

УДК 912 (497.11 : 497.16)
Прегледни чланак

M = 9987

Aleksandar. Veljković,
Milan. Bursać,
Miloš. Mišković*

THE ACCORDANCE BETWEEN APPROACH AND SOLUTIONS IN THE SPATIAL PLANS OF SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO WITH SPATIAL PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA

Introduction

In this paper there are presented the results of the comparative analysis of methodological approach, relations and connections, as well as evaluation of the accordance of planned principles and solutions presented in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia (adopted in March 1996) and of the Republic of Montenegro (adopted in 1997), on the one hand. On the other hand the solutions given in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska, more precisely in the Phase plan of the Republic of Srpska (1996-2001) which presents first phase in creation of the long-term spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska. This Phase spatial plan was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Srpska in July 1996, and by the Parliament of the Republic of Srpska in September in the same year.

The comparative analysis of the spatial plans of Serbia and Montenegro, on the one hand, and of the Republic of Srpska, on the other hand, has been done with the supposition that every plan had to be done with consistent respect for its (state) geopolitical goals and interests.

Because of that, in this study, in the analysis, there were not evaluated values of all set goals and planned solutions, but only those which are engaged in mutual relations and development of border zones in Serbia, Montenegro and the Republic of Srpska.

Therefore, the results of comparative analysis of the mentioned plans can be only a base for eventual future treaty between Serbia and Montenegro and the Republic of Srpska about some elements of mutual development.

* dr Aleksandar. Veljković and dr Milan Bursać, Geographical institute "Jovan Cvijić", Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Belgrade. dr Miloš. Mišković, Institute of urbanism of the Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka

If the obtained results won't be used for the future treaties, than it will be an evidence that Serbia, Montenegro and the Republic of Srpska wished mutual development only in the time of adoption of the mentioned plans (1994-1997).

The results of comparative analysis of the mentioned plans in this paper were achieved by the application of these procedures:

a) evaluation of compatibility of the set and planned goals and suggested solutions in each plan, more exactly only of those goals that are engaged in relations with other planned region (state), and

b) evaluation of compatibility of planned solutions in every plan from the standpoint of the possibility for faster mutual economic and transportation connections between border zones.

In methodological sense (as well as in geopolitical sense), the application of these procedures is acceptable because its only goal is to point on:

- which planned goals (related to the mutual connections of Serbia and Montenegro, on the one hand, and of the Republic of Srpska, on the other hand) are consistently stated also through the planned solutions,

- how the presented planned solutions can induce mutual connections between Serbia and Montenegro, on the one hand, and the Republic of Srpska, on the other hand,

- how, and in what way these solutions can induce mutual development of the border zones of Serbia, Montenegro and the Republic of Srpska.

Instead with the Spatial plan of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the analysis and the evaluation of accordance of the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska, more exactly of its Phase plan, has been done with the corresponding plan documents of the Republic of Serbia and of the Republic of Montenegro, only because the Spatial plan of the FR Yugoslavia is not done for the present.

Finally, there has been made a suggestion for the elements and directions necessary for accordance in all these spatial plans, and also a suggestion for primary actions, for establishment of conception of the integral and integrated spatial structure of contact zones of these three macro zones of the Serb territories and for its operationalization.

*Character and possibility of comparison of the
spatial plans of Serbia, Montenegro and the
Republic of Srpska*

There are not important differences, judging by methods, conception, contents and functions in these three spatial plans. They are (the spatial plans for the territories of Serbia and Montenegro) or would have to be (the spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska which is in progress now) strategy plans for development in the space, plans for rational and coordinate organization, plans for utilization and arrangement, advancement and protection of the environment in that space (7).

Creation of Phase plan of the Republic of Srpska (till 2001) before the creation and adoption of the long-term spatial plan for this territory was necessary and very urgent. It was necessary as soon as possible to fix and set:

- a sketch of future rational organization of the territory of the Republic of Srpska, in accordance with new administrative - territorial, state, political, eco-

conomic, cultural and long-term military-strategy relations created after the disintegration of the SFRY, as well as

- a planned base for the rebuilding and restoration of the spacious territory of the Republic of Srpska because of the war destructions and other heavy consequences of the ethnic and religious war that lasted several years in the territory of the ex Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The main goal of the creation of the Phase plan was to create, as soon as possible, the necessary spatial-planned base:

- for reformation and renovation of the housing foundation that was destroyed and damaged during the war, of many economic and noneconomic buildings, of the infrastructure networks parts, on the one hand, and

- for construction of the complex and connected economic structure for transformation and renovation of the existing network of towns, in reference to new spatial organization of the system of centres, of infrastructure systems, of new spatial model of population of the territory of the Republic of Srpska, in accordance with the new state-territorial classification and with the role of the Republic of Srpska in surrounding areas, on the other hand.

At first, we could assume that it will be very hard to set a methodological comparison and to realize a comparative analysis and to make an evaluation of the accordance between planned principles and solutions of these three documents. Namely, the first two (spatial plans of Serbia and of Montenegro) are documents related to the future long-term development in the space and to its utilizations, organization and structure (till 2010, in reference to 2000), and the Phase plan of the Republic of Srpska, as the first part of the future spatial plan by 2015, is related to the period till 2001.

But, a favorable circumstance is that the creators of the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska did well methodologicaly in the creation of the Phase plan (5, 6, 8). To find a spatial-planned base to solve the biggest and the most important problems and urgent needs and demands (related to the renovation and reformation of the destroyed and damaged building foundation, to the solution of the social problems caused by numerous and repeated forced migrations on the whole area, in reference to many emigrations, migrations and movements, caused by war actions in the territories of the west serb countries, but also by need for reorganization of the inherited spatial structure, network of towns and other settlements, network of infrastructure, and so on), in the Phase plan, there have been set many bases principles for the future complex conception of long-term development and organization of the space.

Thanks to this methodological approach, as well as to the principles and solutions in the Phase plan, there have been created conditions for comparative analysis of these three planned documents and for the identification of elements and directions of their coordination and improvement.

Main aspects used in the comparative analysis and in evaluation of the accordance between solutions

For the identification of elements and grades of accordance and for suggesting of the directions of accordance between principles and solutions of the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska (in reference to its Phase plan) and the spatial plans of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro, we have considered these aspects:

- bases, interests and goals of connestions (economic connections, in the field of public services, of organization of life and work of population, of water-power engineering and energetic bases, of protection of human environment and natural and cultural values and so on),
- forms of communications, planned solutions, buildings and
- special problems for whom solutions exists mutual interest.

PLANNED PRINCIPLES AND SOLUTIONS ABOUT MUTUAL RELATIONS AND CONNECTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA, THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO

The Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska 1996-2015

The phase Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska

In the spatial (phase) plan of the Republic of Srpska the future relations and connections with the neighbour serb countries have been considered and set widely, more precisely and more directly then in the spatial plans of the Republic of Serbia and of the Republic of Montenegro (12).

Methodological approach to the role of the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska in development of the serb countries

In the introduction, related to the methodological bases and goals of creation of the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska, there have been underlined needs and demand for accordance between this spatial plan and the spatial plans of Serbia and Montenegro. This demand, said more exactly, means that (1,2):

- it is necessary to examine neighbour, wide serb territories and to evaluate them as a factor (real and potential) important for the future development and organization of the space of the Republic of Srpska,
- it is necessary to underline in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska interests and goals that the Republic of Srpska wants and can realize cooperating with the serb countries, but also
- it is necessary to examine critically the goals underlined in already adopted plans of the neighbour serb countries and to evaluate their importance in the es-

establishment of the conception and solutions in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska.

In other words, one of the first methodological supposition in the creation of the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska is demand: to fix with this plan the concept of development of the space of the Republic of Srpska, as separate territory, in accordance with its position, role and conditions for development as a part of development of all serb countries.

