

**MASTER PLAN**  
**SREBRENICA DRINA EUROREGION**

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## **1. Introduction - Starting points**

The purpose of Master Plan is to show tourist, economic and competitive possibilities for Srebrenica Drina Euroregion, in an objective and professional manner. BiH is widely open to direct investments in terms of decreasing disproportional regional development. According to that, Srebrenica Drina Euroregion has numerous tourist potential as well as other potentials in different economical sectors, such as: mining, wood industry, agronomy, dairy industry, tourism and spa tourism which is the basis of spa Gruber.

### **1.2 Members of project team and their assignments**

- ❖ EU Mission Sarajevo [europa.ba](http://europa.ba)
- ❖ UNDP Sarajevo [www.ba.undp.org](http://www.ba.undp.org)
- ❖ TUW Technical University Wien <https://www.tuwien.ac.at>
- ❖ AIT Austrian Institute of Technology <https://www.ait.ac.at>
- ❖ ISD Institute for Structured Development
- ❖ Republic of Srpska <https://www.republikasrpska.net/>
- ❖ BiH Federation
- ❖ BiH Region
- ❖ Bauern helfen Bauern - <http://www.bhb-sbg.at/>

## 2. Analysis of the current situation

### 2.1 General information

Euroregion Srebrenica consists of territories of following municipalities:

CORE CITIES		
City name	Logo	Web Page
Srebrenica		<a href="http://www.srebrenica.gov.ba">www.srebrenica.gov.ba</a>
Bratunac		<a href="http://www.opstinabraturac.com">www.opstinabraturac.com</a>
Milići		<a href="http://www.opstinamilici.org">www.opstinamilici.org</a>
Partner cities		
Zvornik		<a href="http://www.opstina-zvornik.org">www.opstina-zvornik.org</a>
Vlasenica		<a href="http://www.opstina-vlasenica.org">www.opstina-vlasenica.org</a>

Višegrad		<a href="http://www.opstinavisegrad.com">www.opstinavisegrad.com</a>
Kanton Goražde		<a href="http://www.bpkg.gov.ba">www.bpkg.gov.ba</a>
Bajina Bašta		<a href="http://www.bajinabasta.rs">www.bajinabasta.rs</a>
Ljubovija		<a href="http://www.ljubovija.rs">www.ljubovija.rs</a>

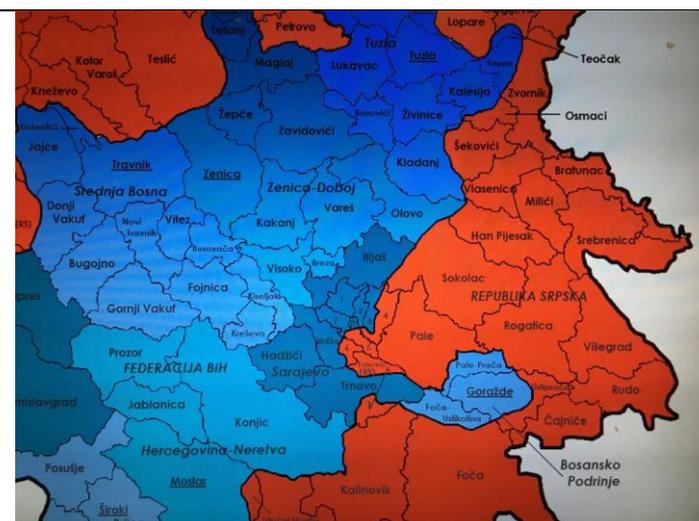
*Srebrenica Drina Euroregion* is mostly located in East Bosnian Podrinje (Drina valley) region which is on the border with Dobož, Bijeljina region on the north, with Foča region on the south, B&H Federation on the west and with Serbia on the east. Drina river and mountain Jahorina certainly represent strategic and geographic advantages of the region. Also, *Srebrenica Drina Euroregion*, primarily Municipality Srebrenica represent intersection and connection between Republic of Srpska and Serbia, and it is located on the area of 3, 15 Ha

- ✓ Srebrenica 533,4km<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Milići 285 km<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Zvornik 372 km<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Vlasenica 234 km<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Višegrad 448 km<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Kanton Goražde 252 km<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Bajina Bašta 673 km<sup>2</sup>
- ✓ Ljubovija 356 km<sup>2</sup>

## 2.2 Relief

It is primarily consisted of Javor mountain chain, Jahorina and plain terrain around river Drina. Because of the vertical elevation of relief, climate is favorable and moderate-continental. There are two independent climate types: moderate-continental in lower altitudes and sub-mountain climate in higher altitudes. Moderate - continental part is characterized by moderately warm summers and moderately cold winters. The average air temperature in July is around 18° C, and the lowest air temperature is around -15 ° C. The lowest parts of the relief lie in the valley of the Drina river (about 300 m above sea level), and the highest in the southwestern part of the municipality of Srebrenica over 1500 m above sea level. (Orlov kamen 1517 m.a.s.l.). The town urban area is located in the valley of river Križevica at 448 m.a.s.l. It is surrounded by mountain massifs of Sušice.

The basic hydrographic characteristic of Srebrenica is the proximity of the Drina river and the accumulating man-made lake Perućac, on which a hydroelectric power plant was built. The surface of Lake Perućac is 12.4 km<sup>2</sup>, length 56 km, maximum depth is 70 m and altitude 290 m. This lake represents a significant hydroelectric potential of Srebrenica Drina Euroregion region. In addition, there are also a number of smaller rivers and streams, such as Jadar, Križevica, Potočarska Reka, Pustumlička river and others.



The climate is moderate-continental, characterized by long and warm summer and cold winter. The average annual temperature is 16 degrees Celsius, of which January is the coldest month of the year with an average temperature of 1-2 C, and July is the hottest month of the year with an average temperature of 24 C. Average annual rainfall is 1000 ml / m<sup>2</sup>. The most common precipitation is in autumn and spring.

### 2.3. Accessibility to destination

It is possible to reach Srebrenica Drina Euroregion by:

- ✓ air traffic to airport Sarajevo, from where is easy to reach any destination by road traffic in the region
- ✓ road traffic, and
- ✓ by train
- ✓ in the nearest future new highway Belgrade - Sarajevo

- Srebrenica – Sarajevo 160 km
- Srebrenica – Tuzla 110 km
- Srebrenica – Bijeljina 110 km
- Srebrenica – Beograd 210 km
- Srebrenica – Zagreb 450 km

Map of new roads in region



## 2.4. SWOT analysis

### 2.4.1 Analysis of strengths

- ✓ 20,000 Ha of agricultural arable land;
- ✓ big quantity of forests and forest lands, with significant share of high forests;
- ✓ energy potential of rivers Zelena Jadar and Drina;
- ✓ large deposits of bauxite, lead and zinc;
- ✓ large deposits of quartz sand and decorative stone;
- ✓ mineral water "Crni Guber";
- ✓ possibility of building small hydroelectric power plant on Zelena Jadar river, on the border between municipalities Milići and Srebrenica;
- ✓ good quality of river flow water
- ✓ natural beauty of Sušice mountain and canyon of Drina river (botanical reserve of Picea omorika, monuments of nature); and
- ✓ cultural-historical monuments.

### 2.4.2 Analysis of weaknesses - opportunities for investors

- ✓ poor quality of agriculture land;
- ✓ old population in demographical terms;
- ✓ countryside depopulation;
- ✓ educational structure on low level;
- ✓ poor quality of housing fund;
- ✓ low density of road infrastructure on higher categories and low level of motorization;
- ✓ underdevelopment of sewerage system outside urban area of Srebrenica;
- ✓ non-existence of waste water treatment plant;
- ✓ non-existence of job positions and increased unemployment number;
- ✓ non-existence of sanitary landfills;
- ✓ non-existence of monitoring of environment components (water, soil, air); and
- ✓ non-existence of tourist facilities.

### 2.4.3 Analysis of opportunities

- ✓ investment for afforestation in areas with high erosion
- ✓ investment for establishing of fishponds;
- ✓ cross-border cooperation with Serbia (using financial resources from cross-border programs with Serbia and resources from IPA funds);
- ✓ tourism development perspectives based on natural potentials (mountain tourism, spa tourism) and natural resources (hunting, fishing tourism, water tourism);
- ✓ development perspectives for rural tourism, eco and cultural tourism;
- ✓ investment in waste water system;
- ✓ investment in digitalization of forest potentials monitoring;
- ✓ investment in landfill;
- ✓ increasing of public administration digitalization level; and
- ✓ building of an alternative airport.



#### 2.4.4 Analysis of threats

- ✓ political instability, common changes of administration structures;
- ✓ lack of financial resources;
- ✓ lack of population education and low level of eco conscience;
- ✓ risk of demolition of dam tailing stack, mine that consists lead and zinc "Sase" (black ecological point RS)
- ✓ forest fires;
- ✓ multiethnic community;
- ✓ population migration;
- ✓ natural disasters, landslides, floods, fires, etc.

### 3. Srebrenica Drina Euroregion tourist potentials

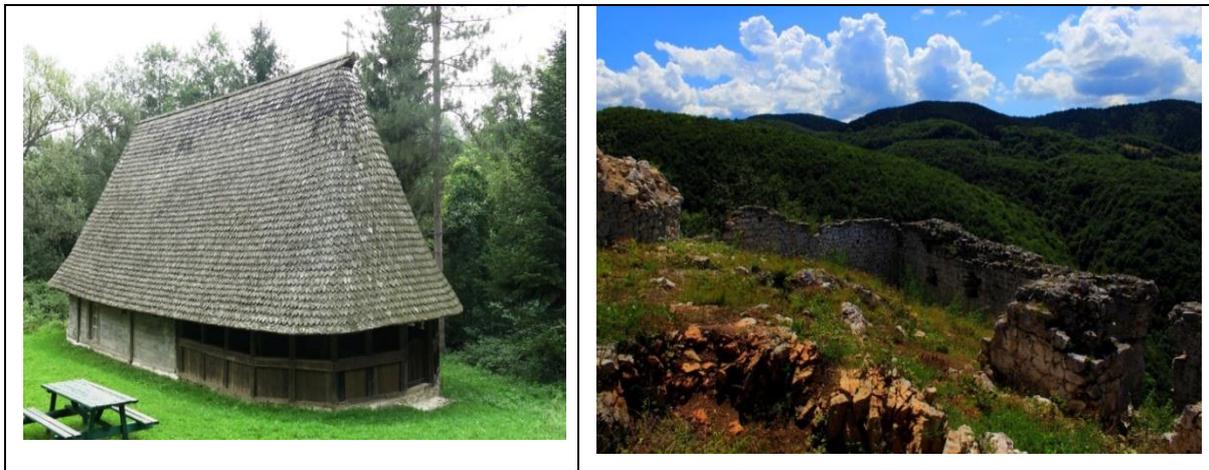
#### 3.1. General information

In Republic of Srpska there are two key institutions whose main activity involves tourist industry:

First is **Ministry of Trade and Tourism** and its individual departments within local governments which are legally and administratively responsible for sectors (inspection, taxes, laws, etc.). We did not come to significant tourist development initiatives, neither institutions responsible for development of competitive advantage programs as well as investment encouragement. Responsible tourist organizations on city levels in Srebrenica Drina Euroregion are: Srebrenica, Bajina Bašta, Viešgrad, etc.

A regulation regarding organization of tourism is following:

- ✓ Law on Tourism ("Official Gazzete Republic of Srpska ", No 55/03, 63/07)
- ✓ Law on tax residence ("Official Gazzete Republic of Srpska ", No 118/05)
- ✓ Law on Catering ("Official Gazzete Republic of Srpska ", No 03/04, 37/06, 63/07)



The second is **Tourist Organization of Republic of Srpska**, that encourages establishing of tourist organizations on municipality level in Republic of Srpska. Republic of Srpska tourist organization is financed by incomes gathered from tax residence (30% from gathered resources) and Republic of Srpska's budget. According to an international practice, the country's role in development of destination in an early phase has to be proactive. This comes from two reasons:

- ✓ Republic of Srpska has formal authority for privatization process and for eventual financial benefit for future investments programs;

- ✓ The country also has authorities to push overall legislation section which is under the pressure of small individual investors and others whose are looking for real estate;

Specific and diverse water springs, mountain landscapes, favorable climate, diverse flora and fauna, Drina and Jadar rivers, are enabling different tourist activities:

- ❖ spa-health tourism,
- ❖ sports and recreational tourism;
- ❖ picnic tourism, hunting tourism, and
- ❖ fishing tourism.



Tourism and ecological healthy environment (Perućac lake water, Sušica natural landscapes, skiing center „Bukova glava“, commemorative tourism -Potočari memorial center), cultural and historical heritage, spa tourism and exploitation of medicinal-mineral water (Geriatric hospital, Gruber spa) are tourist potential basis of Srebrenica Drina Euroregion.

Waters with healing characteristics are basis of tourism development, especially spa tourism. This region has natural resources and beauty which are important part of tourist potentials. This region also has hilly and mountainous relief, favorable climate, diverse flora and fauna, exceptional potentials in fishing and hunting fields, as well as ecologically clean environment.



The region is rich in natural and culture and historical heritage:

- Perućac lake,
- Drina river, national park and canyon,
- Guber springs with healing water,

- Sušica national park and hunting ground;
- Nature reserve,
- Old cities: Srebrenik, Klotjevac, Đurđevac, Šubin, Kličevac,
- Archeological sites,
- Cultural-sports and entertainment events: Regional park "Jadar - Drinjača - Zvorin lake" - part of Guber spa, named "Ljekobilje" and Zeleni Jadar, wellhad and coast.
- NATURE RESERVES ("Strugovi", Picea omorika - Drina, "Plišina", Picea omorika - Drina, "Crni vrh", Picea omorika - Drina, "Mećavni do", Picea omorika - Drina, "Gradina", Picea omorika - Drina, and others).
- NATURAL MONUMENTS: "Zaradovina", "Motke - kućišta", Piceaomorika, "Velika voda", springs in Klotjevac, "Klotjevac", black pine tree, "Kudret voda", saški hodnik.

Most of the above-mentioned tourist resources are still at the level of unused or insufficiently used potentials. Potočari Memorial Center - Srebrenica is the most visited center during the year by tourists, and most of them also visit the city, precisely city's tourist offers.



More than 400 drinking water springs are registered in municipality of Srebrenica, which flow into water course of Drina, Križevica, Jadar, Grabovička river, Bujakovica river. During prolonged drought, most of wellsprings oscillate with the flow. The majority of springs are used for providing local population with the water. Drinking water sources, used for water supply, except Zeleni Jadar and Bujakovići Potok.

