

RIJEČ UREDNIŠTVA

ZADAĆA RUBRIKE „RIJEČ UREDNIŠTVA“

Prema Statutu Hrvatskoga šumarskog društva, u čl. 2. stoji da je cilj HŠD-a okupljanje inženjera i tehničara šumarstva, drvene tehnologije, kemijske prerade drva i prometa drvnim proizvodima, te drugih stručnjaka s najmanje srednjom stručnom spremom, koji rade na poslovima iz navedenih djelatnosti, a radi promicanja i zaštite interesa struke i članstva, unapređenja struke, promicanja inženjerskog i tehničkarskog poziva, tehničkoga razvoja i istraživanja, obrazovanja (srednjeg i visokog) i stalnog usavršavanja za postizanje optimalnog tehnološkog i gospodarskog razvoja, blagostanja, zdravlja, očuvanja okoliša i kvalitete društva. Od u čl. 12. navedenih 15 djelatnosti kojima se taj cilj ostvaruje je i izdavačka djelatnost, ponajprije tiskanjem znanstveno-stručnog i staleškog glasila „Šumarski list“. On u načelu članstvu i stručnoj javnosti kroz članke prenosi aktualno stanje šuma i šumarstva, te kroz zapisnike sa sjednica Upravnog odbora i Skupštine HŠD-a rezultate ostvarenja zadanih ciljeva. Rubrika „Riječ Uredništva“ – prethodno „Riječ gl. urednika“ sublimira trenutna stanja šuma i šumarske struke te probleme i rezultate rada strukovne udruge. Iz tako sveobuhvatne analize, proizlaze sažeto u predmetnom „uvodniku“ i naše kritike (nažalost rjeđe pohvale) aktualnog stanja u šumarstvu, posebice glede statusa šumarstva u Državi te u rukovođenju trgovačkog društva Hrvatske šume d.o.o., kojemu je povjereno gospodarenje na gotovo 80 % površine šuma u Hrvatskoj.

Iz navedenog možemo reći da Uredništvo kroz ovu rubriku zapravo sažeto prenosi „Riječ šumarske struke“, i da bi, s obzirom na širinu i sveobuhvatnost činjenica glede šuma i šumarstva, pametnima i u politici i u šumskom gospodarstvu mogla poslužiti da shvate koliko to bogatstvo imamo u svojim rukama i kako bi s njime trebalo upravljati na znanstvenim i stručnim načelima. Da bi čitateljstvo podsjetili o čemu smo sve pisali u ovoj rubrici i uputili ih gdje to detaljnije mogu ponovo, a poneki i prvi puta pročitati i javno zastupati iskristalizirane stavove, a ne šutjeti s figom u džepu, kratko ćemo navesti najznačajnije teme iz ove rubrike.

Početak ćemo sa Strategijom šumarstva koje ni danas nemamo (ili nije saživjela), a o kojoj smo pisali u ŠL 5-6/2011. i u ŠL 9-10/2013., gdje smo naveli naša stajališta i gotovo u potpunosti se suglasili s „Novom strategijom EU za šume“. U njoj se također, kao što mi činimo, zagovara potrajno gospodarenje šumama i multifunkcionalna uloga šuma, s posebnim naglaskom na podršci ruralnim zajednicama i poticajima inovativnog šumarstva i proizvodima s dodatnom vrijednosti. No, socioekonomska važnost i vrijednost šume se neprestano zanemaruje. O pravilnom vrednovanju šuma i šumarstva, a povezano s restrukturiranjem Hrvatskih šuma d.o.o., govorili smo u ŠL 3-4/2014., gdje je posebno naznačeno tzv. „defenzivno restrukturiranje“ smanjenjem broja radnih mjesta, umjesto razvojnog kroz zadržavanje postojećih i traženja novih poslova. U Večernjem listu od 20. rujna 2014. čitamo poruku „mladih lavova hrvatskog gospodarstva“: Faza otkaza i rezanja troškova je iza nas, počinje potraga za novim izvorima prihoda. Što bi narod rekao „neki su došli k pameti“, no pitanje je što i kako je moguće popraviti ono što smo već imali, a uništili smo umjesto da smo nadograđivali. U ŠL 7-8/2013. uz pitanje po-

stavljeno u naslovu: Zanemaruje li šumarska praksa načela potrajnog gospodarenja šumama? slijedi i pitanje: kakav je danas i da li način upravljanja omogućava korištenje svih benefita šumarstva kao značajnog čimbenika gospodarske infrastrukture? I u ŠL 7-8/2012. napominjemo kako „nije bit restrukturiranja u šumarstvu u otpuštanju radnika i profita, nego u neophodnom stručnom obavljanju propisanih poslova i u širenju gospodarskih aktivnosti, ako su iste sastavnice općeg napretka društva“.

