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CLASSIFICATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES IMPORTANT FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF SREBRENICA*AUTHORS****Senada Nežirović, Aida Bidžan-Gekić, Haris Gekić****Department of Geography, Faculty of Science, University of Sarajevo, Zmaja od Bosne 33-35, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.**E-mail: senadanezirovic@yahoo.com; aidabidzan@gmail.com; hgekić@gmail.com**UDC: 911.2:338(497.6 Srebrenica)"1981-2019"***ABSTRACT*****Classification of natural resources important for the economic development of the municipality of Srebrenica***

The municipality of Srebrenica stretches along the central part of the Drina River in the northeastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is connected via road with Zvornik, Bijeljina, Tuzla, and Sarajevo, and across the bridge on the river Drina with the municipality of Bajina Basta in the Republic of Serbia. The area of the municipality of Srebrenica has significant natural resources, ores, and minerals, forests, and waters. In this article, we have done an economic-geographical classification of natural resources based on the possibilities of their use. The article represents a contribution to the theoretical and practical research of modern processes of the economic-geographical development of the municipality of Srebrenica. Based on field research, previous knowledge, and various information and documents, we analyzed the spatial distribution of economic resources. By analyzing the spatial distribution of economic resources, we also presented their economic value and proposed guidelines for further use and protection.

KEY WORDS*Srebrenica, natural resources, economic development.*

1. Introduction

The municipality of Srebrenica borders on the north and northeast with the municipality of Bratunac, on the west with the municipality of Milići and on the southwest with the municipalities of Rogatica and Višegrad (2013 census). The southern border of Srebrenica is a part of the main course of the Drina river, which is also a part of the state border between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. The studied municipal area has an area of 526.83 km² and includes 81 settlements.

Settlements, spatially and administratively, are classified into 19 local communities: Brežani, Crvica, Gostilj, Kostolomci, Krnići, Luka, Orahovica, Osatica, Podravanje, Potočari, Radoševići, Ratkovići, Sase, Skelani, Srebrenica, Skenderovići, Sućeska, Toplica and Viogor (Overview map of Srebrenica, 1981). Today, Srebrenica has a population of 13.490 people. (<http://www.statistika.ba>).

In the erosive extension of the river Križevica, at 370 m above sea level, the city center of Srebrenica stretches in a south-north direction for 4 km. During its development, the city center had an administrative function for its surroundings, so it remained the main center of the municipality. In written sources, the name Srebrenica was first mentioned in 1353, as a significant silver mine in the Balkans, and in the Middle Ages, it was known as the seat of the Bosnian Franciscans, Bosna Srebrena. Medieval Srebrenica owned mints in which coins were minted for Bosnian rulers.

It remained under Ottoman rule until 1878, and as part of Austro-Hungary until 1918 (Treasures on the Roads of Yugoslavia, 1983.) During the 70s and 80s of the last century, as part of the Federative Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Srebrenica was known for the development of spa tourism in the city, mining and industry in the vicinity. Srebrenica is connected with Zvornik, Bijeljina, Tuzla and Sarajevo, and across the bridge over the river Drina with the municipality of BajinaBašta, Republic of Serbia. The area of the municipality of Srebrenica has a significant natural wealth (ores, forests and water), which has always been the basis of economic development and life of the people of this area.

2. Spatial distribution and use of natural resources in the area of Srebrenica

The economic potentials of the municipality of Srebrenica are: mineral, water, forest, hunting and land resources.

Table 1: Available resources in the municipality of Srebrenica.

Ore resources	Ore	Locality	Ore deposits	
	lead and zinc	Mines of Sase	17.1 million tons	
	bauxite	Bauxite Podravanje Mine	69.7 million tons	
Ores resources	Total forest area	State property	Private property	Forest fund
	31,866 ha	25,435 ha	6,470 ha	4.69 million m ³
Water resources	Rivers	Artificial lakes	Springs of drinking water	Mineral springs
	Drina, Križevica, Jadar	Perućac	101	48
Land resources	Total agricultural area	Private property	State property	
	19,955 ha (36.5% of the total municipality area)	16,891 ha	3,039 ha	

Source: tabular presentation made by authors based on different sources.