Tourism potentials, natural and cultural-historical heritage (Drina and Zvornik lake, medieval fortress Đurđev grad, Roman quarries of Dardagani, bridge of king Petar I Karađorđević, spa tourism in Vitinički Kiseljak and exploitation of mineral water in Kozluk).

A large number of events are organized in Zvornik and they are significantly enlarging the tourist offer of this city and contributing the more interesting stay of visitors. Numerous cultural, sports, religious, entertainment and other events make the city "alive" throughout the year. The most visited manifestation during the year is the manifestation "Zvornik summer", which is held from second of August to eight of August. This manifestation, included in the tourist offer of B&H, is visited by thousands of visitors, not only fellow citizens, but also visitors from neighboring municipalities of B&H and Serbia, as well as tourists staying in Zvornik during the event. When it comes to promotion of ethno-gastronomic potentials of this area, the following events can be highlighted:

### Events calendar

MONTH	EVENT	
JANUARY	St. Sava Week	
MAY	The golden hands of Zvornik  <a href="http://zvornikturizam.org/v2/bs/rooms/zlatne-ruke-zvornika/">http://zvornikturizam.org/v2/bs/rooms/zlatne-ruke-zvornika/</a>	
	Gastro encounters  Zvornik SUV off-road challenge <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D-h12ovzw5g">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D-h12ovzw5g</a>	
JULY	National championship in kayaking and canoeing in calm waters  Vidovdan Constitution	
JUN	Days of Kaimij <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNCcqOHj7kE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nNCcqOHj7kE</a> <a href="http://zvornikturizam.org/v2/bs/rooms/kaimijini-dani/">http://zvornikturizam.org/v2/bs/rooms/kaimijini-dani/</a>	
AUGUST	Drina regatta	
	Baby conference	
Festival of children's folklore		
NOVEMBER	DRISAMA fest <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K0CjQErhco">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K0CjQErhco</a>	

### *Spa-health tourism*

Spa-health tourism has a long tradition even before the Romans, for the treatment of skin diseases. On the basis of the first scientific research on the health benefits of water springs

performed by Vienna's doctors and clinicians at the end of the 19th century. The Austro-Hungarian company "Henrik Mattoni" did the first source capture and started exploitation and bottling (300 g) as a medicine for clinics in Belgrade, Sarajevo, Zagreb, and then exported to Great Britain, Denmark, Holland, Sweden and America.

Research has confirmed that there are 48 wellsprings of natural mineral iron-arsenic water with different strengths and chemical composition, near Srebrenica. The most famous is "Crni Guber" whose healing properties are compared with greatest mineral waters of Europe. The water springs from Crni Guber at an altitude of 560 m, with a flow of 300 liters/min and with a constant temperature of 13 C. Natural mineral iron-arsenic water Gruber is scientifically verified and proven in practice as anti-anemia medicine. Water Guber is being consumed in natural condition, and it heals

*hypopromal anemia,*  
*essential hypopromal anemia,*  
*chronic skin diseases,*  
*rheumatism of joints and muscles,*  
*rachitis,*

*neurovegetative disorders,*  
*non-specific adnexitis,*  
*sterility,*  
*multiple sclerosis, etc.*

Research shows that the mineral springs of "Crni Gruber" spa in their composition represent a unique set of minerals in an optimal ratio, which equally impact anemic conditions and after 10 days of drinking, the number of red blood cells increases significantly. It is indicative for anemia caused by severe iron loss, neurovegetative disturbances, skin and rheumatic diseases.



The water is contraindicated for liver, bile, kidneys and all acute infectious diseases. In its chemical composition, this mineral water is iron-arsenic, and also contains other important rare metals components: copper, cobalt, nickel, manganese, aluminum, magnesium, etc. The iron is important in prevention of anemia, aluminum is a tonic for heart and it is a good protector of the stomach mucous membrane, magnesium is useful for good functioning of the nervous system and brain activity, it helps for the livers detoxification, calcium is important for proper functioning of muscles, prevents spasms and physical fatigue, copper and silver prevents the throat and respiratory organs infections.

**By chemical analysis 1kg of water contains:**

<b>Cation:</b>		
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<b>Hydrogen</b>	<b>(H<sup>+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,0000167</b>
<b>Sodium</b>	<b>(Na<sup>+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,004527</b>
<b>Potassium</b>	<b>(K<sup>+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,005136</b>
<b>Calcium</b>	<b>(Ca<sup>2+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,01000</b>
<b>Magnesium</b>	<b>(Mg<sup>2+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,003888</b>
<b>Strontium</b>	<b>(Sr<sup>2+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,0000022</b>
<b>Barium</b>	<b>(Ba<sup>3+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,0002468</b>
<b>Aluminum</b>	<b>(Al<sup>+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,04185</b>
<b>Iron</b>	<b>(Fe<sup>2+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,1232</b>
<b>Manganese</b>	<b>(Mn<sup>2+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,0008627</b>
<b>Zinc</b>	<b>(Zn<sup>2+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,007123</b>
<b>Lead</b>	<b>(Pb<sup>2+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,00004618</b>
<b>Copper</b>	<b>(Cu<sup>2+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,0001034</b>
<b>Nickel</b>	<b>(Ni<sup>2+</sup>)</b>	<b>0,00001915</b>
<b>Cobalt</b>	<b>(Co)</b>	<b>0,00003549</b>
<b>Anion</b>		
<b>Chlorine</b>	<b>(Cl<sup>-</sup>(SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>))</b>	
<b>Sulfate</b>	<b>(HAsO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>)</b>	<b>0,000544</b>
<b>Hydroarsenat</b>	<b>(SiO<sub>2</sub><sup>2-</sup>)</b>	<b>0,5324</b>
<b>Silicon oxide</b>		<b>0,008049</b>
<b>Water temperature</b>		<b>0,05589</b>
<b>Specific weight</b>		<b>12 C</b>
<b>Approved no.</b>		<b>1,00116</b>

The mentioned combination of minerals effectively activates the cells metabolism. Best results are achieved when the water from "Crni Gruber" Spa is used in natural state in the "Argentaria" infirmary, the medical treatment is determined by a doctor-specialist, and usually it lasts for 21 days. At the level of the current technical and medical equipment of the "Argentaria" infirmary, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, manual massage and oral therapy can be used in the treatment.

In oral therapy, the daily dosage ranges from 300 to 400 grams, whereby good results are achieved in the treatment of all forms of anemia, blood vessel diseases, state of organism exhaustion, Basedov's disease, nervous diseases, etc. Medical douche treatment is performed in warm water (32-37 ° C), with one douche lasting 60 minutes. This method provides good results in the treatment of rheumatic conditions, chronic skin diseases, inflammation of the female organs and sterility.



Balneotherapy will also be used when stationary "Argentaria" is fully equipped for the treatment of rheumatic diseases, which will contribute to a wider affirmation of "Crni Gruber" Spa. This spa with its mineralogical specificity and rarities, represents a balneological attraction, which is the reason why it always has a higher level of health benefits in comparison to other spas, among which it is easy to recognize in the tourist market (it is only spa registered in Europe as a medicine for many different diseases). According to its mineral composition, this spa is unique, then it is clear sign of its role in spa-health tourism.

Spa of Višegrad is located 5 km north of Višegrad. It is located in a dense pine forest at an altitude of 414 m. Due to its altitude and natural environment, it has the characteristics of an air spa.



The thermal waters of Višegrad Spa have characteristics of radioactive carbonate homeotherme with temperature of 34°C. The basic medicinal and healing properties are derived from its radioactivity, the carrier of which is radon and its products of decomposition. The Višegrad Spa is the first in terms of radioactivity in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the second in the former Yugoslavia. The radiation level is therapeutically optimal, with no possibility of cumulation and possible side effects. Radon reduces pain, raises general organism resistance, acts favorably on some endocrine glands, respiratory and allergic diseases.

Water of Višegrad spa is used for prevention and treatment of all age groups. It is used for treating rheumatic diseases, neurological conditions, orthopedic diseases and deformities, gynecological diseases, respiratory diseases, geriatric disorders.

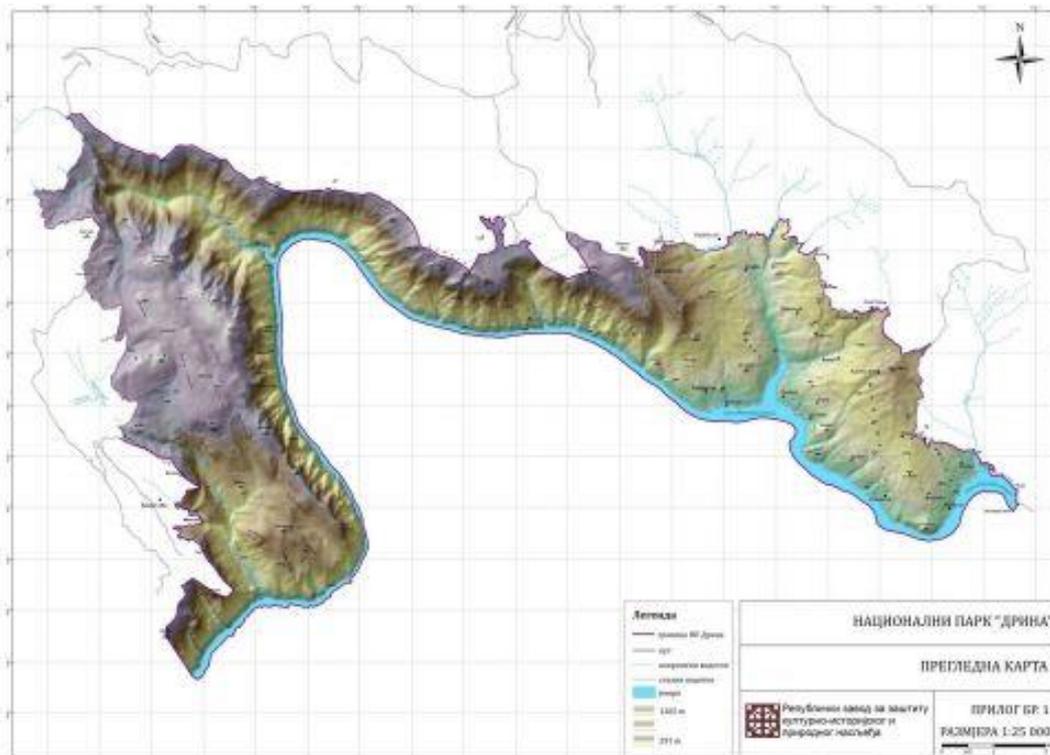
*Sports and recreational tourism*

Sports and recreational tourism, as a form of tourist movement, modern medicine increasingly initiated in spa centers, on which the active holiday of modern man is based. In order to completely realize this type of tourist movement in Srebrenica, it is necessary to build various sports and recreational contents and necessary additional facilities. Recreation in the open space, spas guests usually reduce on self-initiative walks, on a 2km long pedestrian walkway, starting from the Hotel "Domavi" and ends at the source "Crni Guber". The walk takes place along the river Crvena Rijeka which flows through the landscape of lush forest vegetation. With its burble and beauty, it encourages walkers to be persistent in their intentions to the end.

Road section	Distance	Difficulty	Season
Šće <span>ć</span> pan Polje - Foča	25 km	II (III)	
Foča - Gora <span>ž</span> de	30 km	I	
Peru <span>ć</span> ac - Roga <span>č</span> ica	23 km	I	Drina regatta (in the middle of July)
Roga <span>č</span> ica - Ljubovija	40 km	I	Drina regatta (in the middle of July)

The most popular sports-recreational event is rafting on Drina river and Drina regatta. The Drina is formed in Šćećpan field from the Tara and Piva rivers and it is 345.9 km long, of which 60km belongs to Bajina Bašta. Close to the city of Šabac, Drina flows into the Sava river and represents one of the purest rivers. Long time ago by people Drina was well-known as Zelenika (by the green color of the water), and in the Middle Ages, the name of the river - Drinos was written on the oldest map so-called "Pajtingerova tabla". **The Drina Canyon** with depth of 700-1000 m represents the second canyon in this parameter in Serbia and Montenegro after the Tara canyon (1300 m) and the third in the world after the Colorado canyon (1800) located in the USA. The river of Drina flows in Lim river, between Goražde and Višegrad, in the area where the accumulation lake is located. The total length of the Drina is 346 kilometers.

The Drina Canyon



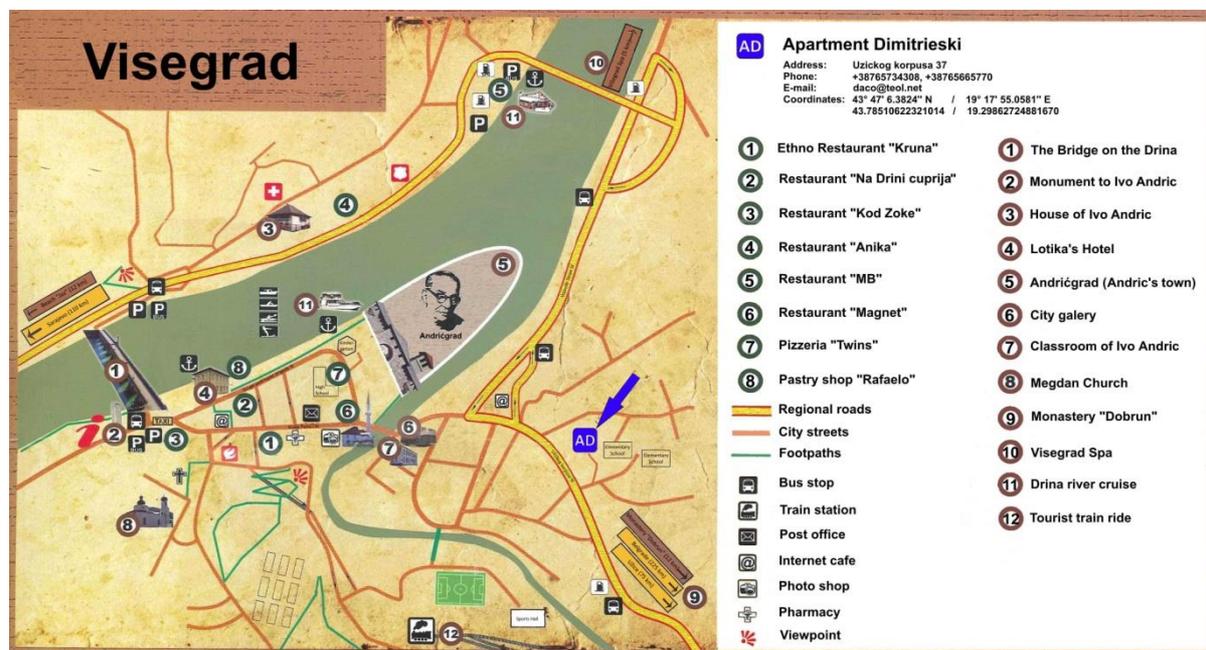
For the sake of kayaking or canoeing, interesting are the left tributary of Prača and the right tributary of Crni Rzav, which flows into the Drina in Višegrad. Once wild river, always rich in water, was tamed and blocked by three hydropower plants (Višegrad, Perućac and Zvornik). The Drina canyon, in the part between Višegrad and Perućac (52 km), is among the deepest canyons in the world with the depth of 700 to 1000 meters. In that part of the Drina there is an accumulation lake Perućac, on which is built a hydro power plant. The surface of Lake Perućac is 12.4 km<sup>2</sup>, length 56 km, maximum depth is 70 m and altitude 290 m. The lake represents a significant hydroelectric potential of the Srebrenica municipality.

