culture and legislation enables in your country? Justify your opinion.*
4. *In your opinion, is hunting tourism socially accepted by the public in your country? Consider reasons for this and how the social acceptance could be improved, if needed?*

zauzetih gradskih lovaca i pojava novih grupa lovaca kao što su žene, vidi se kao mogućnost za stvaranje novih komercijalnih lovačkih usluga u Finskoj. Tokom 2010-ih, postojali su jasni signali da je lovni turizam sve popularniji. U periodu 2010–2016, godišnji rast prometa finskih lovačkih kompanija bio je skoro 10% (Pohja-Mykrä et al. 2018) Moguće je da će se ovaj pozitivan razvoj nastaviti i u vremenima nakon Covida. U 2018. godini, najpotencijalniji segment stranih kupaca prepoznat je kao centralna Evropa u nemačkom govornom području, gde lovci cene divlju i autentičnu prirodu koju Finska može da ponudi (Pohja-Mykrä et al. 2018, 151)

Pitanja:

1. *Izaberite kompaniju/destinaciju lovnog turizma u vašoj zemlji. Opišite glavne zainteresovane strane u poslovanju, kako stvaraju i dobijaju vrednost sa poslovanjem i kako mogu da podrže poslovanje da bude održivije?*
2. *Preduzeća lovnog turizma mogu preduzeti mnoge aktivnosti koje doprinose održivosti. Navedite što više praktičnih aktivnosti koje možete zamisliti. Ne zaboravite da koristite različite aspekte (društvene, ekološke i ekonomske) i vremenske horizonte.*
3. *Koju vrstu proizvoda lovnog turizma dozvoljavaju lovna kultura i zakonodavstvo u vašoj zemlji? Obrazložite svoje mišljenje.*
4. *Da li je lovni turizam društveno prihvaćen u javnosti u vašoj zemlji? Razmotrite razloge i kako se, ako je potrebno, može poboljšati društveno prihvatanje?*

6.4 Case study no 4.: The story of an illegal bird hunt in Hungary

The positive effects of hunting and wild game management are well known. It has also been discussed that hunting tourism has a fundamental role in the economic sustainability of wild game management, and it has many positive social effects. However, it is no coincidence that hunting is regulated by law in many countries around the world. Unprofessional and illegal hunting could cause serious damage to wildlife. Poaching is one of the biggest threats to wildlife and it could cause the extinction of many species. It is a global problem that is also present in Hungary.

Illegal hunting of protected bird species was a serious problem in Hungary around the turn of the millennium. Most often, the perpetrators were from abroad, coming from countries where hunting of such bird species is not illegal and is a part of hunting traditions. These hunters visited other countries as well, where they also poached. One of the most known and biggest bird destructions in Hungary happened in 2001. Border guards found and confiscated 11768 carcasses of protected and highly protected bird species in a refrigerator truck at the border. The largest number in the truck were Common quail (4520 birds), Eurasian skylark (3458), and European turtle dove (1710). The nature conservation value of Corn crane and Ferruginous duck among the highly protected species were two thousand EUR per specimen at the time. The nature conservation value of the whole consignment was 1.2 million EUR according to officials from the Environmental Ministry. The list of species is shown in Table 13.

Species name	Scientific name	Species name	Scientific name
Common chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i> L.	Gadwall	<i>Anas strepera</i> L.
Common greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Gunnerus	Galerida cristata	<i>Galerida cristata</i> L.
Common linnet	<i>Linaria cannabina</i> L.	House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i> L.
Common quail	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> L.	Lapland longspur	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> L.
Common reed bunting	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> L.	Meadow pipit	<i>Anthus pratensis</i> L.

