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CURRENT PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS OF CROSS-BORDER TOURISM ON THE BORDER WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

Транскордонне співробітництво відіграє велику роль у соціально-економічному розвитку Закарпатської області. Відкриття кордонів в результаті розпаду СРСР зробило можливим відродження міжрегіональних відносин, створення ініціатив, започаткованих на базі спільних інтересів. В результаті ведення політики Європейського Союзу, спрямованої на розвиток транскордонних відносин та побудови системи її інституційної і фінансової підтримки, була реалізована велика кількість проєктів розвитку в досліджуваному регіоні. Важливим моментом розвитку транскордонного співробітництва стала поява програм добросусідства Європейського Союзу, зміст та виконання яких безпосередньо пов'язані із Закарпатською областю. Туризм та туристичне співробітництво завжди становили важливу частину транскордонних відносин. У зв'язку з тим, що розвиток туризму безпосередньо впливає на піднесення економіки, засоби сприяння його розвитку включалися в різні програми фінансування. Тому в більшості випадків було й понині доступне конкретне фінансування для здійснення транскордонних туристичних проєктів, в результаті чого їх кількість постійно зростає.

Транскордонне туристичне співробітництво, Європейський союз, програми фінансування, регіональний розвиток

INTRODUCTION

On the basis of geographical location the development of cross-border cooperation plays an important role for Transcarpathian region. The region borders on four Member-States of the European Union (the

EU): Hungary (Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region), Romania (Satu-Mare and Maramures counties), Slovakia (Kosice and Preshov regions) and Poland (Subcarpathian Voivodeship). In the early 1990s the cross-border relationships have begun to take off after the signing of cooperation agreements between neighboring countries in the region. The documents which simultaneously were an institutional basis of cross-border structures, have also determined the cross-border cooperation and the principles of local and regional governmental authorities. Moreover, the bilateral agreements of cooperation were concluded and they have been designed specifically to regulate the cross-border cooperation. These agreements were based on the principles of the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (Madrid, May 21, 1980) which attempted to create a complex system to regulate the relations of cross-border cooperation, concretize them in recognition of the special conditions of contract countries.

The meetings of Intergovernmental Commission on cross-border cooperation are held, where the main goals are to solve problems and develop the concept of cooperation [1, p. 8-18]. Bilateral regional agreements of cooperation were concluded through the example of international agreements. As a result of interregional cooperation were realized specific measures and the measures, which are intended to support the development of tourism measures. The neighboring regions have organized international tourist exhibitions, where the free opportunity was provided to present tourism organizations of partners' regions, including: at the Tourist Exhibition "Kosice Tour" (February, Kosice), at the International Tourism Exhibition-Fair "Holidays" (March, Niredgaza), at the International Festival-Fair "Toureuocenter-Transcarpathia" (September, Uzhgorod), at the Tourist Exhibition «Holiday and Travel Expo» (October, Satu-Mare). These measures have become a meeting place for professionals in tourism, where within the framework of conferences have been discussed the future directions in international tourism cooperation. A number of cooperation initiatives at the district level is lower than a number of cross-border cooperation initiatives at the regional level.

The initiatives at the local government level play an important role and are mainly based on agreements among twinned settlements.

1. Cross Border Cooperation in Transcarpathian region

In the early 1990s the first Euroregions were established in the eastern part of Central Europe, which purpose was the development of cross-border relations in previously closed border areas [16, p. 15 - 164]. Consequently, the Carpathian Euroregion was established in Debrecen (Hungary) on the 14th of February, 1993. Its total area was 150,000 km² and population was about 15 million people. The main purpose of creation was the formation of good neighborly relations, social stability and promoting of economic progress in the border areas of Ukraine, Hungary, Romania, Poland and Slovakia [5]. In addition to the three regions of Ukraine, the member of this Euroregion is Transcarpathian region. Many people thought, that one of the most important and quickly solvable issue and task is to create more humane conditions of border crossing between the EU Member-States [4, p. 67]. The greatest achievement of the European region can be considered as growing of political trust, while economic cooperation has not provided an effective result [20]. From viewpoint of tourism, the results of the European region are the development of Tour itinerary “Carpathian Euroregion”, an organization of already traditional neighborhood days (Slovak-Ukrainian, Polish-Ukrainian, Hungarian-Ukrainian) as well as organization and holding of various national and art festivals.

