

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, YOUTH AND SPORT OF UKRAINE
TRANSCARPAHTIAN STATE UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE FOR TRANSFRONTIER COOPERATION**

**“WAYS TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY
OF TRANSBORDER COOPERATION AT NEW
EASTERN BORDER OF EU“**

Materials of international scientific – practical conference
(Stará Lesná, Slovak Republic, September 18-19, 2012)

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HISTORY AND MODERN TIMES**

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INNOVATIVE METHODS FOR CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

In the article the main results of the project "Borders for people" within ENPI Programme Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine 2007-2013, through innovation prism have been analyzed. The social necessity of innovative approaches to the analysis and cross-border cooperation management both with the methodological and institutional frameworks for optimization of modern cross-border processes at the new Eastern border of the European Union are being explained.

Key words: cross-border cooperation system, innovations, indexation, monitoring, quantitative and qualitative indicators, implementation.

It is reasonable to consider several critical issues concerning the relevance of performed work within the project "Borders for people" and its main results.

Question n. 1: what caused the need for the project "Borders for people"?

It's absolutely a natural question. Many of those who were interested in the project might have asked this question. Answering it, it would be appropriate to put two simple counter questions: First - do you need a watch that shows the wrong time, and the second – what will happen with the ship which is guided by a faulty compass?

Perhaps the answers to these questions will be similar: a clock is not needed because it disrupts the life of its owner, and the ship that goes wrong way risk running into reefs or running aground. What is common between a clock and a compass? The similarity is that both listed objects are - sources and holders of information.

There is almost a direct proportional relationship between the quality (completeness, specificity and reliability) of the information

and effective management of any social object, including the cross-border cooperation (CBC).

No wonder it is said that who owns the information, owns the world.

In the process of the project realization a method and a special methodology were worked out which gave the possibility to obtain maximum objective and complete information of the specific object. This specific object is the cross-border cooperation at the new Eastern border of EU.

The core of this methodology is one of the most effective principles of social reality understanding nowadays, i.e. – system monitoring (tracking the development tendencies) of cross-border cooperation.

However, to obtain relevant and objective information - is only a part of the problem. The other part of it is to dissect the information, bring it to the consumer - the subject of management - in an accessible and convenient for him form.

In such case the indexation should be used, i.e. a method of analysis that involves simplification, clustering, agglomeration of information in indexes.

In turn, index is a quantitative measure of the object as a whole or its individual sides, in particular.

Rating is determined on basis of indexes and the comparative analysis of object is carried out. It's hard to imagine our life without indexes and ratings. Everything is being indexed: business, financial, social and even spiritual processes. Indexes and ratings have great influence on the adoption of certain decisions, including political. Recently, the world has witnessed how the downgrade of the U.S. economy, by one of the rating agencies, led to the collapse of share prices at the stock markets.

Thus, system monitoring and indexation are real and effective innovative methods for modern management.

Question n. 2: Why is it necessary to find and use innovative methods for the management of modern CBC system?

The end of the second millennium was marked in Europe by turbulent geopolitical changes. Macro political processes that took place on the continent led to substantial reconstruction of the cross-

border cooperation system (CBCS) and, above all, at the new Eastern border of the European Union.

This system, first of all, became much bigger. New dimensions of CBCS at first were specified in new Eastern policy of the European Union, known as the "Eastern Partnership". As a result, numerous regions of the countries, new members of EU and Eastern countries (the former members of the Soviet Union) entered the orbit CBC.

Firstly the border of Ukraine with the countries of the European Union is more than 1400 km (about 7000 km of its external borders). The subjects of cross-border cooperation from Ukraine have become 7 regions with the territory of more than 100,000 square kilometers and a population of about 10 million, from the European Union - 10 regions with the area of about 100 000 square kilometers and a population of about 9 million inhabitants.

Secondly, CBCS has become much more dynamic. The old tools of cross-border cooperation in particular, such as TACIS were replaced by new ones, such as ENPI. Very positive is the fact that the new instruments compared with the old ones are much more flexible, having a bigger ability to adjustment and invariant development.

Thirdly, the reconstructed cross-border cooperation system has a much larger resource base, and hence the opportunities to address wider issues. For example, the budget of the Programme ENPI program for the period 2007-2013 is a significant amount of 11 billion 181 million Euros [See.: 7]. It is assumed that the financial cost of the new programming period 2014-2020 years will be increased.

To summarize, we can confidently state that the cross-border cooperation system as an object of management became more complex.

This means that in order to ensure its effective development, it adequate to complexity alternative, innovative methods should be used. In other words, the current cross-border cooperation is doomed to innovation. In this regard it is worth recalling the words of one of the founders of the theory of innovative development American Professor Brian Arthur, "Timely innovation is a boon, late innovation is a problem, the absence of innovation is a catastrophe" [3, 121].