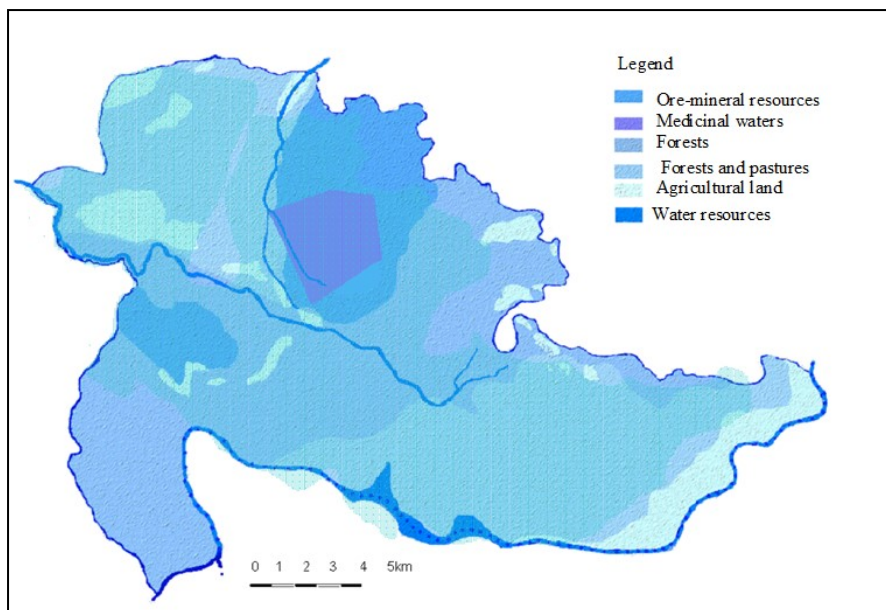


Figure 2: Spatial distribution of natural resources in the area of municipality Srebrenica.

2.1. Ore-mineral resources

The first data on the geological structure of this area was given by Ernest Tietze in 1880, studying the eruptions of Srebrenica. In 1926, geologist Franjo Kacer determined that this area is rich in ore deposits, which reach 700 meters deep into the earth's crust and start 25 to 30 meters from the surface, and that the layers contain more iron, much less arsenic and other minerals. Ramović made a significant contribution to geological research, describing in detail the geology, structural tectonic relations and ore phenomena of the wider Srebrenica area. According to the geological map, north-east of the town of Srebrenica, from high Kvarc to the settlement of Sase, there are deposits of lead and zinc ore. On that move, 80 smaller and larger lead and zinc ore deposits were found at a depth of 313 meters, 20 of which were of economic importance (Ramović, 1984). Reserves of lead and zinc ore in the deposit of the "Lead and Zinc Mine of Sase" are estimated at around 17.1 million tons (Statistical Yearbooks of Bosnia and Herzegovina SBS, 1991.) Manganese and iron ores are found in the area of the settlements Tokoljaci, Krnjići, Pustumlići, Brezovice and Močevići. Bauxite ore deposits are located in the area of Palež, Podravanje and Ljeskovačke Ravni (Ramović, 1984). Bauxite ore reserves in the deposit of "Bauxite Podravanje Mine" are estimated at about 69.7 million tons (Basic geological map, 1977.)

Srebrenica is one of the most important mining centers in Northeast Bosnia, as well as in Bosna and Herzegovina, based on ore-mineral resources (Nezirović, 2008).

2.1.1. Use of ore resources

The area of today's Srebrenica, even in ancient times, was a significant mining and trading center of the Roman Argentarias for the province of Pannonia. The fact that Srebrenica was still a vital mining settlement for centuries is indicated by the fact that the Saxons, miners of Germanic origin, lived in this area from the 13th to the 14th century. During the 70s and 80s of the last century, Srebrenica was known for the development of mining. In settlement of Sase, lead-zinc ore was exploited, which also contained significant admixtures of silver and gold. The lead and zinc mines of Sase sold the ore to the plants "Trepča" from Trepča and "Zorka" from Šabac. In the area of Podravanje, bauxite ore was exploited in the "Podravanje Bauxite Mine" and then placed in the factory "Glinica" from Zvornik. The exploitation of lead and zinc ores from 1981 to 1991 increased by 125% and bauxite ores by 130%.

The exploitation of lead-zinc ore in Srebrenica initiated faster development of the industry, which increased the employment of the population in the secondary sector. Of the industrial capacities, there were capacities of the metal processing industry.

In the northern suburban area, in settlement of Potočari, factories were built for the production of batteries, processing of final lead products, galvanizing and production of concrete blocks. The peak of industrial and mining development was reached in the late 80s of the 20th century. The metal processing industry significantly participated in the market in the placement of its products, and the battery factory placed almost all products on the foreign market. The data on the placement of lead, zinc, bauxite and metal products on the market show the extent to which resources were used in economic activities in industry and mining.

During the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the war from 1992 to 1995, the metal industry companies in the municipality of Srebrenica were destroyed.



Figure 3: The industrial zone in the northern suburbs of Srebrenica – Potočari, 2019.

Photo: Senada Nezirović

In the post-war period, the minorities of the population returned to Srebrenica and the business enterprises restarted. The bauxite mine began the exploitation of ore in 2002, and the lead and zinc mine in 2004. The concession for the exploitation of lead and zinc ore in Srebrenica was awarded to the company Gross Ltd from Gradiška in 2007). According to statistical indicators, in 2019, 327,143 tons of ore or 94.82% of the planned annual exploitation were mined (<https://www.esrebrenica.ba/rudnik-olova-i-cinka-sase>). The galvanizing factory resumed production in 2003. For the development of the post-war metal industry, processing and production of non-ferrous, rare and precious metals in Srebrenica, it is necessary to expand production capacity, equip facilities and expand the market.

Table 2: The volume of production, mining and finished products to market in 1981 - 1991 and 2019.

