

Mirko Pak^{*}THE SUPPLY FUNCTION AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONS
ALONG THE OPEN BORDER

In regions extending along open borders the rapid economic development results in the emerging of new qualities. Border regions are mostly also peripheral ones, and therefore they often have been and in part still are comparatively underdeveloped. Not infrequently the regions on both sides of the border show a markedly different degree of development. This unequal development and the recurring interest for speeding up the economic growth of the underdeveloped regions, and among them of the border ones, leads throughout the European area to intensified crossborder communications both as regards economy and wider social activities. Concretely, these are manifested in the cross-border currents of the labour force, purchasers, technology, tourists, money, etc. The higher the differences in the development and in the natural potential between two border regions are, the stronger are these currents.

A consequence following from such a situation is the above-average development of supply establishments in border regions as well as their specific structure: these establishments are aimed at satisfying the needs of the population both on this and from the other side of the border and in most cases also of other people, such as tourists, crossing the border. There is good reason to assume that the changed shopping habits and new supply facilities exercise a strong influence on the characteristics, the structure and the size of the supply infrastructure. For the population it is becoming increasingly easier to decide how far to go to buy something or where to go to buy what meets the wishes.

In addition to the central places situated along the Slovene economic cross, there is a strong concentration of supply infrastructure particularly along the Yugoslav-Italian border. Outstanding are such centres as Koper, Sežana and Nova Gorica, but also in minor centres at border-crossings the supply facilities are developed beyond the average level.

Along the Yugoslav-Italian border there is a total of 51 border-crossings: 16 international ones (by sea, by railway, by road), 26 for local border traffic, and 9 for local population having a part of property on the other side of the border. All of these border crossings show a substantial amount of traffic. In 1976, for instance, the international border-crossing Rožna dolina near

^{*} Dr., univ. izr. prof., PZE za geografijo, Filozofska fakulteta, 61000 Ljubljana, Aškerčeva 12, glej izvleček na koncu zbornika.

Nova Gorica was crossed by 3.7 millions of motor vehicles and 9,3 million passengers; the local border traffic crossing Šempeter near Nova Gorica by 1,0 million cars and by 9 million passengers - of whom a great number is oriented towards supply from across the border.

In the entire border region of the S.R. of Slovenia along the Italian border the network of shops is developed beyond the average level. In the communes of Nova Gorica, Tolmin, and of Jesenice as many as 35-40 percent of the settlements have at least one shop, whereas the average figure for Slovenia is 20,3 per cent. In Slovenia the average number of inhabitants per one shop is 459, but in the commune of Koper only 200, Jesenice 198, Nova Gorica 214, Sežana 170, Tolmin 170. The traffic index as established with reference to the entire Slovenia is in the commune of Sežana 1,12, Nova Gorica 1,25, Koper 1,21.

Accordingly, there is a discrepancy between the needs of the population and the development of the basic network of shops - or rather, between the number of shops, above all in central places. The above average number of shops is not equivalent in their structure and range of goods offered and in this respect does not exceed the republican average. Hence, central places also do not have any above average development of shops for medium and long-term supply, but in spite of it these shops create an income which is above the average. From which it follows that among the three groups of shops it is those for short-term supply which are most developed. In Slovenia the number of inhabitants per one such shop is 459, in the commune of Nova Gorica 310, in Nova Gorica itself 262, in smallest centres along the border even lower - in Šempeter 225, Mirno 260, Kanal 140, and Renče 61. In the commune of Sežana there are 229 inhabitants per one shop for short-term supply, in Sežana itself 131, and in smaller centres - Komen 108, Kozina 69, Dutovlje 193, Divača 242, Lokve 139. In the commune of Koper 331, and in Koper itself 267.

The number of inhabitants per one shop from the group of shops for medium-term supply of from that for long-term supply (which shops are almost all concentrated in a few central places) is in the border region similar to that of the Slovene average - which is for shops selling textile 3738, and for shops selling household articles and the like 4192.