Question n. 3: how innovative are the main results of the project "Borders for people"?

The main results of the project are, firstly, the system on indexation and monitoring of cross-border cooperation and methods for its practical application.

The system on indexation and monitoring of cross-border cooperation in Europe (SIM) is a set of theoretical, organizational and practical measures to ensure the correct analysis and comparison of common and distinctive features, both with trends in cross-border cooperation in various parts of Europe in order to improve its efficiency, especially through the optimization of management.

SIM is a universal model for analysis and optimization of cross-border cooperation management both at the new Eastern border in general, and in its certain individual segments in particular [see. 1].

In a used set of indexes and its qualitative and quantitative indicators the most methodological approaches adopted by the European Union institutions (including the Directorate General for Regional Policy) and applied in Programme design for the new Eastern border, primarily in developing ENPI programs, are considered.

But SIM is not limited by this array of information. It provides a synthetic analysis of qualitative and quantitative aspects [See: 4] of cross-border cooperation, for the first time, thereby it provides a full and adequate information about the phenomenon.

With a fleet of such information the subjects of management at different levels have the opportunity to develop and make the most effective policy decisions.

The proposed set of evaluation criteria (e.g., statistical estimates) may, depending on the specific conditions of application, have some extent modifications. But to ensure the validity of the comparative analysis of the CBC development level in different segments of the new Eastern border of the EU, and its main criteria in all cases of practical application should be unified.

SIM consists of two subsystems: Subsystem I - algorithm for theoretical actions and subsystem II - practical application of SIM.

SIM is the definition of general, special and individual indexes. General index of CBC - indicator of the development level of the

object (CBC) as a whole. A special index of CBC - indicator of the development level of a group of features (parameters) of the object. Single index of CBC is an indicator of the development level of specific (individual) features of the object.

The general index is based on special indexes by adding them and via determination the average. It is determined by the score scale. Special indexes are based on single indexes by adding them and via determination the average. It is determined by the score scale. Regarding the general index, special indexes act as a sub index.

Special indexes of general index are the following:

- *geographic and demographic environment*
- *historic, political and spiritual factors*
- *legal basis*
- *conflict-causing factors - risks and challenges*
- *infrastructural characteristics*
- *contacts between people*
- *economic cooperation*
- *integrated borders management and its safety*
- *improvement of environment quality*

Single indices *are constructed on the basis of quantity and quality measurements (assessments)* of specific object features. It is assessed on a point scale. Single indices are sub-indices in relation to general and special indices.

Single indices are *concretized by minimal amounts – indicators.*

As a result of the project, a Guide which deals with the methodological approaches used in international practice in different regions of Europe was prepared. It contains application the principle of indexation and it also illustrates the interpretation of the CBC parameters content.

The practical manual provides analysis and algorithm for CBC monitoring. The reader has at its disposal constitutive documents that regulate the CBC in Europe; the guide gives a glossary of key terms of indexation and monitoring both with useful literature. For better understanding of the current cross-border processes it focuses on

schematic reflection of CBC concept at new Eastern border of EU [See: 2].

The main outcome of the project should include, secondly, the establishment of institutional mechanism for application of the methodology on indexation and monitoring in the form of the International Institute for Transborder Analysis and Management. The Strategy for the Institute Development and its Statute have been worked out and approved by laws. They are registered in accordance with legislation.

Thirdly, in the course of the project implementation, a very important result was reached, namely the international team of highly professional experts of scientists, representatives of state and local governments, NGO activists was formed. Perhaps this is the greatest achievement of the Project. It should be noted that not all of the experts who had started work on the project, coped with the tasks entrusted to them. Some did not have time, some because of personal circumstances, and some were just not able to accept new, innovative methods for the analysis of cross-border processes. But it is encouraging that the vast majority of the experts' team (over 40 people) has worked professionally.

Some of them should be recognized. They are the following: from Hungary it is a well-known in Europe researcher of cross-border processes, one of the architects of the Carpathian Euroregion, Professor of Debrecen University Istvan Shuli-Zakar, Director of the Carpathian Foundation in Hungary Bata Boglarka, executive director of the Association of Regional Development KIUT in Zahony Andras Rakoczy. From Slovakia - is one of the most prominent organizers of European cross-border cooperation, the State Secretary of the Ministry of Finance of the Slovak Republic Vasil Hudak, Ph.D., senior researcher at the Institute of Social Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences in Kosice Marian Gajdos, a senior researcher at the Institute of Social Sciences, Slovak Academy of Sciences in Kosice Stanislav Konecni, Doctor of Law (University P.Yu. Safarik in Kosice, Faculty of Law) Radoslav Benko. From Romania - a senior researcher (County Museum of Satu Mare) Luba Horvat, Professor of Western University by Vasile Holdis in Satu Mare Cornel Grad, expert from non-governmental organization

