

Bosna i Hercegovina je bogata šumama, koje zauzimaju polovinu kopnene površine zemlje. Raspoloživost šuma po glavi stanovnika jednaka je svjetskom prosjeku. Ukupna površina izgorena u šumskim požarima tokom 90-tih bila je četiri puta manja nego u Hrvatskoj (FAO, 2001a). Značajan dio šuma je miniran ili oštećen ratnim dejstvima. Nezakonita sječa je veliki problem. Drvna industrija nije konkurentna na svjetskom tržištu.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is rich in forests, which account for half of the land area. The availability of forests per capita equals the world average. The total forest area burned in the 1990s was four times smaller than that burned in Croatia (FAO, 2001a). A substantial part of the forests is mined or damaged by war activities. Illegal logging is a large problem. The wood industry is not competitive on the world market.

Glavni trendovi u BiH

Ukupna površina pod šumom procijenjena je u 2000. na 2.273.000 hektara, što čini 44,6% ukupne površine zemlje ili 0,6 hektara po glavi stanovnika, kakav je i svjetski prosjek (FAO, 2001b).

Šume obiluju biodiverzitetom: Soko 400 vrsta rijetkih biljaka i 200 vrsta rijetkih životinja nastanjuje bosanske šume (FAO, 2001a).

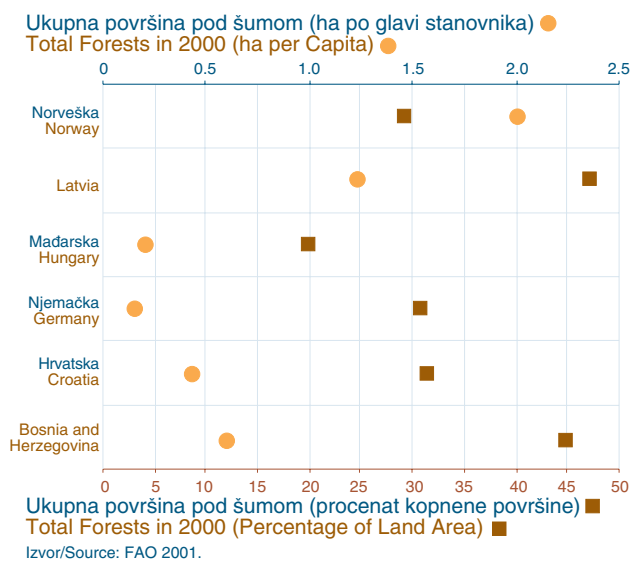
Vlasnik 80% šuma je država. (FAO, 2001a).

Nekih 20% šuma je minirano ili oštećeno ratnim dejstvima i time neupotrebljivo za upravljanje (REC, 2000).

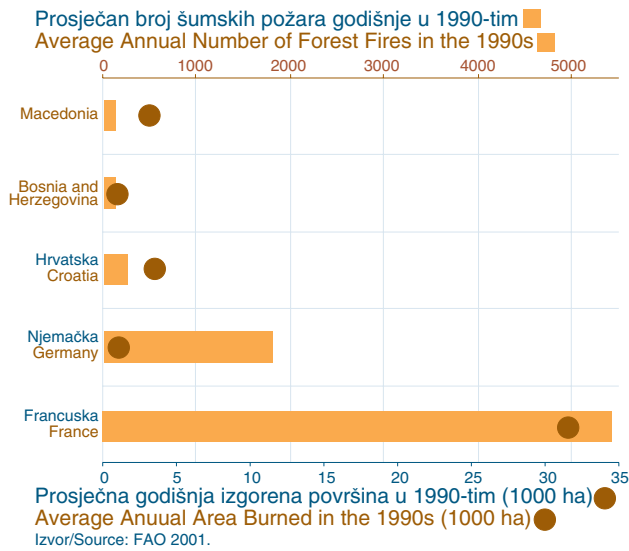
Nezakonita sječa i izvoz drveta nanosi štetu šumskim resursima i državnoj privredi (REC, 2000).

Prosječan broj šumskih požara u toku 90-ih znosio je 139, a ukupna izgorena površina 800 hektara. Ukupna izgorena površina je skoro pet puta manja nego ista površina u Hrvatskoj i skoro 40 puta manja nego ista u Francuskoj (FAO 2001b).

Šumski sektor ima veoma nisku produktivnost zbog zastarjele tehnologije, koja dovodi do visokog procenta otpada u preradi drveta. Drvna industrija nije konkurentna na svjetskom tržištu (REC, 2000).



Main BIH Trends



The total forest area in 2000 was estimated to be 2,273,000 hectares, 44.6% of the total land area or 0.6 hectares per capita, the same as the world average (FAO, 2001b).

The forests are rich in biodiversity: there are around 400 rare plant and 200 rare animal species inhabiting the Bosnian forests (FAO 2001a).

Eighty percent of the forests are owned by the state (FAO, 2001a).

Some 20% of forests are mined or damaged by war activities, and consequently unavailable for management (REC, 2000).

Illegal cutting and wood exports are damaging forest resources and the state economy (REC, 2000).