From what it has been said so far it will be obvious that in the centres close to the border it is shoppers from across the border that represent a significant proportion. This fact stimulates a further growth of shops for short-term supply, and in recent years also of those for medium-term supply, as well as the increase of the number of shops and of employers in those settlements in border regions which lie close to the border crossings or are situated along the main traffic routes.

A detailed analysis of the supply function as contributing towards the forming and developing of purchasing centres close to the border was made for Sežana

and Nova Gorica on the Yugoslav side, and for Opčine, Trbiž and the shopping centre of Gorica on the Italian side.

In the study the following was taken into account: -

- 1 The mapping of supply establishments
- 2 Inquiring made in supply establishments
- 3 Inquiries made among the population resident in the centres
- 4 Inquiries made among the purchasers

Ad 1: The purpose of the mapping of supply aims at assessing the development of the structure and quality of supply establishments and of their distribution, as well as the changes due to the principal regional, inter-regional and international communications.

Ad 2: The inquiries aim at complementing the results of the mapping of the supply establishments as regards short-term, medium-term, and long-term supply.

Ad 3: The purpose of these inquiries is to compare the needs of the population and the structure of supply facilities.

Ad 4: The inquiry made among the consumers (purchasers) aims at providing an answer to how big are the individual spheres of influence of individual centres, in particular on the relation: centre - region - border region - transit traffic.

There is a manifest interdependence between the development of retail trade in centres and the cross-border traffic: of exceptional significance is here the consumption structure, which understandably depends on a great many factors, such as offer, quality, prices, etc. This dependence is particularly increased when there is on the other side of the border a big town like Trieste.

The Slovene centres show a dependence on supply from across the border in the sense that the supply infrastructure developed more strongly since 1960, when shopping across the border have become more common and as a consequence regional centres became stronger. In Nova Gorica as many as 74,8 per cent of the shops have been opened since 1960, in Sežana 70,1 per cent.

A similar expansion is to be noticed in the development of centres on the Italian side, even of in Gorica and at Opčine, in particular, retail trade was very well developed also earlier. Since 1960 47,5 per cent of shops currently operating at Trbiž have been opened, 33,5 per cent in Gorica, and 46,9 per cent at Opčine.

The intensiveness of the retail trading across the border, even of constantly on the increase, showed in the past years considerable fluctuation. In themselves, the border regions on each side of the frontier are economically too

weak to develop - in the absence of cross-border trade - an adequately developed supply structure; this is true especially of the Yugoslav border centres.

But on the whole the innovations along the border represent direct effects of the cross-border supply, particularly in local centres as well as in the smallest centres close to the frontier passes, where the development of the tertiary activities is to be found mainly in the growing number of short-term supply establishments.

Pak Mirko

FUNKCIJA OSKRBE KOT DEJAVNIK RAZVOJA OBMOČIJ OB ODPRTI MEJI

Hiter gospodarski razvoj prinaša v obmejna območja ob odprtih mejah nove kvalitete. Predvsem so obmejna območja hkrati periferna in zato so bila pretežno ter so deloma še slabše razvita. Tako se srečujejo različno razvita območja na obeh straneh meja. Ta neenakomerna razvitost in ponoven interes za gospodarsko aktivizacijo med drugim predvsem obmejnih območij v vsem evropskem prostoru, pa pospešuje prekomejne komunikacije v gospodarskem in širšem družbenem pogledu, ki se konkretno manifestirajo v pretakanju delovne sile, kupcev, tehnologije, turistov, denarja itd. Čim večje so kakršne koli razlike v razvitosti ali v naravnem potencialu med dvema obmejnima območjema, tem močnejše je to pretakanje.

Posledica tega je nadpoprečen razvoj objektov oskrbe v obmejnih območjih in njihova specifična struktura, ki je usmerjena na zadovoljevanje potreb domačega in prekomejnega prebivalstva ter v večini območij tudi prebivalstva v tranzitu. Predpostavlja se, da imajo spremenjene navade in možnosti oskrbovanja močan vpliv na značaj, strukturo in kapaciteto oskrbne infrastrukture. Prebivalstvo ima vedno večje možnosti izbirati razdaljo do oskrbe in kraje, oziroma objekte oskrbe.