"Association Ekologic" in Baia Mare Aleksandra Puscás, vice-president of the Center for Development of Small and Medium Enterprises Maramures (CDIMM Maramures) Mirel Mihali. From Ukraine the world renown scholars, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Head of Department of History of NAS of Ukraine, professor of the Diplomatic Academy of Ukraine under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Stepan Vidnianski, PhD, Professor, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Tourism of Transcarpathian State University, Head of Uzhgorod brunch of the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine Oleksandr Peredriy, candidate of historical sciences, director of the Regional Branch of the National Institute for Strategic Studies in Uzhgorod, Honored Scientist of Ukraine Svetlana Mytryayeva, deputy chief of the Southern regional department on operational work of Ukrainian Border Guard - General – Major Vladimir Horozhankin, PhD in Law (International Law), Professor, Head of Department of International Law and International Relations of Transcarpathian State University Georgiy Dynys, candidate of historical sciences, Professor of Transcarpathian State University, Director of the Institute of Philosophy and European Integration Ivan Artjomov and others.

It should be noted that the project presentations at the European Forum on CBC co-organized by the Institute for transfrontier cooperation served as a special kind of expertise. The first Forum of this kind with the participation of Vice-President of the European Commission was held in October 2010 in Uzhgorod (Ukraine) and Kosice (Slovakia), the second one - in November 2011 in Kaliningrad (Russia) and Elbląg (Poland). The results of the Project would be also presented to the participants of the third European Forum that will be held in Chisinau, Moldova, November 2012.

It is also very positive that the Project realization was highly recognized by the Result oriented Monitoring Committee of the ENPI Programme. In addition, it was submitted to the contest, which was held in 2011 by one of the most prestigious European institutions in the field of cross-border cooperation - Association of European Border Regions. According to the results of the contest the Institute

received an award "For outstanding achievements in European cross-border cooperation."

Thus, the package of materials on methodology and methods of indexation and CBC monitoring, which were created in the realization process of the "Borders for people" project, should be considered as authentic innovative product.

Question Four: What is the practical significance of the project?

Nowadays, the trend term "efficiency" is more and more used by the members and supporters of cross-border cooperation in the international community. This means that different CBC subjects are mostly concerned with pragmatic component of cross-border communication, with its concrete and tangible results. The Project "Borders for people" was intended to fully respond to the challenge of the time.

Of course, the effectiveness of a scientific work is not always measured in common units (e.g., the number of banknotes). But we can confidently assert that the correct implementation of the produced policy recommendations within the project can significantly streamline cross-border cooperation, including in the rational use of financial, information and human resources.

It is encouraging that the development of methodology (concept) on indexation and monitoring of cross-border cooperation was held together with its practical testing. This allowed to bring necessary changes and clarifications to the concept in time.

One of the first attempts to practical application of methodology on indexation of CBC was done under the Project "Index of TBC - informing stakeholders" [5]. This project was implemented in 2010-2011 under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway.

The idea of this project was the result of negotiations between the employees of Barents Secretariat and the Barents Institute (Kirkenes), Institute for transborder cooperation (Uzhgorod, Ukraine), the Carpathian Foundation and the Institute for stability and development in the late summer of 2009. The above mentioned institutions have concluded that there is an urgent need for reviewing the diverse experiences in cross-border co-operation in various parts

of Europe as well as in ensuring sharing this experience with the national entities to increase the efficiency of CBC.

The main focus of the participants of the project was put on a comparative analysis of the efforts of the EU and its neighbors in the area of cross-border cooperation and on the implementation of the annual indexation of the development level of cross-border cooperation at one of the northern segment of the new Eastern border.

The project has proved the effectiveness of the concept of a synthetic CBC index. Simultaneously, it provided an opportunity to find out what adjustments need to be made concerning the method of indexation for geographical expansion of its implementation.

Another practical experience of application of methodology was obtained in the results of the Polish-Russian project "Let consider the borders" [6] in 2011-2012/

Based on the system of indexation and monitoring of CBC, developed by the Institute for transborder cooperation, they have focused on the use of cross-border statistics data. To achieve this, professional statisticians were involved in this kind of research.

The project analyzed the level of development of the border regions in Poland (Warmia - Mazur voivodship) and Russia (Kaliningrad region), and the problems of their cross-border cooperation have been investigated too.

The research was conducted on the basis of indexes, and developed according to the principle "from special to general." Within the project it was proposed to determine the general index of CBC on a 10-point scale based on special indexes and indicators.