Nowadays, a large number of tourist manifestations, known as the "Drinske regate", are organized on the Drina, of which the most famous and the most massive are in Bajina Bašta and Ljubovija, visited even by 20000 visitors. The Drina regatta in Bajina Bašta has a length of 23 km. It starts under the Perućac dam, the break is in Bajina Bašta, and the finish line is Rogaćica. The Drina regatta in Ljubovija is 40 km long. Starts in Rogacica, a break is at the confluence of Trešnjica and finish line is Ljubovija.

#### *Excursion tourism*

Excursion tourism is divided into one-day and multi-day, of which one-day tourism is more represented. Three-day excursion movements are also rare from the city centers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Western Serbia and Vojvodina, where is a dense network of tourist agencies, which are the most frequent organizers of this type of tourist movement. For spa guests staying in Srebrenica for 7 or more days, it should be organized half-day and full-day bus excursions to the nearby excursion destinations: Lake Perućac, monastery of Sveta Trojica in Sasa and Rača monastery near Bajina Bašta, Tara mountain, legendary Kadinjača and others.

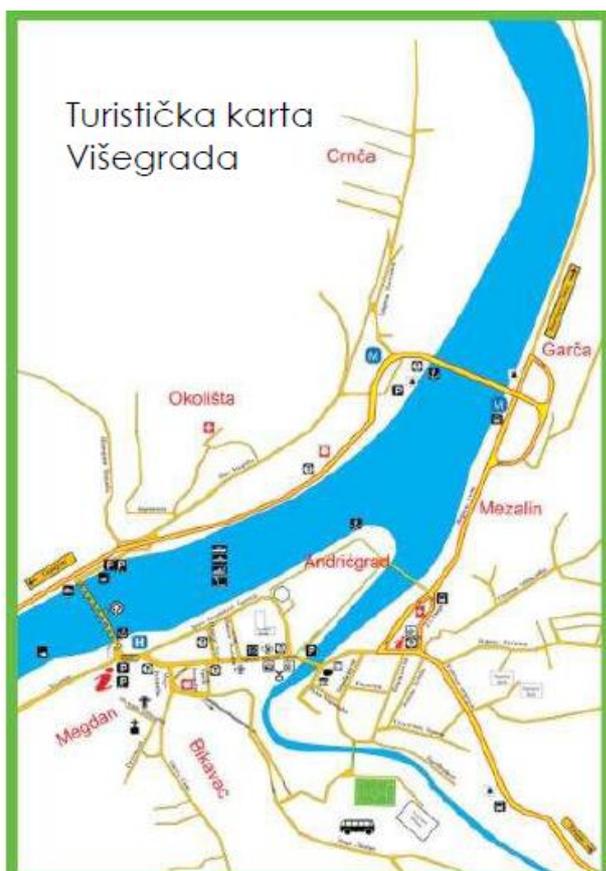
Especially interesting are excursions - cruises by motorboats and rafts along lake Perućac and the Drina canyon to Višegrad, with numerous cultural monuments, combined with the famous train "Ćira", a round trip through the "Šarganska osmica" from Višegrad to Kremna, from there by bus through Tarabić with a visit of ethno house of the famous prophets Miloš i Mitar Tarabić, the journey goes further through Tara - Bajina Bašta - Skelan, Zeleni jadar, with return to Srebrenica.



The main motives of visits, except the visits for treatment in Višegradska Banja, are the bridge of Drina and Andrićgrad complex, other attractions are mostly complementary and they are enabling guests to enrich their excursion in Višegrad. That is a cruise on the Drina River, a visit of Dobrun Monastery, tour of cultural attractions in the city, and other tourist manifestations (Višegradska Staza, Zlatne ruke Podrinja, Jumps from Višegradska župa, Višegrad regatta, Likovno saboravanje, Drinski kotlić, International Folklore Festival).

Transit and excursion tourism are still prevalent, with an increase in organized tourist groups from tourist agencies from year to year. The most important in this area are guests from Serbia and RS.

Organized groups from Serbia visit Višegrad usually for one day, or this visit is a part of the round trip, which also includes the visit of Trebinje and Sarajevo. During the whole year there is noticeable increase in visits of excursion groups staying in Zlatibor and Tara, they spend one day of their vacation to visit Višegrad. Besides by the bus, during the summer months, organized tourist groups from the Tara mountain come in Višegrad also by a boat, cruising along the Drina canyon.



Individual guests from Serbia usually come with private cars, most often they are young couples, or families with small children, who usually stay for one night, in private accommodation. Organized groups from the Republic of Srpska like school excursions, as well as trade unions and other associations which organize a visit for their members, should be highlighted separately. Guests from Montenegro are usually in transit, without overnight stays, or guests who have a longer stay for treatment in Višegrad Spa. Hotel Vilina Vlas signed a contract with the Pension Fund of Montenegro, in addition to the PIO Fund of RS, for the treatment of their citizens in Višegradska Spa. A similar action is needed with the PIO fund from Serbia.



### Tourist railroad

The narrow gauge railway Višegrad - Vardište represented a part of the once famous "East Railway" (German "Bosnische Ostbahn" or railroad "Sarajevo - Ostgrenze", ie Sarajevo-Eastern border) built by Austro-Hungarian in the period from 1903 to 1906. connecting eastern Bosnia with Sarajevo and the rest of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. With a cost of 75 million gold crowns (450 thousand gold crowns per kilometer), this was one of the most expensive railroads in the world built up to that time. When all the costs of building the railway are being converted, there is an incredible price of 1 kg of pure gold per meter. The construction of this railway was motivated exclusively by the strategic importance, since Višegrad was then at the border between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.



A house in which my nobleman and Ivo Andrić spent his childhood and school days. For the time being still privately owned, it can only be seen from the outside.



Andrićgrad is an ongoing project of the famous movie director Emir Kusturica whose idea is to build a stone medieval city inspired by the works and characters of Ivo Andrić. The town represents a vision of how Višegrad could have looked like if it hasn't been overlooked by the Renaissance and other historical periods. In architectural terms, the city itself is a mixture of different eras and styles which have changed through the history of this area: Byzantine style, the Ottoman period, the Renaissance, and the classicism.

Foreign guests from other countries are mostly young people using public transport and private accommodations booked in advance by the Internet (usually booking.com), as well as a large number of *backpackers* in the summer months. Among other foreign organized groups chiefly are Japanese groups traveling through the Balkan countries, and this year more and more Bulgarian groups are organizing visits to Višegrad and Sarajevo. From other countries, the number of organized groups is still very small, such as Germany, Russia, Latvia, Turkey, which mostly reside in Sarajevo, and come to visit Višegrad for one day.

Višegrad Tourism continuously have a conspicuous seasonal character, the season lasts from the beginning of April to the end of October, with the peak of the season at the end of May and beginning of June. In the winter period, tourist visits are insignificant, with the exception of the New Year and Christmas holidays. This is negatively reflected in the availability of accommodation capacities, at the peak of the season, all accommodation capacities are mostly full and in the winter there are insufficient number of guests, so the capacity is unfilled.

In addition to seasonality, the second biggest problem of tourism in Višegrad is a still transit character of tourism, less than 5% of tourists stay overnight in Višegrad, while everyone else is visiting only for a one day without any overnight stays, so that they are making much lower tourist turn over.

#### *Hunting tourism*

Due to the exceptional habitat conditions (the Drina's canyon), as well as high-value of venison, in southern part of the municipality was formed the special hunting ground "Sušica". In this hunting ground there are protected species of wildlife such as bears, wild boar, chamois, roe deer, grouse and different type of snakes. The hunting place also has the appropriate hunting infrastructure. The Sušica hunting place was given for the use to the Forest farm (farmstead) "Drina" from Srebrenica.



The hunting place "Javor", which was given for use to the hunting association of the same name, was formed within the central and northern part of the municipality. This hunting place has (contains)also high-value will animals such as bear and chamois, roe deer, ducks and rabbits. Hunting as an economy branch has exceptional development potential in terms of improving the tourist offer to one of the most elite forms of tourism.

Exceptionally favorable terrain configurations and ecological conditions, diversity of flora and fauna, contributed to the preservation and development of several hunting places located in the Srebrenica municipality, where safes and uses of the camera, and not weapons, should be affirmed. One of the most important hunting grounds in BiH is the Srebrenica hunting place "Sušica", which is maintained and guarded by the forest farm (farmstead) "Drina", occupies an area of about 8898 ha in the mountainous areas of the southeastern part of the municipality. The southern border of mentioned hunting place goes to the lake Perućac, or the Drina canyon to the east, to Klotjevac, which is the eastern border of the hunting ground. The northern border is the place Podravanje, and towards the west the hunting area extends to the town of Krušev Do and Luka.

Incredible ambient characteristics of this hunting area make visitors to feel immense beauties, and numerous viewpoints towards the unobservable forest areas, feeding areas, the canyon and the alluvial flow of the Drina river complete these experiences.



The hunting place "Sušica" with excellent hunting and tourist possibilities and optimal conditions, that a unique flora provides, is well-known for its potentials regarding black bear, wild boar, chamois, roe deer, and other short game (wild animals). All of these make this place known since ancient times. For hunter and other visitor needs, there are also so-called hunting shooting houses from where sightseeing is enabled. Because of good rating of game deer, except winter feeding with 23 feeding sites and more than 40 block salt feeding, hunting club members are individually building hunting-technical facilities.

In the hunting area there are also 15 high hunting shooting houses for deer and 8 for wild boars from where they are eating, and one closed high shooting house with a cave for bears. On the other parts of the Srebrenica municipality, in the function of protecting and preserving hunting game, there is "Javor" hunter association, which is capable of working professionally in hunting tourism.

The hunting association "Javor" has been in existence for 60 years and currently runs on an area of 40 000 ha. This is a great vast area, but scattered because of settlements, the hunting place "Sušica" and terrain configuration. The relief is hilly-mountainous (altitude of 204 - 1087 meters) with pronounced horizontal and vertical terrain separation, with many cuttings, plateaus and cliffs which correspond nesting of many bird species and one of them is endangered and protected - Bald eagle.

## Potentials of Bajina Bašta



Favorable climate characteristics, rich and diverse flora, favorable hydrographic conditions and the attitude of the society towards hunting places have contributed to the maintenance and increase of many animal species.

#### *Fishing tourism*

On the territory of the municipality of Srebrenica, the favorable conditions for the fishing development are provided by the rivers Drina and Jadar and lake Perućac. The Drina River with Lake Perućac, with extremely clean water, represents the habitat of many river fish, of which the most important are very rare species hucho and thimallus. In addition to these species, Drina is also known for other species such as chondrostoma nasus, barbus, carp, squalius cephalus, catfish and trout.

Every year at the beginning of the summer season, on the Drina of Skelan and Bajina Bašta to Ljubovija the world championship in sport fishing is organized, that is strictly protected as a rarity, called "Days of Mladica".

Hucho preserved her habitat in the Drina River, on a section from the mouth of Bujakovići brook near Skelan, downstream to Ljubovija, because of its extremely clean and healthy waters. For this reason, sport fishing for the hucho takes place under strict control, because its survival is endangered, which is why it is registered in the "Red Book" of endangered species of flora and fauna in the world.



Hooked specimens show that they can reach up to 30 kg. This fish has the ability to slowly reproduce, a small hucho develops from the laid eggs, which becomes a treat and prey to other fish, so that only 3-5% of small hucho develops in a grown-up hucho. Hucho is a slow growing fish, 1 kg a year, and the fishing rule says, the number of kilos fish has equals the years fish has. Sports fishermen call this fish a river queen or the pearl of Drina, that made her become a symbol of Drina river.

Another watercourse important for fishing is the Jadar river which belongs to the municipality of Srebrenica with its upper and middle flow. It is distinguished by crisp clean water, rich in brown trout, which makes it attractive for lovers of sport fishing. It is suitable for building a pond for brown trout.

In further economic development plans and projects of the municipality of Srebrenica, tourism should take the priority. By fully valorizing numerous tourist values, Srebrenica can get the physiognomy of a developed tourist center. Srebrenica has natural conditions to take concrete support for the holders of the development of this economy in Republica of Srpska (BH).

#### *Tourist potentials and tourist infrastructure of Višegrad*

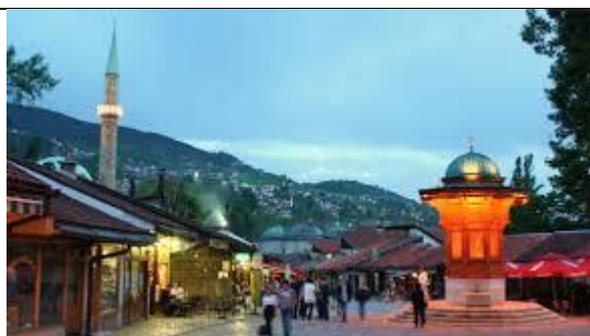
**Natural resources:** - Mountains: Zvijezda - gorges: Međežanska (on the Drina, with HE Višegrad), gorgeous valley of the Rzav river - canyons: the canyon of the Drina Lake: 2 artificial lakes (Višegradsko and Perućac) - rivers: Drina, Rzav - thermal and mineral wellsprings: Višegrad spa Vilina vlas. Flora: forests, rainforests, nature reserves or other specific flora: Piceaomorika. According to many experts, the most beautiful European conifer species. It is located in the area of Mitrovac on Tara and Veliki Stol (1540 m above sea level) in the territory of Višegrad, and represents the endemic relics of the Balkan peninsula. Vilina vlas, (*Adiantum capillus veneris*). The specific type of ferns growing in Višegrad Bay. It was named by fibrous and long leaves. It grows in a specific natural environment near the thermal water. Paštirička oblogovka, Vizantijeva petoprsta, Prijatna kandilka (*Aquilegia grata*).