6.4 Studija slučaja 4: Ilegalni lov pernate divljači u Mađarskoj

Poznati su pozitivni efekti lovstva i lovnog gazdovanja. Takođe, zna se da lovni turizam ima fundamentalnu ulogu u ekonomskoj održivosti lovnog gazdovanja, i da ima mnogo pozitivnih društvenih efekata. Međutim, nije slučajno da je lov u mnogim zemljama sveta regulisan zakonom. Neprofesionalan i nelegalan lov mogao bi naneti ozbiljnu štetu prirodi. Krivolov je jedna od najvećih pretnji divljim životinjama i mogao bi da izazove izumiranje mnogih vrsta. To je globalni problem koji je prisutan i u Mađarskoj.

Ilegalni lov na zaštićene vrste ptica bio je ozbiljan problem u Mađarskoj na prelazu milenijuma. Uglavnom, počinioci su bili iz inostranstva, dolaze iz zemalja u kojima lov na takve vrste ptica nije ilegalan i deo je lovačke tradicije. Ovi lovci su obilazili i druge zemlje, gde su takođe lovili. Jedno od najpoznatijih i najvećih uništavanja ptica u Mađarskoj dogodilo se 2001. godine. Graničari su u hladnjači na granici pronašli i zaplenili 11.768 leševa zaštićenih i visoko zaštićenih vrsta ptica. Najveći broj su bile prepelica (4520 kom) i poljska ševa (3458 kom) i evropska grlica (1710 kom) u kamionu. Značaj prдавca i njorke među visoko zaštićenim vrstama tada je iznosila dve hiljade evra po jedinki. Zaštitna vrednost cele pošiljke bila je 1,2 miliona evra, kažu zvaničnici ministarstva životne sredine. Spisak vrsta je prikazan u tabeli 13.

Ime vrste	Naučno ime	Ime vrste	Naučno ime
Zeba	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i> L.	Čegrtuša	<i>Anas strepera</i> L.
Krivokljuni sprudnik	<i>Tringa nebularia</i> Gunnerus	Ćubasta ševa	<i>Galerida cristata</i> L.
Juričica	<i>Linaria cannabina</i> L.	Vrabac	<i>Passer domesticus</i> L.
Prepelica	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i> L.	Strnadica ostrugašica	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i> L.
Barska strnadica	<i>Emberiza schoeniclus</i> L.	Livadska trepteljka	<i>Anthus pratensis</i> L.

Common snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> L.	Hawfinch	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> L.
Common whitethroat	<i>Curruca communis</i> Latham	Northern lapwing	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> L.
Corn bunting	<i>Emberiza calandra</i> L.	Northern shoveler	<i>Anas clypeata</i> L.
Corn crake	<i>Crex crex</i> L.	Pine bunting	<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>
Dunlin	<i>Calidris alpina</i> L.	Red-throated pipit	<i>Anthus cervinus Pallas</i>
Eurasian curlew	<i>Numenius arquata</i> L.	Common starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> L.
Eurasian skylark	<i>Alauda arvensis</i> L.	Spotted redshank	<i>Tringa erythropus Pallas</i>
Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i> L.	Tawny pipit	<i>Anthus campestris</i> L.
Eurasian wigeon	<i>Anas penelope</i> L.	Tree pipit	<i>Anthus trivialis</i> L.
European goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> L.	Water pipit	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i> L.
European greenfinch	<i>Chloris chloris</i> L.	Western yellow wagtail	<i>Motacilla flava</i> L.
European stonechat	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i> L.	White wagtail	<i>Motacilla alba</i> L.
European turtle dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i> L.	Wood sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i> L.
Ferruginous duck	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> L.

