



Drevo, simbol življenja | Tree, A Symbol of Life

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Drevo raste in simbolizira življenje. Nudi zatočišče in hrano raznolikim živim organizmom v celotnem razponu njihove pojavnosti. Drevo danes pomaga človeku popravljati pretekle in vsakdanje napake, katerih posledica je čezmerna obremenjenost naravnega okolja. Gozdovi so pljuča planeta in so občutljiv in ranljiv organ našega modrega planeta.

Drevesa nam dajejo les, ki je čudovito, živo, tradicionalno gradivo. To spremlja človeški rod od začetka njegovega bivanja v okolju in mu nudi domovanje in toploto. Je njegov življenjski pomočnik v premagovanju izzivov življenja. Je dragocenost v vseh civilizacijah in kulturah.

Slovenija je ena izmed tistih dežel, katerim zeleno okolje nudijo prostori gozdovi, ki pokrivajo skoraj šest desetih njene površine. Ljudje, ki so živeli in živijo v tej zeleni deželi, stoletja cenijo čar lesa in ga uporabljajo za preživetje. O tem tudi priča ta lepa knjiga Les v sodobni slovenski arhitekturi, katere strani prikazujejo bogato arhitekturo, zgrajeno iz domačega lesa.

Odgovornost vladarjev in predstavnikov ljudstva, ki so vladali v njegovem imenu, se je vedno izkazovala tudi v zavedanju bogastva, ki ga nudijo gozdovi in sonaravnem ravnanju z njim. Tako ravna tudi sedanja oblast. Trije odbori Državnega zbora Republike Slovenije: Odbor za gospodarstvo, Odbor za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano ter Odbor za okolje in prostor, so maja 2010 v skupnem dokumentu predlagali Vladi Republike Slovenije, kako naj ravna z gozdovi. Predlagajo nov pristop, podprt s predpisi in ukrepi, ki vodijo k združevanju gozdnih površin v večje gozdne posesti in k združevanju v organizacije za skupno gospodarjenje z gozdovi.

Les je nacionalna strateško pomembna surovina in dobrina, katere poraba je nezadostna, ker lesnopredelovalna industrija v Sloveniji nazaduje. Mora se prestrukturirati, da bi lahko obstala na svetovnem trgu in postopoma postala bolj prodorna ter z doseganjem višje dodane vrednosti na zaposlenega prešla iz cenovne konkurenčnosti na konkurenčnost izdelkov.

Na osnovi analize možnosti celovitega prestrukturiranja gozdno-lesnopredelovalne industrije, z opredelitvijo nabora aktivnosti, ukrepov in vlog posameznih deležnikov (ministrstev, industrije, raziskovalne sfere) pri prestrukturiranju lesnopredelovalne industrije bo Vlada Republike Slovenije lahko vključila lesarstvo v Slovensko izhodno strategijo 2010 – 2013. Odbori so predlagali Vladi, da preuči možnost ustanovitve agencije za gozdno-lesni sektor, ki bi pokrila celotno problematiko sektorja, od gojenja gozdov do optimalne izrabe prirasta v lesni, pohištveni in papirni industriji ter industriji gradbenih polizdelkov in konstrukcijskih elementov. Na gozdih območjih bi se lahko ustanovili »Centri za predelavo lesa«, kjer bi se povezala pridelava, predelava in prodaja izdelkov ter obenem tudi energetska izraba ostankov predelave lesa in odsluženih lesnih izdelkov.

Rabo lesa bi se dalo spodbuditi tudi v okviru javnih naročil na področju gradnje objektov, nabave opreme in izdelkov iz javnih sredstev in s tem prispevati k trajnostni vgradnji in promociji lesnih izdelkov.

Ne nazadnje, svoj prispevek k potrošnji in promociji izdelkov iz domačega lesa lahko prispeva tudi večja pozornost k izobraževanju tako v srednješolskih kot visokošolskih in univerzitetnih programih. Doseganje visoke stopnje znanj pa je pogojeno z večjim vlaganjem v raziskave na področju lesarstva, papirništva in predelave lesa do izdelkov in sklopov z visoko dodano vrednostjo.

Trees grow and symbolize life. They provide shelter and food for a wide range of living organisms. Today, trees help men correct their past and everyday mistakes that have resulted in an excessive load on the environment. Forests are our blue planet's lungs – its sensitive and vulnerable organ.

Trees give us a wonderful traditional material that breathes. It has accompanied generations since the very beginning and provided shelter and warmth in the natural environment. Wood helps us overcome the challenges of living. It is an important asset in all civilizations and cultures.

Slovenija is a green country, abounding in lush, wide forests, covering almost sixty percent of its territory. Over the centuries, people of this green country have shown appreciation for the charm of wood and used it for their abodes. The pages of this beautiful book Wood in Contemporary Slovenian Architecture bear witness to it through the presentation of the rich architectural heritage underpinned by Slovenian wood.

The responsibility of the rulers and the representatives of the people has been always reflected in their attitude towards the resources found in forests and its sustainable management. The current Slovenian authority follows this good practice. The three Committees of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia, namely the Committee on the Economy, the Committee on Agriculture, Forestry and Food, and the Committee on the Environment and Spatial Planning presented to the Government of the Republic of Slovenia in a joint document issued in May 2010 their suggestions on how to manage forests. The Committees proposed a new approach supported by regulations and measures leading to the agglomeration of forest areas into larger forest properties and the establishment of organizations for joint forest management.

Wood is a strategic resource of national importance. Its current exploitation is insufficient; as a result, Slovenian wood processing industry is in regression. It has to undergo restructuring in order to stand firmly on the global market and gradually become more active. By attaining a higher added value per employee, it will progress from a competitive price to a competitive product.

Based on the analysis regarding the possibilities of a comprehensive wood processing industry restructuring by defining a set of actions, measures, and rules of every stakeholder (i.e., ministries, the industry, and research community) the Government of the Republic of Slovenia can include wood industry in the Slovenian Exit Strategy 2010–2013. The Committees have suggested the Government examine the possibility of creating an Agency for the Sector of Forestry and Wood that would cover an array of issues, from cultivation to the optimal utilization of forests in order to support the growth of wood, furniture, and paper industries as well as industries of construction materials and structural elements. Wood processing centers could be set up in forest areas, linking production, processing, and sale of wood products. Moreover, such centers would use timber residues and wood product waste to maximize energy efficiency.

The use of wood could be increased within the framework of public procurement in the construction sector, purchase of equipment and products from public funds, contributing to a sustainable wood product installation and promotion.

Finally, the contribution to the promotion and consumption of domestic wood can be achieved through better awareness of this issue in secondary school and university education. However, a high level of knowledge can only be achieved through extensive research in the field of wood technology, paper industry, and wood processing that would result in high added value products.