There were attempts to create more efficient Euroregional formation. On the 6th of October, 2000 was initiated trilateral cooperation, which was called INTERREGION, where Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region (Hungary), Satu-Mare (Romania) and Transcarpathian region (Ukraine) participated. Newly created formation initially was only a programmed region within a framework of the Carpathian Euroregion, which was designed to promote relationships among these areas. The main goal of INTERREGION was to build and develop the cross-border cooperation within the Carpathian Euroregion, development and implementing of specific projects of cross-border cooperation at the local government level. This constituent document reveals that this

initiative has served to facilitate the implementation of tasks envisaged by bilateral intergovernmental Ukrainian-Hungarian, Hungarian-Romanian, and Romanian-Ukrainian agreements. The main goal of this Euroregional formation is a comprehensive development of infrastructure, environmental protection, water conservation, education, economy and tourism, support of international relations and revival of common cultural values. Partners help each other in the implementation of the planned joint bilateral development projects, financing of which try to provide at their own expenses and other sources. The basis for cooperation is the relationship of sister cities Niredgaza-Uzhgorod-Satu-Mare [15]. Joint Hungarian-Ukrainian development concept was developed to implement the aforementioned objectives, the overall aim of which was to promote the economic development and social cohesion in the region, improving the life quality of local people, with maximal use of cross-border cooperation [17, p. 95-114]. **EuroClip Public Foundation** (in Niredgaza) and Hungarian-Ukrainian Regional Development Center (in Uzhgorod) were created to implement the objectives in concept. Unfortunately, in spite of the clear-cut identified principles and willingness of regional leaders to cooperate, INTERREGION did not exist for a long term. The introduction of visa regime in Ukraine and joining of its western neighbors to the Schengen zone has put back the development of cross-border cooperation between these regions.

The value of euroregional cooperation confirms its impact on the eastern policy of the European Union [14, p. 68-70]. The funding systems for this purpose, in particular TACIS CBC, PHARE CBC, INTERREG, ENPI were appointed to advance the development of areas that are located at the external borders of the EU. The development of tourism directly or indirectly related to the development of these areas. The conditions of Transcarpathian region participation constantly have been changing in these programmes dependence on the process of eastern enlargement and changes in funding policy. In prospect, we will try to analyze the development of participation of Transcarpathian region cooperation in tourism during the period before the eastern enlargement of the EU (2004) and after it.

1.1. Cross-border Cooperation in Tourism before the Eastern Enlargement of the European Union

Support of regional, cross-border, transnational cooperation and promoting of the backward boundary regions are the EU priorities within its borders and external boundary regions [21]. One of the major goals of joint project is to remove the political, historical, ethnic, social and economic tensions caused by national borders, improving and deepening of relations, economic development [18, p. 455-457].

TACIS CBC

TACIS CBC Programme has been established on the western borders of the former republics of Soviet Union. Only those regions which are directly bordering with the EU have the priority right to take part in the programme, but since 1999 the programme was also extended on borders with enlargement countries. There were projects related to the modernization of border infrastructure, border crossing points in focus of the programme. [19, p. 81-82]. Almost every large-scale project put into practice has influenced on the development of tourism industry:

- modernization of Passport Control Point «Tisa» (Chop - Zahon)
- budget EUR 2.8 million;
- support of local development projects and tourism in Transcarpathian region of Ukraine - budget 1.5 million euro;
- Carpathian development strategy of 2003-2011.

