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CHAPTER 1

POLITICAL-LEGAL APPROACH TO THE ISSUE OF GREEN ECONOMY IN THE LIGHT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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Activities in the direction of the green economy, and adaptation to climate change, require engagement and legal professions, especially for the sake of protection from such actions that negatively affect the living and working environment and the climate. Hence, it is understandable why we firstly pay attention to political-legal-issues, at the same time, the demands, clearly presented at the United Nations' 2012 Conference on Sustainable Development main document [52] and after it we also were oriented at the political-legal elements indicated by the much more recent document of the European Union, named "Green Deal", which requires of us to remove, by the year 2050, emissions that cause greenhouse effects, as well as to achieve a low dependence of the economy on non-renewable resources. The "Green Agenda for the Western Balkans" [2] has practically the same political and legal requirements. The first mentioned of those documents calls and the next two bind the states to prescribe the obligation of more adequate legislative regulation of relations with: water, air and soil quality, bioremediation of land and water resources, organic agriculture, circular economy, as well as energy, especially renewable energy sources, decarbonization, but also climate.

Keywords: *Green Deal, Green Agenda of the Western Balkan countries, adaptation of the economy, ecological-legal approach.*

INTRODUCTION
POLITICALY AND LEGALLY ORIENTED APPROACH TO THE GREEN ECONOMY AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

In the work that we present to you, we are oriented towards some of the basic issues that we believe should also be observed and considered not

only politically, but also legally, when we think about the adaptation of the economy in the context of the so-called green economy. Why insist on a green economy? It's clear. Over time, ecological-political, therefore also legal, consciousness is awakening more and more. It is clear to us that any economic activity can have a negative impact on basic ecological and natural values - values that are also the basic mediums of the environment: water, air and soil. And such impacts, and their effects, express themselves through various pollutions (emissions), which affect not only mediums (water, air and soil) but also members of the living world as well as the numerous economic products. Hence, it is clear why we pay attention to issues related to thinking about the green economy, but also in the light of the adaptation of the economy to obvious climate changes.

Although the issue of the green economy has been addressed a long before, the real importance, from this reason also the real political-legal approach to the green economy theme, has been one of main directions of thinking and reasoning at the United Nations' 2012 Rio Conference on Sustainable Development, form this reason also its main document: "The Future we want" [52]. "The Future we want" text published a series of its conclusions under a numbers: 1-283. Some of them are most important for our theme. Let us briefly explain them. The participants of the conference, among other things, insist on the following conclusions, under number:

1. On sustainable development and environmentally sustainable future for planet, but also for present and future generations.

12. To form and develop green economy in the context of sustainable development institutional framework.

56. To consider green economy not only in the context of sustainable development but also the healthy functioning of the Earth's ecosystems.

57. Respects all the Rio 1992 environmental principles.

58. Rio+20 Conference participants insist on the:

(a) International law;

(d) Human rights;

(h) To respect environmental measures of importance to resolve transboundary or global environmental problems, as far as possible, measures which are based on international consensus.

60. To form and develop the green economy in the context of sustainable development, but with the ability to manage natural resources sustainably and with lower negative environmental impacts.

61. To promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems, and to carry out the regeneration of natural resources.

67. Real need that each government has to prepare national green

economy strategy and policy in the light of support for sustainable development.

87. Reaffirm the need to strengthen international environmental governance within the context of the institutional framework for sustainable development, in order to promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, as well as, form such a reason, under the coordination within the United Nations system.

88. To further strengthen the role of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the leading global environmental authority that sets one number of political and legally oriented texts of environmental importance.

89. To respect we recognize the significant contributions to sustainable development made by the multilateral environmental agreements, also allo of importance for the sustainable development and for the environment.

111. That not only international community but also states have to reaffirm the necessity to promote, enhance and support more sustainable agriculture, including food security, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems.

158. That states recognize that oceans, seas and coastal areas form an integrated and essential component of the Earth's ecosystem and are critical to sustaining it, of course also at the level of international public law.