Unfortunately, due to lack of funds the study was not completed. However, the achievement of the project was the application of the system on evaluation and monitoring of cross-border cooperation in an important segment at the new Eastern border of the EU.

Several projects prepared on the methodology of comparative analysis are in progress.

One of them, for example, is the project «Cross-Border Cooperation on EU's Eastern Border - Learning from Finnish and Norwegian Experience». The project is supported by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Finland and Norway, international working

groups. Members of IWG are renowned experts on cross-border processes in Europe, representing political and consulting institutions from different countries, including the Institute for transborder cooperation.

The reports on the current problems affecting the new Eastern border in its various segments - from Scandinavia to the Carpathians are being prepared for publication by the Group.

On the request of the Ministry of Regional Development of Moldova the Institute participated in the drafting project on application of cross-border processes monitoring between Moldova and Romania. The project is under evaluation in the framework of the ENPI Romania-Moldova-Ukraine.

Thus, the developed methodology on indexation and monitoring as an innovative toolkit to enhance cross-border cooperation efficiency at the new Eastern border of the European Union has considerable practical importance.

Question five: What are the project' further steps in the implementation?

1. In case of the necessary prerequisites like innovation methodological product, organizational mechanism and expertise - *the main task for the future is to ensure the organization and conduction of regular (short - medium-and long-term) monitoring of cross-border cooperation at the new Eastern border as a whole and at its individual segments in particular.*

Without any doubt, monitoring requires appropriate funding. Considering the importance of the case, the necessary funds can be obtained from the structural funds of the European Union, national governments of member states of the Eastern Partnership, regional authorities and local governments. Sponsor contributions for this work could be obtained. For example, as it is done in Poland for national monitoring "Social diagnosis."

2. The existing concept *should be specified and developed, and it is necessary to strength its implementation component.* Thus, the appropriate study with the corresponding essays writing on recent history of cross-border cooperation at the Carpathian region has been started. This was followed by creating the first European interactive museum on CBC. The preparation for a much needed

Dictionary/Glossary on CBC in Ukrainian, English, Russian and Roman languages has been started, too. The vocabulary in Hungarian, Slovakian and Polish, should be added too.

3. Reasonable to take care on creating the appropriate conditions for activity of special tool for monitoring - International Institute for transborder analysis and management, setting up it work. Ideally this Institute should serve as an international rating agency, specializing in the evaluation of cross-border cooperation.

There are many other plans for the practical use of the Project.

In conclusion, it is reasonable to recall an episode from the history of cross-border cooperation. In February 1992 the Carpathian Euroregion was founded - the first large-scale cross-border union in Central and post-Soviet Europe. Its establishment met many problems. In the city of Debrecen (Hungary), at the hotel "Oran Biko" late at night there were 'hot' debates. There have been moments when the participants lost hope in the successful completion of the work. And a very positive role in the coordination of positions was played by the then Secretary General of the Council of Europe **Catherine Lalumière**- a prominent European politician. In a critical situation she turned to the negotiators from Hungary, Poland and Ukraine, and observers from Slovakia and Romania, saying the following: "If you think that cross-border cooperation is a black entrance to Europe, you are wrong. Regional cooperation between neighbors is a grand staircase to the European home".

Apparently, members of the European cross-border movement should remember these wise words.

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CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION AS INTENSIFICATION SPACE FOR LOCAL AND REGIONAL SELF-GOVERNING POLICY

Definition

During a brief reflection of cross-border relations in modern world, we will focus on cross-border relations in which are “spatial” subjects, administrative and territorial units (municipalities and associations of municipalities) or space-regional (self-governing regions). This means that we will not be dealing with cross-border intensification, as a part of economic, cultural and social, political or other subjects, if they are not justified or if they don’t take part in cross-border policy of the above mentioned “spatial” subjects.

What are the theoretical bases?

The concept of overcoming marginalization was important during euro regional idea in fifties of the XX century; it should help to solve the marginalization of border regions. Especially, in the borderland of Germany – Netherlands – Belgium. (Schulz, Ch., 1998, c. 177). The European Charter of border and cross-border regions since 1994 is also based on this concept.

The concept of institutional autonomy – it presents A. Gasparini when determining euro regions as “a cross-border territory with a direction to the institutional autonomy for improving cooperation and support of development of these territories” (Gasparini, A., 2004, c. 33).