Global concept of the organization and utilization of space - relation of the Republic of Srpska with the surroundings

In the part of Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska where there are exposed the main characteristics of the future global conception of organization and utilization of the space of the Republic of Srpska till 2015, there are explicitly stated following determinations related to the relations of this territory with other neighbour serb countries (1, 6-7):

- on the first place, the level of infrastructure connections is higher and more complex thanks to the modernization of old roads and to the construction of new roads and railways,

- this infrastructure network will present a base for their future more intensive economic and social integrations and,

- the base for this future spatial structure of the neighbour parts of the whole serb space should contain the zones of development of Podrinje (zones along the Drina river): western and eastern.

On the interregional level, possible relations and connections in the neighbour parts are related to these determinations and solutions:

In relations to the Republic of Serbia (1, 6)

- necessity of the mutual connections of lower, middle and upper Podrinje, through Semberija, mountain of Majejica, Birač, mountain of Romanija and Serb Sarajevo toward Serbia, not only in the field of traffic but also in the field of all other economic activities and public services,

- creation of the mutual and unique project of ecological development and spatial organization in the valleys of the river Drina and Lim,

- mutual and unique planning of the economic, especially of touristic development of the wide region around the mountain of Tara, as the important natural potential of both republics.

In relation to the Republic of Montenegro (1, 7)

- traffic opening of the upper Podrinje and east Herzegovina toward Montenegro and establishment of more intensive communications in the field of economic activities and public services,

- creation of the mutual and unique project of ecological development and spatial organization related to the valley of the Drina river with the valleys of the river Tara and Piva,

- mutual and unique planning of economic, especially touristic development of the wide regions of the mountain of Maglič, Volujak, Lebršnik and of the mountain of Orjen as the important natural potentials of both republics.

*Bases and the main components of connections
from the Republic of Srpska – planned principles and solutions*

In the framework of presenting characteristics and planned determinations for some of the components of spatial structure of the Republic of Srpska, there are underlined the locations that were, or that could be, the main components of the economic connections with many centres on the area of Serbia and Montenegro. In the Phase plan there are also given general solutions for the establishment of these connections (traffic connections, energetic connections, ...). These solutions for the Republic of Srpska have principal, and essential importance and they are in time.

Mineral resources (1, 29-30, map)

On the territory of the Republic of Srpska there are many ore deposits and mines of metal and nonmetal mineral materials (iron ore, lead and zink, bauxite, ceramic materials, bentonite, gypsum, ...) that had, in the period before the war, production-connections with industrial centres on territory of the present FR Yugoslavia, or they could have these connections now in the new political and economic-spatial relations.

These localities, components also of the future production-connections with the economic centres in the FR Yugoslavia, are situated on the territory of the whole Republic of Srpska: from the furthest west (Prijedor-Ljubija, Šipovo, Barači) to the east (Srebrenica) and south-east (Herzegovina) of its territory.

Energetics (1, 58-59, map and 84-85, map)

With the Phase plan and with the long-term concept of development and construction of the energetic infrastructure (production infrastructure and power infrastructure) has been planned rebuilding and enlargement of this system, in accordance with the new state-territorial classification and with the necessity for connections and for fitting of the energetic system of the Republic of Srpska into the energetic system of the FR Yugoslavia.

The most important determinations in this spatial-planned document of the Republic of Srpska, related to the connections and construction of the energetic buildings in the next planned period in the contact zone with Yugoslavia, are:

- construction of many new hydroelectric power stations on the Drina river (Kozluk, Veliko Tegare, Mala Dubravica, Buk Bijela), on the Lim river (Mrsovo) and on the Čehotina river (Vikoč) in the contact zone with Serbia as well as Montenegro,

- construction of new 400 KW (Ugljevik-Sremska Mitrovica) and 110 KW long distance power lines (Srebrenica-Ljubovija),

- construction of new network of gas lines for the territories of western and eastern part of the Republic of Srpska and of its connection on the gas line network in Srem, and on the existing gas lines near Zvornik (1, 76).

Industry (1, 63, 65, 66)

In the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska there is underlined interest that strategy of the future distribution and development of the industry on the macroplan should be formulated and realized through the connection with the industrial system of the FR Yugoslavia, and then with wide surroundings (10).

This interest is based on the existing complementary process of production of these macroterritorial regions. It is, finally, presented in the conception of future development and of distribution of industry on the territory of the Republic of Srpska. The group of adopted criteria, that will be the base for the strategy of direction of distribution of the new industrial capacities, is directly in the function of even territorial development and spatial-functional integration of the Republic of Srpska with the FR Yugoslavia.

The main components of the mutual connections of the industry of the Republic of Srpska and of its fitting into the production-spatial courses in the FR Yugoslavia, and in the surroundings will be the network of the existing and future industrial centres. These centres are located along the zones that have priority for development:

- the first zone - the one that will connect the industrial centres from the south area with the centres in the area around the river of Sava (from Bijeljina, through Brčko and Banja Luka, to Prijedor and Novi Grad) and
- the second zone - the one that will connect the future more developed centres in the east part of the Republic of Srpska (the area of development around the Drina river).

Tourism (1, 67-71, map)

The bases for establishment the connections between the Republic of Srpska and the FR Yugoslavia are implicitly presented also in the field of tourism. The main components of these communications, according to the Spatial (phase) plan of the Republic of Srpska, would be:

- mutual touristic potentials, related to the valley of the Drina river, and
- network of the touristic centres (winter-mountain-centres, spas and sanatoriums) in the Republic of Srpska.

Traffic systems

The plan for development and construction of the roads represent the best synthesis of various planned goals, principles and solutions for all those users of the space (towns, economic centres and so on) that are, by their nature, important generators of the starting and / or final transportation of goods, raw materials and semiproducts, and, off course, of transportation, more exactly moving of the people.

For that reasons, solutions for the traffic systems in the spatial plan are the best base for the evaluation of the sort and the level of coordination of bases re-

lated to the future relations and connections with the neighbour macrospatial regions.

Talking about planned construction of roads on the territory of the Republic of Srpska, there are three groups of interests, goals and strategy determinations in the spatial plan:

- that the future traffic network (of roads, railways, and so on) represent good solution and base for realization of the planned spatial-economic and social development,

- that the renovation, rebuilding, enlargement and reorganization of the inherited network and the construction of the new one, have to be coordinated with needs and demands that come from the new state-territorial classification and relations in the territory of the ex SFRY,

- that the planned sorts and locations of connections of traffic systems in the Republic of Srpska with the network of traffic arteries in the FR Yugoslavia and with surroundings, must give a possibility for complete realization of various communications with the neighbour countries, specially with Serbia and Montenegro.

In the spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska, as the expression of the strategy determination related to the complex relations with Serbia and Montenegro, there has been planned a traffic network for connection with their economic centres. By their importance there are underlined these planned determinations (maps on the pages 72 and 74):

- construction of the highway from Novi Grad, through Banja Luka, Brčko, Bijeljina and the bridge Pavlovića most, as a connection with Belgrade,

- construction of one part of the main road from Srpsko Goražde to Srbinje, this road will make easier the connection with the neighbour parts of Montenegro,

- construction of one part of the railway from Miloševac (Šamac), through Brčko and Bijeljina, toward Lešnica in Serbia (this task has the priority), with the possibility of its electrification,

- construction of the new railway from Srpsko Sarajevo and Pale, through Višegrad, to the connection with the railway Belgrade-Bar (near the railway station of Štrpci),

- construction of the railway from Trebinje, through Bileće toward Nikšić, and

- make useful the low course of the Drina river for the river-traffic, with the piers in Bijeljina and Zvornik (map on the page 82) and make useful the pier of Rača for the organization of the integral transportation (1, 75).