Product	1981	1991	2019
Lead and zinc ores	280,520 tons	353,242 tons	327,143 tons
Bauxite ore	90,000 tons	120,000 tons	-
Batteries	-	4,541 tons	-
Galvanized products	-	11,719 tons	12,800 tons
Metal products and shot	-	2,842 tons	-

Source: tabular presentation made by authors based on sources.

2.2. Forest resources

In the municipality of Srebrenica, forest areas cover 31.867 ha, which is 60.3% of the total territory. Of that, 25.435 ha or 79.7% are in the social sector, and 6,470 ha or 20.3% are privately owned. The forest fund of the municipality of Srebrenica is estimated at 4.69 million m³ of wood mass (Archive of Commercial Enterprises of Srebrenica Municipality, 1991). The area of Srebrenica belongs to the Euro-Siberian subregion, where the vegetation communities of Hungarian oak-Turkey oak forest, the communities of hornbeam and beech forests and the ecosystem of dark conifers are presented. Forests of oak, hornbeam, beech and chestnut are spread in the vicinity of Sase, VelikiGuber and Stari grad, while, towards Kvarc, pine and fir conifers are forested. Hungarian oak, hornbeam and beech forests are present in the southeastern area of the municipality along the Drina River, and the southwestern area along the Jadar River.

These communities in the eastern part, above the river Drina, continue over hilly parts of forests of Hungarian oak, Turkey oak, hornbeam and ash. Inland, oak, maple, ash and beech forests continue on these communities. High forests of black hornbeam, beech, fir and spruce are represented above the canyon of the river Drina in the area of Crni potok, Šarena bukva, Brestovik, Luka and Krušev Do. The habitat of Pančić's spruce is found above the canyon of the river Drina, in settlement of Luka and the locality of Strugovi and Šarenabukva (Javor Hunting Society, Hunting Basis). This area belongs to the Drina National Park. It has several different natural objects that are interesting from a scientific and tourist point of view (Figure 4) Poplar, willow and alder are widespread along with the river courses. At the edges of forests, low vegetation is represented by hazel, callus, dogwood, spruce, hawthorn, sage, rosehip, blackthorn, ivy. The diversity of forest communities is accompanied by floral species, namely: wild strawberry, blueberry, wild raspberry, thyme, wild garlic, jagorčevina, willow, nightshade, various species of fungi and moss. Meadow clover, dandelion, buttercup and sorrel are present in the meadows.

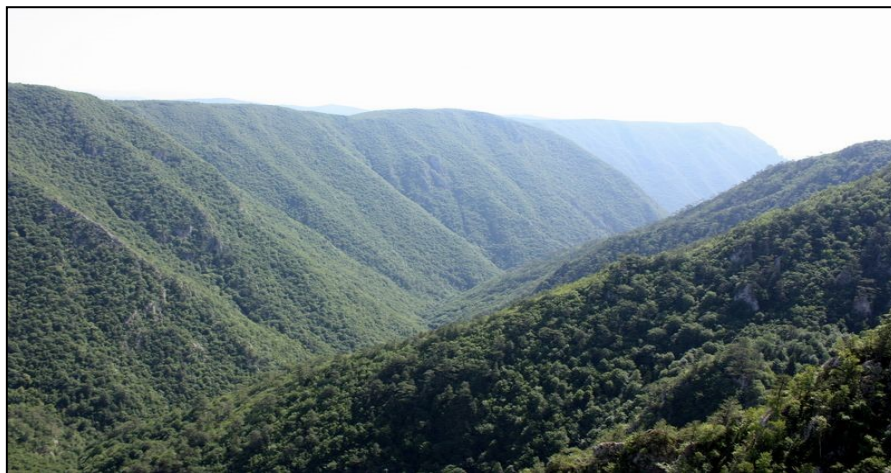


Figure 4: Habitat of Pančić spruce in the canyon Crnipotok (NP Drina)
 Source: Study for declaring a protected area of Drina National Park, 2015.

2.2.1. Use of forest resources

The exploitation of forests in the municipality of Srebrenica has initiated the development of the second industrial zone and production capacities of the wood industry. The wood processing industry was located ten kilometers south of the city center in settlement of ZeleniJadar. The annual deforestation until 1991 was higher than 100,000 m³ and the production of sawn timber was tripled (Table 3) and significantly increased. Products of the wood industry from ZeleniJadar, sawn timber, semi-finished products, steamed wood, various types of packaging, plywood and various types of chairs were placed on the market of the former Yugoslavia in which more than 200 different clients participated (Statistical Yearbooks of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo, 1991).