Having in mind some of Rio+20 conclussions, at we pointed out, in our process of thinking, we further focus our attention primarily on the issues that are pointed out within the specific political-legal act from the terrain of Europe. At first place at the so-called "The European Green Deal" [4], act whose main goal is to make the territory of EU member states by 2050 to remove emissions that cause greenhouse effects, but also to achieve little dependence of the economy on existing non-renewable resources, as possible, thus establishing the possibilities of ecologically sustainable and technologically, economically, socially and environmentally acceptable development of societies-states. All these goals, as well as demands, are also present within the so-called "Green Agenda for the countries of the Western Balkans" [3], and then in the same year with the document named "Sofia Declaration on the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans" [50], which concretely means that the members of the European Union, as well as the countries of the Western Balkans which aspire to be members of the European Union, must approach in an appropriate manner not only to the formation of state-legal tools and apparatuses with the most general goal of

preserving the environment for current and future generations, but, in order to achieve this, also with the aim of forming the most adequate protection of a number of group protective objects, thus, first of all, also regulating issues of importance for:

- Preserving the quality of water, air and land resources, at the same time the medium of the environment and ecological values;
- Bioremediation of land and water resources;
- Development of organic agriculture in the development of green economy;
- Activities in the direction of developing circular economy;
- Political-legal approach to the formation and implementation of national plans for energy and climate;
- Economic, hence technological, but also necessarily legal approach to energy transition;
- Development and application of renewable energy sources; and
- Introduction and application of various decarbonization measures.

If the reader studies the "Green Deal of the European Union", he will see that the document in question forms an adequate political and legal approach to all of the aforementioned goals. An approach, and indeed a binding requirement, which leads to the construction of the necessary legislative acts both at the higher level - the level of the European Union and, in accordance with its intentions, at the lower level - the level of legislations of the EU member states as well as those that wish to become so. And the most general goal, which can be seen from the conclusion of the "Green Deal of the European Union", is that the European Union needs a global influence of this act, in order to achieve its maximum performance.

FORMATION OF ELEMENTS OF POLICY AND LEGISLATION IMPORTANT FOR ACHIEVING THE GREEN DEAL

Orienting our attention, in the work that we present to you, to the issues related to the establishment and development of the green economy in the current time - the time of obvious climate changes, we are oriented to those issues that we consider to be fundamental in this process. At the same time, considering that we are engaged in scientific and legal researchings, in our efforts we start our efforts from political-legal and legislative texts of the most general importance and the highest normative hierarchy, which are of importance for the topic we are dealing with, to those of lower normative-hierarchical levels. Such a way of researching requires adequate methodological approach, the application of: 1. normative legal, 2. substantive normative, as well as 3. comparative legal methods, in order to

create a realistic picture of the existing legal system of the European Union as well as our legal system - the system of the Republic of Serbia. Such methodological approach is necessary:

- not only to see at adequate way all we observe in our process of researching, but also
- in our researching to see what is desirable,
- to conclude how to form adequate normative products of importance for our object of researching, as well as
- to conclude how we, experts who form the necessary and desirable legislative product(s) have to act in our efforts that such product(s), become alive, that is, really applicable from natural and legal persons.

All this from the simple reason that every state has the obligation to form and let into life the adequate elements of legislation by which properly regulate the rights, obligations and responsibilities of natural and legal persons, including the states and their apparatuses, in relation to the environment, its natural and by labor created values, in order to preserve its ecological values for current and future generations, hence valid social-economic and social-ecological statuses and relationships.

In these efforts, we particularly focus your attention on the requirements of the European Union regarding:

1. protection of nature and the environment,
2. elimination of pollution,
3. production of clean energy,
4. formation and development of environmentally acceptable and sustainable industry,
5. construction and reconstruction of facilities in accordance with ecological requirements,
6. ecologically clean and sustainable agriculture,
7. sustainable traffic (which pollutes little or nothing), as well as
8. biodiversity.

We emphasize that the mentioned regulations, both within the EEC and the EU as well as in our country, which refer to the above, were formed, over time, in accordance with the requirements of the moments of emergences and intensifications of various problems, including environmental ones. At the same time, going deeper into the matter, we have approached to the observed politically and normativelly formed texts by looking them with a normative-hierarchical method. From this reason we thorugh the process of observing the legislation of the European Union we point to the “Green Deal” of the European Union, which text is some

kind of "ecological constitution" that normatively-hierarchically surpasses other legislative acts of environmental importance.

In Serbia some kind of the "environmental constitution" is the "Environmental Protection Act" [31], and immediately below it is the "Nature Protection Act" [32], below which are also normatively and hierarchically located our numerous ecologically and economic-ecologically oriented laws as well as accompanying to them secondary legislative acts, at first place so cold sub-laws.

