

## **UZ 114. REDOVITU IZBORNU SKUPŠTINU HŠD-a**

U proteklom mandatnom razdoblju HŠD-a pisali smo o različitim temama: o utjecaju šume na eroziju i vodozaštitu, globalnom klimatskom zatopljenju, utjecaju na okoliš Višenamjenskog kanala Dunav-Sava, šumi i razvoju turizma u RH, doprinosu hrvatskog šumarstva i drvne tehnologije EU, vodi koju oplemenjuje i čuva šuma, certifikaciji šuma – odumrla stabla i biološka raznolikost, odnosu šumarstva i službene zaštite prirode u svezi s NATURA 2000 u Hrvatskoj, organizacijskom strukturiranju Hrvatskih šuma d.o.o., suradnji šumarstva, vodoprivrede i meteorološka službe u svezi s obilježavanjem Dana šuma, Svjetskog dana voda i Svjetskog dana meteorologije i dr. U ovom dvobroju Šumarskoga lista osvrnut ćemo se na stručnu temu 114. redovite izborne skupštine HŠD-a “Prva nacionalna inventura šuma u Republici Hrvatskoj”, koja uključuje Hrvatsku u sustav razmjene podataka o praćenju stanja šuma, koji su kompatibilni i razmjenjivi na međunarodnoj razini. Po prvi puta dobiveni su podaci o stanju šumskih resursa po jedinstvenoj metodi na cijelom državnom području.

Hrvatsko šumarsko društvo je u više navrata raspravljalo o šumskom zemljištu, njegovom korištenju i prenamjeni, na što se i u svojem izvješću o radu u četvorogodišnjem mandatnom razdoblju i na ovoj Skupštini, osvrnuo predsjednik HŠD-a mr. Jurjević, napominjući kako smo “jasno iskazivali nezadovoljstvo nekim rješenjima u donesenim Zakonskim i Podzakonskim propisima. Naime, ako i možemo razumjeti mogućnosti korištenja neobraslog šumskog zemljišta za podizanje višegodišnjih nasada, ne možemo prihvatiti odredbu Zakona o šumama da se za iste namjene koristi i makija, a moramo znati i ponavljati: makija je šuma. Ovo tim više, kada znamo da se upravo na područjima gdje je najviše potražnje za šumskim zemljištima, nalazi na tisuće, pa i stotine tisuća neobraslog, zapuštenog poljoprivrednog zemljišta, na kojima svih godina nastaje preko 50 % šumskih požara i s te osnove trajna su opasnost za okolne šume”. Upravo su podzakonskim aktom najvećim dijelom sadašnje naknade za šume i šumska zemljišta “na razini simbolike, a ne realne naknade i ne omogućavaju podizanje novih šuma niti u približnoj površini šuma koje su prenamjenjene” (naknada 1000 kn/ha naprama cijeni podizanja nove šume od 30000 do 100000 kn/ha). Stoga opetovano podržavamo zaključak u spomenutom izlaganju, kako je “novom kategorizacijom potrebno šume i šumska zemljišta ponovo definirati i onda se prema njima tako i odnositi, kako bi izbjegli slučajeve da podižemo poljoprivredne kulture, maslinike i vinograde na apsolutnim šumskim tlima, samo zato što je vlasnik definiran”.

Prethodno spomenuti zakonski i podzakonski propisi zaslužuju poseban osvrt u jednom od sljedećih dvobroja Šumarskoga lista. Šumarska znanost i struka inzistira na sudjelovanju u kreiranju zakonskih propisa, ali i onih podzakonskih, koji se gotovo u pravilu donose činovničkim postupkom, a oni su zapravo najživotniji u realizaciji. Hrvatske šume su jedinstvene u Europi po svojoj prirodosti, raznolikosti i stabilnosti te zaslužuju posebnu pažnju i odgovoran odnos prema njima.

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**ON THE 114<sup>th</sup> ELECTORAL MEETING OF THE CROATIAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION**

*In the past mandate period, the Croatian Forestry Association (hereinafter: CFA) has addressed a variety of topics, ranging from the impact of forests on erosion and water protection, global climate warming, environmental effects of the Multipurpose Danube-Sava canal, forests and the development of tourism in the Republic of Croatia, the contribution of Croatian forestry and wood technology to the EU, water as a factor of forest improvement and protection, forest certification – dead trees and biological diversity, the relationship between forestry and the official Natura 2000 protection in Croatia, organizational structuring of the company Hrvatske Šume, to the cooperation of forestry, water management and meteorological service in celebrating Forest Day, World Water Day and World Meteorological Day, and many others. In this double issue of the Forestry Journal we will discuss the 114<sup>th</sup> electoral assembly of the CFA “The first national forest inventory in the Republic of Croatia”, by which Croatia has been included into the exchange system of forest monitoring data that are compatible and exchangeable at the international level. For the first time, data on the condition of forest resources have been obtained by using a uniform method across the entire state territory.*

*Forest land, its use and conversion have been discussed by the Croatian Forestry Association on several occasions. In his report on the activities of the CFA during the four-year mandate period, Mr. Jurjević, M. Sc, president of the Croatian Forestry Association, reviews this issue, observing that “we have expressed strong dissatisfaction with some solutions set down in the laws and sub-laws. Namely, we can understand the intention to use bare forest land for the establishment of multiannual plantations, but we cannot accept the regulation of the Forest Law which states that maquis can also be used for this purpose. We should stress over and over again: maquis is forest. It is a fact that in the areas in which the demand for forest land is the highest there are thousands, even hundreds of thousands hectares of bare, abandoned agricultural land, the source of over 50 % of forest fires that permanently threaten the surrounding forests”. It is according to a sub-law that the current compensations for forests and forest land are “symbolic, rather than realistic. As a result, the size of the area for the establishment of new forests does not even remotely approach the size of the area that has been converted” (compensation of 1,000 kuna/ha as opposed to 30,000 to 100,000 kuna/ha, which is the cost of establishing a new forest). Therefore, we wholeheartedly support the conclusion in the report, which states that “forests and forestland should be redefined in the new categorization and treated accordingly. In this way, cases in which agro-cultures, olive groves and vineyards are established on absolute forest land, only because the owner has been defined, would be avoided”.*

*The acts and sub-acts mentioned above deserve a special discussion in one of the future double issues of Forestry Journal. The forestry science and profession insists on participating in the creation of both legal and sub-legal regulations; as a rule, these are passed administratively, but actually they show their full potential only when applied in practice. Croatian forests are unique in Europe in terms of naturalness, diversity and stability. For these reasons, they require special attention and highly responsible treatment.*

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