Sve navedeno je i uskoj vezi s današnjim gorućim problemom zapošljavanjem, ali i obrazovanjem, o čemu smo pisali u ŠL 7-8/2011., 3-4/2012. i 9-10/2012., pitajući se da li mjerodavni, a to će reći politika, sveobuhvatno i pravilno sagledavaju profit u šumarstvu, a s time u vezi i potrebe zapošljavanja, a ne otpuštanja radnika. U Večernjem listu od 22. rujna 2014. uz ostale državne tvrtke čitamo da su u 2013. god. Hrvatske šume d.o.o. ostvarile nakon oporezivanja dobit od 74,1 mil. kn., što je za rukovodstvo dobro, ali je za cjelokupno hrvatsko gospodarstvo nedovoljno, jer je tzv. dobit ostvarena samo prodajom drva kao sirovine i to po netržišnim cijenama i uz gubitak od 1187 radnih mjesta (od kraja 2011. do rujna 2014.). Najpogubnije bi bilo ako se ona ostvaruje rezanjem troškova radova koji izravno utječu na potrajnost gospodarenja šumama. U ŠL 3-4/2011. upravo smo govorili o toj samo klasično gospodarskoj vrijednosti šuma.

O značaju šume i utjecaju na vodu, posebice pitku vodu pisano je u ŠL 3/1995. i 1-2/1996., gdje je naglašena njezina uloga u pročišćavanju voda i uravnoteženju njihova otjecanja u izvore i vodotoke. U ŠL 1-2/2006. je naveden Horsmannov sažetak odnosa šume i vode (prema Weberu, 2005), kako je „voda krv krajolika, a šuma njegovo srce“. U ŠL 5-6/2008. posebno je naglašeno, kako uz prosječnu količinu oborina u arealu naših šuma od prosječno 1200 mm oborina godišnje i površinu sklopljenih šuma od 2 mil. ha, iz šume istječe oko 13 milijardi tona pitke vode. U vrijeme suša šuma je ispušta, a tijekom kišnog razdoblja zadržava i usporava njezino površinsko otjecanje. Kada je pak riječ o šumi i klimatskim promjenama i vezivanju ugljika te globalnom zatopljenju, pojašnjenja možemo naći u ŠL 9-10/2004. i 1-2/2007., gdje se između ostalog navodi da naše šume vezuju više od 5 mil. tona ugljika (primjerice hrast lužnjak oko 2-3 tone po ha). O odnosima šumarstva i prerade drva govorili smo u ŠL 5-6/2012., a o naknadama za općekorisne funkcije šuma u ŠL 5-6/2013. O položaju šumarstva i šumarske struke u Hrvatskoj bilo je riječi u ŠL 9-10/2001., a o stranačkom kadroviranju i netržišnom gospodarenju u ŠL 3-4/2013.

Mnogo je kritika na stanje u šumarstvu, no upitajmo se da li je ono što se događalo i događa se samo rezultat rada sada odgovornih, ili moramo „zagrabiti“ u nedavnu prošlost. Zašto se čudimo?, upitali smo se u ŠL 5-6/2014., a doajen hrvatskoga šumarstva i tada glavni urednik Šumarskoga lista, pok. prof. emeritus dr. sc. Branimir Prpić je u ovoj rubrici još u ŠL 3-4/1998. naslovio odnosni tekst riječima: Prepuštamo li šumarstvo diletantima?

EDITORIAL

THE EDITORIAL MISSION

According to Article 2 of the Statute of the Croatian Forestry Association, the CFA gathers engineers and technicians of forestry, wood technology, chemical wood processing and wood product trade, as well as other experts with at least secondary school degree who are employed in the above mentioned fields, with the goal of advocating and protecting the interests of the profession and its membership, advancing the profession, promoting the careers of engineers and technicians, fostering technical development, research, education (secondary and higher level) and permanent specialisation. All these activities are geared towards achieving the optimal technological and economic development, welfare, health, environment protection and the quality of the society. One of the 15 fields listed in Article 12 that aims to achieve these goals is publishing activity. It is primarily accomplished through "Forestry Journal", a scientific-specialist and professional publication. In principle, the journal acquaints its members and the professional public with the current condition of forests and forestry and informs them of the results of the set goals through the minutes of the Managing Board and the CFA Assembly meetings. The column "Editorial", formerly known as "A Word from the Editor-in-Chief", sublimes the current conditions of forests and the forestry profession and highlights problems and the results of work of professional association. After a comprehensive analysis of the condition, the Editorial often expresses criticism (regrettably, compliments are far less frequent) of the current condition in forestry, in particular with regard to the status of forestry in the State and the management of the company Hrvatske Šume Ltd., which is entrusted with the management of almost 80 % of the forest area in Croatia.