- ❖ Fauna: Protected species of chamois (*Rupicapra*) and bear (*Ursus Arctos*)
- ❖ Big and small game (wolf, fox, wild boar, rabbit...)
- ❖ Hucho, salmonid fish species that inhabits the river Drina, the most attractive species of fish in the former Yugoslavia.
- ❖ Over 30 other fish species of the Drina river
- ❖ Birds inhabiting the coastlines of the Drina river
- ❖ (wild ducks, herons, cormorant (in the winter), ...)
- ❖ 2 registered hunting areas: Hunting place "Panos" (38 488 ha) and Special hunting place "Kamenica" (3 842 ha)
- ❖ Attractive mountain landscapes:

Mountain Zvijezda-northern part of the Višegrad municipality, a region of exceptional natural features and biodiversity that borders with the National Park "Tara" in Serbia, a natural habitat of *Picea omorika*, there is an initiative to become a part of the international biosphere reserve in the future, with NP "Tara" and the Drina Canyon. The Drina River Canyon, the second largest canyon in Europe, with 2 man-made lakes, Lake hydroelectric power plants Višegrad and Lake Perućac (hydroelectric power plants Bajina Bašta) convenient for river cruising and other sports in peaceful waters.



Special hunting place "Kamenica", specifically because it is a chamois (*Rupicapra*) habitat (inhabitat with chamois), which is highly sought (wanted) by foreign hunters. Orline Reserve (within the Panos hunting place) - Eagle habitat (*Aquila*).

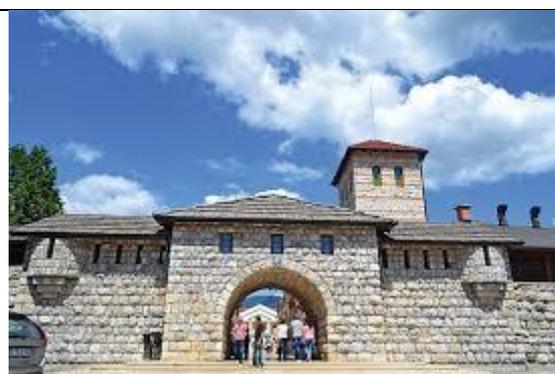


*Cultural-historical resources*

- ✓ Archaeological sites: several locations with medieval marble necropolises, from which the most important are Velika and Mala Gostilna. Pisana stijena, a locality with pictographic signs carved on a rock.
- ✓ Historical cities, fortifications, urban parts and facilities: remains of the medieval Dobrun town, remains of the medieval town walls of the Hartar, remains of the Pavlovina city (Markova kula)



- Bridge of Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, monument from UNESCO list
- Memorials: monument to Ivo Andrić, monument to **Fallen Soldiers** (Palim borcima), Monument to Sokollu Mehmed Pasha, Monument to Ivo Andrić in Andrićgrad, Monument to Nikola Tesla, Monument to Karađorđe in Dobrun.
- Necropolis with marble at the Grebenica locality, Drinsko, a monument on the National Monuments of BiH list.



**Cultural Institutions:** Andrić Institute, Cultural Center Višegrad, Memorial Library "Ivo Andrić", Višegrad City Gallery, Lubarda Gallery, Andrićgrad and Memorial hall (classroom) of Ivo Andrić.

**Facilities within the Dobrun Monastery Complex:** Museum of the First Serbian Uprising, Dabrobosanska Metropolita's Museum and Picture Gallery.

**Sacred architecture:** Dobrun monastery from 1343, the Church of the Holy Virgin from 1884 in Visegrad, the Church of St. Tsar Lazar and all the Serbian martyrs in Andrićgrad, the Tsar's Mosque in Visegrad, the Gazanfer bey's Mosque in Višegrad, the Mosque in Dobrun, the Church of St. John in Visegradska Banja, the Church of Sv. Sava, Gornja Lijeska, Church in Gornja Lijeska, St. Nikolaj monastery, Dobrunska Rijeka, Church in Blace, log cabin church in Bijela village and Memorial chapel in Stari Brod.



In the last 5 years, the number of tourists has increased 2.5 times, which is due to the number of foreign tourists. The number of overnight stays did not increase significantly. Tourism of Višegrad still has a distinctive seasonal character, the season runs from the beginning of April to the end of October, with the peak of the season at the end of May and beginning of June. In the winter period, tourist visits are insignificant, with the exception of the New Year and Christmas holidays. This has a negative effect on the availability of accommodation capacities, in the peak of the season, all accommodation facilities are mostly full, and in the winter period they have considerably fewer guests.

In addition to seasonality, the second biggest problem of tourism in Višegrad is a still pronounced transit character of tourism, less than 5% of tourists stay overnight in Višegrad, while everyone else is visiting only for a one day without any overnight stays, so they are making much lower tourist traffic.

#### *Tourist potentials and tourist infrastructure Zvornik*

Zvornik has exceptional natural and cultural-historical values that represent significant tourist potentials. **Drina River** flows along the entire territory of the city of Zvornik. Because of the cold and clear greenish water, it was called Zelenika. It is rich in various fish species providing opportunities for fishing, as well as other water sports such as rafting.

There are small beaches and a large number of cottages in the coast of **Zvornik lake**. It is possible to ride kayaks, canoes and civil boats in lake waters and also to do other recreational activities. The city's area was inhabited as early as 3,000 years ago. The various social groups living there left traces that are now valuable monuments of culture.



The Zvornik lake has an area of approximately 8.1 km<sup>2</sup> (1,300 hectares), a volume of 90,000,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water, and it is deep up to 39 meters. The average depth of the lake is 5 to 8 meters. The length of the lake is about 25 km, the smallest width is 200 meters, and the largest width is about 3 km. Lake Zvornik is located at 140 meters above sea level. The lake with the Drina canyon extends upstream from Zvornik and Mali Zvornik to the mouth of the river Velika rijeka in the village of the same village of Mali Zvornik.

In the Roman era, a very important road was passing through this route, connecting the Roman mines in Srebrenica (*Domaviji*) with Sremska Mitrovica (*Sirmium*) - an important Roman center with a money mint facility and for certain time a residence of the emperors<sup>1</sup>. It was located on a densely populated and fortified protected city (*AD Drinum*). This is proved by the **archaeological site of the Dardagans**, which existed in the period from the 1st to the 5th century. It is the largest Roman quarry (unlimited limestone) in the Balkans, and probably the widest and best preserved Roman cave monument in Europe. It consists of two surface and one underground mine with hundreds of meters of galleries and corridors where you can see the traces of Roman stone carvings and specimens of the sarcophagus and a sanctuary dedicated to the god Mithras (Mitri).



**The Old Iron Bridge** is also a significant attraction. It was built in 1929 and it is named after King Alexander I Karadjordjevic who helped its build. In addition to regular use, the bridge has a historical, aesthetic and architectural value. The city of Zvornik declared the bridge a protected historic building.

In the area of the city of Zvornik, there are many very valuable remains of material culture. The Institute for the Protection of the Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Srpska has recorded 51 cultural assets<sup>2</sup> in the area of the town of Zvornik, among which are the Andraš villa, the Mitorpoli building and the Church of St. John Preteča (the

<sup>1</sup> The remains of this Roman road were found north of Bratunac, near Voljevica, and north of Zvornik, between Branjevo and Šeppek, in length of three kilometers.

<sup>2</sup> There are nine residential buildings, 15 houses, seven Orthodox and one Jewish cemeteries, two churches, four memorial ossuaries, one ambient unit and 12 other buildings.

former headquarters of the Zvornik Metropolis), Kasina, Old hospital, etc.



**The architectural ensemble Stari grad Zvornik (Đurđev grad)** was proclaimed for the National Monument of BiH. It was built at the end of the 13th or the beginning of the 14th century. In the 15th century, it was occupied by despot Đurađ Branković, after whom it was named. It was expanded by the Turks during their reign (1460-1878), and upgraded by the Austro-hungarians whose crew was here from 1878 to 1918. Today it consists of three interconnected parts: Donji (lower), Srednji (middle), Gornji (upper town) grad.

Thirty-three archaeological sites from the area of the city of Zvornik were also introduced in the Institute's records. The Roman Quarry in Dradagan is certainly the largest and most important among them, but there are 13 sites from the prehistoric period, two from the time of antiquity, nine from the Roman period and 14 from the Middle Ages. In the Spatial Plan of the Republic of Srpska until 2015 it is said that in the town of Zvornik there are seven cultural monuments, five from the Roman period and four from the Middle Ages from the prehistoric times. Also, it has been established that the testimony of each of these periods represents another 10 facilities.

A large number of events held in Zvornik, significantly complement the tourist offer of this city and contribute to a more contented stay of visitors. Numerous cultural, sports, religious, entertainment and other events make the city "alive" throughout the year.



The Zvornik Summer Festival, which is held from 2nd to 8th August, is most visited event during the year. This event, included in the tourist offer of BiH, is visited by thousands of

visitors, not only fellow citizens, but also visitors from neighboring municipalities of BiH and Serbia, as well as tourists staying in Zvornik during the event.

*Tourist potentials and tourist infrastructure of Bajina Bašta*

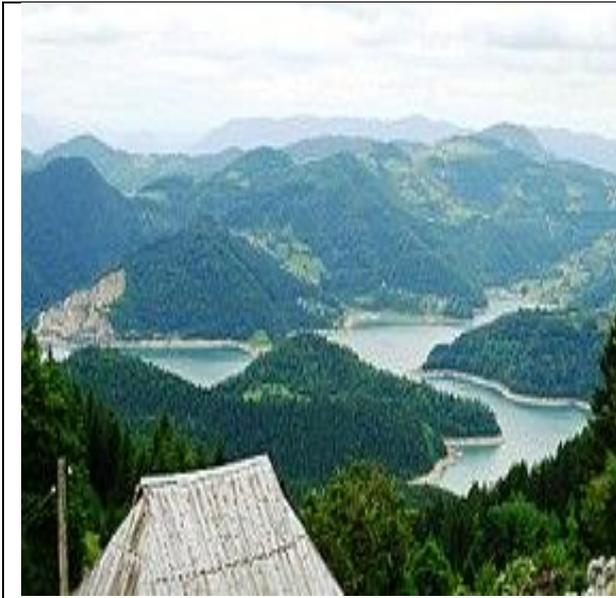
**The tourist potentials of Bajina Bašta<sup>3</sup>** are great. The exceptional beauty of the Tara mountain, the Perućac lake, the Drina river, the cultural and historical monuments make the city of Bajina Bašta with its surroundings an interesting tourist attraction. The tourist offer is complemented by seven hotels of high category: Hotel "Drina" in the city, hotels "Jezero" - Perućac, "Omorika", "Beli bor" and "Javor" on Tara, as well as a children's resort in Mitrovac. The town of Bajina Bašta was urbanized in 1882, so that in the urban core all the streets are making intersections at right angles. Special attention is paid to the architecture of local builders, which attracts tourists to come to this city, and there is also a beach on the Drina, which is near the bridge that crosses into Bosnia and Herzegovina, which gives a special charm to stay in this place. As part of the Serbian cultural heritage, the remnants of Solotnik, the church of the log cabin in Duba and the Rača monastery stand out, which complement the cultural heritage inherited from the Neolithic period, the Roman Empire and the necropolis.



Tara is famous for its water resources abundance. Numerous springs create streams and rivers that climb towards the Drina river. The largest spring is Perućac, with a flow of 300 liters per second. The resulting river flows only 365 meters, then flows into the Drina River. Of the few waterfalls, the Big and Small Skakavac are the most famous. From the west and north sides, the National Park is rounded with slow river flow of the Drina river, which was blocked with a dam on Perucac.

About six kilometers on the south, between the northern slopes of Tara, there is a monastery called Rača. This is considered to be one of the foundations of King Dragutin, which was built in the 13th century. It was the center of rewriting and writing church records, and today Rača rewriting school is considered the guardian of national identity. In the first week of October in "Bajina Bašta" and "Rača" there is "Days of Raca of the Drina River" festival. A rich artistic program and scientific meetings end with the awarding of the Rača Charter to prominent authors. The area of the national park "Tara" includes the Tara mountain, west of it Mountain "Zvijezda", as well as the part of Drina canyon. On the Drina, rafting and fishing are the part of tradition, this is also typical on the lake Perućac, which goes all the way to Visegrad.

<sup>3</sup><http://bajinabasta.rs/turizam/>



There is also Lake Zaovine, which is, in fact, the accumulation lake made of a reversible hydroelectric power plant. The dam at Perućac is 93 meters high, so the lake has an area of 28 m<sup>2</sup>, 55 kilometers long and 88 meters deep. The Zaovina lake is located on the mountain Tara near the village of Zaovine and, according to its origin, it is artificial. It was created between 1975 and 1983, when the Bela Rzava river was blocked with dams at the peak Kik (958 m above the sea level). At the highest water level, the surface of the lake is at an altitude of 881.5 m. The deepest point is at about 110 meters. The lake is complemented by two streams of Konjska River and Beli Rzav.

The lake is the accumulation of the reversible hydroelectric power plant "Bajina Bašta" in Perućac it is connected with it by a vertical pipeline. The water is very clean and with small processing in water treatment plants it is used for drinking. The dam at Perućac is 93 meters high, so the lake has an area of 28 square kilometers, 55 kilometers long and 88 meters deep.



The Drina canyon, upstream of the dam, is one of the largest in the world. The Drina Regata. The centenary tradition of rafting down the Drina was stopped by construction of the hydroelectric power plant, but the descent along the Drina with boats and rafts run by experienced kayakers and rafters is well-known as "Drinska regata" and it is still successfully organized.

For the needs of tourism development, but also for the needs of sports activities and competitions in Bajina Bašta, numerous sports facilities have been built: city stadium with tartan path, indoor sports hall and outdoor playgrounds.