At the same time, we emphasize, the European Union, forming its "Green Agreement", expressed the idea and ecologicall-political proposal that it should be realized not only within Europe, but also, more widely, within other European countries and then globally! The formation of the "Green Deal" was preceded by the process of creating and adoption of a series of documents important for our topic at the level of the European Economic Community, now European Union.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE POLICY AND LEGISLATION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION FOR THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE GREEN AGREEMENTS.

Significant documents that preceded the formation of the Green Deal

At first place we have to point that "Treaty on European Union (Maastricht, 1992.)" [57] posses the Article 3, which is of most basic importance for our theme - its legal observing and regulating. The Article 3 prescribed that the Community and member States shall especially include, under:

(e) Common policy in the sphere of agriculture and fisheries;
(f) Common policy in the sphere of transport;
(h) The approximation of the laws of Member States to the extent required for the functioning of the common market;
(i) Policy in the social sphere comprising a European Social Fund;
U) Strengthening of economic and social cohesion;
(k) Policy in the sphere of the environment;
(m) Promotion of research and technological development;
(o) Contribution to the attainment of a high level of health protection;
(q) Policy in the sphere of development cooperation;
(s) Contribution to the strengthening of consumer protection; and
(t) Measures in the spheres of energy, civil protection and tourism.

It is also important to know that in the year 2005th the Council of the European Union adopted "Declaration on Guiding Principles for

Sustainable Development" [7], by which text the Council of the EU point out that the European Union pursue and respect the following policy principles in relevance to sustainable development:

1) Promotion and protection of fundamental rights;
2) Intra and intergenerational equity;
3) Open and democratic society;
4) Involvement of citizens;
5) Involvement of businesses and social partners;
6) Policy coherence and governance;
7) Policy integration;
8) Use best available knowledge;
9) Precautionary principle; and
10) Polluter pays principle.

At the year 2006 Council of the European Union presented spetial text logically connected with the "Declaration on Guiding Principles for Sustainable Development", named "Renewed Strategy for Sustainable Development" [16].

For our theme also is of utmost importance yet another document which is of some kind of so cold "constitutional" nature: the "Treaty of Lisbon" [56], which respects and applies the principles and elements incorporated in the "UN Charter" [51] and international public law, especially those from ratified legislative acts; hence the elements of the: "Stockholm Declaration" [49], "Report of the World Commission (UN) on Environment and Development (Bruntland Report" [59], Rio Act from the year 1992. [60], which confirmed, extended and strengthened the Stockholm principles [23], [58], and with it related documents: "UN Convention on Climate Change" [55], "Kyoto Protocol" [29], "Paris Act" [54], as well as a number of other acts that poses legal nature and are of international importance, documents which are also or only of ecological importance. The European Union respected all of them through the process of forming the "Green Deal".

Documents of international public law particularly important for the Green Deal

We start the analysis of the legislature that is important for the realization of the "Green Deal", also within the Republic of Serbia, by pointing out that the "Green Deal of the European Union" itself was formed, as a kind of political and legal initiative of the European Commission, with the idea that member states of the European Union have to be climate neutral by the end of the year 2050. Hence to review and if

necessary to form, both at the level of the EU, its` member states also, and those states who would like to join them, as we have already emphasized, legislative acts of importance for:

1. Preserving ecological values and relations,
2. Preserving all the values which are necessary for climate preservation,
3. Circular economy,
4. Renovation of buildings,
5. Biodiversity, as well as
6. Ecologically clean and sustainable agriculture.

Numerous European Union documents of legislative nature are important for all these requirements, among which the following were formed at the year:

- Regulation (EC) No 401/2009, formed for the sake of the existence and work of the European Environmental Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network [39],
- 2010, Directive on the energy performance of buildings [14], which established regulations (standards) that must be followed in order to achieve the energy efficiency of buildings,
- 2018, Directive (EU) 2018/410 amending Directive 2003/87 of the European Commission to improve cost-effective emission reductions from energy installations [15] [23],
- 2018, Regulation (2018/841) on protection against atmospheric pollution that negatively affects land use, forestry and agriculture, as well as establishing compliance with the energy framework until 2030 [40],
- 2018. - Directive 2018/2001 on improving the use of energy from renewable sources [8],
- 2018. - Directive 2018/2002 establishes a framework of measures to improve energy efficiency within the Union, with the aim of reducing energy consumption by 32.5% between 2020 and 2030 [9],
- 2019. - Regulation 2019/631 of importance for city traffic, with special reference to cars parked on the streets [6],
- 2021. - Regulation 2021/1119, which establishes a framework for achieving climate neutrality and amended Regulations: No 401/2009 and No 2018/1999 (which is known as the‘European Climate Law’) [41], while also building on Regulation 401/2009 [38],
- 2021. - Proposal for the Directive on solar panels on the roof of the house, as well as the Directive on the energy performance of buildings [36],