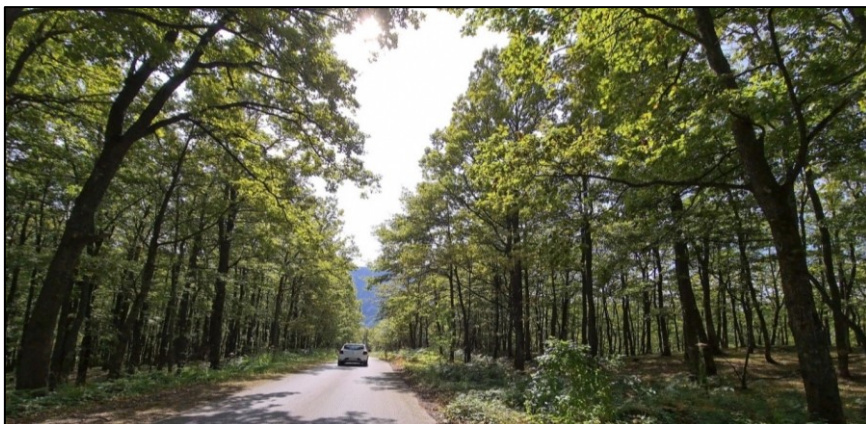
Table 3: Sales volume of wood industry products on the market 1981 – 1991.

Product	1981	1991
Wood	60,120 m ³	100,190 m ³
Finished wood products	-	180,000 pieces
Sawn timber	10,000m ³	30,000 m ³

Source: tabular presentation made by authors based on different sources.

To restart the production of sawn timber, plywood, wooden packaging and other products of the wood industry, it is necessary to renovate all factory facilities in Zeleni Jadar, which requires significant investments and additional equipment. For the production of wood mass, it is necessary to rejuvenate forest complexes with new afforestation.

For the production of wood mass, it is necessary to rejuvenate forest complexes with new afforestation. During the war, illegal logging and fires destroyed a significant area under forests. Also, forest roads need to be reconstructed to improve the management of this resource. In addition to the economic function and production of wood, forests in the municipality of Srebrenica, regulate soil moisture and water runoff and have a recreational value.



*Figure 5: Oak and hornbeam forest communities just above Lake Peručac, 2020.
Photo: Senada Nezirović*

In terms of tourism development, forests are also a significant resource. In addition to being habitats for wildlife, mushrooms, forest fruits and medicinal plants, forest complexes provide opportunities for rest and recreation. Mixed forests of Sase, Jadar, Osat, Sušica, intersected by pastures and smaller clearings, provide favorable conditions for game development. The plant cover is a source of food and shelter for most species of game and allows them to reproduce naturally. Of the wild animals, the following are present: deer, rabbit, fox, wild boar, wolf, fur marten, chamois, brown bear, which conditioned the formation of the hunting ground. In the area of the municipality of Srebrenica, there are two hunting grounds: "Special hunting ground Sušica" and HS "Javor".

"Special hunting ground Sušica" is located in the extreme southwestern part of Srebrenica, above the canyon of the river Drina in the broader area of the mountain Sušica, on 8,898 ha of hunting productive area. The Sušica hunting ground is elongated in shape and conditioned by the direction of the Drina river canyon. Most of the hunting ground is located from 900 to 1,200 m above sea level (with the lowest point of 291 m in Lake Peručac and the highest point Zlovrh in 1,525 m). The area of the Sušica hunting ground is overgrown with forest, partially intersected by meadows, pastures and smaller clearings, which represents favorable conditions for game reproduction. Very diverse habitat conditions have enabled the emergence of diverse forest communities of black hornbeam, ash, Turkey oak, mixed forests of beech and fir, spruce, fir and pine.

The Pančić spruce nature reserve is located in the hunting ground. The tourist attractiveness of the wildlife of the Sušica mountain is manifested through the rich population of wild animals, given the environment to which it is attached, it also has recreational elements, which gives it a broader tourist character. The hunting ground Sušica is inhabited by protected - breeding, accompanying and unprotected game (Special hunting ground Sušica hunting base).

The regional road R-452 passes through the northern border of the hunting ground so that public transport does not significantly affect the peace in the hunting ground. Since 1996, the special hunting ground Sušica has been part of the forest company "Drina" Srebrenica. The hunting ground aims to protect the existing indigenous, already sparse bear and roe deer game, which is essential for the rational use of game exclusively on commercial principles, through the development of foreign and domestic hunting tourism. In addition to the use of game through shooting, there is the possibility of using hunting grounds and wildlife in the wild, by observing, recording or using the landscape values of hunting grounds.

The hunting ground "Javor" stretches through the territory of Srebrenica in the direction northwest-southeast on 40.500 ha of hunting productive areas. The structure of the hunting ground area consists of forests on 27.002 ha or 64%, meadows and pastures on 5.108 ha or 24%, ploughlands 4.256 ha or 12%, orchards and vineyards 2.553 ha or 6%, water areas 150 ha, and other areas 3.405 ha or 8%. The Javor hunting ground covers an altitude of 204 m (the lowest point is on the river Drina, near the settlement of Petriča, and the highest is Klokač 1.087 m). It belongs to the hilly-mountainous type of hunting ground, which consists of two units: hilly from 200 to 600 m above sea level, and mountain from 600 to 1.200 m above sea level. It is open and unfenced, with wildlife farming. The hunting ground is managed by the hunting association "Javor" (Javor Hunting Association, Hunting Basis). As Srebrenica was in a zone of intensive warfare during the 1992-1995 war, a large fund of game and hunting facilities was destroyed.