### 3.2. SWOT<sup>4</sup> analysis

The table below shows the most important strengths and weaknesses in terms of tourism Srebrenica Drina Euroregion. The analysis was done based on site visits, meetings and interviews with stakeholders.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Natural landscape with panorama</li> <li>✓ Moderate climate</li> <li>✓ The proximity and potentials of the Drina River</li> <li>✓ The Guber Spa</li> <li>✓ Overall tourist offer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Traffic status and traffic access</li> <li>✓ Increase accommodation capacities</li> <li>✓ Lack of tourist contents promotion</li> <li>✓ There is no tourism organization in terms of (DMC Destination Management Company) destination management companies</li> <li>✓ Uncontrolled growth in accommodation capacities (e.g. construction of new facilities without a permit)</li> <li>✓ Unused and partially destroyed accommodation capacities have a negative impact on the landscape</li> <li>✓ The MICE<sup>5</sup> segment (i.e. segment of meetings, conferences and manifestations) is poorly developed</li> <li>✓ Low level of occupancy in many accommodation</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Increase the propaganda promotion activities of the region in Japan, Korea, China and the Middle East</li> <li>✓ Expanding and improving of MICE segment</li> <li>✓ Developing a diversified sports offer for the summer and winter season</li> <li>✓ Organization of sports competitions and events</li> <li>✓ Potentials for school excursion</li> <li>✓ Creating an offer for families in the summer and winter season</li> <li>✓ A comprehensive Master plan, Careful use of the plateau for tourist purposes</li> <li>✓ Use of existing natural sources</li> <li>✓ Continuation of quality improvement in terms of tourism hardware and software</li> <li>✓ Increase the number of cross turistical organizations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Unclear positioning compared to other regions</li> <li>✓ Lack of a strong tourist organization for the development and application of products</li> <li>✓ Lack of traffic concept with comparative further development</li> <li>✓ Lack of the capacity of domestic stakeholders to implement measures proposed in the relevant acts</li> <li>✓ Construction of tourist objects without a legal permit</li> </ul>

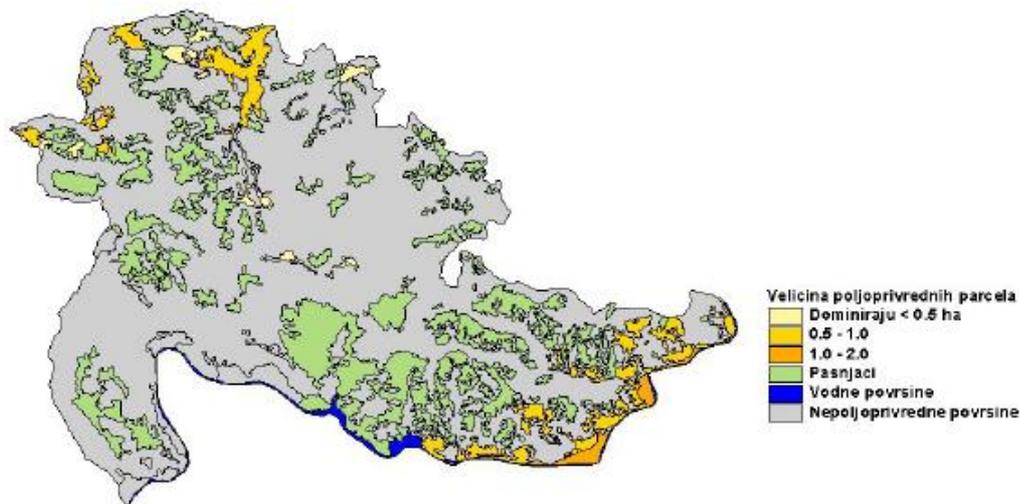
<sup>4</sup>SWOT = Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

<sup>5</sup>MICE = Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events

## 4. Economic aspects

### 4.1. General information

The dominant role in the pre-war economic development of the municipality was the industry with the following industrial branches: wood industry (production of timber, final wood production), metal industry (metal products production, metal processing), machine industry (car parts production, battery production). The aforementioned economic development leaders today do not generally work or work with a minimum capacity. The low level of capacities usage in industrial enterprises is continuously falling due to lack of market, raw materials, outdated equipment, lack of working capital, poor management structure, etc.



Thanks to the abundant forest resources in the municipality, in the pre-war period, the wood industry was exceptionally developed and based on significant and suitable wood stocks, professional labor, modern technology and a good domestic and international market. In the pre-war period furniture production was one of the leading industrial activities. The timber industry is currently in the phase of restructuring and rehabilitation of damage caused by the war, which has led to reduced activity of secondary wood processing. The situation is worsening the lack of adequate financial resources, the lack of modern technological improvements, the loss of traditional market and the lack of qualified labor force.

### Agricultural potentials of region

	Srebrenica <sup>6</sup>	Višegrad	Milići	Zvornik
Agriculture and food industry	Farming, fruits, vegetables, cattle breeding, beekeeping, meat and meat products, milk, etc.		Fruit-growing and cattle breeding	Agriculture and food industry (crop production, fruit-growing, cattle breeding, snail processing, purchase of plant and forest fruits)

There is a profitable berry industry in the Srebrenica municipality, especially is the production of frozen fruit, and in this form, the largest quantities are exported to Europe. After the war, agriculture has become the main component of economic development and job creation. Significant investments have been made in the food industry, such as "Boss agro food" cold storage, the Srebrenica Zvornik winery and the "Gusto-e-Sapore" dessert factory.

It is envisaged to increase the capacity of the mine and the new mine (with an ore that has slightly lower lead content and zinc, but contains an antimony) at the site in Čunovići. In Zeleni Jadar, a furniture factory in the wood industry sector was planned, while in Srebrenica, a new factory for production of clothes as part of the "Vezionica" from Zvornik is planned. In general, the industrial development of the municipality of Srebrenica should rest on the use of mineral resources. The development of the economy should lead to a change in the economic structure in order to increase the share of service activities (increase in purchasing power and tourist activation of areas whose backbone would be natural beauties). Agriculture should have a greater significance in the future development and greater participation in the structure of material production.

Srebrenica Drina Euroregion has competitiveness in many areas, primarily because of its geographical position because it is surrounded on one side by Drina river and on the other side by the mountain ranges. The strategic advantage of the region is the comparative advantage of many natural resources, which are presented in the following table.

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<sup>6</sup>According to Republika of Srpska Tax Administration data in the municipality of Srebrenica in 2010, 248 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurial craft shops were registered, which makes 11.67 SMEs and shops per 1000 inhabitants, which is below Republika of Srpska's average. Out of the total number, 95 represent SMEs or 38.3%, while 153 are actions, i.e. 61.7%. In the structure of enterprises, the majority of micro enterprises are 84 companies or 95.2%.

### Natural Resources Srebrenica Drina Euroregion

	Srebrenica <sup>6</sup>	Višegrad	Milići	Zvornik
Hydro-potentials	Yes	Springs and thermal water		
Forestry and wood industry		Pine, fir, spruce, oak, beech, white beech		Processing industry, textile and footwear production
Mining	Lead, zinc, bauxite, silver, gold and other precious metals, exploitation and stone processing	Mineral raw areas are on the area about 27,530 ha big: magnesite 3.320 ha, nickel iron ore 1.250 ha, limestone 11.870 ha, eruptive rocks 8.940 ha, thermal waters 2.150 ha		
Hunting and fishing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The most important employers who perform their business activities in the Srebrenica Drina Euroregion are:

1. Srebrenica: DOO Petroprojekt, ŠG Drina, DOO Petroprojekt. Observed by activity, the largest number is registered and active in the industry, mining and energy sector with a share of 35.8%, followed by the agriculture and forestry sector with 16.8%, while the construction and trade sector has equal share in the total number of SMEs with 12, 6%.
2. In the area of the municipality of Višegrad, the business entities are: ZP "Hidroelektrana na Drini" a.d. Višegrad, Unis-Usha a.d. Višegrad, doo. "Adria" Višegrad, SG "Panos" Višegrad, doo "Omorika" Višegrad, doo "Andrićev konak" Višegrad, JU "Vilina Vlas Višegradska banja," Drina trans "doo Višegrad.
3. The biggest employers of Milić municipality are Boksit ad Milici (in field of mining), Samatini doo Milici, Savox doo Milici, Woodipex doo Milici, 6 maj doo Milici, Promil doo Milici (all in wood processing sector), Drina insurance, Mileks doo (food production) and others.
4. The largest employers in Zvornik are: Alumina, Studen prom, Obuća, Aleksandrija, Vitinka, Smrčak, Zvornik putevi, Drina trans, ZO-ŽI, Tisa mod, marketi Zvorničanka, Mega sistem, Global, Enikon mont and others

#### 4.2.Agriculture and process manufacturing

<sup>6</sup>According to Republika of Srpska Tax Administration data in the municipality of Srebrenica in 2010, 248 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and entrepreneurial craft shops were registered, which makes 11.67 SMEs and shops per 1000 inhabitants, which is below Republika of Srpska's average. Out of the total number, 95 represent SMEs or 38.3%, while 153 are actions, i.e. 61.7%. In the structure of enterprises, the majority of micro enterprises are 84 companies or 95.2%.

Due to the geographical area, climate and relief, one of the branches that can be attractive to investors and the local community for further development is agriculture, primarily in the municipalities of Srebrenica, Bratunac, Milici and Zvornik. This branch is primarily based on the food industry and healthy food, hunting and fishing (crop, fruit, vegetables, cattle breeding, beekeeping, meat and meat products, milk and other).



Agriculture represents a significant development potential of the region. From the aspect of the agricultural production the region can be divided into a flatland-hilly area of 200 - 400 m above sea level extending from south to north and hilly - mountain area of 500 - 1200 m above sea level from north to west. Favorable relief conditions have created deep, loose wet soils rich enough with humus and minerals in the rivers that have delineated the semi-aluvial and alluvial deposits of different thicknesses.

The land mainly has good physical properties and is mildly acidic to neutral reaction and is suitable for cultivation of most continental plants, as well as for growing small and big cattle. The region is mostly on the eastern side with a large curve of the middle course of the Drina River. The Srebrenica municipality, which covers an area of about 530 km<sup>2</sup>, is at the center of the region. In the east and southeast it borders the municipality of Bajina Bašta in the Republic of Serbia, to the far south with the municipalities of Višegrad and Rogatica, in the west with the municipality of Milici and in the north with the municipality of Bratunac. The urban area is located in the valley of river Križevica at 387 m above sea level surrounded by mountain massifs of Sušica. When it comes to the land cover, precisely the way how land is used forests are dominating, with 68.9% and pastures cover about 6%.

Private farms and households (almost 80%) have the dominant share in the ownership structure of agricultural land in the area of the municipality, while a very small part of these areas is state-owned. Small private estates dominate and the average size is approximate 2.6 ha. It is estimated that there are close to 10,000 small estates in this area, which include 70% of production. On small private estates in the region, livestock and grain products are grown and that is spent for production.



In the Srebrenica municipality, veterinary protection is carried out under the authority of the veterinary service carried out by the AD Veterinarska stanica Srebrenica and the Veterinary Clinic in Skelane. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of RS, UNDP and the Municipality of Srebrenica are giving full support to the implementation of animal health protection. From the aspect of improving and rounding up into one unit of veterinary protection of domestic animals in the municipality, it will be of great importance to open a livestock market at Kragljivode.

#### Basic climate parameters important for agriculture

City	Altitude	Air temperature	Duration of the vegetation period	Potential evapotranspiration on IV-IX	Average value of precipitation in mm
Srebrenica	400	Annual 9,5 IV-IX 16	192	545	1,027
Vlasenica	668	Annual 9,4 IV-IX 13	186	528	1,111

Agriculture always had a very important place as an important sector of economic development and employment replacement in view of the collapse of the industry in the post-war years. The region has great natural potential regarding this production branch. Favorable relief conditions have created deep, loose and moderate moist soil rich in humus and minerals, and in the valleys of the river, semi-wave and alluvial deposits of different thickness have settled.

The land mainly has good physical properties and is mildly acidic to neutral reaction and is suitable for growing most of the continental plant crops as well as for growing small and large cattle.

About 50% of arable land is considered to be of high quality and suitable for intensive production. This land is mostly located in Podrinje and on the plateaus. It is mostly flat and inclination is less than 8% and with an altitude of less than 300 m. Other parts, on hillsides and mountains, with an altitude of 400 m to 1500 m, are primarily suitable for cattle and fruit production. There are many opportunities for organic production in view of the ecological preservation of the municipality.

Unfortunately, the fragmentation of properties is an aggravating circumstance for pursuing with more intensive agricultural production. Small private properties dominate with the average size of 2.6 ha. For example, the Municipality of Srebrenica has a total of 53340 hectares of land.

The most important branches of agricultural production are:

- ✓ livestock breeding (sheep farming, cattle breeding, poultry farming, pig farming),
- ✓ fruits growing (berry and wood type of fruits),
- ✓ crop farming,
- ✓ vegetable growing (cucumber, pepper, greenhouse production), and
- ✓ Beekeeping.



The most important activity in the field of livestock production is the production of milk. Produced milk is mostly sold to dairies, and one small part on the markets meant for the household consumption needs. In recent years, about 55 mini farms have been made and the genetic potential of animals has been significantly improved as well as the application of new breeding technologies.



In 2013, 580.735 liters of milk were produced and delivered to dairy farmers, and in 2014, 695,418 liters of milk. The purchase of milk in the municipality is done by three dairies: "Tuzlanska mljekara", "Zott" and "Inmer" Gradačac. In the coming period, it is necessary to work on increasing the number of dairy cattle of high genetic potentials, increased production of fodder plants, greater application of agro-technical measures in breeding, raising a mini processing plant for milk processing.

Investments in the dairy industry are planned through direct investments of foreign companies. The total value of the investment can range from preliminary research of approximate 2.5 million Euros. Investing in the dairy industry would contribute to reducing the rate of unemployment and organizing milk collection of about 200 registered farmers - cooperators. The total annual milk processing is estimated at about 2.000.000 liters of milk. The structure of the production program would include pasteurized milk, one liter yoghurt, yogurt in glasses, various types of fruit yoghurts, various types of cheeses, sour cream and coffee.



Dairy Farming conditions in Srebrenica and surrounding municipalities are suitable for milk production, with small private properties dominating. On the territory of the Municipality of Srebrenica, 43 producers are engaged in organized milk production at 4 purchasing stations: Potocari, Gostilj, Jadar and Skelani. Milk producers from Sućeske milk surrender to the purchase station in Derventa, municipality of Milici, because of the proximity.