- 2021. - Propisal oriented on reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector [37],
- 2023 - Regulation 2023/857 [45], on the mandatory annual reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by member states from 2021 to 2030, which contributes to fulfilling the obligations from the "Paris Agreement" and Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on setting up the infrastructure for alternative fuels,
- 2023. - Decree 2023/955 [46] on the establishment of the Social Climate Fund,
- 2023. - Regulation 2023/956 [47], a kind of legislative act aimed at setting the limits (standards) within the mechanisms for controlling compliance with the prescribed carbon limit emissions,
- Directive 2023/959 [11], which reformed the European (EU) Emissions Trading System (ETS),
- 2023. - Decree 2023/1804 [42] on setting up infrastructure for alternative fuels,
- 2023. - Regulation 2023/1805 [43] on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport, as well as during port control,
- 2023. - Directive 2023/2413 [10] on the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and
- 2023. - Regulation 2023/2405 [44] on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport.

What general requirements have been formed by the Green Deal?

The European Union, as you can see if read the complete text, by forming the “Green Deal”, established the following general requirements:

1. That the economies of the countries:

1.1. Have to be transformed into sustainable ones, with environmental requirements which will periodicaly increasse to the year 2030 and especially until 2050,

1.2. Have produce and use, more and more, available and clean energy, while

1.3. Must orient their economies, as far as possible, to the so-called circular economies, as well as to

1.4. Orient to the construction and reconstruction of buildings so that they become energy

1.5. Have to express themselves as producers and users of sustainable and smart traffic,

1.6. Thus they organize that agriculture becomes ecologically friendly in food production,

1.7. In their actions over time have to be organized so that by the year 2050 have to reduce ecological pollution of the environment to zero,
2. That states, in their development and operations, have to organize themselves in such a way as to achieve sustainability at the level of all their policies, and so on:
2.1. The so-called green financing, whereby at least 30% of it would go to the prevention of climate change,
2.2. In the formation and development of socially just transitions,
2.3. In financing the private sector in the green transition,
2.4. At the level of mobilization and strengthening of innovations,
2.5. Strengthening (activating) education, especially which needed for a green economy.

What requirements do the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans and which ones do the Sofia Declaration?

Bearing in mind everything that has been said before, it is clear that the so-called "Green Agenda for the Western Balkans" directed towards a sustainable and ecologically cleaner economies of the countries of the region in question, setting the following demands:

- That the countries of this region have to establish norms and mechanisms necessary to combat air, water and soil pollutions analogous to those in the EU, and
- To establish the potential of the circular economies, as well as
- To promote sustainable methods of food production and trade, and also
- To take advantage of the huge tourism potential of the region, with
- To focus on biodiversity protection as well as ecosystem restoration.

In line with the EU's ambition to become climate neutral by the year 2050, the countries of the Western Balkan region also committed themselves, at the summit in Sofia in 2020, by forming the "Sofia Declaration on the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans (Green Deal)" to a series of specific actions and measures, whereby, as have been defined in the said document, "some of the measures are:

- Harmonization with the EU climate law after its adoption, which aims for the EU to be climate neutral by 2050;
- Definition of energy and climate goals by 2030 in accordance with the legal framework of the Energy Community and the acquis EU, as well as the development and implementation of National Energy and Climate Plans with clear measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Continued alignment with the System for EU emissions trading (EU

ETS), as well as the introduction of other emission taxation models, in order to promote decarbonisation in the region;

- Revising all regulations that support the progressive decarbonization of the energy sector and their full implementation, primarily through the Energy Community;
- Cooperation in the preparation of an assessment of the socio-economic impact of decarbonization on every country and at the regional level with the aim of a just transition;
- Prioritizing energy efficiency and its improvement in all sectors;
- Increasing the share of renewable energy sources and ensuring the necessary conditions for investment, in accordance with the legal acquis of the EU and the Energy Community;
- Reduce and gradually abolish subsidies for coal, strictly respecting the rules of state aid; as well as
- Taking steps to achieve the goals from the initiative ”Coal Regions in Transition for the Western Balkans and Ukraine” [35].