The concept of network is based on the assumption of a “network as the organizational principle for spatial interaction of people, goods and information which underlies in “the idea of a European network (or even trans-European networks)...” (Peter Nijkamp, 1993, c. 11)

The concept of barrier – P. Nijkamp, summing up the theoretical approaches also defines the concept of a barrier, when borders are barriers which are in different legal systems, different

competences and regulation systems. Barriers can be physical and non physical. (Peter Nijkamp, 1993, c. 11)

The problems of cross-border relations as a subject of scientific research interest

Scientific interest on the border problems in its spatial or social sense as Remigio Ratti suggests, was manifested in early 20's, and in the following years of XX century, but it was more intense in the 70th, 80th and 90's of the XX century. This interest is based on different theoretical approaches, whether on functional working in the categories "centre - periphery", regional systems, approaches of strategic planning, etc. (Remigio Ratti, 1993, c. 30 – 49). In most of theoretical approaches the economic dimension plays an important role.

The legislative basis for cross-border cooperation in Slovakia

New possibilities for activation cross-border cooperation for the spatial subjects bring the situation of socio-political change in late 1989. It is connected with the concept of municipal and regional self-government. There were defined the rights or competence in cross-border relations:

- "A law on municipalities No.369/1991" as amended later – especially in 11 and 21 paragraphs which determine the respective powers:

- § 11

The Municipal Council

4 The Municipal Council makes decision on the main issues of the municipality's life, especially reserves the right:

To adopt the agreement on international cooperation and municipal membership in international association according to paragraph 21, section 1

- §21

International cooperation

Chapter 1

The municipality has a right within its competence to cooperate with the local and self-governing units or with departments of other

states that perform local functions. It has the right to become a member of the international association of territorial units or territorial bodies.

- “A law on self-government of higher territorial units No. 302/2001” (a law of self-government regions)

§ 5 The international cooperation

(1) The self-governing region has the right, within its competence to cooperate with territorial and self-governing units or departments of other states which perform regional functions. It has the right to become a member of the international association of territorial units or territorial bodies.

Formally-institutional level of cross-border cooperation

- Cooperation on the basis of the international treaties was realized on the basis of bilateral agreements between neighboring countries. The example may be a small border movement on the Slovak-Polish border.

- Cooperation on the basis of agreements of higher territorial units with border partners - After formation of WTO and legislation which allows to cooperate with territorial and self-governing units, the preconditions were created that WTO can begin to formulate its own “foreign policy” based on agreements with partner administrative-territorial self-governing units, including those who were concluded on the contact border. As an example it can be Presov self-governing region (WTO) has partnership agreements with Malopolskie (Krakow) or Subcarpathian Voivodship (Rzeszov) as well as the Transcarpathian region (Uzhhorod) (www.po-kraj.sk). Similarly we can define cooperation and agreements in the case of other self-governing regions in Slovakia, as each of these regions situated on the border.

Cooperation with euro regional associations

Between the adoption and the fear – After 1990, the idea of European regions began to spread on the territory of the former Czechoslovakia. On the one hand, this idea was associated with hope for faster and more efficient solving the border and by the time marginal territory of the state; on the other hand, there were fears at

the political level, the reason of which were mistrust or even hostility. In former Czechoslovakia it spreads on the Czech-Hungarian and Slovak-Hungarian relations (**Falt'an, L., 2004, c. 75-76**) Similar fears with historical experience and economic imbalances of contact regions in the western part of Poland are available in this country. (**Jałowiecki, B., 1993, c. 40**).

The formation of euroregions in Slovakia

The beginning of euro regions in Slovakia connected with 1993, when Slovakia was the initiator of the euro region "Karpaty". This, however, immediately caused political problems, and Slovakia during many years (until 1999) was only an observer. Euro regions formed municipalities (urban and rural), based on "A law on municipalities" which allows to create municipal associations with foreign partners (municipalities). Nowadays, in the Ministry of Internal affairs registered the following euro regions:

- ▶ Karpatský euroregion («Карпатський єврорегіон»);
- ▶ Euroregión Tatry (єврорегіон «Татри»);
- ▶ Euroregión Beskydy (єврорегіон «Бескиди»);
- ▶ Euroregión Bíle-Biele Karpaty(єврорегіон «Білі Карпати»);
- ▶ Euroregión Podunajský trojspolok;
- ▶ Euroregión Ipeľ (єврорегіон «Іпель»);
- ▶ Euroregión Váh-Dunaj-Ipeľ(єврорегіон «Ваг – Дунай – Іпель»);
- ▶ Euroregión «Neogradiensis»;
- ▶ Euroregión Slana-Rimava (єврорегіон «Слана – Рімава»);
- ▶ Euroregión Kras.

(www.minv.sk/?euroregiony)

The problem of imbalance

Euro regions appeared as a result of the cooperation attempt on the contact territories in its micro-regional sense, but also as macro-regional objects, where the cross-border neighbor was very far.