Although most of the herds were destroyed during the war (77% of losses), milk production per head did not drop significantly. With the UNDPs project for development of dairy sub-sector, launched in 2005, with the financing of the Government of the Netherlands, the situation in this sector has been greatly improved (milk production in 2004 amounted to 1,500 liters per head per year, while in 2008 it amounted to about 5000 liters). One of the limiting factors in the expansion is the irregular payment of the premiums by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management of RS, and the lack of incentives by the municipality. A smaller number of producers, in addition to milk, produces and supplies other dairy products.

### The largest dairy farmers that are buying milk from the territory of Srebrenica municipality

Dairies	No. of cows	No. of producers	The quantity of purchased milk (monthly in liters)
PMP Tuzla	13	5	5070
Inmer Gradačac	66	15	25740

Livestock production has certain following problems, such as: a small degree of finalization of products, insufficient level of equipment for the production, processing and storage of agricultural products.

With sheep farming, the general population is still engaged in the traditional way, with a very low level of introduction of technological improvements. Low productivity is conditioned by poor nutrition and inadequate management of pastures. Small shepherd breeders are usually located in a hilly area where pastures are available. The size of the herd is from one to thirty animals. Most of the animals are local Vitinger and Pramenka breeds and / or Pramenka - Merino. The general effect is low, especially in terms of milk production, which in the previous period amounted to an average of 20 liters per head per year. Low productivity is largely conditioned by poor nutrition and inadequate management of pastures. Generally, traditional production way has prevented any development of domestic production. Over the past four years, international organizations donated more than 8,000 sheep with high genetic potential, which increased the size of herds and meat production. Investments could be made in terms of slaughterhouse, meat processing, wool processing and the production of agricultural equipment and services.



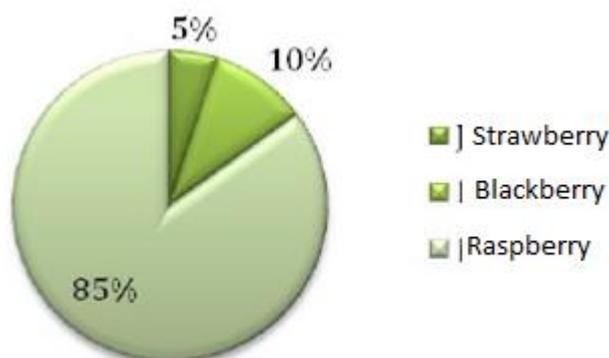
The agro-climatic conditions of our area are ideal for the production of berries. Under raspberry and blackberry plantations there are about 100 hectares and the average yield is about 850 kg per dunam (acre). The reasons for this low yield is traditional way of production. The possibilities of investing in this sector are huge especially in fields of increasing the size of planting area, expansion of already existing planting, irrigation, packaging and processing. The average raspberry and blackberry production is about 500,000kg. Organized purchase is carried out by cold storage "Bos agro food" and OPZ "Srebrenica", as well as cold storages from the territory of other municipalities.

Fruit production is characterized by extensive forms of breeding, inadequate assortment, poor application of agro-technical measures. However, from 2010, thanks to donors, the re-cultivation of old orchards and the raising of new ones with the use of higher quality assortment and agro-technical measures has begun.

Due to the potential for growth of berries sector in the wider region, including the neighboring municipalities in Serbia, since 2005, one domestic and two foreign direct investments in cooling facilities have been realized, as well as one domestic investment in the berry fruit winery (ZZ "Srebrenica"). Two of mentioned cooling facilities are located in the municipality of Bratunac ("Insieme" ZZ Bratunac and "Agross" d.o.o.), while one is located in Srebrenica ("Bos Agro Food" d.o.o.) In addition to the mentioned cooling facilities, there is no infrastructure specialized for processing of raw materials from agriculture in Srebrenica.

In this regard, significant investments are needed in order to encourage development of the food industry, and thus reduce the problem of farmers in the region in terms of buying their products. "Bos Agro Food" d.o.o. purchases the most of berries in Srebrenica municipality and sells it in the form of frozen semi-products to the EU, Canada and USA markets. Only in Sweden there are 60 supplied retail markets. The cold storage is purchasing raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, forest blueberries, forest blackberries and commercial blackberries. Organic strawberries (Zenga Zengana) it buys from 25 subcontractors from Goražde. The cold storage cannot meet the demand of customers with its capacity.

The production capacity is 2,000 tons, and there is the possibility of expansion in the coming period with construction of new facilities. They have quality standards HACCP and ISO 9001. The purchase is organized through the intermediaries, while ZZ "Srebrenica" and ZZ "Osat" are responsible for the Srebrenica. The cold storage does not take anything directly from the manufacturer. The cold storage's main problem is lack of a raw material base. At the annual level, the cold storage will buy about 700 tons of raspberry from Srebrenica and 300 tons of raspberry from Bratunac, and an additional 1000 tons needed for this year is imported from Serbia. They are very interested in raspberries from this area because of the exceptional quality, and there is an interest in the enormous increase in this production both in Srebrenica and neighboring municipalities.



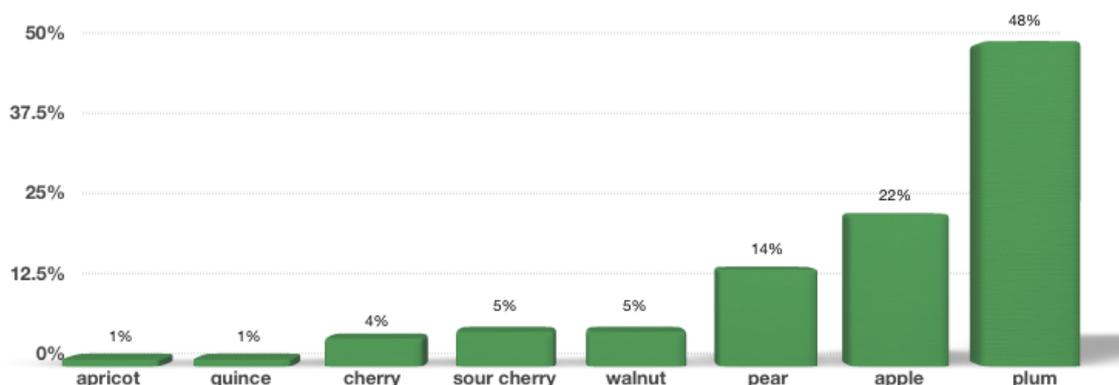
The cold storage through the agriculture cooperative provides aid to producers regarding raw materials, protection, fertilizers, the total catalog of requirements in terms of quality, types and prices, advance payments and other incentives. Cooperatives manage the rest of the land and production. ZZ "Srebrenica" owns 12 ha of own land and 22 ha is under a concession issued by the municipality of Srebrenica. The cooperative has its own plantations of raspberries and blackberries and has 470 cooperators on the basis of contracts and cooperative memberships. The cooperative has its own winery for fruit wine production. Blackberries are the most common in the production of planting material, as well as in wine production.

Blackberry plantation are on the area of 11 ha, raspberries on 8 ha, and the rest of 3 hectares are under raspberry and blackberries seed-plot, while raw sour cherries are supplied from the company "Bosna plod" from Brčko. Production is based on organic farming techniques approved by the Swedish certification organization - KRAV which checks the compliance of these standards twice a year.

The vision of the organization is focused on harmonization of the ISO and HACCP standards for the winery, which would establish the conditions for export and continuous production of fruit wines. The product range includes raspberry wine, blackberry wine and blackberry and honey wine, while cherry wine is so far intended only for the BiH market, until the production comply with the standards. The annual production of fruit wines is 200,000 liters per year, from where 25% are raspberry wines, 50% are blackberry wine and the last 25% are sour cherry wine.

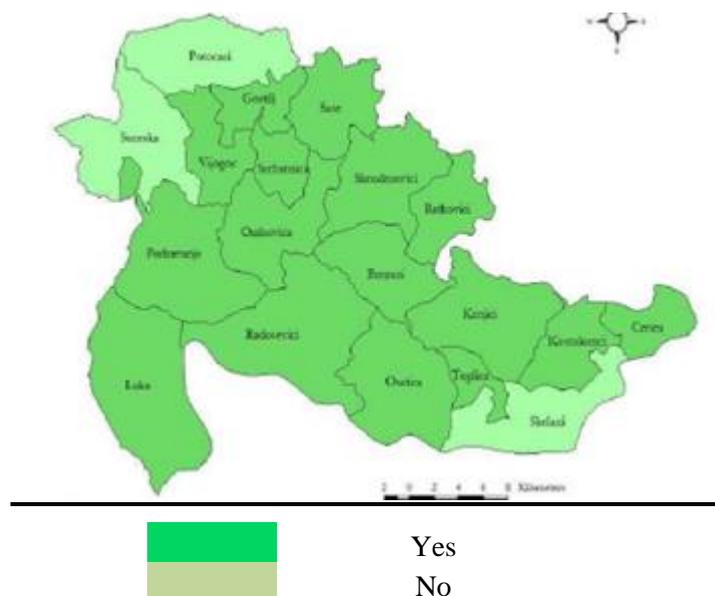
In Srebrenica municipality, wood type fruits occupy an area of 100 hectares of arable land, of which about 50 ha of new plantations have been planted in the postwar period, while the remaining 50 ha are existing plantations where the revitalization process started.

**Presence of fruit species**



**The crop farming** includes about 60% of the total plant production. The population is mainly producing for its own needs. The structure of the represented cultures is as follows:

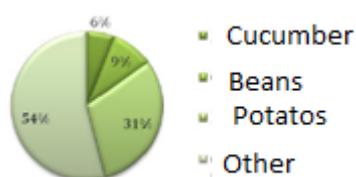
- cereals on the surface area of 275 ha
- livestock fodder on 136 ha
- catch crops 61 ha



Vegeticulture takes 13% of the total plant production and it takes place on about 167 hectares of arable land. The most important vegetable crops are potatoes, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, peppers, onions. In recent years, the production of pickled cucumber has started to be more intensive, all for the needs of the processing industry. The average production is about 56,000kg, and the purchase has been done by "Voćar", Kozluk.

Greenhouse production mainly relates to plantations of cucumbers, peppers and tomatoes. For other agricultural activities, there is no organized purchase, but the entire production is sold at markets.

Inside the market, among other things, it is predicted to build up an office of a market inspector who is supposed to work during market working hours and during fares in order to control livestock and other products. This will greatly contribute to the protection of animals in terms of prevention, entering and spread of diseases in the area of the municipality.



The region of Srebrenica is certified by the Swedish KRAV Institute as a region suitable for the production of ecologically healthier food. Over 200 species of medicinal herbs have been identified in the Srebrenica area. The area is rich in wild fruits: blueberries, blackberries, forest strawberries, wild raspberries, spruce, wild apple-zukva, wild pear, spruce. On a mountain slopes in a clean environment aromatic plant species that are growing: thyme, yarrow, oregano and valerian, and Drina canyons are rich in endemic species - "Pancic" spruce.



Lavender, pineapple, pineapple, mint, onion and white stew are the most common types of herbs in the purchase of two hundred found on the territory of the municipality. They are mostly represented in the Skelan area due to favorable climate and altitude suitable for their growth. The seasonal collection of forest mushrooms and other forest fruits is also popular. In this area there is an active organization JICA, which has already donated a medicinal herb, and the construction of a distiller is also planned for the production of essential oils. There is a great interest of foreign purchasers for increased exports.

The area of Srebrenica is rich in black locust forests, large meadows and pastures with abundant honey plants, creating conditions for dealing with beekeeping and an increasing number of people interested in this branch of agriculture. In the area of our municipality there are two associations of beekeepers, the association "Osat" and the association "Skelanka", which are interested in finding investors for the formation of factories for honey products packaging in order to be able to engage in production of other beekeeping products in addition to the production of honey. At the end of 2014, a total of 52 apiaries were recorded at the Ministry of Agriculture, Water Management and Forestry, and it is estimated that there are 3000-4000 beehives in the municipality. The average honey produced per beehive on the stationary apiary is 20-30 kg.



Japan International Cooperation Agency /JICA/ has issued a public call for the distribution of cattle and beekeeping equipment to cattle and beekeepers in the Srebrenica municipality. Bratunac and Rogatica.

<http://www.capital.ba/japanci-podsticustocarstvo-i-pcelarstvo-u-srebrenici/>

Hunting location of Sušica that spreads on 10,000 hectares in the Drina canyon between the Sušica and Tara mountains is important. It is rich in game (wild animals), and bears, roe deer and wild boars are well-known in this area. The Drina lake from Bajina Bašta to Višegrad is suitable for fishing, as well as for the construction of a pond for the production of trout.

The city Zvornik has size of 37.195 ha and the agricultural land takes 21.539 ha of that size. This means that there are 0.33 ha of agricultural land per capita, which is almost the double of the minimum that provides existence. Of this, about 16,703 ha are gardens and arable land. Under orchards there are about 1,130 ha, while untreated agricultural land is about 2,750 ha. With favorable agro-ecological and climatic conditions, this leaves space for improvement of agricultural, primarily vegetable and fruit production, which should be accompanied by additional construction of processing capacities.