PHARE CBC

Within the frameworks of INTERREG there was implemented project «Pilot Small Project Fund PHARE CBC» with an independent budget in 2002-2003. As a result, Ukrainian-Hungarian cooperation within the frameworks of this programme were implemented several tourist projects (see Table 1). These projects could be brought only by Hungarian side, but the presence of Ukrainian partner was obligatory. The main problems on the Ukrainian side are the lack of funding for its further development and elaboration of specific proposals, as well as the incoordination of mechanisms for simultaneous co-financing of cross-border projects at the expense of EU programmes, national and

regional budget allocations and budget sources [3, p. 29-35]. In some extent the development of Ukrainian-Hungarian boundary region has hampered the fact that this programme was started only in 2002 on this territory and in accordance with EU regulations the large-scale projects could not be implemented.

TABLE 1.

Implemented Ukrainian-Hungarian tourism projects supported by PHARE CBC

Applicant	Title of the project	Sum(euro)
Association of Regional Development of Bereg	Developments of tourist programs in the boundary region	35.034
Union "Hungarian-Ukrainian club of water activities and nature-lovers"	Development of water activities in the Tisa region "Rakhiv - Rakamaz"	38.400
Institute of Niredgaza	Research of resource use in Transcarpathia	48.150
Development Institution in Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region	Cross-border routes of architectural monuments and tourism	21.064
Chamber of Trade in Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region	Cross-border opportunities for tourism development	28.160
Local Government of Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region Niredgaza	Cooperation in Tourism between Niredgaza and Uzhgorod	28.000
Fund "For the health of inhabitants in Uytelep	Tourism development and preservation of health without borders	49.540

Source: <http://www.huskroua-cbc.net/>; Edit: J.J. Torpoi

Projects, which were financed from TACIS CBC and PHARE CBC programmes, mainly were used for exchanging experiences, conferences, festivals, preparation of various publications, concept development. PHARE CBC Programme has supported such projects which were aimed at spreading of democracy in the target countries.

These projects have promoted an active involvement of people in the process of projects implementation through making independent decisions in the life of different communities. This period was characterized by strengthening the public sphere in Transcarpathia, incorporation of young professionals, student councils, formation centers and regional development institutions into projects. There have been several studies on the exchange of experience, habituation with the European Union and its policy development and management of projects. Although the concrete amount of funding was insignificant (up to 50,000 euro per project) and the Ukrainian side did not have the right to receive funds, these projects contributed the revival and strengthening of public activity. The positive result can estimate as the process of human resources development, with which Transcarpathian experts appeared in development and management of projects. The negative is the implementation of specific projects in many cases was not based on a real partnership, casual and short-term contacts between partners were more characteristic.

1.2. Cross-border Cooperation in Tourism after the Eastern Enlargement of the European Union

In the interests of more effective coordination of EU funding and due to the changes of borders, the European Commission has decided to reform cooperation on its new borders. The real document of the EU neighborhood policy towards Ukraine was adopted in February of 2005 EU-Ukraine Plan of Action, which has opened a new page in the history of cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and the EU.

Interreg III A

Became known as Neighbourhood Programme has established an unified system of cross border cooperation in the period from 2004 to 2006. The programme was developed for 3 years term. Its main purpose was to promote the Ukraine's further integration into European economic and social structures. Implementation of projects has funded the EU programme INTERREG III A, in Ukraine - TACIS CBC programme accordingly. The main purpose of the Neighbourhood Programme "Hungary-Slovakia-Ukraine 2004-2006" was to improve situation on that moment in the region, elimination of peripheral

features by supporting of cross border economic cooperation and development of cross-border infrastructure. Table 2 contains data on tourist projects which have been implemented within this programme's frameworks.

Table 2.

Tourist Projects, which were Implemented by the Support of Neighbourhood Programme “Hungary-Slovakia-Ukraine 2004-2006”

Aplicant	Title of the project	Sum (euro)
Centre for Ukrainian-Hungarian Regional Development	Creation of regional tourist information center in Transcarpathian region	83.642
Zemplen Regional Tourism Association	Slovak-Ukrainian Boundary Cooperation in Tourism	91.636
Technical University of Kosice	Hungarian-Slovak-Ukrainian tourist competition with orientation	17.000
Velyki Selmenci	SUHRA - Slovak-Ukrainian border - strengthening of family relationships with building of cycle lane	220.000
Regional Development Agency in Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region	Creation and development of cross-border tourist relationships in Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region and Transcarpathia	16.000
Union of Rural Tourism in Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region	Water activities and rural tourism without borders	70.000

Source: <http://www.huskroua-cbc.net/>; Edit: J.J. Torpoi

The peculiarity of INTERREG CBC projects was the fact that they were based on international cooperation of partners from different countries. Basis of partner and business relationships on which joint

projects were based on, was laid by PHARE CBC programme. The main purpose was the implementation of specific projects in this programming period. The amount of funding has been growing: at the beginning of the programme it was about 47 million euro, in 2006 already 100 million euro.

