

Theoretical and Practical Aspects
of Transfrontalcollaboration Region
of Carpathians

Drebot O. I.

Gadzalo A. Y.

神戸学院経済学論集

第49巻 第1・2号 抜刷

平成29年9月発行

Theoretical and Practical Aspects of Transfrontalcollaboration Region of Carpathians

Drebot O. I.†

Gadzalo A. Y.‡

In the article the theoretical aspects of transfrontal collaboration of region of Carpathians are considered up-to-date. Author the conducted analysis of basic factors of development of transfrontal collaboration of region of Carpathians for determination of possible points of the economy growing. Global ecological politics as decision of ecological questions of planetary scale of transfrontal collaboration is analysed.

Keywords: transboundary cooperation, natural environment, natural resources, balanced management of nature, region of Carpathians.

Raising of problem

For today on a back ground a global ecological crisis extraordinarily actively there is integration of economic, technological and informative structures that become transnational all anymore, a transboundary ecological collaboration acquires

† Doctor of Economics Sciences, professor Institute of Agroecology and Nature Management

‡ candidate of economic sciences Senior Researcher, Institute of Agroecology and Nature Management

an extra ordinarily important value. Therefore, for today there is an urgent necessity of development of modern strategy of foreign ecological policy of Ukraine, that would answer realities of present time, provided national interests and would assist realization of aims balanced.

Modern science asserts that common equilibrium of mountain territories, as the European region of Carpathians, their integrity and gradual socio-economic and ecological development can be provided only on condition of activation of regional features and expansion of rights and duties of regions at development of productive forces and development of social sphere. It is related to deep disproportions in socio-economic development of constituents of the indicated mountain formation both in the field of a material production and in a social sphere, specific settling of ethnos, and also conditioned by differences in resource, productive, intellectual and cultural potentials of territories, that is included in the Europe an region of Carpathians [1].

Problems of cross-border cooperation of natural resources and inefficient management of nature one of themost urgent and sharp problems of contemporaneity andrequire participation of all states both on national and on transnational levels, especially states-neighbours. Scientists assert justly, that ecological problems areunreserved national borders, they have universal planetary character [2].

The special actuality the problem of guard of environment and rational management of nature purchased in recent year deepening of ecological crisis, overproduce and extensive use of natural resources, risks of ecological safety — global warming, change of climate, threat to the biovariety and others like that.

Analysis of the last researches and publications

As indecided this problem of environmental and economic development of region of Carpathians investigated many home scientists, in particular Z. Gerasymchuk, V.

Golyan, M. Dolihnyi, S. Doroguncov, V. Kravciv et al. In fact the decision these problems needs the permanent updating of knowledge on the modern stage.

A research aim is development of perspective factors of environmental and economic development of region of Carpathians of cross-border cooperation.

Exposition of Basic Material of Research

Will mark that atransfrontal collaboration is the special sign of public policy, that has for an object strengthening of good neighbourlines and conditioning for more close coordination of actions in the field integration of economy contiguous countries on environmental and economic principles. Itis arrived at, in particular, by forming of transfrontal clusters hat are her by an innovative element and motive force for dynamic and permanent development of transfrontal regions. A sphere of management of nature is the important element of the economic system, as she provides mastering of naturally-resource potential, bringing in of him in the process of production and process recreation.

To settle the general ecological issues of contemporaneity the called ecological politics. She can be global, national, regional. On the whole, the “global” in description of politicsin majority of scientific literature marks her level, but notquality description of the separate phenomenon.

It is possible to de fine global ecological politics as a decision of ecological questions of planetary scale is a risen temperature of climate as a result of contamination, destruction of ozone screen, creation standard biosphere, planetary monitoring and many other; making of international agree ments and conventions that are obligatory to implementation and regulate international relations in the field of the use world resources, in the field reduction of general levels contamination et al. And Ukraine, and Poland, are the subjects of global ecologicalpolitics, as participate in work of the UNO and reorganizations from time of their creation, but as

countries-neighbours, own priorities of ecological politics, that is expressed in an acceptance and implementation of general normatively-legal documents, for example, of Agree Government of Ukraine, Government of Republic of Belarus and Government of Republic of Poland about creation of trans frontal biosphere vessel "Western Polesye", will realize also, ratified by Resolution of with 11.07.2012 No. 621. As envisaged by this Agreement, a collaboration comes true on principles of equality, territorial integrity of Parties, mutual benefit and neighborliness [3].

Bilateral agreements are envisage such basic directions of collaboration in an ecological sphere:— acceptance of the concerted measures sent to reduction of negative influence of global changes of natural environment and climate on economy and man;— mutual operative informing of threat considerable transfrontal contamination of one territory of parties and prognoses of his distribution;— organization of ecological education and education of population;— informative exchange in the field of the guard of natural environment;— harmonization of ecolaw, normatively-legalad justing of guard natural environment and management of nature;— improvement of economic mechanism of quality management of environment and management of nature [4].