For the development of hunting tourism in Srebrenica, it is necessary to arrange and equip the hunting ground by revitalizing the hunting ground. In conditions of great wealth and attractive areas suitable for the development of this activity, it is necessary to invest in hunting facilities, feeding grounds, hunting checkpoints and specialized catering facilities for accommodation and nutrition of hunters. In addition to the above useful functions of forests, in the Drina River Basin, the inhabitants can establish various types of farming such as the collection of medicinal plants and forest fruits such as wild strawberries, blackberries, blueberries, wild garlic and mushrooms.

2.3. Water resources

All watercourses in the municipality of Srebrenica belong to the catchment area of the river Drina, and they consist of streams with smaller waterfalls, cascades, rapids, larger rivers Križevica and Jadar with their tributaries (Spatial plan of the municipality of Srebrenica). The river Jadar springs in Zaklon, near the settlement of Osmače, and flows through the hilly-mountainous part of the municipality of Srebrenica in the length of 35 km. Southeast of the settlement of Sućeska, it leaves the territory of the municipality on the border with the municipality of Milići. The tributaries of the river Jadar in the municipality of Srebrenica are Brežanska Rijeka, Riječica, Palež and Brakovačka Rijeka.

The river Križevica is formed by the confluence of the Bijela and Crvena rivers in the city center of Srebrenica and flows in the length of 8 km. In settlement of DugoPolje, on the border with the municipality of Bratunac, it is leaving the territory of the municipality of Srebrenica. The tributaries of the river Križevica are Bajramovička Rijeka, Pasmulička Rijeka, Potočarska Rijeka and Blječevska Rijeka. The Drina River is the primary watercourse in the Srebrenica municipality. Its largest tributaries from the area of the municipality of Srebrenica are Jadar and Križevica. Through the territory of the municipality of Srebrenica, the river Drina flows in the length of 50 km. The Drina River forms the hydrographic border between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. The Drina River flows through the territory of Srebrenica for a length of 50 km along the southern and southeastern borders. From the settlement of Višegrad to the settlement of Klotijevac, it flows through the 38 km long Klotijevac gorge, with sides of 600-900 m steep. Below the mountain Sušica, it flows through a 1000 m deep canyon (Pedological interpreters, 1981 – 1984).

Lake Perućac was formed after the construction of HPP BajinaBašta on the river Drina in 1966. It is located below the slopes of the mountain Sušica, at 290 m above sea level. It has an area of 12.4 km, it is 56 km long, 80-500 m wide and 85 m deep, while the water transparency is up to 5 meters. The territory of the municipality of Srebrenica stretches for 24 km. The temperature of the lake water in July is 18° C (Plavša, J., Savić, S., 2005). On the slopes of the ore-bearing mountain Kvarc in Srebrenica, there are mineral springs, which are registered as medicinal waters. There are 48 mineral springs of different strength and mineral composition. Mineral springs represent significant economic potential for starting health - recreational tourism. In the area of the municipality of Srebrenica, over a hundred sources of drinking water have been registered, which flow into the riverbeds of the Drina, Križevica, Jadar and other smaller tributaries.

The hydrographic objects of Srebrenica are different in origin, size and dimensions, as well as in physical and chemical properties. Significant water resources for the economic development of the municipality are the course of the river Drina, Lake Perućac, the river Jadar, mountain rapids and mineral springs.

2.3.1. Use of water resources

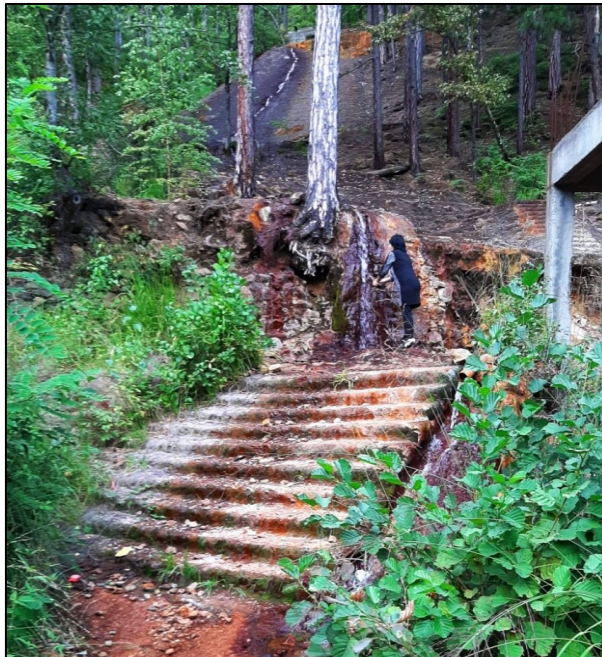
The municipality of Srebrenica has waters, which are essential for the supply of the population, agricultural production and tourism. The water supply of the population of the urban area of Srebrenica with drinking water is provided from the Zeleni Jadar water intake. The project capacity is 360 m³ / hour. A steel pipeline with Ø 250 mm and L – 2500 m in length was laid from the water intake to the water treatment plant (filter station). The Srebrenica filter station has a capacity of 100 l / s. From the filter station to the tunnel tank, a steel water supply system Ø 250 mm has been laid. The tunnel reservoir has a volume of 1000 m³ and is located at 408 m above sea level, on the Bojna plateau. From the tunnel reservoir in the direction of the city, a steel pipeline of Ø 200 mm was laid that supplies water to the northern part of the city: center, Panađurište, Mlinište and Baratova, southern and southeastern areas: Učina Bašća, Petriča, Stari Grad, Crvena Rijeka and Kozarica. A Ø 300 mm pipeline leads to the settlement of Gostilj, from the tunnel reservoir, on which a reservoir of 500 m³ at 301 m above sea level was built. Based on the analysis of physical and chemical properties, drinking water in the city meets and complies with the regulations of hygienic correctness (Public utility company "Polet", Srebrenica, 2019). A special water supply system was built for the industrial zone Potočari, which has a water intake at 305 m above sea level. In this system, two filter stations and a 50 m³ volume tank were built, for the area of the industrial zone Potočari. In settlement of Podravanje, there are two separate tanks with a volume of 50 m³. The settlement of Skelani has one reservoir, whose volume is 200 m³, has a capacity of 20 l / sec, which is insufficient to supply this area.