On the first contest 6 Transcarpathian and 308 Hungarian and Slovak applications were submitted. The ignorance of English and lack of personal finances have complicated the participation in the programme of Ukrainian organizations. According to the final provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On the cross-border cooperation" in the Government Budget of Ukraine for 2005 and the following years the Ukrainian side has defined finances and co-financing mechanism for selected projects. However, the state did not define the source and mechanism of support. The practice of state co-financing in Hungary and Slovakia has significantly stimulated the willingness of applicants to supply projects. Each applicant had to find himself a 10 percent share of its own, for example, in the project with a budget of 100 000 euro is often seemed impossible, as for sufficiently funded local authorities and for public organizations that did not receive any state support. It's not surprising that the Ukrainian side in most cases is still as a partner, not the Beneficiary. Also the implementation of the Neighbourhood Programme was hindered by the fact that Ukraine has allowed to hold a competition on its territory when Slovak and Hungarian side have already worked its on closing. Although, after the end of funding cycle (2004-2006), as a result of INTERREG III A programme, the cross-border cooperation at the border between Ukraine and the EU was considerably intensified. Neighbourhood Programme of Romania-Ukraine (2004-2006) was financed from two sources: the Romanian side from PHARE CBC programme, and TACIS CBC programme from Ukrainian. Only 31 Ukrainian projects were supported in two Calls for proposals: 5 - from Ivano-Frankivsk, 8 - from Transcarpathia, 13 - from Chernivtsi, 5 - from Odessa. These projects have jointly recieved 5 million euro. The main directions of activity of the Programme were to promote sustainable local economic and social development, expansion and strengthening of tourism industry, development of cross-border transport and boundary

infrastructure, improving of cross-border environmental management, etc. [7]. The list of tourist oriented projects is in Table 3.

Table 3.

Implemented Tourist Projects under the Neighbourhood Programme “Romania-Ukraine 2004-2006”

Aplicant	Title of the project	Sum(euro)
Ecological Union	Partnership of development - promoting cross-border cooperation in boundary region of Verkhnya Tisa basin	430.531
Chamber of Trade of Satu-Mare district	Tourism without borders in Satu-Mare district and Transcarpathian region	78.560
Municipal Council of Baia Mare	Green tourism in border of Carpathians	161.310
Regional Council of Maramures district	Carpathian Network of Tourism to promote the development tourism in Maramures district, Transcarpathian and Ivano-Frankivsk regions	482.000
Regional Council of Myresh district	ECOTOUR – tourism in Transcarpathian region	550.000
Municipal Council of Sighet-Marmarosh district	Tourist bridge Sighet-Marmarosh district - Solotvyno	189.700

Source: <http://www.huskroua-cbc.net/>; Edit: J.J. Torpoi

During the past two decades, the European Union and Ukraine have concluded several treaties and agreements, its multi-dialogue is continuous and covers many issues (legal harmonization, trade, nuclear energy, transport, environment, etc.), but due to the lack of real interaction with the EU, Ukraine has not received significant financial support to solve such problems as infrastructure development, implementation of large-scale investment, development of environmental defense, nor in the early stages

of TACIS programme, neither in the framework of PHARE CBC programme. An announcement of the Neighbourhood Programme ENPI we were waiting for a long time.