Tako je v Sloveniji močna koncentracija oskrbne infrastrukture razen v centralnih naseljih ob slovenskem gospodarskem križu še ob jugoslovansko-italijanski meji. Izstopajo centri Koper, Sežana in Nova Gorica, nadpoprečno pa je oskrba razvita še v manjših centrih ob mejnih prehodih.

Ob jugoslovansko-italijanski meji je 51 mejnih prehodov, od tega 16 mednarodnih na morju, železnici in cesti, 26 je za maloobmejni promet in 9 jih je za dvolastnike. Na vseh mejnih prehodih poteka zelo živahen promet (leta 1976 je prešlo mejo na mednarodnem prehodu Rožna dolina pri Novi Gorici 3,7 milijona motornih vozil in 9,3 milijona potnikov; na maloobmejnem prehodu Šempeter pri Novi Gorici pa 1,0 milijona vozil in 2,9 milijona potnikov), katerega velik del je motiviran s prekomejno oskrbo.

V celotnem obmejnem območju SR Slovenije ob italijanski meji je mreža trgo-

vin nadpovprečno razvita. V občinah Nova Gorica, Tolmin in Jesenice ima kar 35-40 % naselij vsaj eno trgovino, v občinah Sežana in Koper pa 25-30 %, medtem ko je slovenski povpreček 20,3 %. Število prebivalcev na eno trgovino znaša v Sloveniji 459, v občini Koper le 200, Jesenice 198, Nova Gorica 214, Sežana 170 in Tolmin 170. Indeks prometa v trgovini glede na Slovenijo pa znaša v občinah Sežana 1,12, Nova Gorica 1,25, Koper 1,21. Gre torej za razkorak med potrebami prebivalstva in razvitostjo osnovne trgovske mreže, ali bolje povedano števila trgovin, predvsem v centralnih naseljih. Nadpovprečno število trgovin pa ni ekvivalentno strukturi, vrednosti in močnostim ter v tem ne presega republiškega povprečka. Torej tudi v centralnih naseljih ni nadpovprečno razvita trgovina za srednjo in dolgoročno oskrbo, ki pa vseeno ustvarja nadpovprečni dohodek. Izmed treh skupin trgovin je torej najbolj razvita trgovina za kratkoročno oskrbo. Število prebivalcev na eno takšno trgovino je v SR Sloveniji 459, v občini Nova Gorica 310, v naselju Nova Gorica 262 in v manjših centrih ob meji še manj, v Šempetru 225, Mirnu 260, Kanalu 140 in v Renčah 61. V občini Sežana pride na eno trgovino za kratkoročno oskrbo 229 prebivalcev, v naselju Sežana 131 in v drugih manjših centrih Komnu 108, Kozini 69, Dutovljah 193, Divači 242, Lokvah 139. V občini Koper 331, v samem Kopru 267.

Število prebivalcev na eno trgovino za skupine trgovin v okviru srednjeročne in dolgoročne oskrbe, ki je skoraj vsa osredotočena v nekaj centralnih naseljih, pa je v vseh obmejnih občinah podobna slovenskemu povprečju, ki znaša za trgovine s tekstilom 3738, za trgovine s predmeti za gospodinjstvo in gospodarstvo 4192.

Iz navedenega je očitno, da je v trgovini v obmejnih središčih močno soudeležena prekomejna trgovina, ki močno vzpodbuja nadaljnjo rast števila trgovin za kratkoročno in v zadnjih letih tudi za srednjeročno oskrbo, rast števila trgovin in števila zaposlenih v trgovini v tistih centralnih naseljih obmejnih območij, ki so najbližja mejnim prehodom in ležijo ob glavnih prometnicah.

Podrobnejša analiza funkcije oskrbe v formiranju in razvoju obmejnih nakupovalnih središč je bila opravljena za Sežano in Novo Gorico na jugoslovanski ter za Opčine, Trbiž in trgovsko središče Gorice na italijanski strani.