Table 13: List of species poached and intended for smuggling

Barska šljuka	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i> L.	Batokljun	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> L.
Grmuša	<i>Curruca communis</i> Latham	Vivak	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i> L.
Velika strnadica	<i>Emberiza calandra</i> L.	Patka kašikara	<i>Anas clypeata</i> L.
Prdavac	<i>Crex crex</i> L.	Emberiza	<i>Emberiza leucocephalos</i>
Crnotrba sprutka	<i>Calidris alpina</i> L.	Rusogrla trepteljka	<i>Anthus cervinus Pallas</i>
Velika carska šljuka	<i>Numenius arquata</i> L.	Čvorak	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> L.
Poljska ševa	<i>Alauda arvensis</i> L.	Crni sprudnik	<i>Tringa erythropus Pallas</i>
Poljski vrabac	<i>Passer montanus</i> L.	Stepska trepteljka	<i>Anthus campestris</i> L.
Krdža	<i>Anas penelope</i> L.	Šumska trepteljka	<i>Anthus trivialis</i> L.
Štiglić	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i> L.	Planinska trepteljka	<i>Anthus spinoletta</i> L.
Zelentarka	<i>Chloris chloris</i> L.	Žuta pliska	<i>Motacilla flava</i> L.
Crnoglava travarka	<i>Saxicola rubicola</i> L.	Bela pliska	<i>Motacilla alba</i> L.
Grlica	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i> L.	Srudnik migavac	<i>Tringa glareola</i> L.
Njorka	<i>Aythya nyroca</i>	Strnadica žutovoljka	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i> L.

Tabela 13: Spisak vrsta krivolovnih i namenjenih za krijumčarenje

Although the perpetrators were foreign hunters, it is inconceivable that local hunters and the hunting clubs would have been unaware of such a scale of poaching. These hunting clubs tried to cover up the case by destroying hunting documents. They claimed that the birds weren't shot but captured with nets, and some of the carcasses came from other countries. The latter claim raised questions about the accuracy of border control and put the trade of protected animals into a broader context.

The expert examinations and police investigation came to a different conclusion. The birds were shot by special small-mesh shotgun pellets in Hungary around Mélykút, Tataháza, Felsőszentiván, and Csávoly. The perpetrators were foreign hunter that collected the prey for restaurants and collectors. This poaching happened with help of Hungarian hunters.

This terrible damage to wildlife caused a big social and media response. The Hungarian Ornithological and Nature Conservation Society organised a demonstration – conservationists lit candles in memory of the 12000 dead protected birds. Nature conservation NGOs submitted a petition to the ambassador of the country of origin of the hunters so that their authorities should order a rigorous investigation into the matter. The ambassador promised to do everything possible to prevent a similar event from happening again. However, he cannot prevent protected birds migrating from Hungary being shot elsewhere.

Mohács Municipal Court sentenced one foreign and one Hungarian defendant to 3 years 4 months imprisonment each, and four Hungarian and two foreign defendants to between 10 months and 2 years imprisonment. Three official hunters were sentenced by Baranya County Court to about one and half years imprisonment in 2005. They were official hunters of two local hunting clubs and they served their prison sentence.

Many laws amendment and rule change were suggested following this scandal. According to one of the suggestions, professional hunters working for hunting clubs should be employed by the state so that they can better represent the public interest. Suggestions for modifying hunting and nature conservation laws were also made. According to this, hunts must be reported to the nature conservation authority not only in nature reserves but everywhere. Nature conservationists should also have the right to examine the harvest. These ideas remained suggestions only. However, poaching became a separate category in criminal law. Previously, perpetrators could only be prosecuted for animal cruelty or theft.

Iako su počinioci bili strani lovci, nezamislivo je da domaći lovci i lovačka društva ne bi znali za toliki obim krivolova. Ova lovačka društva su pokušala da zataškaju slučaj uništavanjem lovne dokumentacije. Tvrdili su da ptice nisu odstreljene već uhvaćene mrežom, a neki od leševa su došli iz drugih zemalja. Ova poslednja tvrdnja je postavila pitanja o tačnosti granične kontrole i stavila trgovinu zaštićenim životinjama u širi kontekst.

Veštačenjem i policijskom istragom došlo se do drugačijeg zaključka. Ptice su gađane specijalnim sačmaricama municijom malog promera u Mađarskoj oko Melikuta, Tatahaze, Felšesentivana i Čavolja. Počinioci su bili strani lovci koji su sakupljali plen za restorane i kolekcionare. Ovaj krivolov dogodio se uz pomoć mađarskih lovaca.