Cross-border cooperation has received a new impulse within the frameworks of the ENPI CBC “Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2007-2013”. In the interests of sustainable development in the EU from the view point of economic and regional perspective and with the purpose to eliminate regional differences in the period from 2007 to 2013 the financial resources of Structural Funds and Cohesion Fund of European Sources can be used for implementation of four priorities:

1. Promote economic and social development.
2. Enhance environment quality.
3. Increase border efficiency.
4. Support people to people cooperation.



Figure 1. The Programme ENPI CBC “Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2007-2013”

Source: <http://www.huskroua-cbc.net/>; Edit: Torpoi JJ

The programme is carried out at the external borders of the EU Member-States and Ukraine. Feature of the programme is the fact that it is allowed the implementation of projects in which Ukrainian partner organizations are taking part. The programme area is located on the Slovak-Hungarian-Romanian-Ukrainian border and covers about six hundred kilometers of common border with Ukraine, which completely covers Slovak-Ukrainian (97.9 miles), Hungarian-Ukrainian (134.6 km) and partly Romanian-Ukrainian (366.4 km) line border (pict. 1).

Table 4.

**Acceptable Territorial Units of ENPI CBC
Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine
2007-2013**

Hungary:	Slovakia:	Romania:	Ukraine:
Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg and Borshod-Abauj-Zemplen regions (additional territory with full participation)	Kosice and Presov regions	Maramures, Satmar and Suceava cjunties (adjacent territory with limited participation)	Transcarpathian, Ivano-Frankivsk Chernivtsi regions (adjacent territory with limited participation)

“Adjacent territory with full participation” means any organization, which is located on it, can cooperate within the frameworks of application without any limitations. “Additional territory with limited participation” means any organization which is located on it, can cooperate within the framework of certain limitations.

Source: <http://www.huskroua-cbc.net>

The general objective is the intensification and deepening of cooperation between Transcarpathian, Ivano-Frankivsk and

Chernivtsi regions of Ukraine and acceptable and adjacent territory of Hungary, Romania and Slovakia in an environmentally, socially and economically sustainable ways. Much attention is focused on tourism, strengthening of tourist attractiveness on territory within the priority “Promoting economic and social development”. The programme was carried out in three parts. The assessment of applications, which were filed at the third Call for proposals, has been going on at the time of this writing.

Tourism projects that were implemented within the first two Calls are listed in Table 5. Center of Ukrainian-Hungarian Regional Development in partnership with the Association of Rural Tourism Region Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region (Hungary) have implemented a project entitled as “Managing of cross- border destinations in Transcarpathian region and Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region.” The general project objective was to create a competitive and self-sufficient tourist destination in boundary region of Ukraine and Hungary. This destination has to propose for tourists a complex of recreational activities. An unique initiative can be also considered the project “Integrated bicycle tourist routes along the Ukrainian-Hungarian border” within the Ukrainian-Hungarian border co-operation that is in progress now. Construction of cross-border cycle lanes (Luzhanka-Bereg (3856 m) and Vilok, Dyakovo (3150 m) will allow to strengthen the relationship among the border territories of these countries [30]. Due to the project implementation the new system will be established in the field of general management of cycling. Due to the infrastructural development of cycle lanes will begin the creation of joint cross-border cycling tour of the region, the development of tourism in rural areas, which offer tourist attractions in Hungarian and Ukrainian parts of the region.

New methods of joint planning and joint financing as well as success of the project will further strengthen cooperation among stakeholders in tourism. [6]

Table 5.

**Implemented Tourism Projects within the frameworks
of ENPI CBC Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2007-2013**

Aplicant	Title of the project	Partners	Sum (euro)
Center of Ukrainian-Hungarian Regional Development	Management of cross-border destinations in Transcarpathian region and Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region	UA-HU	273.177
Agency for Regional Development and Cross-Border Cooperation «Transcarpathia»	Carpathian tourist route	SK- UA	480.177
City Council of Kosice	Carpathian region as an attractive tourist destination	HU-SK-RO-UA	197.729
Nonprofit Enterprise «Buk-Mac»	Development of joint tourism strategy between Transcarpathia and Borshod-Abauj-Zemplen region	HU-UA	408.902
Agency for Regional Development and Environmental Protection	Historical origins of common religious and cultural heritage of the peoples of the Carpathians and problems of its conservation	HU-UA	129.139
Ski Club named after Lisa Sabinova	The Chekhov mountains - Transcarpathian, cross-border cooperation in tourism development	SK-UA	449.990
City Council of Mukachevo	“Places of Fame Rakoci» - cross-border tourist route	UA-HU-SK	440.899