A water intake was built on the Bujakovića river in the Kostolomci settlement, which supplies drinking water to the settlements in the area of MZ Skelani (Archive of Srebrenica Municipal Enterprises, 1991). In times of prolonged droughts, most of the water supply sources of the local population oscillate with abundance. It should be noted that more than half of the population (51%) is supplied from local waterworks and individual wells (Public utility company "Polet", Srebrenica, 2019). In the settlements belonging to MZ Skelani and Crvica, farmers face a lack of water, for which it is necessary to build irrigation systems. We received information from the municipal service for social activities that a project of ecological protection and use of water in this area of the municipality of Srebrenica has been prepared.

It is planned to build four reservoirs that should provide a capacity of 256.4 l / s, i.e. sufficient water for irrigation. Water resources in the municipality of Srebrenica provide the possibility of tourism development. The course of the Drina River in the Srebrenica area is a special tourist resource. The Drina River has multiple uses, and thus a developmental role in the Srebrenica area.

A tourist trip along the Drina River through the canyon, from the settlement of Klotijevac to Višegrad, is a special kind of experience of this area. The spatial organization in the development of the tourist economy in the area of the coastal belt of the Drina River and Lake Perućac was determined by the natural conditions and the need to activate them. The draft envisaged the construction of tourist and catering facilities that would enable the development of excursion and weekend tourism. However, the lack of financial resources from year to year delayed the construction of tourist facilities and the start of tourism development in this area.

The economic potential of the municipality is represented by mineral springs of different strength and chemical composition, which provides an opportunity to initiate the development of health and recreational tourism. For the development of this form of tourism, it is necessary to renew the tourist facilities and the spa (Nezirović, 2018).



*Figure 6: The economic potential of healing water Crni Guber, 2020.
Photo: Senada Nezirović*

Representatives of the authorities of the municipality of Srebrenica emphasize that the obstacles created by the privatization of health resorts should be resolved and the exploitation of medicinal water should be initiated. That agreement has not yet been reached.

2.4. Land resources

According to the pedological map, in the hilly and mountainous area of Srebrenica, predominantly brown and red automorphic soils predominate (80%). These lands are shallow and not crucial for agriculture. Brown soils on silicate rocks are sandy and easily permeable, so they are suitable for growing barley, oats, rye and potatoes. Bauxite reds have developed on the limestone deposits of Podravanje, Gunjak and Palež in the western area of Srebrenica (Pedological interpreters). In addition to the rivers Drina, Križevica and Jadar, hydromorphic soils are present. Alluvial-diluvial sandy soils and gravels dominate Podrinje area with fluvisol. These soils are loose and moderately moist, of better quality and suitable for intensive cultivation, while along the rivers Jadar and Križevica they are less developed, chemically very acidic, moderately acidic to weakly acidic soils. Alluvial (fluvisol) soils, which belong to the department of hydromorphic soils, were formed on the alluvial deposits of the Drina. The gentle slopes are dominated by rankers and brown acid soils on phyllites and shales. District cambisols belong to the part of automorphic soils, mostly medium-deep soils of somewhat heavier mechanical composition. Due to the content of the skeleton, in addition to the clay composition, they belong to the soils with a mediocre air capacity. Reactions with low phosphorus content and good potassium content are acidic. Application of calcification and manure is recommended as fertility repair measures.