INSTEAD OF A CONCLUSION - ON THE REVITALIZATION OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION POLICY OF SIGNIFICANCE FOR ACHIEVING THE GREEN AGREEMENT

Examples of certain member states of the European Union

Although the elements of the so-called “The Green Agenda of the European Union (Green Deal)” formed in the year 2019 and accepted in 2020, with clearly defined goals and time frames for the start of their implementation, we must emphasize that so far they have not been fully implemented even by the most developed members of the European Union, let alone the less developed ones, including countries from the Western Balkans. At this point, we would like to point out that practically all the countries that have joined the “Green Agreement” have done some practical steps not only in the apparently formal way, but also in another way - starting from the elements of opportunity and the most profitable steps for their economies. At the same time, those practical steps of economical, political and legal importance began to manifest themselves even more strongly after the start of the military conflict in Ukraine in the year 2020. So, whoever follows Reuter's activities, from the article published on September 27, 2023 [17], will see that, for example:

- Britain, how at the 20.09. 2023, said its Prime Minister Rishi Sunak, made the decision that by 2035. postpone the ban on the sale of

gasoline-powered cars, but also to prolong achievement of the other changes from the “European Green Deal” climate strategy,

- Germany, as highlighted the Minister of the Environment (September 24, 2023) came to the conclusion that the measures proposed by the Agenda are too expensive for industry, and especially for the construction sector, and that for these reasons she is going to:
    - 1. extend the deadlines for the abolition of some economic activities provided for in the Agenda, as well as
    - 2. Postponement of the tightening of various standards predicted by the Agenda,
    - 3. Mitigation and/or postponement of measures required from the aviation industry by the "EU Green Agenda", as well as
    - 4. Mitigation but also postponement of measures related to the auto industry.
- Italy, according to the statements of the members of the Government, rejects a series of initiatives and asks for the easing of measures, as well as the extension of the deadlines, provided for in the Agenda. And also to reduce the requirements of the directives aimed at:
    - 1. Improving the energy efficiency of buildings,
    - 2. Phasing out cars with internal combustion engines,
    - 3. Reducing industrial emissions,
    - 4. Decarbonization until 2030.
- The Netherlands, through the activities of the Citizen Initiative of Farmers, expresses position, massively supported by the public, to limit the request from the Agenda previously adopted by its Government to limit the use of nitrogen fertilizers.
- Polish Government has, according to Reuters, gone a step further than other countries, so it:
    - Sued Brussels - submitted complaints to the Court of Justice regarding:
        - Ban internal combustion vehicles from 2035,
        - Tightening of measures aimed at reducing emissions,
        - Reducing the number of free permits for carbon dioxide emissions,
        - Interfering with national forest management.

We also remind that Polish government postponed, under pressure from mining unions, a plan to reduce her reliance on sustainable energy

sources instead on coals.

Bringing to life the elements of the political and legal requirements of the European Union. The example of the Republic of Serbia

Bearing in mind everything that has been said so far in this text, and also knowing the mosaic elements of the legislation of the Republic of Serbia of ecological as well as economic importance, it is our desire to point out some of its key moments of importance at the end of this text for the adaptation of our economy, as possible and cost effective, in the direction of the green economy. As the prescribed space limits for texts constrain us in the presentation of the text, we therefore point out during it a number of our works that allow you to form a more complete picture of what we are talking about. Hence, although to you some our: reports, articles and books which were published by scientific houses in the country and abroad. We would like to point out that they are also available through the easily accessible website (platform): academia.edu, which we recommend you to use.

Bearing in mind the so-called "Green Agreement" and "Green Agenda", also the elements of international public law valid for them, as well as a numerous accompanying documents, legislative documents also valid for the Republic of Serbia, because they had been ratified, we believe that the legislation of Serbia is already quite rich in the necessary formal-legal elements of impotance for the green economy and at the same time the environmental values, rights and obligations as well responsibilities. This is evident from our books that we cite to you, among which we especially refer you to: "Ecological-legal protection of the environment from the negative impacts of certain economic branches (2018)", "Solving the problem of rural development as an ecologically desirable segment of sustainable development (2019)" [27] and "Environmental Law (General and Special Part) with special reference to negative technogenic impacts (2020)" [28].