There have been planned in the Phase plan till 2001 also the preparative works for the construction of network of good-terminals (GT) with duty free zones. This network of the GT (Bijeljina, Zvornik, Višegrad, Trebinje and so on) would have to be in accordance with the network of the GT on the territory of the FR Yugoslavia (1, 75).

For development of air traffic there is a plan for construction of the international airport on Glasinačko polje and the preparative works for the construction of the airport near Bijeljina are in progress. Also, there have been planned the reservation of terrain for the future airports near Trebinje, Srbinje and Bratunac.

Regionalization (1, 92):

The most complete and the simplest synthesis is in the part where are presented interest, global goal of the Republic of Srpska, and also conception for the spatial-planned solution of relations and connections between the Republic of Srpska, the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro, it is the part related to the regionalization.

By this determination, the planned areas (zones) of development will be a base for the future development and organization of the Republic of Srpska. By its importance for connections and relations between the Republic of Srpska, on the one hand, and Serbia and Montenegro, on the other hand, it is underlined the east line (Bijeljina-Trebinje), more exactly the centres in it.

As soon as possible this line has to get the first-class importance. The Drina river has to be the spine of development of the serb countries, because it has central position in the geographic and ethnic territories of the serb countries (14). It must be defined as a central part of connections (economic, traffic, cultural connections, and so on) of the serb people on the east and on the west from the Drina river, more exactly as a central part of development (and integration) of the serb countries.

Quality and protection of the environment (1, 110-112 a, map)

In the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska, there is underlined an important problem that has wider importance. It is the problem with pollution of the environment by strong polluter of water and air on the left riverbank of the river of Drina and in the contact zone with Montenegro.

There is a similar problem also on the riverbank of the Drina river in the FR Yugoslavia and because of that the solution of this problem must be the base for the establishment of mutual goal, of planning and realization of mutual activities in the field of improvement or, at least, in the field of protection of exceptional natural values for life in this contact zone (9).

Protection of cultural heritage

Protection of cultural heritage, in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska, is treated, on the first place, in the context of protection of cultural monuments of serb and ortodox provenience; cultural monuments in the territory of the Republic of Srpska are treated as a part of all cultural heritage of whole serb countries. On the base of this method, this Plan plans protection of all serb cultural heritage, as a mutual goal of whole serb countries. The special role in the realization of this goal belongs (and will belong) to the Serb ortodox church.

The Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia

The problem of connections and relations of the Republic of Serbia with the surrounding countries, as a very important subject, several times was under discussion:

- on the Conference organized on the occasion of the Draft of the Spatial plan of Serbia (October 1994)

- on the first meetings of the Consultative committee for the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia, organized in the Republic Ministry of urbanism (March-April 1995)

- on the Conference organized in the Republic Parliament before the adoption of the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia (March 1996).

On these meetings there have been presented following positions and suggestions:

1. The subject: "Connections and relations between Serbia and surroundings" should be examined separately, evaluated and inserted in the spatial solution.

2. The most important subject should be the role and importance of border zones, as the most important elements or mediators in the realization of the political, economic, military-strategy and other goals and relations of the Republic of Serbia with neighbours, especially with the Republic of Montenegro (as a part of integral yugoslav territory) and with the West serb countries.

3. A special attention should be payed:

- to the role of west main line and the line along the Drina river with their centres of development in the integration of the whole serb territories.
- to the check of importance of the line of development along the Sava river in the integration of Serbia in the wider space; the connection with the rest of Europe through Sava-direction won't be or won't have to be very important.
- to the necessary changes in the main infrastructure elements of the former yugoslav territories and in the network of urban centres of the Republic of Serbia, necessary for the formation of the systems in accordance with needs for spatial integration, and for establishment of the most important elements of connections of Serbia with the neighbours (for example: new marshaling yards, good-terminals, network of transformer stations TS and long-distance power lines of the highest voltage, new functions of towns in the border zones, and so on).

General goals and priorities of development

In the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia the connections and relations between Serbia and neighbours, are not examined separately as well as with the Republic of Srpska (and even with the Republic of Montenegro), are not examined separately. Because of that, there are not directions for development and organization of the border zones toward the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Montenegro. By the way, it wasn't done nor for the territories of regions and macroregions in Serbia.

Nevertheless, there are in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia some goals (general and particular), principles and general solutions that are, directly or indirectly, related to the connection between the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Srpska. These are the goals, principles and solutions related to some of elements of the spatial structure of the Republic of Serbia through which there would be realized the connections with the Republic of Srpska.

One of three general goals which is the most important element of the planned conception, of the future organization of space of the Republic of Serbia, in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia, is:

increase of the social and economic integration of Serbia in the wide neighbour geo-space.

Two other general goals are related to the more balanced disperse development of territory of the Republic of Serbia and to the increase of the integration of its spatial structure (11).

In accordance with the solutions from the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia, the increase of implementation and connections of the Republic of Serbia with the neighbour geo-space has the priority under the other two general goals. One of priorities in the creation of the spatial plans and the main element of the future spatial structure of Serbia and of the reduction of polarization in the disposition of population (and of course of activities) should be, by the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia, the zones *along the rivers Danube and Sava*. The nucleus of this zone will be formed by the urban region of Belgrade with several regional and subregional centres.

Bases of connections between Serbia and the Republic of Srpska implicitly stated

As a connections of the Republic of Serbia with the Republic of Srpska, of their centres and for increase of functional integration of neighbour parts of their spatial structure, could, serve as a base, the west zone of development (2, 13). In this zone there are several centres of regional (Šabac, Valjevo, Prijepolje) or planned macroregional importance (Užice).

This zone of development, which in the system of zones of the Republic of Serbia has second level of importance, is connected with the territory of the Republic of Srpska through the part of the west zone of the river of Morava (II level) and through the zone of Mačva (III level) (2, map 11 and synthesis-map II).

But, the contents of this zone of development (poles of branches of development, connections of spatial factors of development, especially with the raw material base, with the demographic potential, and so on) is not defined in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia, and in the proposed macroregional classification it is not planned realization of one of its main potential function: *integration function*. This very important zone of development is not planned as a base of proposed macroregional classification, more precisely as an area of macroregional importance, but it crosses established or wished systems of centres and their zones of connections and influences (Šabac-Valjevo and Loznica, Valjevo-Užice) (2, synthesis-map II).

Beside this, the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia does not expect (nor plan) important changes related to importance and tendencies of development of urban centres in this zone and in the zone between it and the Drina river (13). The role of these urban centres in the west zone of development and in the west border zone will stay the same even in the next planned period. They won't initiate wider development, won't help in the prevention of emigration of population from this zone, they won't be formed as important factors in the more balanced territorial

development, more precisely factors of reduction of span of polarization in the spatial-economic structure of the Republic of Serbia and in the disposition of population in this zone.

This evaluation results from the planned disposition of population. In the functional zones of all urban centres in the west border zone, the number of population till 2011 will be, or reduced (the functional zones of Šabac, Valjevo and Prijepolje) or, at best, will stagnate (the functional zones of Užice and Loznica) (2, 49-50, Table III – 7). It means that the polarization and stimulative effects of the influences of development of these towns will be reduced to the limits of their functional zones.

It should be underlined that from presented characteristics and evaluations of geopotential and of existing spatial-functional structure (disposition and connections based on the economic and noneconomic activities and on the organization of life and work of people) of this border zone, and also on the base of the planned principles and solutions, it is impossible to draw from the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia the necessary and sufficient elements for mutual connections and integration of network of urban centres and other settlements in border zones of the Republic of Serbia, on the one hand, and in contact zones in the Republic of Srpska, on the other hand.