Center of Ukrainian-Hungarian Regional Development	Integrated system of bicycle tourist routes along the Ukrainian-Hungarian border	UA-HU	417.158
Public fund of preservation of environment and protection of cultural heritage of Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region	Providing of preconditions for establishment of an international cross-border Natural Park of Satmar-Bereg region	HU-RO-UA	378.020
Agency for Regional Development and Cross-Border Cooperation "Transcarpathia"	Carpathian tourist route 2	SK-UA	408.754

Source: <http://www.huskroua-cbc.net/>; Edit: J.J. Torpoi

The environmental project "Ensuring of preconditions for establishment of an international cross-border Natural Park of Satmar-Bereg ", that has began in January 2011, also includes innovations because such a form of environmental objects as naturpark are currently not available to domestic environmental legislation. There is such object in Sabolch-Satmar-Bereg region (Hungary).

The main objective of the project - professional study of natural objects, historical and cultural values, on the one hand, need of protection, on the other, serve to the local socio-economic development, especially in field of tourism. The long-term goal is the creation of cross-border objects on the territory of three countries - Hungary, Romania and Ukraine. At the beginning of the project it was selected Berehove region [26]. The Naturparks differ from other objects by system of environmental protection (national parks, reserves, etc.) because its activity is supported by community based on organization and self-government. The symbiosis of state and local interests is working in these ways.

This approach can operate in Ukrainian conditions, because is based on the local cooperation, but is not imposed from the center.

At the same time this is also its weakness because the public and introduced for lower levels initiatives are not sufficiently strong.

Except the given above projects the implementation of several large-scale projects is still in progress. First of all, the projects, which are oriented on reconstruction of Passport Control checkpoints on the Ukrainian-Hungarian, Ukrainian-Slovak, and Ukrainian-Romanian borders. It is completed the project “Rehabilitation of existing and construction of new infrastructure customs checkpoint Uzhgorod” (passenger area) and “Reconstruction of the international automobile checkpoint” in Vylok. The project “Strengthening facilities for canoeists clearance at crossings” in Vylok will give the opportunity to make customs control and customs registration of citizens that are moving by water along the Tisa. On the border with Hungary is currently planned reconstruction. As a result of the project “Construction of an international automobile checkpoint” Dyakove “is expected to increase pass-through function to reduce the time of control procedures for improvement and unification [2, p. 8-9].

Transcarpathian region is also an acceptable territorial unit for ENPI CBC Programme “Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2007-2013”. Agreement on cross-border cooperation between Transcarpathian Regional State Administration and Subcarpathian Voivodeship was signed relatively late on the 21th of June, 2002. The length of common border of these regions is only 33.4 km. In accordance with the Comprehensive building programme of state border of Ukraine for 1994-2000 years was provided the construction of tourist pedestrian crossing points “Lubnya-Volosate” on the border with Poland. At present it is decided to open these Passport Control checkpoints on the Ukrainian side with joint control of customs and border guard services of two countries. The construction project is passing a phase of technical and financial justification.

The intensity of cross-border cooperation on this border is less than on other border areas of the region. Pursuant the number of tourist cooperation is not great. There is the project “Partnership construction of common tourist area on the basis of new centers of tourism and recreation of youth” in progress, which total budget is 574,868 euro. Its partners are Krosnen district (Poland), Uzhgorod City Council

and Rural Council of Baranyntsi. [27] From view point of tourism an important project is “Yaroslav-Uzhgorod: a joint initiative to improve tourist attraction of historic sister cities”, which is currently in a position of signing the grant contract. Within the framework of joint Polish-Ukrainian initiative the restoration of wineries (of national importance XVIII century) will be implemented in the center of Uzhgorod, known as “Bogolvar” or “Owl’s nest”.