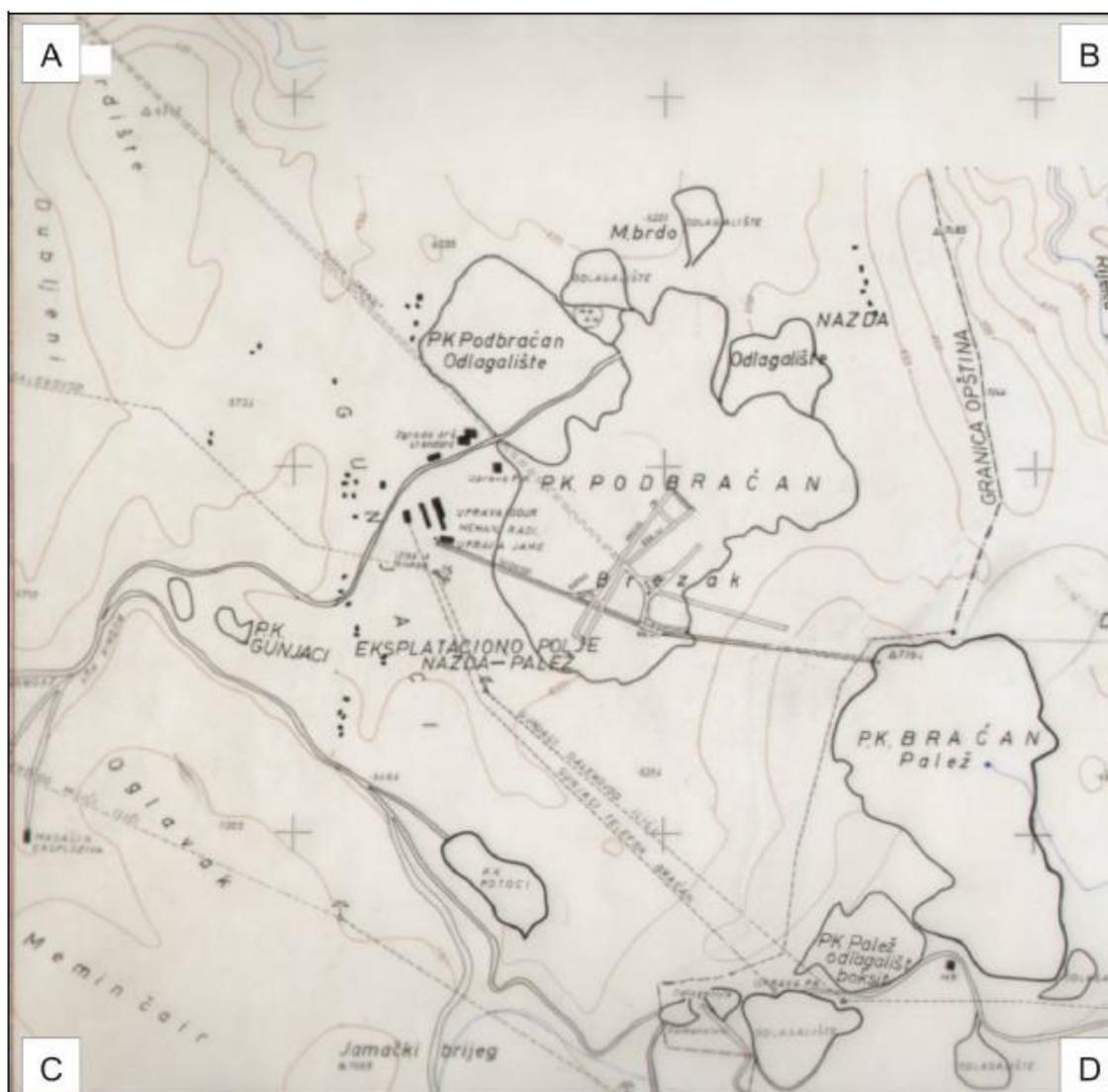
### **4.3. Mining and potential for branch improvement**

The economic development was based on following natural resources: ore resources (silver, gold, zinc, lead, bauxite, ornamental stone). Bauxite deposits on the Srebrenica-Vlasen area are one of the largest in Europe. Besides bauxite, there are also deposits of lead, zinc, cadmium, gravel, sand, limestone, brick clay and small deposits of silver and gold.

On the territory of Srebrenica municipality, several deposits and occurrences of various mineral resources have been discovered and it can be said that the municipality is rich with this resource. Bauxite deposits, lead and zinc deposits, as well as the appearance of iron, manganese, kaolin, ornamental stones and mineral water, can be identified as the main mineral resource in the territory of the municipality of Srebrenica.

Close to Ljubovija, a large number of Fe-limestones were discovered within the Paleozoic clastics. Significant deposits were registered in the Krnić area, about 15 km southeast of Srebrenica. All lithological parts are largely metamorphosed, and there are marbles, quartzite's, and in the villages of Krnići and Tokoljak there are also magnetites. Northwest of these sites, scions are represented by manganese and hematite shingles. The productive series has a thickness of about 20 m and the ore occurs in the form of an elongated lens. Ore iron in this area is probably primary - sediment based. The quality of the ore was obtained on the basis of the results of several chemical analyzes that gave: 25-35% and rarely when 40% Fe. The SiO<sub>2</sub> content ranges from 25-55%. Manganese rarely exceeds 1%. Since no exploration drilling was carried out to determine the extent of the Fe-mineralization, mining reserves were not calculated. Potentiality is significant given that the level of ore volume is high and that the occurrence shows all characteristics of sedimentary forming at a length of about 10 km. Of the other ore occurrences of iron ores, the larger deposits of "ocher", or "limonite" are found in the central parts of Pb - Zn of the ore area of Srebrenica, especially at the sites of Veliki Guber and Mali Guber. These phenomena formed as spring sediments around the hot spring of highly mineralized ferro-sulphate waters that flows out from old mining, from the Roman and medieval mining period.

## Podbračan

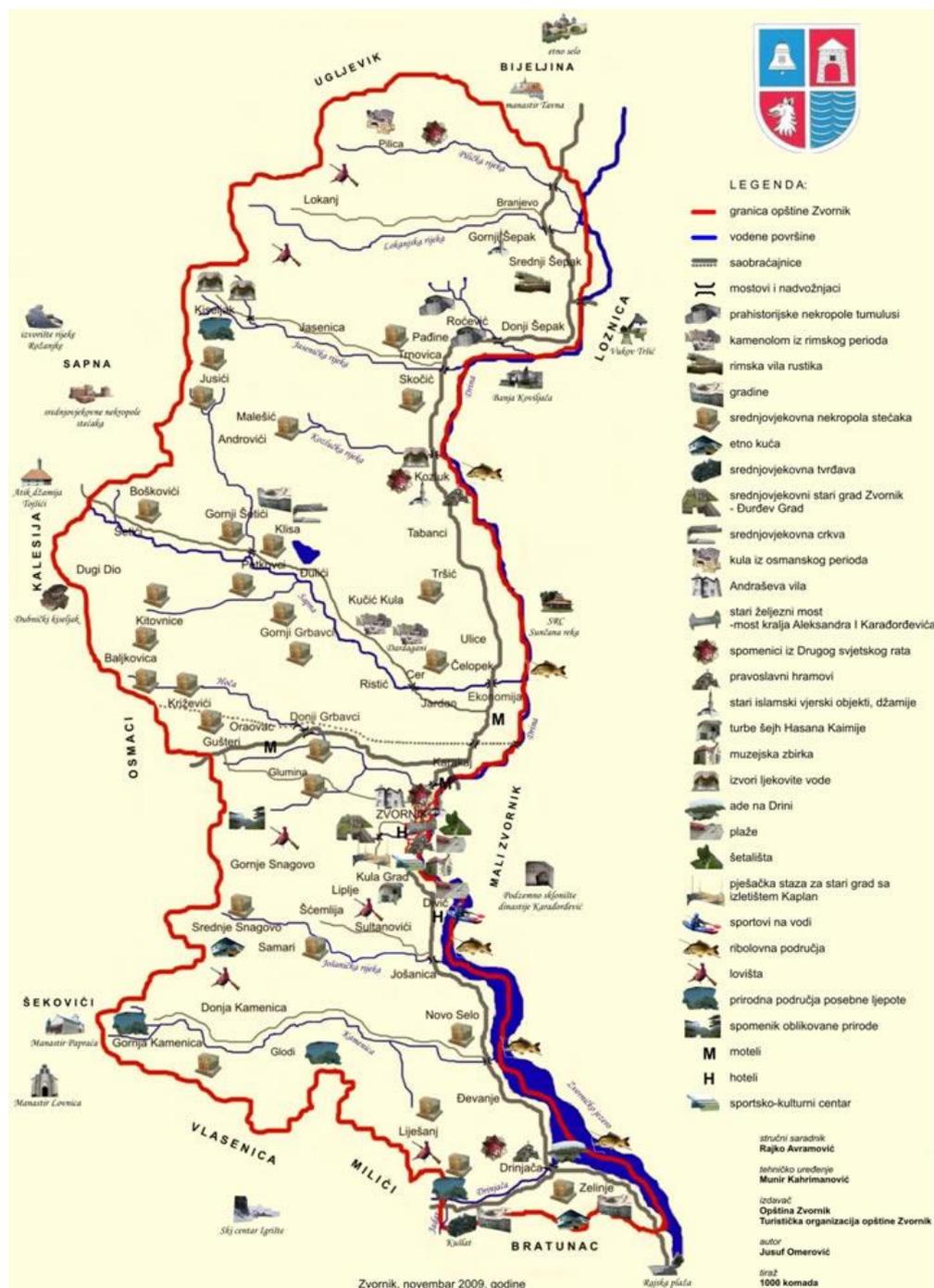


Minerals of manganese are very commonly represented in the paragenesis of lead and zinc of the Srebrenica mine. A large concentration of manganese ore was determined in the ore lodes around Čumurnica, Kutlić, Kazan, Olovin and Mutnjače. Isolated manganosiderite zones are formed, that can sometimes reach a thickness of over 40cm. In all ore deposits, significant participation of manganese in the zones of thickness up to 40 cm was established, as can be seen from the results of testing of samples taken from individual ore bodies of the Srebrenica mine.

In addition to manganese in the mines of the Srebrenica mine, iron is also represented (in twice the volume). According to the calculations carried out during 1968, the silver ore contains on average about 12% of manganese siderite, or 4.5% of manganese,

which gives rise to the allocation of this metal in the flotation concentration of lead-zinc ore. It is estimated that, in addition to lead and zinc, around 500,000 t of manganese and 1,000,000 t of iron could be obtained<sup>15</sup>.

The area of Srebrenica represents the earliest explored and mined activated terrains in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The assumption is that about a million tons of lead - zinc ore in the early period of exploitation of the same have been extracted.



Mining: In Srebrenica, the exploitation of mineral resources is carried out in two mines: "Rudnik boksita", a.d. Srebrenica and mine Sase, "Gross", P.J. (lead and zinc mine). "Rudnik boksita" a.d. Srebrenica employs 39 workers. The total production is sold to the company Glinica from Zvornik that processes bauxite exploited in the area of Srebrenica and Milić (Vlasenica). The company has a license from the Republika of Srpska Government to exploit bauxite in the Srebrenica area.

Mine Sase (lead and zinc mine) employs 445 workers. The Government of the Republic of Srpska signed a contract with "Minco" from the United Kingdom and transferred the right to manage state capital in the mine (Rudnik Sase, not a UK company, has a concession to mine exploitation). Rudnik Sase generates an annual income of € 4.9 million. Lead and zinc are mostly exported to the company "Zorka" from Šabac (Serbia), and they are further processed and exported to the international market. Energetics: Distribution of electricity in the territory of the municipality of Srebrenica is responsibility of the company "Elektro - Bijeljina" a.d. - working unit "Elektrodistribucija Bratunac" which "covers" the territory of the municipalities Bratunac and Srebrenica through its branch office in Srebrenica.

According to the current level of research, 151 ore veins have been registered in the Srebrenica area, and a large number of lodes are branches of larger lodes. The thickness of the lode is very variable (from a few cm to 5 m) and only at the intersections of lode thickness reach up to 10 m. Mineralized zones are thickly up to 15 m, but at that time they have low lead and zinc content. Such mineralized zones sometimes have an elevated antimony content (Kazani). In the Srebrenica deposits of lead and zinc area, the following mines have been identified: Sase, Vitlovac, Kazani and Olovina.

The Milici area is one of the most significant from the aspect of the appearance and deposits of bauxite ore in the Republic of Srpska, and on this territory over 80 deposits and the appearance of bauxite of different quality and dimensions have been discovered. This bauxite-bearing region is the smallest among the remaining bauxite regions in BiH, but in relation to established reserves and annual production far ahead of all other regions. Consequently, its economic significance is also greatest. Bauxite is the basic mineral raw material for the production of alumina, and later aluminum is obtained from alumina. This metal has a wide application: the aviation industry, the refractory industry, the cement industry, the steel industry, the chemical industry, as an abrasive, etc. In addition to these minerals, some bauxites contain: getit, hematite, kaolinite, pyrophyllite, quartz, rutile, zircon, apatite, tourmaline, grenade, corundum, etc. which also have great application in different aspects of the industry.

In this area, the geological exploring revealed a large number of deposits and occurrence of bauxite, and from most of the deposits bauxite was excavated: Korovi, Bogodol, Markovići, Ilići, Jovanovići, Jasici, Krunići, Grabici - north, Grabici - Javor, Grabici - Pogledala, Lokve, Mlakva, Ljeskovačke ravni and Ljeskovik. The deposits of Nikolići and Bijeje vode were investigated in the period from 1996 to 2005, and in these deposits bauxite was excavated. In this area remained untouched deposits of bauxite Kosturi and Šumarnica, and bauxite occurrence Žedanjsko, Kutuzero and Pribojevići. The exploitation of bauxite in this area is carried out by the "Rudnik boksita" - Srebrenica, which has an average annual production of about 20,000 t.

Exploitation field Podbraćan is located in the southwestern part of Srebrenica municipality. The current exploitation is done in the territory of the municipality of Srebrenica, but the exploitation is carried out by the company "Boksit" a.d. from Milić. The surface and underground mine "Podbraćan" is located in the municipality of Milići, while the surface and underground mine "Podbraćan" is located in the territory of the municipality of Srebrenica.

The mineral raw material in the deposit is Bemitski mrko - red bauxite. Bemit is the main carrier of aluminum.

#### Bauxite quality on a surface mine Podbraćan

Quantity	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	SiO <sub>2</sub>	Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	TiO <sub>2</sub>	CaO	G.Ž
t	%	%	%	%	%	%
2309 227	54,02	4,17	27,28	2,84	0,006	11,38

#### Bauxite Reserve in Podbraćan mine - Underground Exploitation

B reserve	803 000 t
C1 reserve	3 000 814
TOTAL	3 803 814

The occurrences of bauxite Kutuzero are located southeast of Žedanjsko, between the village Bijelo polje in the south and Kutuzera in the east, the canyon Toluše in the west and the hills Kak in the north. According to chemical analyzes, the content of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ranges from 44-56% and SiO<sub>2</sub> from 2-12%.

The occurrence of bauxite Pribojevići is in the immediate range of the same name village. The content of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ranges from 37.83 - 64.57% and for SiO<sub>2</sub> content we do not have data. The total reserves of bauxite in these areas are estimated at 250,000 t.

Ledge of decorative breccia "Stublić" near Srebrenica on Southwest, about 12 km of the airline from Srebrenica, on the eastern slopes of the Brestovik hill (1518 m), is the deposit of decorative colored breccia "Stublić". The position of the decorative breccia deposit is located on the route of the mentioned road, that passes through the right side of Crni potok canyon at altitude of 1100 m at a length of 200 - 250 m. Based on the results of physical and mechanical tests, it can be said that this material is a high quality decorative stone with wide use possibilities, for the production of panels for all interior coatings. Estimated reserves are about 1,500,000 m<sup>3</sup>. Bearing of the black ornamental limestone "Podosmača" near Srebrenica on Southeast, about 12 km of the airline from Srebrenica, is the deposit of an ornamental (black) Paleozoic limestone. The deposit is located west of the village of Osmača on the right riverside of Zeleni Jadar . The limestone is flat and banky, and the power rarely exceeds over 1m. It is very good for processing. By buffering the stone gets a high gloss and the calcite veins make a very fine ornament, which makes it very decorative.