*Planned and explicitly stated bases and element of connections
of the Republic of Serbia with the Republic of Srpska*

Very often the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia, in the form of texts or (and) in the cartographic form there are presented planned goals, principles and solutions, that explicitly state the bases or elements of connections and relations of the territory of the Republic of Serbia with the neighbour parts of the Republic of Srpska. These elements are presented in the limits of the partial spatial plans for the waterpower engineering, energetics, traffic and connections, tourism and protection of human environment, and also in some syntesis-maps (2, III, IV).

Waterpower engineering (2, 25-32, map 4)

In the partial spatial plan, in the part related to the waterpower engineering, there are these determinations that have mutual (possible) interests:

- construction of waterway in the lower course of the Drina river, downstream from Zvornik; (only in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska); but this goal is not examined, more exactly it is not stated as a planned solution in the part of the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia related to the river transportation, nor in the syntesis-map III,

- construction of the new hydroelectric power stations with the reservoir near Bajina Bašta (Tegare), near Ljubovija (Dubravica) and of four flow hydroelectric power stations (Kozluk, Drina 1, 2 and 3); in the part related to the energetic infrastructure (map 7 and syntesis-map III) is planned the construction of all these hydroelectric power stations.

*Energetic infrastructure (2, 39-41, table II-21,
map 7 and syntesis-map III)*

Exept of these reservoirs and flow hydroelectric power stations it is planned the construction of another one hydroelectric power station in the system of hydroelectric power stations of the Lim river (near Priboj), the new transformer station of 220 / 110 KW (near Loznica), and the new 400 KW long-distance power line Kolubara B - Zvornik (85 km long) to supply consumers in the Republic of Srpska. Beside this, it is planned the construction of gas-line from Šabac toward north-east of Semberija. The existing transit gas-line (Batajnica-Šabac-Zvornik) will be in function, too.

Road network (2, 66, map 13, syntesis-map III)

Beside the existing connections over the rivers Sava and Drina, it is planned the additional construction:

- of the main traffic artery in the part Šabac-Bijeljina (over the bridge Pavlovića most), and
- of the road Kokin Brod-Priboj-toward the Republic of Srpska.

Waterway (2, 67-68, map 13, syntesis-map III)

It is not planned the opening of waterway in the lower course of the river of Drina.

Railway network (2, 69-70, map 14, syntesis-map III)

In this field, it is planned:

- construction of one single-truck line railway Valjevo-Loznica-Zvornik (the priority),
- construction of railway from the existing railroads Belgrade-Bar (from the mountain of Zlatibor toward Serb Sarajevo) and Šabac-Zvornik (from Lešnica toward Bijeljina),
- construction of two new border stations (Rača and Zvornik).

Air traffic (2, 68, map 13, syntesis-map III)

In the border zone toward the Republic of Srpska it is planned the utilization of localities Ponikve-Zlatibor.

*Good terminals (2, 68, map 13,
syntesis-map III)*

In the west part of the Central Serbia it is planned the construction of good-terminals in Šabac, in the first phase, and in Loznica and Užice, in the second phase.

Tourism (2, 76-80, map 16, syntesis-map IV)

The Drina river, as a specific touristic-spatial potential, and also as a potential complementar to the mountain touristic zone in the West Serbia, is planned only on the base of interests and goals of Serbia. It is not explicitly examined as a

part of touristic potentials of the Drina river and of mountains and spas in the east part of the Republic of Srpska. There are indicated only the possible connections between countries. (map 16 and synthesis map IV).

The protection of the environment (2, 82-83)

Mutual interest of contact-zones in the Republic of Serbia and in the Republic of Srpska for the protection of the unique qualities of nature from the polluter kind of industry along the flow of the Drina river and in its basin, should be the base and the stimulation for the coordinate actions of both of these state-communities in realization of this goal.

**The Spatial plan of the Republic of Montenegro
(1986-2000) and proposal of the Spatial
plan of the Republic of Montenegro till
2000 - changes and supplements**

The Spatial plan for Montenegro was adopted in 1986. This Plan includes the period till 2000.

Because of some important changes in the social system, and in the political and economic relations on the territory of ex SFRY, because of deep and strong impediments and effects of the war in ex Bosnia and Herzegovina and because of total and very long blockade of the FR Yugoslavia in the inter-states political and economic connections and relations, on the one hand, and also because of formation of the new state-political organization, of the new suppositions and determinations for the future development (conception of development of Montenegro as a free economic zone and as an ecological state), on the other hand. The new knowledge related to the existing mineral and hydroenergetic potentials, to the number, structure and disposition of population, as a new element, with the others forced to have some changes and supplements of the Spatial plan of the Republic of Montenegro. The Government of the Republic of Montenegro - the Ministry for spatial organization has fixed the Proposal of the new document in 1996: the Spatial plan of the Republic of Montenegro till 2000 - changes and supplements.

***Connections of the Republic of Montenegro with neighbour
territories - general determinations and priorities***

In the Spatial plan of the Republic of Montenegro (Proposal of changes and supplements) there are stated also the basic determinations that have importance in the establishment of relations with the neighbour macro-zones, especially with the Republic of Srpska (4, 32).

As first, social-economic and spatial development of Montenegro will increase its position, influence and integration in the system of primary zones of development. Specially important will be its role in the connection of developed zones on the Coast, with developed zones in the valleys of the rivers Sava, Morava and Vardar.

As second, the base and the most important element of the future spatial-economic development and increase of integrative function of Montenegro in the Yugoslav territories will be, important centres of development in the traffic corridor Belgrade-Bar.

As third, there has been specially underlined the interest of Montenegro for coordination of activities on valorization and utilization of potentials. The main directions of collaboration and coordination of activities important for establishment of future relations and connections between the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Montenegro can be based, till 2000 and farther, be based on these determinations and principles from the Spatial plan of the Republic of Montenegro:

- activation and utilization of hydroenergetic potentials,
- development of agriculture in the contact zones,
- formation of mutual complex of mountain tourism connected with coast tourism of Montenegro,
- establishment and realization of consistent politics of protection of environment in the central massif of the mountains of Dinaridi; one element of this policy will be declaration of one part of this massif for national and regional parks and
- improvement of traffic connections of surrounding centres with the port of Bar (13).

Special planned determinations and solutions

In the Spatial plan of Montenegro it is stated a group of special planned determinations, principles and solutions related to the connections with the neighbour parts of territory, and today those parts belong to the Republic of Srpska. Those principles and general solutions are related to these elements of spatial structure: tourism, protection of environment, hydroenergetic potential, energetic and traffic network.

Tourism

The most important determination in this field is related to the initiative for construction of mutual complexes for the mountain tourism (4, 32) that would contain already developed and affirmed touristic regions of the mountains of Jahorina, Bjelašnica, Sutjeska and Zelengora, on the one hand, and of the mountains of Durmitor and Bjelasica, on the other hand (3, 67, 84).

Also, it is planned the activation of the touristic region of the mountain of Orjen through the construction of infrastructure (roads, ski-trails, ski lifts) and the buildings for the lodging of tourists: mountain houses, buildings in the village households (3, 84; 4, 39-40).

Protection of nature

In the Spatial plan it is marked a group of determinations and planned solutions related to the protection of nature and they are very important for development of tourism in the contact zone of Montenegro and the Republic of Srpska. They are:

- formation of regional parks in the zone of the mountain of Orjen and for the region of mountain of Maglić - Bioče - Volujak (3, 88, 104; 4, 54, map) and
- these regional parks will be supported (3, 104) by the national park "Sutjeska" or they will belong to it (3, 88)

Traffic network

In the Spatial plan of 1986 and in the Proposal for changes and supplements of this Plan there was fixed the network of traffic arteries till 2000 as one of the phases in realization of optimal system model. Connections with centres in the Republic of Srpska will be realized through some magistral and regional roads (3, 68, 87, 95; 4, 45-49, map).