In all our mentioned texts, entering into the issue of protection of group objects individually, we first point out the constitutional basis of this protection, then the adopted elements of ther international public law, and then we go on to explain the elements of protection of the:

- Human rights to a healthy living and working environment,
- Nature in general and its specially protected values, then
- Air, water and soil as ecological values and environmental mediums,

In order to then explain the environmental legal protection against negative technogenic influences, including from:

1. Power plants, especially thermal power plants, as well as energy transmission,
2. Chemical industry and its products, and especially: oil, pharmaceutical and chemical industries of importance for agriculture (e.g. fertilizer industry),
3. Mining activities,
4. Construction,
5. Traffic,
6. Activities and products that lead to ionizing and non-ionizing radiation,
7. Radiation and nuclear safety,
7. Accidental situations (industrial accidents and natural disasters),
8. Noise, but also
9. Negative technogenic impacts of waste production as well as dealing with it.

We also wrote a study (book) within which we have explained the elements of the protection of environmental rights and values at the level of international criminal law, elements which are also important for green economy: "Trilogy on International Criminal Law law in the function of protection of environmental rights and values" [24]. In this book is for our actual theme of utmost importance especially its "Block III- Delicits of international criminal law of environmental significance manifested outside of armed conflicts", which treats more than 20 criminal acts mentioned in numerous legislative conventions of global importance, acts that occur outside of armed conflicts between states and their organizations, but are acts that guess states and/or other law subjects, and affect clearly defined environmental values, actions and relationships.

Within each of these previously laconiucally explained logical parts of actual text, we introduce you that they are especially and in detail visible from our book "Environmental Law (General and Special Part) with Special Reference to Negative Technogenic Impacts". We emphasize that is obvious that the legislation of the Republic of Serbia possesess most of the elements required by the "Green Deal EU" and "Green Agenda of the Western Balkan States". Nevertheless, some of them will have to undergo review and formal legislative reconstructions over time, given that we are obliged to comply with the "EU Green Deal" and the "Green Agenda of

the Western Balkan States". So let's explain some of these most important requirements, and possible legislative steps for their fulfillment.

Bearing in mind that Serbia is also launching activities in the direction of the green economy, it should be known that, precisely for this reason, from 2021. has the "Law on Climate ChangeClimate" [30] and the "Regulation on types of activities and gases with a greenhouse effect" [48], as well as that it will form some other by-laws of importance for the actual implementation of the "Climate Change Act". Although we have the law which treats environmental impact assessment [18] and the "Law on Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment" [33], we are now working on the development of their new variants. Also is present thinking that we need to rework their accompanying standards, that is, harmonizing them so that they correspond to the requirements formed at the EU level.

It is also necessary to further work on the air protection by adopting binding standards for the maximum permitted levels of pollution, of course thorough the adequate low-power facilities formed in accordance with the EU Directive 2009/125 on establishing a framework for setting ecodesign requirements for energy-related products [13].

Forest protection also, given the adopted elements of the "Green Agenda of the Western Balkan States", must be expanded through the formation of a long-term national development program for the forestry of the Republic of Serbia, harmonized with the requirements set by the EU, such as, for example works, formed within the "Biodiversity Protection Strategy until 2030" [5], as well as other facilities whose "green" treatment is sought by the "EU Green Deal".

Serbia should also supplement its regulations related to noise with the necessary sub-legal elements as they are placed within "Directive 2002/49 on the assessment and management of noise in the environment" [12] and those by-laws of importance for the establishment of noise monitoring methods, analogous to those methods from "Directive 2015/996", which regulates it [1].

In the final, we point out to you that the Republic of Serbia has all the necessary inspection services to control compliance with these norms, as well as that practically every one of them exists not only based on our needs and laws, but also because we had ratified numerous international law documents, and hence, regardless of the frequent reconstructions of the Government of the Republic of Serbia, its ministries always have services suitable for those inspection tasks, as well as subordinate inspectorates at the level of provinces, cities and municipalities [21].

At the end of this text, we point out to you the fact that, in order to comply with the prescribed obligations from the current laws and

accompanying by-laws, our Republic, among other things, through the work of the author of this text, formed the necessary elements for that within the "Criminal Code of the Republic of Serbia" as well as through the number of other laws. But, we also point the fact that environmentally negative doing can be also done with the economic crimes [22] and misdemeanors [20], [25], [26]. At the same time we emphasize that Republic of Serbia also established the appropriate criminal liability of legal entities for the fulfillment of the objective in question [53]. What's more, as our earlier research, from the year 1995 on environmental crime indicate [19], as well as from the period of the year 2011-2020, on which the author of this text also worked and managed [34], show that: although we have an adequate normative, inspection, police, prosecution and judicial apparatus, in reality we rarely and poorly treat ecological delicts. That's why we suggest that these efforts, especially in the direction of criminal prosecution of environmental offenses have to be significantly strengthened!

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