- Imbalance in the spatial and socio-demographic volume – As an example in Slovakia it is the Carpathian Euro region which integrates territories of Poland, Slovakia, Ukraine, Hungary and Romania, forming a large area, combining million inhabitants.

Such a situation was criticized by T.Komornitsky on the example of Polish experience and states: “Unfavorable is /.../ the excessive creation of new structures (euro regions “Karpáty”, “Bug”, “Neman”, “Baltika”). This limited the emergence of smaller, potentially effective subjects”. (**Komornicki, T., 2007, c. 298**)

- Imbalance of competences – we also note an imbalance in the competencies, owned by partnership European regions, the component of which is Slovakia is an example of media euro regional micro-projects. In Slovakia their carriers and distributors is the WTO, while partner euro regional party has in its competence, it multiplies its weight as a player in cross-border cooperation and important subject when connecting municipality to the CBC.

- Imbalance is also available in the forms of cooperation with regional bodies of self-government – there are many problems, when cooperation between euro regions and WTO is minimal or sporadic, while euro regional cross-border partners announce good cooperation in many cases also specific financial assistance.

Euro regions, municipalities and cross-border cooperation

In some cases in Slovakia we observe the situation when municipalities declare belonging not only to one euro region, which partners haven't from another side of border. It's an obstacle during formation of euro regional identity.

Population centers, located especially on the border, have also realized bilateral or multilateral cross-border activities. There are also situations when municipalities in the border regions on the Slovak side are not even aware of the existence of the euro region on the territory, the part of which they are.

Euro-regional cooperation and Schengen border

Before the entry into European Union the majority of countries of Central Union was “on the other hand” on the Schengen border. The formation of euro regions will help to overcome barriers of “border” between neighboring countries outside the European Union and the boundaries between neighbors, when one party was outside, and the second was in the European Union. Nowadays, from the point of Slovakia this “barrier of Schengen” is on the eastern border of

Slovakia – on the border of Ukraine. A significant factor in this case is the existence of a “hard” barrier, the real border with its limitations (a visa, border control, restriction of goods movement, etc.). Cross-border cooperation with non-EU member of European region is more complicated, during the implementation of local euro regional action. This is evidenced by the results of research of the VEGA project “Search for new socio-spatial form as an impulse for local and regional development” (2011-2013). There is also an imbalance because of more intensive implemented activities and cooperation with cross-border neighbor which is in the EU, than with a neighbor which is on the other hand of Schengen border.

Membership in EU as a weaken factor?

Membership in EU and significant weakening of the border as a barrier, on the one hand, and possibility of regional administrative and self-governing subjects form a cross-border (international) sphere, on the other hand, according to the preliminary results of our research in Slovakia weaken or reduce the sphere of euro regional cooperation. A significant part of activity sphere adopted by regional governments, and other institutional entities, acting in cross-border space (economic, educational, cultural, civic, etc.), which don't need the supporting role of euro regions. Specific signals in this direction, despite the intensions of the end 90-s of the XX century and the first years of XXI century to establish official euro regions on the Slovak- Austrian border and no one euro region is not officially registered. It appears that cross-border cooperation is performed within other institutional forms.

The new situation is clearly understand the EU and seeking a new format (including financial) to support cross-border cooperation at the level of the Association of municipalities.

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Summary

The contribution does analyze the phenomenon of Euro-regions in the context of theoretical and real systems of functioning in the Slovak socio-political area. At the present, when Slovakia is a member of the EU, as well as the majority of his neighbor's, but also at the Schengen border the existing Euro-regions will be facing a necessity of a new assessment of the situation, to confirm their existence in a competitive environment of various forms of cross-border cooperation.

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TO SOME FEATURES OF SLOVAK - UKRAINIAN BORDERLAND

Development of cross-border relations between Transcarpathia and regions of Eastern Slovakia, among others, is marked by the fact that Ukraine is not a member of the EU and the Schengen zone. It follows the specific issues related to visa and migration issues in both countries. This range of issues affects not only the cross-border relationships of neighboring regions, but also the economy, politics and security of the people of both countries.

Keywords: border region, the Slovak-Ukrainian relations, migration, visa.

More than twenty years after the end of the Cold War and the demise of the Soviet satellite regimes have changed the relationship between people and between countries. Many facts and problems we now estimate in a different light. Instead of the promised paradise on earth, we have a global financial, fiscal, economic and value crisis. Although the Cold War ended, we are concerned with the problem of terrorism. We have independent states and economic freedom, but significantly increased unemployment and people are not happy of lusting, bureaucratic and often corrupt administrative apparatus.