After the application of these measures and with the proper application of organic and mineral fertilizers on these lands, good yields of crops can be achieved (Irrigation development project in the area of Skelani settlement, 2019). In the area of the municipality of Srebrenica, the total land area is 52.683.8 ha, of which agricultural areas are 19.955 ha (2013 census). Agricultural areas by structure include: ploughlands and gardens 11.123 ha or 55.7%, orchards 644 ha or 3.2%, meadows 4.578 ha or 22.9%, and pastures 3.279 or 16.4% (Table 4). According to the ownership structure, about 85% of agricultural land is private property with an average size of 2.6 ha, which is an aggravating circumstance for engaging in intensive agricultural production. According to the structure and composition of the land in the area of the municipality, fruit growing, cattle breeding and beekeeping can be developed.

Table 4: Agricultural land in the municipality of Srebrenica by structure and ownership.

Ownership	Area in ha	Ploughlands	Orchards	Meadows	Pastures
Private property	16.891	10.984	633	3.388	1.886
State property	3.039	147	5	198	2.689
Unknown	25	5	1	3	16
Total	19.955	11.136	639	3.589	4.591

Source: tabular overview done by authors based on sources.

2.4.1. The use of land resources

In the municipality, there are relatively good land areas for agricultural activity. Bare areas along the Drina River are suitable for greenhouse production and vegetable growing for industrial processing, and hilly areas are suitable for growing raspberries, blackberries, aronia and tall plums, apples and walnuts. For this form of agricultural production, investment support is necessary and professional assistance to agricultural producers in terms of technical capacity. Fruit growing is also important in the development of agricultural production.

According to statistical indicators, in 1991 in the area of Srebrenica, the fruit fund amounted to 365.000 plum, walnut, apple and pear trees. In fruit production, which is otherwise extensively grown, the application of agro-technical measures is insufficient, in addition, there are the consequences of war events, the age of the tree and other factors that influenced the fruit fund to be significantly reduced to 200.000 trees. In the last decade in the area of the municipality, reclamation of old orchards and raising of new ones with the use of a better assortment and agro-technical measures has already started. Investment opportunities in this sector are significant in terms of increasing production in terms of expanding existing plantations, irrigation, packaging and processing of raspberries.

Field production accounts for about 60% of total crop production, while vegetables account for 13% of total crop production. The most important vegetable crops are potatoes, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers and onions. The population is mainly engaged in field production for their own needs. In recent years, more intensive production of gherkins has been started (average production is about 56.000 kg) for the needs of the processing industry. Greenhouse production mainly refers to plantations of cucumbers, peppers and tomatoes. Farmers in Podrinje who are engaged in more intensive agricultural production face a lack of water.

Severe drought periods, especially during the summer months of recent years, significantly reduce the yield of crops, for which it is necessary to build irrigation systems. In order to increase the yield of greenhouse vegetable production or producers of raspberry and blackberry berries, some farmers have installed individual drip irrigation systems.

Livestock took an important place in the agricultural production of this municipality. From the point of view of agroecological potentials available to the municipality, the conditions for the development of animal husbandry are favorable. In 1991, the livestock fund had 6.000 large and 44.000 small livestock. In recent years, several thousand heads have been donated to the returnee population. The population is mainly traditionally engaged in sheep farming and still with a meagre degree of the introduction of technological changes. Low productivity of herd size and meat production is conditioned by poor nutrition and inadequate pasture management. The most important activity in the field of animal husbandry is milk production. The richness of honey locust forests, areas under meadows and pastures with an abundance of honey grasses, such as St. John's wort, thyme, willow, yarrows, mint, winter savory provide the opportunity for the development of beekeeping.

Thanks to the ecologically preserved area, the agricultural population is given the opportunity to earn extra money by producing ecologically healthy and sought-after domestic products such as ground flour in brook mills, pumpkin seeds, production of honey, jams, fruit juices. Recognition of these resources can be economically viable through the implementation of various programs and projects.

3. Basis for the reconstruction of economic enterprises and the economic recovery of Srebrenica

The population of this area was employed in mines and factories for processing the existing ore-mineral and forest resources. A significant part of the population worked in tourism, trade and traffic. In the pre-war period, industrial production played a dominant role in the economic structure of the municipality of Srebrenica. In 1991, 2,405 or 31.3% of the total number of employees worked in industrial enterprises and mines, 1,240 or 16.1% in construction, and 1,119 or 14.8% in forestry (Statistical Yearbooks, 1991). (Table 5)

According to the economic structure, the most active working population was aged 15 to 65 (65.28% of the total population). Of this, 24% were employed in secondary economic activities of industry and mining. The rural population accounted for about 84.5% and was engaged in agriculture as a supplementary or primary activity.

Development of economy in the municipality of Srebrenica increased the employment in companies, which was an incentive for the migration of the rural population to the urban environment. As a result, the number of inhabitants in the city of Srebrenica also increased. By strengthening the function of work, daily migrations also strengthened, expanding their gravitational zones. In 1991, 8,143 people participated in daily migrations in the municipality, of which 1,105 high school students, 3,000 primary school students in regional primary schools, 3,112 workers and 926 other people (Archive of surveyed companies in the municipality of Srebrenica, 1991.) The intensity of daily migration of employees shows us the traffic connection, but also other forms of population migration such as education, trade, supply, healthcare and the like. Daily movements of the employed population of the Srebrenica municipality in 1991 show that every fourth employee was employed outside the place of permanent residence. This completes the picture of employed residents outside their permanent place of residence.