Hence, the Editorial Board uses the column to voice the views of the forestry profession; the idea is to provide the heedful persons in politics and forestry management with an insight into the enormous wealth at our disposal and instil in them the need to manage this wealth according to scientific and professional principles. In order to remind our readers of the topics discussed in this column and direct them to where they can re-read about them in more detail, or perhaps enable some to read them for the first time so that they can publicly advocate the crystallized attitudes and not remain hypocritically silent, we shall briefly list the most important topics from this column.

Let us begin with the Forestry Strategy, which is non-existent to this very day (or exists only in traces). The topic was discussed in FJ 5-6/2011 and FJ 9-10/2013, where we have expressed our views and our almost complete agreement with the "New EU Forest Strategy". This strategy also advocates sustainable forest management and the multifunctional role of forests, with special emphasis on the support to rural communities and incentives to innovative forestry and value added products. However, the socio-economic importance and value of forests is constantly being undermined. We discussed adequate evaluation of forests and forestry, in relation to the restructuring of the company Hrvatske Šume d.o.o., in FJ 3-4/2014, where emphasis was placed on so-called "defensive restructuring" reflected in downsizing instead of "developmental restructuring" characterized by the retention of the existing work posts and searching for new ones. The "Evening News" of September 20th, 2014, published a message by the "young lions of Croatian economy". The phase of layoffs and cost cutting is behind us, the quest for new sources of income

is on". As the popular saying goes, "some have finally come to their senses", but the question is what can be remedied and to what extent after being so mercilessly destroyed instead of upgraded. Along with the headline question "Is the forest practice abandoning the principles of sustainable forest management?" in FJ 7-8/2013, there is another question: does the method of management today enable the use of all the benefits of forestry as an important factor of economic infrastructure? FJ 7-8/2012 also stresses that "the essence of restructuring in forestry is not in downsizing but in performing the prescribed jobs in a professional manner and broadening economic activities, if they form a constituent part of the general progress of the society".

All this is closely related to the current burning issue of employment and education, which we discussed in FJs 7-8/2011, 3-4/2012 and 9-10/2012. We wondered whether those in authority, which means politicians, are capable of viewing profit in forestry and the related needs for employment from a broad perspective and not from the perspective of worker layoff. According to the Evening News of September 22, the company Hrvatske Šume Ltd. achieved profit of 74.1 million kuna in 2013, which is good for the management but insufficient for the entire Croatian economy, because profit was achieved only by selling timber as raw material at non-market prices and at a loss of 1.187 work posts (from 2011 to 2014.). It would be disastrous if profit was achieved by cutting down on labour costs that directly influence sustainable forest management. FJ 3-4/2011 tackled the issue of the classical economic value of forests.

The importance of the forest and its impact on water and on potable water in particular, was discussed in FJs 3/1995 and 1-2/1996, where its role in purifying water and balancing runoff into sources and watercourses was highlighted. FJ 1-2/2006 contains Horsmann's summary of forest-water ratio (according to Weber, 2005), stating that "water is the blood of the landscape, and the forest is its heart". FJ 5-6/2008 particularly emphasises that the average rainfall quantity of 1.200 mm in the distribution range of Croatian forests and the area of 2 million ha of closed forests puts forth about 13 billion tons of potable water. During arid periods the forest lets out water, and during rainy periods it retains water and slows down its surface runoff. Related to the issues of climate change, carbon sequestration and global warming, explanations can be found in FJ 9-10/2004 and 1-2/2007, where, among others, it is stated that Croatian forests sequester more than 5 million tons of carbon (e.g. a pedunculate oak tree sequesters about 2-3 tons per ha). FJ 5-6/2012 deals with the relations between forestry and wood processing, while compensation for non-market forest functions was discussed in FJ 5-6/2013. FJ 9-10/2001 treated the status of forestry and the forestry profession in Croatia, while party-based cadre selection and non-market management were the topic of FJ 3-4/2013.

There is a lot of criticism concerning the condition of forestry, but we must ask ourselves the following: is what took place before and is taking place now, only the result of the work of those in charge or should we "dig" deeper into recent past? "Why are we surprised?" we asked ourselves in FJ 5-6/2014, while Branimir Prpić, PhD, late Emeritus Professor and the doyen of the Croatian forestry, who was then editor-in-chief of Forestry Journal, entitled the column in the distant issue of FJ 3-4/1998 with the following "Are we letting dilettantes manage our forestry?".

Editorial Board