Raziskava je zajela naslednje kriterije:

1. Kartiranje objektov oskrbe
2. Anketa v objektih oskrbe
3. Anketa prebivalcev v centrih
4. Anketa kupcev

Ad 1.) Kartiranje objektov oskrbe je imelo za cilj ovrednotiti razvoj strukture in kvalitete objektov oskrbe in prostorsko distribucijo ter spreminjanje glede na glavne regionalne, medregionalne in mednarodne komunikacije.

Ad 2.) Anketa naj bi dopolnila rezultate kartiranja glede na tri vrste objektov oskrbe: kratkoročno, srednjeročno in dolgoročno.

Ad 3.) Cilj ankete prebivalstva centrov je bil primerjava potreb tega prebivalstva in strukture oskrbe.

Ad 4.) Anketa potrošnikov (kupcev) pa naj bi dala odgovor na velikost vplivnega območja posameznih centrov, še posebej na relaciji center-regija-obmejna regija-tranzitni promet.

Kaže se velika soodvisnost med razvojem trgovine v centrih in prekomejnim prometom, pri čemer je izredne važnosti struktura potrošnje, ki je seveda odvisna od številnih dejavnikov, kot so razlike v ponudbi, kvaliteti, cenah itd. Še zlasti se ta odvisnost potencira v primeru, da je na oni strani meje veliko mesto, kot je to na primer Trst.

Slovenski centri kažejo odvisnost od prekomejne oskrbe v tem, da se je oskrba infrastruktura razvila močnejše po letu 1960, ko se je prekomejna trgovina sprostila, hkrati so se ti ojačali kot regionalni centri.

V Novi Gorici je kar 74,8 % vseh trgovin iz obdobja po letu 1960, v Sežani pa 70,1 %.

Podobno ekspanzijo razvoja kažejo tudi centri na italijanski strani, čeprav je zlasti v Gorici in na Opčinah bila razvita trgovina tudi že poprej. Po letu 1960 je bilo v Trbižu odprtih 47,5 % trgovin, v Gorici 33,5 % in na Opčinah 46,9 %.

Intenzivnost prekomejne trgovine, ki stalno narašča, je v preteklih letih seveda nihala. Obe obmejni območji sami zase sta gospodarsko preslabi, da bi lahko neodvisno od prekomejne trgovine razvili dovolj kvalitetno strukturo oskrbe, kar velja še posebno za jugoslovanska obmejna središča.

Na splošno pa so inovacije ob meji direktni učinki prekomejne oskrbe, posebno v lokalnih središčih in tudi v najmanjših središčih, ki ležijo neposredno ob mejnih prehodih, kjer se terciarizacija kaže le v večanju števila objektov za kratkoročno oskrbo.

Literatura:

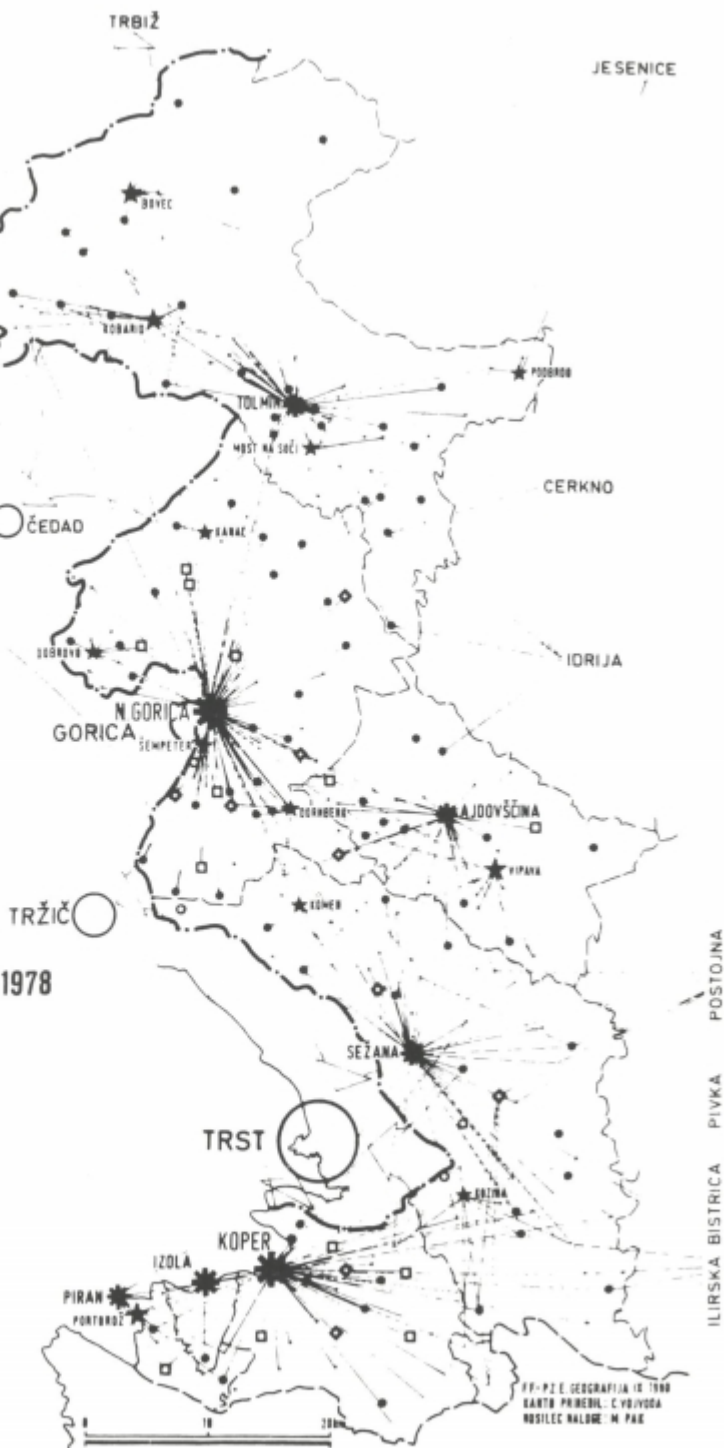
1. Pak Mirko: Geografski elementi potrošnje v regionalni strukturi Slovenije, II. del. Inštitut za geografijo univerze EK v Ljubljani. Ljubljana 1975.
2. Pak Mirko: Geographische Elemente der Funktion Versorgung im Grenzraum entlang der Jugoslawisch-Italienischen Grenze. Geographica Slovenica 8. Ljubljana 1978. Str. 21-27.
3. Pak Mirko: Die Versorgungsfunktion als Element des Grenzüberschreitenden Fremdenverkehrs. Turism and Borders. Frankfurter Wirtschafts und Sozialgeographischen Schriften, Heft 31. Frankfurt/Main 1979. Str. 31-35.
4. Pak Mirko: L'approvvigionamento nel territorio di frontiera. Atti del simposio sui problemi socioeconomici e ambientali degli Sloveni in Italia. Trst 1978. Str. 137-145.

OBMEJNE OBČINE Centralnost krajev I. 1978

- NADOPRAVNI KRAJ II OB MEJI
- SUBCENTRALNA VAS
- ◇ CENTRALNA VAS I.
- ◻ CENTRALNA VAS II.
- ★ CENTRALNI KRAJ II. STOPNJE
- ☆ CENTRALNI KRAJ III. STOPNJE
- ✱ CENTRALNI KRAJ IV. STOPNJE
- ✶ CENTRALNI KRAJ V. STOPNJE
- ✷ CENTRALNI KRAJ VI. STOPNJE

OSRBA V CENTRALNIH KRAJH

- PLOSTA
- - - - - MARI PLOSTA
- KENKA



FFI-PZ E. GEOGRAFIA IN 1980
KARTO PRIMERIL. C. VOJVODA
RODILEC NALOGE. M. PAK