Connections through magistral roads will be realized by the following directions:

- Nikšić- Šćepan Polje - Srbinje ,
- Nikšić-Vilusi-Trebinje and
- Bijelo Polje- Pljevlja- Gradac- Srbinje.

Connections that will be realized through regional roads:

- Nikšić-Krstac-Gacko,
- Vilusi-Deleuša-Bileće,
- Danilovgrad-Grahovo-Nudo-Trebinje and
- Plužine-Stabna-Gacko.

There were not planned changes nor completions in the railway network in the territory of Montenegro till 2000.

After 2000 it is planned the construction: link of railway Podgorica-Nikšić with railway Sarajevo-Ploče (3, 97; 4, 48).

Hydrotechnic and energetic infrastructure

Speaking about hydrotechnic and energetic buildings that could have mutual importance, it is necessary to underline these planned determinations:

As first, Montenegro has interest in construction of hydroelectric power station Buk Bijela in the border zone with the Republic of Srpska (3, 76; 4, 50).

As second, through the existing network of 400 KW long distance power lines the transformer station Pljevlja (400 / 110 KW) would be connected with future hydroenergetic power station Buk Bijela (4, 51).

CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOLUTIONS STATED IN THE SPATIAL PLAN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SRPSKA AND OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF MONTENEGRO

It has been underlined that there were certain differences in methodological approach and in the scope of examined problems in these spatial plans, and also there were some differences in the time period in which these plans were done.

Nevertheless, it was possible to realize the comparative analysis and evaluation of these spatial plans by these characteristics:

- character of the planned mutual relations and connections of the Republic of Srpska, on the one hand, and of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic Montenegro, on the other hand and
- accordance of the planned solutions for mutual connections of territories of these two republics with the territory of the Republic of Srpska.

Character of planned relations and connections in the Spatial plans of the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro

In the analysis and evaluations of character of planned relations and connections there have been considered stated bases and mutual interests and planned goals and given solutions.

Methodological approach in the analysis and evaluation of character of planned relations and connections

For clearer examination of these problems first it is necessary to underline this: speaking about mutual relations, the positions stated in the spatial plans of neighbor macrospatial zones could be threefold.

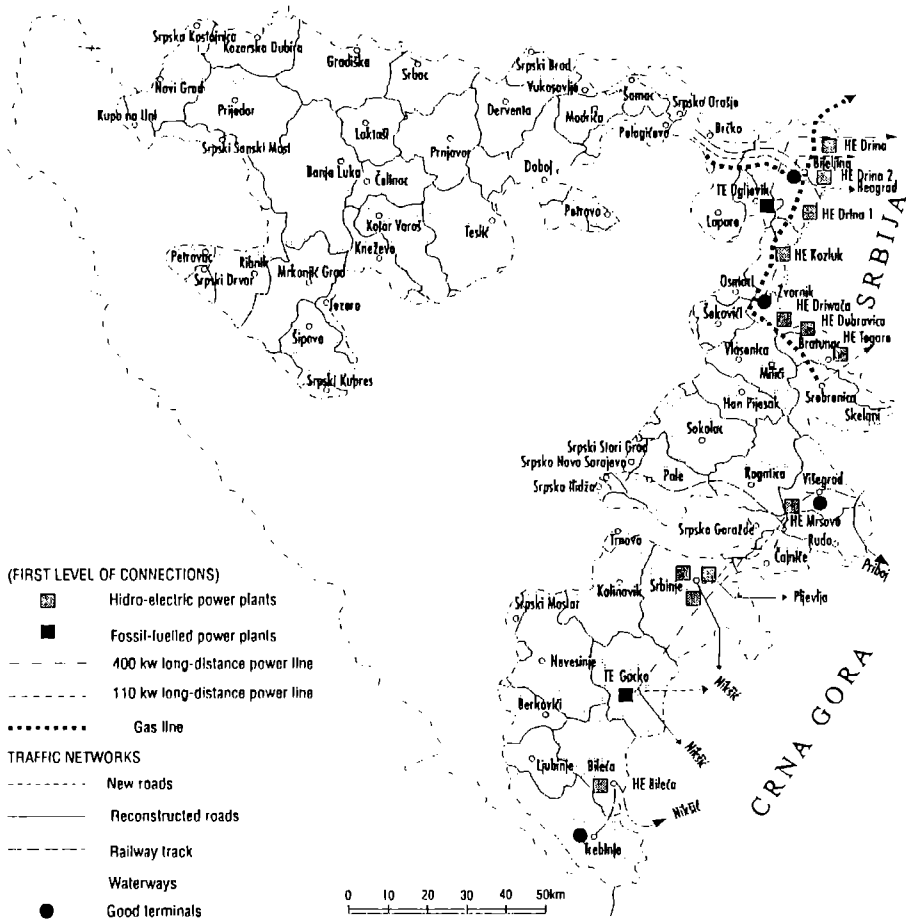
As first, the lowest level is when future mutual relations are limited only on the connections of their partial infrastructural systems (systems of roads, railways, energetic systems . . .). This level is cold level for connection of planned solutions in the spatial plans of neighbour macro zones.

As second, more complex and higher level is when there are in the spatial plan of one or of both neighbour macro zones stated mutual potentials and / or equal problems and when there are propositions for many actions of collaboration for their solutions or activation. In this case we talk about coordination of planned solution for neighbour macro zones.

As third, the most complexed and the highest level related to the future possible mutual relations and connections is when in the spatial plan of at least one or (and it is more favorable) both neighbour macro zones:

- there are underlined needs and mutual interests and connections in the field of economics, public services, infrastructure . . .
- there are presented elements or sketch of solution of conception for mutual organization of wider contact zones.

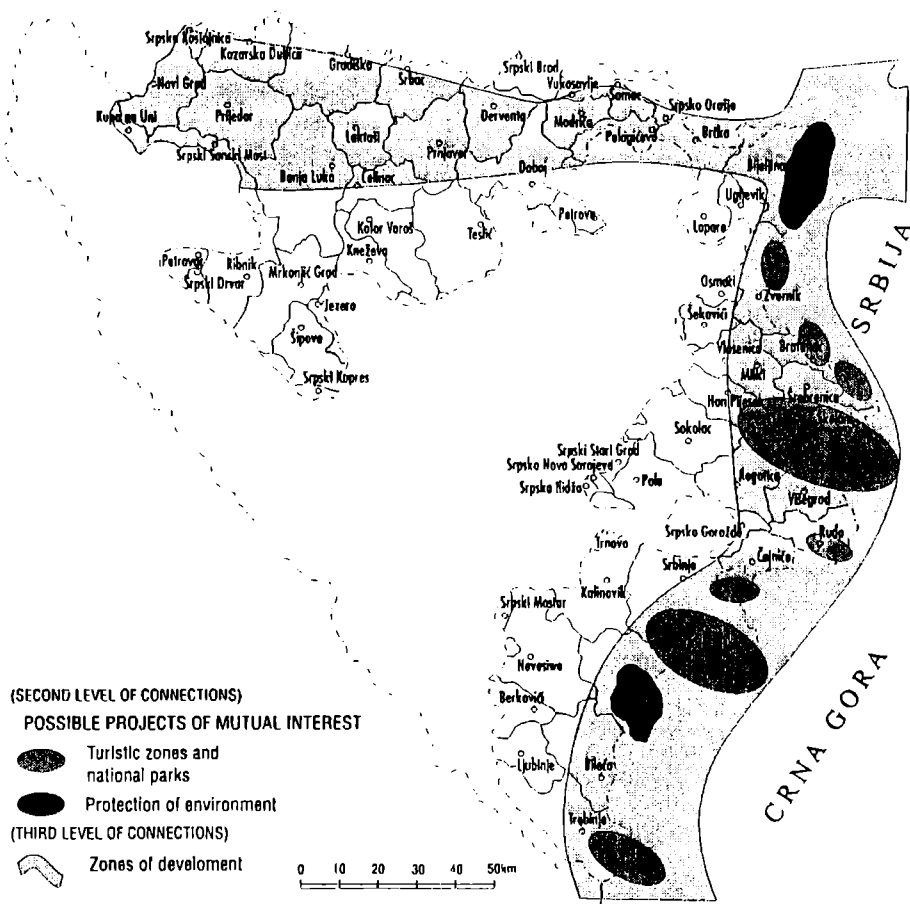
In this case we talk about integral and integrated method in the solution of the future mutual relations and connections of neighbour macro zones. Contact zones are treated as a base for the future complex spatial-functional integration of neighbour macro zones.