Ova strašna šteta nanescena prirodi izazvala je veliki društveni i medijski odjek. Mađarsko ornitološko društvo i društvo za zaštitu prirode organizovalo je demonstraciju "Zaštitnici prirode su zapalili sveće u znak sećanja na 12 000 mrtvih zaštićenih ptica". Nevladine organizacije za zaštitu prirode podnele su peticiju ambasadoru zemlje porekla lovaca da njihove vlasti nalože rigoroznu istragu o ovom pitanju. Ambasador je obećao da će učiniti sve da se sličan događaj ne ponovi. Međutim, on ne može da spreči da zaštićene ptice koje migriraju iz Mađarske ne budu upucane negde drugde.

Opštinski sud u Mohaču osudio je u prvom stepenu jednog stranca i jednog mađarskog optuženog na po 3 godine i 4 meseca zatvora, a četvoricu mađarskih i dvojicu stranih okrivljenih na kaznu zatvora u trajanju od 10 meseci do 2 godine. Tri službena lovca osuđena su na drugostepenom sudu u Baranji na oko godinu i po dana zatvora 2005. godine. Oni su bili službeni lovci dva lokalna lovačka društva i izdržali su zatvorsku kaznu.

Nakon ovog skandala predložene su mnoge izmene zakona i pravila. Prema jednom od predloga, profesionalne lovce koji rade u lovačkim društvima treba zaposliti država kako bi što bolje zastupali javni interes. Dati su i predlozi za izmenu zakona o lovstvu i zaštiti prirode. Prema ovome, lov se mora prijaviti organu za zaštitu prirode ne samo u prirodnim rezervatima već svuda. Organi zaštite prirode takođe treba da ima pravo da pregledaju odstrel. Ove ideje su ostale samo sugestije. Međutim, krivolov je postao posebna kategorija u krivičnom pravu. Ranije su počinioci mogli biti gonjeni samo za zlostavljanje životinja ili krađu.

Ubijanje zaštićenih ptica ostaje problem. Od 2005. do 2021. godine u Mađarskoj su krivolovci ubili 1600 zaštićenih ptica, uglavnom se radi o slučajevima trovanja ptica grabljivica. Prevencija i suzbijanje krivolova veliki

Killing protected birds remains an issue. 1600 protected birds were killed by poachers between 2005 and 2021 in Hungary; these are mostly poisoning cases of birds of prey. The prevention and suppression of poaching is a big challenge in many places around the world. The real solution is still to come, and rules and laws alone cannot solve this problem. Hunting takes place deep in the forest or in remote places, so it is not that difficult to cover illegal activities. Here, in addition to the rules, hunting ethic determines the behaviour of hunters. Although hunting ethic is the backbone of the hunting society, it is hard to see it as an objective measure. Hunting culture, habits and traditions are different around the world. However, there is a need for some basic ethical standards that apply to all true hunters.

Questions:

1. *Why is poaching a problem on local and international level?*
2. *What are the likely ecological consequences of this case?*
3. *Which international conventions deal with the illegal trade of animals?*
4. *How can similar nature destructions be prevented?*

je izazov na mnogim mestima širom sveta. Pravo rešenje tek dolazi, a pravila i zakoni sami po sebi ne mogu rešiti ovaj problem. Lov se odvija duboko u šumi ili na zabačenim mestima, tako da nije tako teško pokriti nezakonite radnje. Ovde, pored pravila, lovačka etika određuje ponašanje lovaca. Iako je lovačka etika okosnica lovačkog društva, teško ju je posmatrati kao objektivnu meru. Lovačka kultura, navike i tradicija su različiti širom sveta. Međutim, postoji potreba za nekim osnovnim etičkim standardima koji važe za sve prave lovce.

Pitanja:

1. *Zašto je krivolov lokalni i međunarodni problem?*
2. *Koje su moguće ekološke posledice ovog slučaja?*
3. *Koje međunarodne konvencije se bave ilegalnom trgovinom životinjama?*
4. *Kako se može sprečiti slično uništavanje prirodnih resursa?*



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