The average number of forest fires during the 1990s was 139, and the total area burned 800 hectares. The total area burned is almost five times smaller than that burned in Croatia, and almost 40 times smaller than burned in France (FAO 2001b).

The forest sector has a very low level of productivity because of an outdated technology that leads to a high percentage of waste in wood processing. This industry is not competitive on the world market (REC, 2000).

Šumarstvo

Dva glavna problema s kojima se šumarstvo suočava danas su deforestacija (sječa šume praćena promjenama u korištenju zemljišta) i degradacija (prorjeđivanje šuma bez promjena u korištenju zemljišta). Još jedan, iako manji problem, je širenje oblasti pod šumskim plantažama. Kisele kiše su bitan uzrok degradacije šuma u nekim zemljama. Posljedice globalnog otopljavanja mogu takođe imati vrlo negativan uticaj na neke šume, posebno u Mediteranu. Šumski požari su još jedan važan pritisak na šume (OECD, 2001).

Pored toga što obezbjeđuju drvo, šume apsorbuju i ugljik, štite riječne slivove, kontrolišu eroziju i predstavljaju stanište za druge biljke i životinje. Plantažne šume obično sadrže samo jednu vrstu drveća, što ih čini vrlo jednostavnim ekosistemima, sa mnogo manjom biološkom raznolikošću. Međutim, plantaže ipak daju zaštitu od poplava i erozije, a u nekim su slučajevima čak i efikasnije kao apsorberi ugljika nego prirodne šume (zato što rastu brže). Plantaže se mogu koristiti kao izvor drveta za industriju, što bi moglo smanjiti pritisak na prirodne šume (OECD, 2001).

Komercijalna sječa sama po sebi ne izaziva deforestaciju direktno; direktni krivac su promjene u korištenju zemljišta koje je prate. Pritisak na šume je veoma veliki u tropskim oblastima, gdje se očekuje da će se deforestacija nastaviti i ubuduće. U šumama umjerenih oblasti došlo je do blagog porasta u

veličini, uglavnom zbog napuštanja prakse korištenja marginalnog zemljišta za poljoprivredu, što je omogućilo šumama da se prošire (OECD, 2001).

Političke opcije

Nekoliko ekonomskih instrumenata su na snazi u OECD zemljama: naplata za sječu, takse na promjenu namjene zemljišta, kao i subvencije za pošumljavanje i održivo upravljanje šumama. Pošto šume veoma dobro apsorbiraju ugljik, već postoje inicijative da se stimuliše sađenje plantaža u svrhu borbe protiv globalnog otopljanja (OECD, 2001).

Forestry

The main two problems that forests face today are deforestation (forest clearance accompanied by land use changes) and forest degradation (depletion by felling without changes in land use). Another, smaller, problem is growth of areas under forest plantations. In some countries, acid rain has been a very important cause of forest degradation. The effects of global warming may also have a negative impact on some forests, especially in the Mediterranean. Forest fires represent another important pressure on forests (OECD, 2001).

In addition to wood, forests provide carbon sinks, watershed protection, erosion control, and habitats for other plants and animals. Plantations usually contain only one tree species, which makes them very simple ecosystems, with much lower biodiversity. However, they do protect the land from floods and erosion. In some cases, because they grow faster, they are even more efficient as sinks for carbon than natural forests. Plantations can be also used as sources of wood for industry, which decreases the pressure on natural forests (OECD, 2001).

It is not commercial logging itself that directly causes deforestation, but the changes in land use that often accompany felling. The pressures on the forests are especially high in tropical areas, where deforestation is expected to continue in the future. The forest area in the temperate zones, however, has increased slightly, thanks mainly to the abandonment of the practice of using marginal land for agriculture (OECD, 2001).

Policy Options

Several economic instruments are in force in OECD countries: fees for logging, taxes on land use change, and subsidies for afforestation and sustainable forest management. Since forests are a very good sink for carbon, the initiative has already been taken by some to stimulate plantations as a way of combating global warming (OECD, 2001).

Globalni trendovi i projekcije

Svjetska potražnja za drvetom koje nije namijenjeno loženju porast će na 70% do 2020. Očekuje se daljnje krčenje tropskih šuma praćeno gubitkom biodiverziteta.

Ukupno područje pod šumama povećalo se u zadnjoj dekadi u OECD zemljama, ali s obzirom da monokulturne plantaže zamjenjuju prirodne šume kao izvor drveta, kvalitet šuma opada širom svijeta.

Očekuje se da će potražnja za drvnim produktima u OECD opasti do 2020. U isto vrijeme, u zemljama u razvoju potražnja će porasti, da bi se njen rast usporio tek nakon 2010 (OECD, 2001).

Global Trends and Projections

By 2020, the world demand for non-fuel wood will increase by 70%. It is expected that there will be further deforestation in tropical forests, accompanied by a further loss of biodiversity.

The total forest area has increased in the last decade in OECD countries, but since monoculture plantations replace natural forests as sources of wood, forest quality is becoming degraded all over the world.

The demand for wood products in OECD is expected to decrease by 2020. In developing countries, though, the demand will rise, slowing down only after 2010 (OECD, 2001).