A transfrontal collaboration in the state occupies or not basicplace and becomes one of important directions realizationof integration strategy at regional level. Forming and becoming of the new system of mutual relations is with the nearby states in the conditions of functioning of theEuropean Ukrainian union complex of frontier collaboration.

In most mountain regions of the world recreational activity associates with the use of forest, climatic, including balneological resources. Id est on the marked territories the most various types of tourism can develop: excursion, rural, adventure tourism, mountaineering, hunt and fishing and many other.

As no other locality of not only Ukraine but also world, theregion of Carpathians

answers these requirements most full. Here on insignificant territory plenty of resources and objects of tourism and recreation is concentrated. A region owns high potential of recreational capacity territory. Area partly or the fully used landscapes for recreational service presents about 620 thousand and them a valid for one occasion capacity taking into account limitations is 1,5 million persons. Most ecologically the possible capacity of recreational territories is characteristic for the Ivano-Frankivsk area is 436 thousand persons, Zakarpattia — 402,6, Lviv — 365,5, Chernivtsi-47,2. A warm temperate climate, thick river network, belongs to the recreational resources of region, curative water-and-sediment (about 800 sources of mineral waters), forest arrays (concentrated 20 areas all Ukrainian. Carpathians are determined by the special combination of favourable resources for organization of winter rest, tourism and mountain-skiing. In addition, the population of Ukrainian Carpathians keeps an unique culture and spirituality, that it costs to use with the aim of development of tourism [5, p. 154].

The estimation of ecological situation shows that for greater part of region of Carpathians characteristic is substantial anthropogenic transformation landscapes and considerable muddiness of environment. Stable territories of the threatening ecological state were formed in dangerous technogenic accidents and catastrophes grew considerably. After muddiness of air and waters the region of Carpathian, from data of V. Gobely, 4th occupies, and after muddiness of soils by mineral fertilizers and pesticides—accordingly, 1th and 2th places in Ukraine [6].

But it costs to mark there are factors that prevent to development of transfrontal collaboration: Economic, ecological, institutional, administrative (Rice. 1).

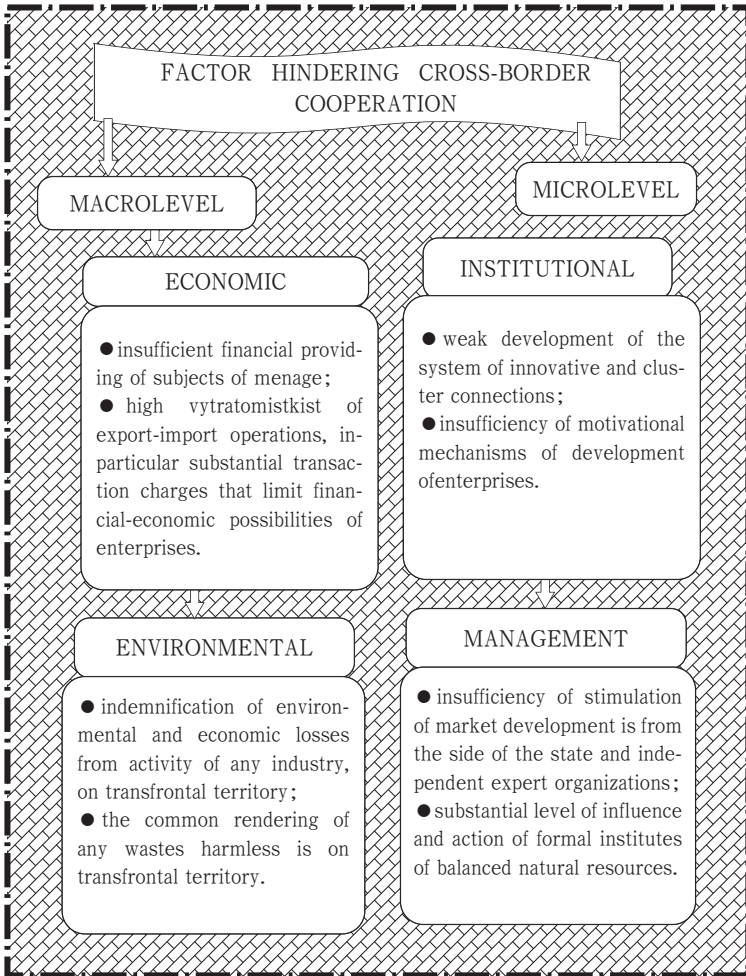
Among the ecological problems of transfrontal regions it is possible to distinguish the following: it is indemnification of environmental and economic losses, that takes place on trans frontal territory;

it is the common rendering harmless any the wastes that is located not on

transfrontal territories, but can entail losses exactly on them;

it is forming by joint efforts of transfrontal ecological infrastructure.