2. Compliance of Cross-border Cooperation to Development Strategies in Transcarpathia

The role of cross-border cooperation in socio-economic life of Transcarpathian region is claimed that:

- among the priorities of regional development until 2015, of defined for Transcarpathian region by National Regional Development Strategy for the period until 2015, the first place is occupied by development of cross-border cooperation [10];
- among the strategic objectives that are defined by Regional development strategy of Transcarpathian region in 2015 as well as is said about development of cross-border and Euroregional cooperation [11];
- on the basis of state programme [9] there was developed programme of cross-border cooperation of Transcarpathian region in 2011-2015 [12].

Legislative consolidation of concepts, objectives and forms and systems of cross-border cooperation was preceded the adoption of strategic documents. Since the adoption of the Law of Ukraine “On the cross-border cooperation” [8] the possibility, necessity and relevance of cross-border cooperation development have played an increasingly important role in the planning of socio-economic development of the regions involved in Ukraine, including the Carpathians, at least in the field of territorial development. But the actual required for of cross-border cooperation development funding is usually not affordable for local governments and government institutions. Therefore at the lack of financial and human resources, necessity for realization of specific projects an increasingly important role in the implementation of cross-

border cooperation has played a public sphere. But it has led to the implementation of random initiatives and development projects that did not always comply and comply with today current development strategies. In particular, when these strategies do not concern the cross-border cooperation. For example, envisaged in the current programme of tourism and resorts in Transcarpathian region in 2011-2015 measures are aimed at: the implementation of tourism policy, tourism optimization of management system, ensuring of optimal environment for sustainable development of tourism in Transcarpathia, innovative approach to the competitiveness of regional and national tourist product, educational activities and academic sustainable development of tourism and resorts activities, formation of tourist image of the region and promote the domestic and international tourism markets. [13] The programme does not provide the development of cross-border cooperation in tourism, development of tourism due to the European grants or coordination of such activities. Activities of programme development do not correspond to priorities of the Programme ENPI CBC "Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2007-2013" that from viewpoint of tourism are focused on the improving the tourist attractiveness of regions and joint coordination of tourist development. Development Programme of CBC in Transcarpathian region for 2011-2015 determines the strengthening of relationship among the participants of cross-border cooperation in the field of enterprise and tourism as one of the possible ways of implementing the programme. At the same time, there are no such measures in developed programme of tourist development in the same period (2011-2015). Therefore, we cannot talk about coherence of strategies because there is no political and administrative consolidation. Tourist projects, which are implemented by the EU support absolutely are not coordinated, the implementation of specific projects is conducted separately from each other, and concept of development or research projects is often remained on the "shelves".

3. The future of cross-border cooperation

Certain forms of cross-border cooperation can contribute to strengthening the role of "bridge connection" among the border regions, economic restructuring, infrastructure and other features that

have stopped after the II World War and formation an unified macro-economic space of the Carpathian basin in a long term [22, p. 257 - 271].

Appropriate basis is the ENPI CBC: “Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2014-2020” and “Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020”, which will be a financial basis for cooperation on the areas in future. I consider the primary need in the programme calls is to focus on specific infrastructure projects, due to which we can solve the problems of providing population with drinking water of good quality, development of sewerage, solid waste management, infrastructure development of highways and checkpoints, construction of flood control structures. There are examples of such character which have been implemented or are in process now in Transcarpathia. They are “Clean Water” (HU-SK-UA, 2004-2006 - 662,000 euro), and “Cross-border opportunities for development of transport logistics” (HU-SK-UA, 2004-2006 - 593,000 euro), “Complex Hungarian-Ukrainian program of flood mitigation and restoration of floodplain areas in the area between Verkhnya Tisa, Vyshkovo to Vasarosnameny” (HU-SK-RO-UA, 2007-2013 - 1,370 thousand euro), development project of the checkpoint Luzhanka-Berehshuran that is at the stage of signing the grant contract, as well as the construction of waste processing plant in Yanoshi of Berehove region.