After the war and significant political processes, only in 2000 did the minority of the population return to their pre-war settlements, in the area of the municipality of Srebrenica. The resumption of economic activities followed the course of events. In the first five years, 13.4% of the active population was employed in enterprises, of which 398 workers or 27.8% in mines, 175 workers or 12.2% in factories, 112 workers or 87.8% in tourism and catering, crafts 98 workers or 6.8%, forestry 68 workers or 4.8%. In the secondary sector, the share of the active population is 50.3%, in the tertiary sector 42.7%, in the primary sector, 7.0% of the active population of the municipality. 251 companies were operating in the municipality, of which 195 or 77% in economic activities and 56 or 22.3% in non-economic activities.

The structure of business enterprises consisted of 34 registered private companies and 138 independent shops, where the companies for wood processing, construction, trade and traffic certainly took the lead. Independent trade activity was performed by 44 companies, craft and service activities by 34 companies and 28 independent catering shops, 31 independent entrepreneurs. The structure of non-economic activities consisted of 10 public institutions, 32 non-governmental organizations, 14 associations of citizens and other societies and communities (Information Service, Srebrenica Mayor's Office, 2007).

According to official statistics from 2017, 936 companies have been registered in the municipality of Srebrenica, of which 490 are in the process of deregistration or have already been deregistered, while 359 are active, and 87 are inactive. Production in the companies that were the bearers of the economic development of the municipality was reduced to minimal capacities. Industrial production continues to decline due to lack of markets, frequent downtime,

outdated equipment, lack of working capital, and low management structure, which prevents the economy from reaching pre-war levels (Table 6).

Table 6: The structure of business companies in the municipality of Srebrenica in 2017.

Type of property	Active	Inactive	Deregistered or in the process of deregistration
Without form	102	37	17
Two or more forms	14	-	10
State companies	9	11	4
Cooperatives	10	4	3
Private	98	32	61
Individual entrepreneur	126	3	395
Total:	359	87	490

Source: Development strategies of the Municipality of Srebrenica 2018-2022.

The problem of management, lack of sources of financing and the problem of ownership of state-owned enterprises in the field of economy, has encouraged the relocation of the population from the state to the private sector, most often the service activities of trade and crafts. According to official statistics, **1,989** employees are employed in the companies of the municipality of Srebrenica, of which **1,893** are in business enterprises, and 96 in the municipal administration (Department of Economic Development, Srebrenica Municipality, 2020).

The largest number of employees is in mining (30.8%), manufacturing (15.1%), public administration (13.5%) and education (10.1%). Industrial plants in Srebrenica were opened by the companies: Prevent, Alma Ras, Klas, Bos-Agro Food. The company Prevent in Srebrenica has two factories Prevent Components and Prevent Srebrenica (former Cimos plant) which produce various parts for the automotive industry such as parking brakes, automatic transmissions, parts for seats, for steering wheels, other parts in the car, covers for handbrake handle for Opel, Peugeot, Citroen and BMW cars. The textile industry company Alma Ras has opened a plant for the production of fine linen, and the food industry company Klas has a plant for the production of traditional Bosnian products of *rahatlokum*.

In addition to these shortcomings in the economic development of Srebrenica, an additional problem is the brain drain of young people, especially in the last decade. Municipal authorities must work promptly to create a favorable environment for the survival of the current young population and strategically plan launching economic capacities and attracting people to Srebrenica. If this is ignored, the economy of the Srebrenica municipality will soon face serious consequences.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we analyzed the main characteristics of the current situation and future economic development of the municipality of Srebrenica. We tried to present all the advantages and disadvantages, important for the economic development of the municipality of Srebrenica, as we also pointed out the factors that slow down economic development, and which continue to be a brake on economic recovery. From the above indicators, we can conclude that the use of natural resources in the municipality of Srebrenica is not at a satisfactory level.

Natural-geographical and socio-geographical factors have significantly influenced the economic development of this municipality. Industry and mining were the most developed economic activities before the war. They employed the largest number of workers and had the most significant impact on the overall economic development. Tertiary activities (transport, tourism, health and education) followed industry and mining in terms of the number of employees. The consequences of the war devastation led to the lag of all economic activities in the municipality. In the post-war period, the sectors of economic activities recorded a decline in the number of employees, primarily due to the destruction of economic enterprises. Based on everything presented in this paper, the conclusion is that the municipality of Srebrenica has significant resources, which would, in the foreseeable future, lead to more substantial economic development.

Opportunities for the economic recovery of the municipality of Srebrenica are directly related to the more efficient use of natural resources. Investments in the adaptation of existing and construction of new facilities have a full social and economic justification in the direction of further activation and better use of natural resources. In connection with the adequate valorization of these resources, it is necessary to carry out planned activities to start the entire Srebrenica economy. In that way, the business activity of other economic entities will be initiated, through which the consumption and employment of the population of different qualifications will be realized.

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