Sk. 1. – Planned connections between the Republic of Serpska and the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro

Ск. 1. – Планиране везе Републике Српске, Републике Србије и Републике Црне Горе

On the end, it is necessary to underline that every higher level related to the examination of scope and category of solutions, more exactly of planned solutions of future mutual relations stated in the spatial plans of neighbour macroregional zones, contains elements and characteristics of lower levels of proposed future mutual relations for neighbour zones.



Sk. 2. – Planned connections between the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro

Ск. 2. – Планиране везе Републике Српске, Републике Србије и Републике Црне Горе

The prospects for realization of second or third level of mutual relations and connections of contact zones exist, if the initiatives and propositions from the spatial plan of one or both neighbour macro zones become more examined, completed, precise, coordinated and finally established through appropriate supplements and changes in the existing drafts or in the adopted spatial plans of both of neighbour macro zones, and also through more detailed examination of adopted principles and general solutions in later on created spatial-planned documents for narrower or wider border zones.

Levels of proposed principles and solutions of mutual relations and connections in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska and of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic Montenegro.

Levels and essence of interests and proposed solutions for mutual relations and connections stated in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska, on the one hand, and of the Republic of Serbia and Republic of Montenegro, on the other, are very different (table and map 1 in supplement).

Approach, principles and solutions in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia (1996-2010)

Excluding one exception whole other principles and solutions in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia, related to its future relations with the Republic of Srpska, belongs to the category of connections. In other words, in this Spatial plan is proposed the first, the lowest, level of future mutual relations and connections of geospace of Serbia with the Republic of Srpska.

First, in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia, there are proposed only solutions related to the connections between traffic systems of Serbia with the territory of the Republic of Srpska (road and railway traffic network and good-terminals) and to the connection of the network of 400 KW long-distance power lines and gas lines with the same one in the territory of the Republic of Srpska.

Second, in the Spatial plan in the part related to the planned energetic balance and to the planned construction of new six hydroelectric power stations on the Drina river, these problems are examined only for the territory of the Republic of Serbia, without saying that their positions are on the border or in the border zone with the Republic of Srpska, and without mention rights and role of the Republic of Srpska in planning, construction and exploitation of these energetic constructions.

Third, talking about full further activation and utilization of very important touristic potentials of the mountain of Tara and its surroundings, of the lake of Perućac, and of the future water reservoirs in the contact zone related to the Drina river, the planned solutions for activation and further utilization of existing touristic potentials are presented only from the positions of interests of Serbia. There are not presented clear initiatives and indications that these touristic locations could be planned, constructed and utilized as a part of the wider complex whose one very important part is on the territory of the Republic of Srpska.

Forth, some towns - centres of development of medium size that makes the west zone of development (II level of importance), in accordance with the general goal, would have to be only an element of reduction of differences in levels of already realized polarization of the spatial structure of Serbia, more exactly of very obvious uneven disposition of economic activities and population in this territory.

This zone of development, with centres of development in it, in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia is not treated as an element of future development and connection and integration of contact zones on the both coasts of the river of

Drina, more exactly of integration of Serbia in wider surroundings. It was underlined before in this mini-study that by the planned effects of its influence on the changes in the existing disposition of population, this zone of development would not help nor in the realization of other two general and big goals of future development and organization of the space in Serbia: more balanced and increased polycentric development in its territory and increased intensity of connections in its spatial structure.

Therefore, the only zone in which is planned future collaboration between the Republic of Serbia and Republic of Srpska is protection of human environment, more exactly protection of water in the basin of the river of Drina. As the Spatial plan says, Serbia would have to solve this problem in the next period in accordance with the Republic of Srpska and Republic of Montenegro.

Approach, principles and solutions in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Montenegro (1986-2000) and in the Proposition for changes and supplements in the Spatial plan till 2000

In this Spatial plan, although it was already adopted in 1986 and in the Proposition for changes and supplements of this Plan, the planned principles and solutions point to the methodological approach that corresponds with the II level of relations for the plans of the neighbour macro zones.

Namely, in the Spatial plan there are established solutions for the future connections of the traffic and energetic networks and of the hydroenergetic buildings of Montenegro with the corresponding networks of the Republic of Srpska, but there are also adopted the planned principles through which are shown the interest and proposition of Montenegro:

- to form in the next period a mutual touristic zone for the mountain tourism (macro zone of the mountains Durmitor-Zelengora-Jahorina and the zone of the mountain of Orjen),

- to establish and realize consistent politics of protection of environment in the contact mountain zone, specially in the localities connected with the zones of national parks in the territory of the Republic of Srpska and

- to realize collaboration in the field of development of agriculture of the contact zones.

Approach, principles and solutions in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska (1996-2000, more precisely 1996-2015)

There are important elements of long term conception of the future organization and utilization of the space of the Republic of Srpska in Phase plan. In this plan there are also principles and solutions through which it is shown the proposition of the Republic of Srpska related to the future relations and connections with Serbia and Montenegro. The proposed principles and solutions give to the approach, stated in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia, characteristics typical to the III level of relations and connections of plans for the neighbour macro zones.

First, in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia there are stated interest and determination and also it is proposed an approach with the corresponding con-

ceptions of principles and solutions, for that the contact zones of the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Serbia should be treated as parts of one unique and, by many elements, functionally integrated region. The results that would be realized in the realization of these solutions would exceed the limits of the contact zones of these macro zones.

This approach, in its important elements, is stated through the demand for the complex mutual connections (in the field of economy, public services, traffic) of the contact zone of the Republic of Srpska with the neighbour zones in Serbia and Montenegro in shape of conceptual solutions for the future coordinated organization of the space in contact zones. The base of the future organization of this region would contain the developed (more developed than nowadays) zones of development on the both sides of the Drina river, more exactly on the both sides of the border of the Republic of Srpska with Yugoslavia.

These approach and solutions are presented more precisely in the part related to the planned disposition of the future industry, and the bases of these connections (today and future) are stated in the part of the Plan related to the mineral resources.

Second, the interest for collaboration, for the mutual approach in finding solutions important for both (II level of relation between plans of the neighbour macro zones) is stated in the solutions in those parts of the spatial plans of the Republics of Srpska, Serbia and Montenegro that are related to these categories (the table in the supplement):

- hydroenergetic buildings (on the rivers of Drina, Lim and Čehotina),
- touristic potential of the Drina river, of Podrinje (parts along the river of Drina) and mountain zones,
- protection of exceptional natural values and cultural heritage and
- protection of water and zones near the Drina river from the harmful influences of many polluters from the surroundings.

Third, in this Plan there are also solutions for the connections between traffic network and transmitting energetic network of the Republic of Srpska with the regions on the territory of Serbia and Montenegro (I level of relations of the spatial plans).