In this regard, they worry about concern growing social insecurity and a sense of the collapse of traditional values, and fear through the existing climatic changes, to which we are not ready. So we have a democracy of politics, citizen alienation from the public administration, we believe in steady growth, but do not believe in our future pensions. If we look closer or more distant future of the European Union (the EU) or Slovakia, we can see there are many possible positive but also negative, opportunities, including threats [2, p.4].

The Carpathian region is somewhat a space for model situation in Central Europe. It's about the territory, which, though never was a typical historical crossroads, but it had to deal with all the consequences which resulted historical changes, especially along past centuries. It is located on the border of Western and Eastern Christianity, and types of civilization, not only with different economic and political attributes, but also philosophical and cultural parameters.

It characterized by particularly diverse ethnic and religious composition, which remained, in principle, stable, despite the large number of state-law changes. This kind of Europe in miniature, in which live Slavs, Germans, Latin, Jews and Gypsies, Eastern and Western Slavs, Catholics of Western and Eastern rites, Orthodox, Protestant Augsburg and Galvez religion, orthodox Jews and modern direction and many supporters sects. Obviously, this implies a relatively large Carpathian tolerance for those differences. It takes all minorities, because there was never obvious majority and most people in the region could materially and socially survive only through joint efforts to respect.

However, there were also misunderstandings that are usually impulses from outside; they were not primarily ethnic and violent. But we cannot exclude such a way what modern restless night filled with social and religious tensions in the so-called Third World, with possible mass migration may cause [2, p. 11]. In this direction, a feature of this area is primarily that it is related to the settlement of border regions. Through the media sometimes you can hear thoughts that currently we do not share borders but unite. But, in fact, refers only to the old slogan from the sixties of the last century.

In fact in the history to border regions in the development didn't have ever prefer, namely geostrategic reasons, because borders were considered as the line that separates, whether from the enemy, or of any competitor. During the existence of borders in the minds of people in general dominated by the idea of the threat, and therefore separating border, and the border area was a buffer area, the territory of military space, territory, which is closed to the common population. It automatically classifies border regions to marginal positions. It, in turn, can take a relative form and its relativity depends on what parameters to determine it in some contact countries [3, p. 9 - 10].

For the Slovak-Ukrainian border zone, to which from the Slovak side belong districts Trebishov, Michailovce, Sobrance and Snina, is typical that it comes to a high level problematic area, which is located on the external border of the European Union. This is a problematic area not only on Slovak side of the border, but also, even more, on the Ukrainian border area. This should take into account the fact that this is a border area with high levels of social pathological phenomena of economic nature (smuggling goods) and humane nature (illegal immigration), which often follow different crimes. According to L. Faltan in terms of socio-economic situation Slovak part of the border zone is characterized by:

- high levels of unemployment;
- lowest average wage in Slovakia;
- investment dependence;
- labor migration outside the border districts [4, p. 68 - 69].

In this context, one should take into account that it is not only the feature of Slovak-Ukrainian border region. The above north-south strip of the eastern part of Slovakia is an extension of the so-called "Eastern wall" (which goes on Polish territory) - continuous marginalized territory of eastern Poland, which runs from north to south, along with contact through Ukraine and north-eastern Hungary (also with high level of socio-economic problems). Ten years ago it was aptly called "marginal eastern wall of the EU." [4, P.71] Here are accumulated economic and social problems, along with the quality of human resources and infrastructure provision, as well as existing human potential, which, however, market conditions are not sufficiently active and competitive. Problems with human resources are so steadily growing, going worse demographic and educational structure of the population, through the reduced quality of human resources, it is important to change the trajectory of their development.

In Slovakia, during the process of social transformation was a violation of socio-spatial balance, deepening of regional disparities and the concentration of social, economic and infrastructure problems and population problems in certain regions [10, p. 24 - 30, 16, p. 245 - 249]. A typical example of this phenomenon is the same regions that form the districts on the Slovak-Ukrainian border. For a more

complete picture you need to know other factors that influence its development, e.g. long-term decline of agriculture, low levels of education, a high share of Roma population, insufficient and inappropriate industrial structure, a network of roads and rail network, etc.

Relationship of the Slovak Republic (hereinafter referred to as SR) with Ukraine can be characterized as a friendly neighbor, without negative historical reminiscences. Interests in Slovakia develop mutual political, economic and social contacts with Ukraine resulting from direct physical proximity of the two countries. However, different quality of the internal environment of Slovakia and Ukraine, as well as the fact that Ukraine is the only country neighboring Slovakia, which is located outside the integrated area of common rules and standards of the European Union and NATO, is a problem for forging closer ties that negatively manifested in opportunities for cross-border cooperation [1, p.10]. Limiting factor in mutual contacts is that SR as EU member state should be based on policy frameworks and relationships that EU applies for Ukraine.