Due to the funding of cross-border cooperation programmes (ENPI) these competitions can implement the opening of new checkpoints on the Ukrainian-Hungarian border - Dyyda - Berehdarots, Velyka Pallad-Kishpalad, Salovka-Eperteshke, Heten-Tysokerechen, the Ukrainian-Slovak - Zabrid-Ulich, at the Ukrainian-Polish - Lubnya-Volosate, the Ukrainian-romanian - Yablunivka Hust region and Dilove in Rakhiv region. As a result, according to the EU standards, it would be possible to cross the border of Ukraine and the European Union each 25 kilometers.

Similar development projects also affect on the development of tourism. They contribute to creation and development of general infrastructure which are also considered necessary for the development of tourism and preservation of natural values in the region. It is required

the cooperation at the international level, as well as between regions and relevant central government management to ensure the integrated use of existing potential of the tourism industry. Only in that rate is possible the further development on priority directives of regional cooperation: ensuring of rational implementation of local tourist resources and development of tourist clusters [29].

CONCLUSIONS

Development and consistent implementation of policy directed to support territories, which are bordered with external borders of the EU, have caused a lot of positive changes on the implicated areas on both sides. As a result, after the eastern enlargement of the EU (2004, 2007) Ukraine became a direct neighbor of the EU, including Transcarpathian region. Accordingly, the specific sources of funding have become available for the region. In just the past 20 years, the EU has allocated for development of tourism industry on the Ukrainian-Hungarian border over 2.2 million euro, on the Ukrainian-Romanian - 1.9 million euro, on the Ukrainian-Slovak - 2 million euro, on the Ukrainian-Polish - 1000000 euro. Thus, for the past 20 years, the EU has allocated more than 7 million euro for development of tourism industry in Carpathian Euroregion, including the territory of Transcarpathia.

At the same time cross-border cooperation and the opportunity to participate in the competitions of funding programmes give a powerful impetus to development of the tourism industry in Transcarpathia. It would be advisable to focus not on the development and implementation of so-called “soft projects”, but on the implementation of major infrastructure grants in the following competitions ENPI programme (2014-2020), in my opinion primary would be reconstruction of road network, solving the problems of solid waste management, development of sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants for waste water. Undeveloped public infrastructure besides that hinders the development of tourism also has a negative effect on the development and competitiveness of the regional economy as a whole.

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The cross-border cooperations plays important role in the social-economic development of the Transcarpathian region. The opened borders after the transition provided an opportunity to rebuilt relations and to create initiatives around common interests. The European Union's policy of supporting cross-border connections and the establishment of the relating device and institution system had resulted in a number of developments and successfully implemented projects in the given region. This process fulfilled itself at the appearance of the ENPI tenders, which implementation and development content is defined, in this case, to the Transcarpathian region. Tourism and the tourism co-operations have always been an important part of the cross-border relations. Building on their economic development nature they get place in different calls, thereby financial resources are available for their implementation, as a result their number and importance is growing.

Cross-border tourism cooperation, European Union, funding programmes, regional development.

Трансграничное сотрудничество занимает важное место в социально-экономическом развитии Закарпатской области. Открытие границ в результате распада СССР сделало возможным возрождение межрегиональных отношений, создание инициатив, основанных на базе общих интересов. В результате введения политики Европейского Союза, направленной на развитие трансграничных отношений, и построения системы её институциональной и финансовой поддержки, свершилось великое количество проектов развития в исследованном регионе. Важным моментом развития трансграничного сотрудничества стало появление программ добрососедства Европейского Союза, содержание и выполнение которых непосредственно связано с Закарпатской областью. Туризм и туристическое сотрудничество всегда составляли важную часть трансграничных отношений. В связи с тем, что развитие туризма непосредственно влияет на подъем экономики, средства содействия его развитию включались в различные программы финансирования. Поэтому в большинстве случаев было и поныне доступно конкретное фи-

нансирование для осуществления трансграничных туристических проектов, в результате чего их количество постоянно растет.

Трансграничное туристическое сотрудничество, Европейский союз, программы финансирования, региональное развитие.