A substantial defect in the institutional providing of transfrontal collaboration is



Rice. 1. The most substantial factors of egative influenceare on development of transfrontal collaboration.

*Source: authorial development

him insufficient development at the level of districts and communities. Experience of countries of Europe testifies that as explorers of such collaboration local authorities and self-government, their associations, public organizations, enterprise structures, come forward exact l. Therefore, in future must become the participants of transfrontal collaboration not only, and not so much regional state administration, much local organs of self government, public organizations, agencies of regional development, informative centers and other ungovernmental organizations [7].

In opinion of specialists, all of it resulted in intensive and inefficient management of nature, worsening of natural environment on the whole. Muddiness of environment directly depends on the action of contaminating sources and factors that negatively influence on the state of health of population, on the indexes of death rate and child's morbidity [8].

It costs to mark that Ukraine demonstrates positive changes in direction of adaptation of international legislation and rightfor EU to the Ukrainian legislation. However, there are the defects predefined by a general ecological crisis in Ukraine, inefficient management of nature, absence of effective economy- legal mechanism of guard of environment, absence of soil for introduction of world and European nature protection practices and implementation of the European legislation as transporting, but by simple translation of norms of EU without the account of ecological, political, economic and other realities of Ukraine. The improvement of ecological situation and increase of ecological strength of atmospheric air security are confessed by the near term tasks of ecological politics of Ukraine. Her realization needs the effective functioning of thesystem of legislation in the field of the guard of the environment sent to the achievement of national priorities [9].

It costs to mark that Ukraine demonstrates positive changesin direction of adaptation of international legislation and right for EU to the Ukrainian legislation. However, there are the defects predefined by a general ecological crisis in Ukraine,

inefficient In fact, a region of Carpathians is one of important cells of transfrontal collaboration of the Ukrainian state. He has considerable prospects on business deepening and expansion of nature protection activity, optimization of environmental and economic, especially the use of forest, water and mineral resource, recreational potential, development of a transport infrastructure. For the decision of these questions it is necessary bringing in of foreign investments under perspective projects. However, they must be chaotic, and written into the general scientifically reasonable chart of rational environmental and economic in the region of Ukrainian Carpathians. Therefore, researches are sent to making of such complex chart (programs) is extraordinarily actual on today's.

Conclusions

It is possible to draw conclusion from higher marked, that transfrontal collaboration of region of Carpathians, needs quality regional and ecological politics the modern mechanisms of regional development lay in basis of that. Providing of economic security taking into account features in transfrontal space must be one of staples of this politics. Influence of potential threats on regional environmental and economic safety in the conditions of euroregional collaboration and mechanisms of protecting from negative factors on a natural environment need further.

References

1. V. Khymenets. The mechanism of sustainable development of mountain areas on the example of the Carpathian Euroregion // V. A. Khymenets / Economist No. 1. — January 2014
2. Ecological law of Ukraine: textbook / [A. V. Anisimova, A. P. Getman, V. I. Gordeev and others.]; edited by prof. A. P. Getman, M. V. Shulga. — Kharkiv.: OOO "Oddisey", 2009. 464 p.
3. Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Republic of Poland about the creation

transboundary biosphere reserve “Western Polesie”, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 11.07.2012 No. 621 // The official website of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. — Access mode: http://zakon2.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/998_534.

4. The Strategic Environmental Document (The document prepared as part of UNDP) / GEF Project «National Capacity for Global Environment Management in Ukraine». — Access mode: <http://www.ecoleague.net/34903999-501.html>.
5. V. I. Hetman. State and prospects of development of balneological health resorts the Ukrainian Carpathians / V. I. Hetman // Regional Economics. 2001. No. 3. P. 152–160.
6. V. V. Gobela. Overview of economic, social and environmental threats Carpathian region / V. V. Gobela. // Scientific Journal NLTU Ukraine. — 2010. edition. 20.13. — P. 81–87.
7. The features of cross-border cooperation in the implementation of the state regional policy in Europe and the Ukraine by the example of the Euroregion “Bug” [Electronic resource] Access mode <http://naub.oa.edu.ua/2012/osoblyvosti-transkordonnoho-spivrobitnytstva-v-realizatsiji-derzhavnoji-reh>.
8. Z. O. Maniv. Regional Economics / Z. O. Maniv, I. M. Lytskiy, S. Z. Maniv. — Lviv: Magnolia, 2006. 638 p.
9. G. V. Anisimova. Air atmosphere relations: constitutional and legal aspects // Access mode: http://www.rusnauka.com/20_DNII_2012/Pravo/7_113985.doc.html.