The beginning of the exploitation of ore in the Sase mine is mentioned in written documents in the III century of our era. The Romans exploited lead and silver, and the Argentarium was mentioned as a money mint for the rulers of Old Rome. The mint also made money for the Republic of Ragusa, for Nemanjić royal family, and in 1464 and for Stefan Lazarević. The first miners were Sassi from Germany.

Mines had the highest production level in 1990-1991 when it was produced 300,000 tons of lead concentrates, zinc and silver. Industrial capacities were developed on the basis of the mining industry. The number of employees in mines and related factories has reached 2,300 workers and the annual value of production used to be around 30 million KM. The total

estimated reserves of ore are about 6 million tons. Explored reserve of bauxite is 4.5 million tons, the same quantity as reserves of explored lead and zinc.

The concentration of mineral exploration is the highest in the municipality of Srebrenica and Milići. The name Srebrenica itself was given because of the finding of silver (Srebrenica-srebro means silver). While the municipality of Milići is famous for bauxite ore, then the production and processing of non-metallic raw materials - quartz sand, stone aggregates (limestone, quartzite, zeolite). For example, in Sektor Rudarstvo for its 57-year-long mining tradition, more than 30 million tons of bauxite ore have been produced, more than 180 million tons of excavation of the ground above ore have been done and more than 3 million tons of nonmetallic raw materials have been produced (limestone, quartz, quartz sand). At the time time, Mining Sector was the largest producer of bauxite in the former Yugoslavia, with production of bauxite ore of 1.500.000 tons a year and aside works on excavation of 5 million m<sup>3</sup>. Annual production: 600,000 t of bauxite ore and 2 million m<sup>3</sup> of excavation; 60,000 tons of quartz sand and 50,000 m<sup>3</sup> of excavation. Bearings in exploitation: Podbraćan, Crvene stijene, Braćan (bauxite) and Bijela stijena - Skočić (quartz sand). Mining works on several surface mines, and the "Podbraćan" mine is the largest surface mine of bauxite in Europe.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the existence and successful work of the "Boksit" company in 2009, the Mining Museum and the imposing commercial-tourist building "Rajkov toranj" were officially opened at the Miners' House in Milici. In the area of the city of Zvornik, there are several types of mineral resources that have been the subject of basic and detailed geological explorations. Elaborates on classification and categorization of reserves of non-metallic mineral raw materials at certain sites have been finished:

- a technical building stone limestone that meets the requirements of sugar industry and fillers.
- 1.4 million tons of quartz conglomerate and sandstone reserves containing 99.65% SiO<sub>2</sub> of useful components for the glass industry
- mineral water in Kozluk which is to hydrocarbonate-sodium chloride water, whit mineralization of 3726-5556 mg / l, temperature of 12 ° C, pH = 6,5 and volume of 1,3 l / sec.
- mineral waters in Kiseljak are also hydrocarbonate-sodium chloride waters with slightly different mineralization of 2959-7634 mg / l, temperature 12 ° C, PH = 6.5 with gas-based CO<sub>2</sub>-CO-O<sub>2</sub> and volume 1.2 l / sec.
- brick montmormonian Illyrico-kaolin clay and
- sand and gravel in the alluvial silts of the Drina river, Sapna river and in smaller alluvials of other tributaries of the Drina River.

It has been found that there are also metallic mineral raw materials: lead, zinc, galenite, sphalerite and lead. Other mineral raw materials that need to be explored are decorative stone, siga, brick and bentonite clay.

#### 4.4 Wood industry

The wood literally means life for BiH. Without it there would be no thousands of jobs positions in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Wood industry is traditionally one of the strongest in this country. The country is strongest exporter nowadays also: 1.3 billion euros worth of products crossed the border last year. In that segment furniture is breaking records because the exports are 350 percent higher than the imports. But, although this is the basis of BiH exports - there are no lack of problems.



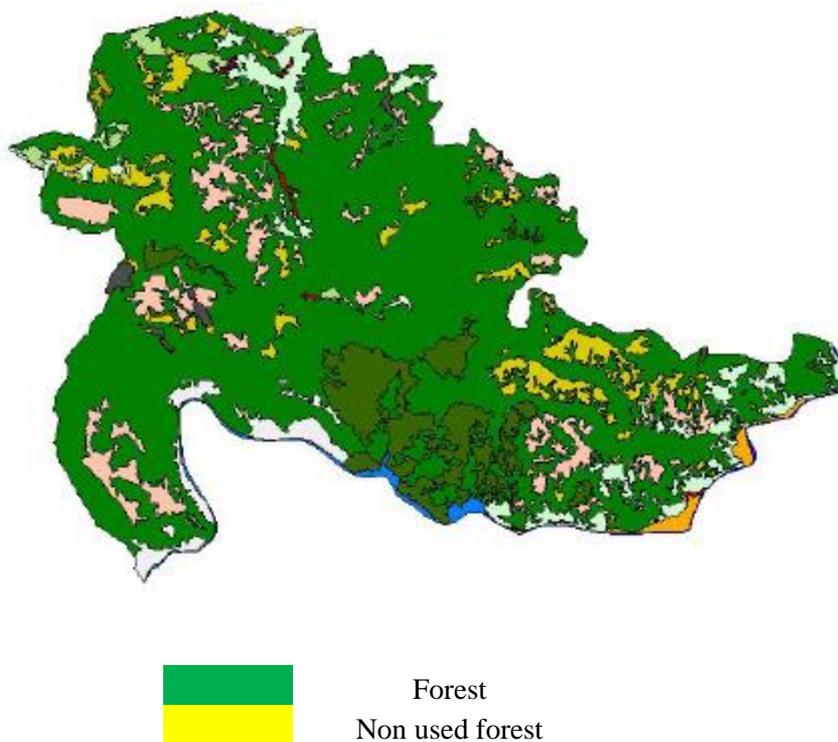
Forest land covers 31,867 ha and/or 64,8% of the total territory, and therefore Srebrenica is one of the richest municipalities in that field in the region of North-East Bosnia. The rational annual felling is 70,000 m<sup>3</sup>. In the nineties, the annual value of felling and processing of wood was 15 million KM. Large forest areas can also be used for the harvesting of forest fruits (blueberries, mushrooms, medicinal herbs) and their processing, tourism, hunting and fishing. There are 7.350 ha under the spruce, under the beech is 22.867 ha of land, and *plemeniti lisičari* cover an area of 1.650 ha.



The municipality of Zvornik has forest of 13,741 ha (which is about 37% of total area of the city), from which 9,616.30 ha of forests are private owned or 70% of the total forest area of the

city. In addition to wood, they are abundant with non-wood resources (mushrooms, medicinal and aromatic herbs) and they are influencing the prevention of climate change and erosion processes. In this way, they contribute to the creation of a stable and healthy environment.

Višegrad abounds with pine, meal, oak, beech, hornbeam, etc.



Milici Forest resources: 17,585 ha, of which 12,366 ha are state owned, and 5,219 ha are private owned. Of the total area of state forests, 54.67% are high economic forests, 8.29% are high degraded forests, 8.39% are forests cultures, 8.14% are young forest, 13.48% are areas unfit for managing, 0.48 % are trees without leaves and 6.55% are usurpation. The annual cutting volume for the period 2011-2020 is 45.659 m<sup>3</sup> of total wood mass. The stock of wood on the areas under cultivation amounts to 2,634,779 m<sup>3</sup> (71,82% of deciduous trees and 28,18% of coniferous trees), and the average annual volume of all forest categories is 8 m<sup>3</sup>/ha. Forest covers an area of 62% of the total area of the municipality.

Total wood stock in forests in BiH amounts to 317.5 million m<sup>3</sup> or 203.6 m<sup>3</sup>/ha (62% of deciduous and 38% of coniferous). Annual volume growth of bh. forests is 9.5 million m<sup>3</sup> or 6.1 m<sup>3</sup>/ha, and the possible annual felling volume is 7.4 million m<sup>3</sup>, although in 2009 was only 4.5 million m<sup>3</sup>/ha.

The problems of nature protection in the territory of the municipality of Srebrenica are present over a long period of time. The first formal acts of protection from 1955 year concern the habitats of Piceaomorika at the localities of Strugovi and on the localities Plišina - Igrišnik. The introduction of FSC standards into the forestry sector of Republic of Srpska has also raised the issue of forests with high protection value. In the territory of the municipality of Srebrenica, the following areas have been proposed in this regard:

- ❖ In the category vzv 1a, seedlings of Piceaomorika are classified in chapters 14 and 15 a, d PJ "Luka - Klotijevac" surface area of 20 ha, as well as chapter 37d in PJ "Sase - Žabokvica" - seed culture of Piceaomorika in the surface area of 3 ha.
- ❖ Seedlings of Douglas fir culture were separated in PJ "Gornji Jadar" in section 37b of 2.6 ha surface area, as well as in PJ "Sase - Žabokvica" in section 231a of 1.6 ha surface area, while seedlings of the Larix culture were separated in sections 59 and 60 in PJ "Gornji Jadar" in the surface area of 1.4 ha.
- ❖ In PJ "Križevica" sections of 18,19,21 surface area of 197 ha were separated in relation to the protection zone of the spring and Crni Guber spa.
- ❖ In the PJ "Luka - Klotijevac", the canyons of the Drina river and the Crni potok and steep terrain in this area were separated in the total surface area of 2126 ha. These are sections 1-3, 33-35, 39-48, 59, 65-74, 76 and 77 (vzv 4b), and sections 38,52,75 (vzv 4a).

It is necessary to mention that during 2010, documentation started being gathered for the recognition of the Drina canyon as a protected cultural landscape on the territory of the municipalities of Rogatica, Srebrenica and Visegrad, also procedures for establishing the Drina National Park in the side of the canyon at territory of Srebrenica municipality was also taken into consideration.

#### The state of forest fund

Forest category	State owned	Privatne	Total
High forests with natural restoration	14.461	2.282	16.743
High forests with natural restoration-M	880	-	880
High degraded forests	1.598	-	1.598
High degraded forests- M	86	-	86
Forest cultures	2.152	16	2.168
Forest culturesM	214		214
Young forest	3.516	4300	7816
Young forest M	246		246
Areas suitable for afforestation	1.171	66	1.237
Areas suitable for afforestation -M	37	-	37
Areas not suitable for afforestation	2.730	62	2.792
Areas not suitable for afforestation - M	141	-	141
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.233</b>		<b>33.959</b>

Considering the fact that the most potentials are in natural resources, this creates conditions for the production of certain products and providing specific services such as: production of ferrous, rare and noble metals, production of sawn lumber, plywood and hardboard, wooden and tinplate packaging, stone floorboards, tiles and stairs, not only for the BiH market but also for other markets. Due to geographical proximity, similar cultural heritage and lack of language barrier, this area is traditionally economical well connected with Serbia and Montenegro and the conditions for placement of goods in the region are met.

### *Classical and alternative energy sources*

Wood is certainly the most important energy source in the Srebrenica municipality. Forests and forest lands are taking a significant part of the territory of the region. Currently, the average annual increase in wood mass is around 190 102 m<sup>3</sup> of wood. A large part of this wood mass is firewood. "Hydroenergija Bosna and Herzegovina and Republic Srpska" has significant unused hydro potential. Generally, the largest energy potential aside wood in Srebrenica municipality is water energy, the Drina river and its tributaries. Unfortunately, this potential has not been sufficiently exploited. At the moment, there is a hydroelectric power plant in the municipality of "HE Bajina Bašta", although there are plans for the construction of hydroelectric power plants of larger and / or smaller capacities.

In the spatial planning documentation (spatial plan of municipality Bajina Bašta in Serbia), it is planned to construct a flow-through low HE "Mali Bajina Bašta" so it is not dangerous for the surrounding area. Alternative energy sources in the area of coverage of the plan have potential that is not sufficiently used. This applies particularly for biomass and solar energy. Geothermal energy could represent a potential energy source, but geological research in the field of geothermal potential are still at early phase, so there are not even a concrete data. Biomass Biomass as an energy source includes alive organic substance. Firewood is a part of the biomass in a wider sense that has already been processed within conventional energy sources.

On the territory of Srebrenica municipality, the most important types of biomass are wood waste and agricultural production waste. These biomass segments are very present in the municipality. This is primarily the result of a significant raw material base, expressed in large forest areas (about 34 300 ha of forest and forest land), the existence of wood processing, plant and animal farming.

Waste from agricultural production (primarily livestock production) can be used for biogas production, while agricultural crops such as canola, corn and soybeans can be used to produce biodiesel and bioethanol. The problem is the absence of sown areas under industrial plants in the municipality, although there is generally a potential for significant production of industrial plants (canola, soybeans, etc.). Production of biogas, biodiesel and bioethanol in the municipality was not recorded, although certain corn production was present. Otherwise, the production of biogas, biodiesel and bioethanol in Western Europe is very lucrative and supported by the state, so that farms that produce this fuel derive most of their income from this type of activity.

The annual irradiation of the horizontal area with total solar radiation in the Srebrenica municipality is 1300 - 1350 kWh / m<sup>2</sup>. The use of solar energy is reduced to individual cases. It can be used primarily for the hot water. It is necessary to do more detailed research within the study to increase the use of this alternative energy source. Wind energy- in order to use the wind as a source of energy, certain preconditions regarding frequency, speed, direction change,

etc. are needed. The average annual wind power at a height of 50 m above the ground for the period 1997-2006 for the wider area of the municipality is around 110 W/m<sup>2</sup>. Wind speeds necessary for rational and economical use of wind for energy purposes are on average 3-4 m/s at low heights with constant wind direction. Basic meteorological data indicate that there is no potential for using wind energy in the Srebrenica municipality due to low wind speeds.

Research shows that there are a large number of wood residues that can be used for biomass production. Therefore, the production and export of biomass has its own place in the economy.



of clusters and free-trade zones in the region. The purpose of forming free-trade zones is to use benefits that municipality is providing and simultaneously to attract foreign companies. Advantages of free-trade zones are multiple: increasing of the number of employees, mutual benefit of the related companies, use of relatively similar resources, etc.