Tab. 1. -Comparative table of conceptual determinations, and solutions in the spatial plans of the Republic of Srpska and of the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro

	Republic of Serbia(till 2010)	Republic of Srpska(till 2001, more exactly till 2015)	Republic of Montenegro(till 2001)
1. Energetics			
01. Hydroelectric power stations	Tegare, Dubravica Kozluk, Drina 1,2 and 3 and near Priboj (on the Lim river)	KOZLUK, V. TEGARE, M. DUBRAVICA, BUK BIJELA (on the Drina river) Mrsovo (on the Lim river), Vikoč (on the Čehotina river)	BUK BIJELA (on the Drina river)
02. Long-distance power lines 400 KW 100 KW	Kolubara-Zvornik	Ugljevik-S. Mitrovica Srebrenica-Ljubovija	Pljevlja-HE Višegrad Pljevlja-Buk Bijela
03. gas lines	toward north-east Semberija (from Lešnica)	Connections: toward Srem and near Zvornik	
2. Traffic network			
Road network	Main road: Šabac - Pavlovića most - Bijeljina Corridor: Kokin Brod-Priboj - the Republic of Srpska	Highway: Novi Grad - Bijeljina - Pavlovića most Main road: Srbinje Montenegro	Main road: Nikšić - Šćepan polje - Srbinje Nikšić - Vilusi - Trebinje Pljevlja - Gradac - Srbinje Regional roads: Nikšić - Krstac - Gacko Vilusi - Deluša - Bičea Danilovgrad - Grahovo Nudo - Trebinje Plužine - Stabna - Gacko
Rail network	Šabac-Lešnica - Bijeljina - Zlatibor - Serb Sarajevo - Valjevo - Loznica - Zvornik	Miloševac - Bijeljina - Lešnica - Serb Sarajevo - Višegrad - Štrpci - Trebinje - Bičea - Nikšić	Nikšić - railway Sarajevo Ploče (after 2000)
Water ways		MOUTH OF THE DRINA - RIVER ZVORNIK	
Airports	Ponikve (mountain of Zlatibor)	Glasinac (international) Reservation of terrain near: Trebinje, Srbinje and Bračunac	Nikšić (not so important)
Goods - terminals with free economic zones	Šabac (priority) Užice and Loznica(second fase)	BIJELJINA, ZVORNIK, VIŠEGRAD, TREBINJE(it is necessary the accordance with the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro)	

3. Tourism	National park "Tara" The lake of Perućac	DRINA, SREBRENICA and surrounding mountains (together with the mountain of Tara in Serbia), National park "TJENTIŠTE" with the mountains of Treskavica and Maglič, ORJEN	MUTUAL COMPLEX OF MOUNTAIN TOURISM
4. Agriculture			DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN THE CONTACT ZONES
5. Protection of nature		National park: MAGLIĆ - ZELENGORA (with the enlargement on Volujak and Lebršnik) LASTVA-ORJEN (national park); The canyon of the rivers of Drina and Sušica (national park)	Regional park: "MAGLIĆ-BIOČE-VOLUJAK" Regional park: "ORJEN"
6. Protection of human environment	PROTECTION OF WATER IN THE BASIN OF THE RIVER OF DRINA (in accordance with Serbia and Montenegro)	COASTAL ZONE OF THE LOW COURSE OF THE RIVERS OF DRINA AND LIM FOSSIL-FULLED POWER PLANT "GACKO"	POLITICS OF PROTECTION OF HUMAN ENVIRONMENT IN THE CENTRAL MASSIF OF THE MOUNTAIN OF DINARIDI
7. Protection of cultural heritage		PROTECTION OF SERB, ORTHODOX, CULTURAL HERITAGE	
8. Mineral resources		Many ore deposits in the whole Republic of Srpska (the interest is stated).	
9. Industry		Interest for connections on both zones of development.	
10. Zones of integration		Interest for complex connections (economics, public services, infrastructure) of zones on the both sides of the border of the Republic of Srpska and of the FR Yugoslavia. The base for spatial-functional integration would be zones of development, and the "spine" would be the Drina river.	

Explanation: Levels of mutual connections and relations of the spatial plans of the Republics:

I LEVEL - Highway: Novi Grad - Banja Luka - Bijeljina - Pavlovića most

II LEVEL - FOSSIL - FULLED POWER PLANT "GACKO"

III LEVEL - Shaded text (for example, there has been stated interest for...)

The accordance between solutions in the spatial plans related to the mutual connections of the Republic of Srpska with the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro

The suggested solutions for the mutual connections of the planned traffic and energetic networks on the territory of the Republic of Srpska with the solutions in the spatial plan of Serbia and Montenegro are not in accordance in many places.

1. The solutions that are in accordance in the spatial plans of the Republics:

There is accordance of solutions in the spatial plans for the following buildings (table and map 2 in the supplement):

- system of new hydroelectric power stations, water reservoirs planned on the Drina river,

- connection with the gas line in Srem,

- connection of the new highway from Novi Grad - through Bijeljina and the bridge Pavlovića most with the main road toward Šabac, and

- connection of the new railway from Miloševac - through Bijeljina to the connection with the existing railway near Lešnica; and connection of the new railway from Serb Sarajevo with the existing railway Belgrade-Bar.

2. The solutions that are not in accordance in the spatial plans of the Republics:

In the spatial plans of these republics there are many solutions that are not in accordance, they are:

- for the connection of 400 KW and 110 KW long-distance power lines on the territory of the Republics of Srpska and Serbia,

- in the Spatial plan of Montenegro there is suggested a wider number of new, modernized or reconstructed roads directed to the towns in the Republic of Srpska (toward Trebinje, Srinje and Gacko), the number of these roads is bigger than the number of the roads planned in the Spatial plan, more exactly in the Phase plan of the Republic of Srpska,

- railway from Trebinje through Bileće toward Nikšić is planned only in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska,

- in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska there is planned the preparation of the low flow of the Drina river for river traffic, until in the Spatial plan of Serbia in the part related to the waterpower engineering it is planned the realization of this road of river traffic, but in the part of the same Plan related to the roads of river traffic, this solution is not accepted.

Suggestion of action for the accordance and realization of principles and solutions in the spatial plans of the Republic of Srpska and the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro

Before starting the activities for the accordance of methods and solutions in the spatial plans for these three macro zones, in their realization it is necessary to

finish the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska and to realize the necessary additions or changes in the long term conception of organization and utilization of space presented in the Phase plan.

On the base of results and evaluations from the comparative analysis of the spatial plans of the three Republics, it is necessary to accord methods and solutions in the spatial plans of the Republics that are related to the contact and wider zones.

The order of meetings related to the accordance between methods, and after that between solutions related to the mutual relations and connections that should be stated and established in the spatial-planned documents of the macro zones, should be:

- first, determination of the corresponding organs of three republics about this: on which of mentioned levels it is necessary to start and realize the accordance of the planned goals, principles and solutions, and

- second, it is necessary to realize some changes (changes and additions) in the spatial plans of three republics, more exactly in the parts related to their contact zones.

If the Republic of Serbia accepts the method and suggestions for the establishment of the mutual connections and relations, presented in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Srpska (establishment of the spatial-planned solutions for stronger and more complexive connections of contact zones), than, on the first place, it would be necessary to realize changes and additions in determinations principles and solutions in the Spatial plan of the Republic of Serbia related to the:

- importance, contents and function of the west zone of development (along the Drina river) and connection of its zone of development along the rivers of Sava and Danube with the zone of development of the south part of the Sava river as one of the bases of the future spatial structure of the Republic of Srpska,

- role and importance of the solutions for the waterpower engineering and hydroenergetics related to the buildings on the Drina river, having in mind interests and rights of the Republic of Srpska,

- possible changes in the future role and function of the touristic zones of the Drina river and the mountain of Tara; they are possible because of the integral method and wider space of touristic potentials disposed on the both sides of the Drina river,

- complex connections (in economics, in public services and so on) between towns and settlements in the contact zones of the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Srpska.

Leterature

1. Бурсаћ М. и сарадници: Просторни план Републике Српске 1996-2015. Етапни план 1996-2001. г., Министарство за урбанизам, станбено-комуналне делатности и грађевинарство Републике Српске, Урбанистички завод Републике Српске, Бања Лука, 1996.
2. Просторни план Републике Србије, Министарство грађевина Републике Србије, ИАУС, Београд, 1996.

3. Просторни план Републике Црне Горе, Министарство за уређење простора Републике Црне Горе, РЗПП, Подгорица, 1986.
4. Предлог Просторног плана Републике Црне Горе до 2000. године, Измене и допуне, Министарство за уређење простора Републике Црне Горе, РЗПП, Подгорица, 1997.
5. Бурсаћ М., Вељковић А., Методологија за израду РПП Подунавске међуопштинске регионалне заједнице, ЈУГИНУС, Београд, 1981.г.
6. Bursać M., Uspostavljanje informacionog sistema Srbije za potrebe urbanističkog i prostornog planiranja, Saopštenja, br. 20, Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, Beograd, 1989.
7. Бурсаћ М., Географска истраживања и планирање простора, Географски институт „Јован Цвијић” САНУ, Зборник радова , књ. 46., Београд, 1996.
8. Bursać M. i saradnici, Prostorni plan Podunavske међуопштинске regionalne zajednice, Jugoslovenski institut za urbanizam i stanovanje, Beograd, 1983.
9. Бурсаћ М., Географски потенцијали – вредновање и планирање насеља, Географски институт „Јован Цвијић” САНУ, Посебна издања књ. 49, Београд,, 1996.
10. Veljković A., Lokacioni faktori – Odnosi i veze između lokacionih zahteva industrije i lokacionih uslova sredine, Geographica Slovenica 10, Ljubljana, 1979.
11. Veljković A., Pelja S. i dr., Industrija grada Sarajeva – Konceptija dugoročnog razvoja i razmeštaja, Jugoslovenski institut za urbanizam i stanovanje i Zavod za planiranje razvoja grada, Sarajevo – Beograd, 1985.
12. Veljković A., Grad – pol razvoja u mreži naselja, Saopštenja, br. 17, Institut za arhitekturu i urbanizam Srbije, Beograd, 1986.
13. Вељковић А., Елементи за системски приступ у географском проучавању градова, Зборник радова, књ. 40, Географски институт „Јован Цвијић” САНУ, Београд, 1988.
14. Вељковић А., Јовановић Р., Градови Србије – центри развоја у мрежи насеља, Посебна издања, књ. 44, Географски институт „Јован Цвијић” САНУ, Београд, 1995.

Aleksandar Veljković,
Milan Bursać,
Miloš Mišković

Март 1998

Резиме

Сагласносност планских решења у просторним плановима Србије, Црне Горе и Републике Српске

У овом раду су изнети резултати упоредне анализе месдолошког приступа, односа и веза, као и оцена сагласности планских поставки и решења изложених у просторним плановима Републике Србије (усвојен марта 1996. године) и Републике Црне Горе (усвојен 1997. године), са једне стране, и поставки и решења датих у Просторном плану Републике Српске, односно у Етапном плану (1996. - 2001. године) који представља прву фазу у изради дугорочног Просторног плана Републике Српске. Овај Етапни просторни план је усвојила Влада Републике Српске у јулу 1996. године, а Скупштина Републике Српске у септембру исте године.

Упоредна анализа просторних планова Србије и Црне Горе, с једне стране, и Српске, с друге, урађена је уз претпоставку да је сваки план урађен уз доследно поштовање својих (државних) геополитичких циљева и интереса.

Због тога се у овом раду у анализи и нису оцењивале вредности свих постављених циљева и планских решења већ само оних који третирају међусобне везе и развој приграничних региона Србије, Црне Горе и Српске.

Дакле, добијени резултати упоредне анализе поменутих планова могу бити само основа за евентуална будућа договарања Србије и Црне Горе са Српском и обрнуто о неким елементима заједничког развоја.

Уколико добијени резултати не буду коришћени за будућа договарања, они ће онда бити одраз жеља Србије, Црне Горе и Српске за заједничким развојем само у време усвајања поменутих планова (1994. - 1997. године).

Резултати упоредне анализе поменутих планова у овом раду су добијени применом следећих поступака :

а) оценом компатибилности постављених планских циљева и предложених решења у сваком плану посебно, и то само оних циљева који говоре о везама са другом планерском целином (државом) и

б) оценом компатибилности планских решења у сва три просторна плана са становишта могућности за бржим заједничким привредним и саобраћајним повезивањем приграничних региона.

У методолошком смислу (па и у геополитичком) примена ових поступака је прихватљива јер има за циљ да укаже само на следеће :

- Који плански циљеви (који се односе на међусобне везе Србије и Црне Горе, с једне, и Српске, с друге стране) су доследно исказани и кроз планска решења,

- Колико приказана планска решења могу подстицати међусобно повезивање Србије и Црне Горе, с једне и Српске, с друге стране

- Колико и како та решења могу подстицати заједнички развој приграничних региона Србије, Црне Горе и Српске.

Анализа и оцена сагласности Просторног плана Републике Српске, односно његовог Етапног плана, са одговарајућим планским документима Републике Србије и Републике Црне Горе, уместо са Просторним планом СР Југославије, је урађена стога што тај документ није до сада рађен.

На крају, дат је предлог елемената и праваца у којима би требало извршити неопходно усаглашавање у свим тим просторним плановима, као и предлог приоритетних акција за постављање концепције интегралне и интегрисане просторне структуре контактних појаса ове три макроцелине српског простора и за њену операционализацију.

Предложена решења за међусобно повезивање планиране саобраћајне и Енергетске мреже на територији Републике Српске са решењима у просторним плановима Србије и Црне Горе нису усклађена на знатном броју места.

Усаглашеност решења у просторним плановима постоји за следеће објекте (табела и карта 2. у прилогу) :

- систем нових хидроцентрала, односно водних акумулација које су планиране на Дрини,

- прикључак на гасоводну мрежу у Срему,

- везу новог аутопута од Новог Града - преко Бијељине и Павловића моста са магистралним путем ка Шашу и

- везу нове железничке пруге од Милошевца - Бијељине до прикључка на постојећу пругу код Лешнице и повезивање нове пруге од Српског Сарајева са постојећом пругом Београд - Бар.

У просторним плановима ових република постоји и приличан број неусаглашених решења и то :

- за повезивање далековода од 400 КВ и 110 КВ на територији Републике Српске и Србије,

- у Просторном плану Црне Горе је предложен знатно шири скуп нових, модернизованих или реконструисаних путева усмерених ка градовима у Републици Српској (ка Требињу, Србињу и Гацку), нешто што је то дато у његовом Просторном, односно Етапном плану,

- железничка пруга од Требиња преко Билеће ка Никшићу је планирана само у Просторном плану Републике Српске,

- у ППР Српске је планирано оспособљавање доњег тока Дрине за пловидбу, док се у ППР Србије у делу о водопривреди планира реализација тог пловног пута, а у делу истог Плана, који се односи на пловне путеве, ово решење није прихваћено.

Пре приступања даљим акцијама на усаглашавању приступа и решења у просторним плановима за ове три макроцелине и њиховој реализацији, требало би окончати израду Просторног плана за Републику Српску и извршити потребне допуне или измене у дугорочној концепцији организације, уређења и коришћења простора изложеној у Етапном плану.

На основу резултата и оцена из упоредне анализе просторних планова три републике могуће је усагласити приступе и решења у републичким просторним плановима који се односе на контактна и шира подручја, под условом да за то постоји потребан политички, економски и планерски интерес.