SR supports Ukraine as an independent and sovereign state within its current borders, the development of pluralist democracy, political and economic stability as a prerequisite for regional security. Endeavor to maintain an active dialogue with Ukraine as an important partner of the transit of strategic raw materials. SR interested in making Ukraine after the criteria became a member of NATO and the EU. They are developing joint actions to combat organized crime, illegal migration and security.

In the Slovak-Ukrainian relations after 1990 could be determine the minimum two problems, which officially rarely mentioned. The first problem is the inconsistency of the method and the inability of both sides to find common ground on the issue of transit of Russian energy resources through its territory. We will now pay special attention to this issue, because it not refers to the specific problem of relations between border regions. Recently supported system to solve this problem as Foreign Minister Miroslav Lajcak, who, among other things, said: "We must find a model which will be one of the whole of the EU, on the other hand, Russia and Ukraine." [17, available online]

The second problem is the so-called Ruthenia issue that has its roots in the past and is in excellent definition, and thus the position of the representatives of this ethnic group in Slovakia (ethnicity) and Ukraine (sub ethnos). In 1994, the Ukrainian part appealed to Slovakia with a proposal to create a joint Commission on National Minorities. It interest was that the Slovak government did not support the Ruthenia minority, because thus it indirectly supports Ruthenia separatism in neighboring Transcarpathia region. This is a sensitive issue, and despite the differences in perception and approach in both countries, it did not affect the development of cross-border relations.

Ethno political processes occurring in Transcarpathia are complex. In the early 90s there were hyper political national cultural movements and associations. Some of them have undergone a gradual transformation of national cultural in social and political organization (association). Internal disagreements often justified personal ambitions of individual leaders and their efforts to get grants from the state budget. The mechanism of the relationship between minorities and the central or local governments through national organizations actually leads to the transformation of the political actors. Under separate national entities were formed national political elite and emerging group of professional actors. Several years ago I suggested that the relatively near future, representatives of ethnic groups in Transcarpathia will impose specific requirements of a political nature, claiming the direct participation in political structures and management of the region or its parts [5, p. 35 - 46]. I was wrong, perhaps only in the timing.

Relations between Slovaks and Ruthenians or Ukrainian in Slovakia are not and even in the past didn't belong to the conflict. The priority is rather a problem of identity and the internal development of the minority. Contacts between Slovaks and Ruthenians can be described as the relationship between the normal populations. The relationship between the general population of both nations over the centuries are essentially good, friendly and benevolent, conditional on their Slavic character, linguistic and cultural proximity, and common fate and almost the same position in the national structure of the former Hungary. Religious and ethnic diversity of eastern Slovakia, and as a result - the daily confrontation

of people belonging to different religious and linguistic communities, reflected in the formation of social relations, which was necessary for mutual tolerance [11, p. 39-51].

Slovak-Ruthanian ethnic boundary has been since its formation space intensive processes that are reflected in material culture, language in the religious sphere. In border areas often lived both ethnic groups in one possession, and often in the same village [14, p.182]. This trend continues today, it confirms the conclusions reached by the Institute of Social Sciences SAS [see.: 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15] that deal with these matters.

Transcarpathia is a typical border region, via which Ukraine has borders with four countries of Central Europe. Through it pass meaningful energy and transport routes towards the west. This and other facts, represents a huge potential for the development of international economic relations, scientific and technical, humanitarian and political nature.

In addition to the positive side, this fact brings into being and a host of problems. Transcarpathian Region is on track for legal and illegal immigration to Europe. Migration is not only a problem between the two countries. At the present time, it has a strong effect on international events. After the accession of Slovakia to the EU and Schengen, Slovakia undertook to develop and improve the system of integrated protection of EU borders.

It is therefore pointless to declare such tabloid statements as: "After joining the Schengen a new Iron Curtain was created». Only the ignorant and those who do not know the situation before 1989, can learn and repeat this phrase and contribute, thus creating modern myths.

But the fact remains that there are still many problems that complicate the relationship. Constantly open problem remains the issue of the visa regime. Since the space for publication strictly defined, I will not focus in detail on this issue, which is associated with the issuance of visas. I just want to note that both the Slovak and the Ukrainian side are reserves that can improve this process. Despite this, I will give a few facts. According to the monitoring report Ukrainian citizen initiative "Europe without barriers", whose director is Iryna Sushko, a consular visa practice of 20 countries of the

Schengen zone in Ukraine, Slovakia received consular offices in the overall ranking fourth assessment [19, p. 1-2]. In 2009, the Slovak consulates issued to citizens of Ukraine more than 27,000 visas [19, p. 4]. In 2010, 22,820 applications for visas were issued a positive 22 657 [18, p. 19], a in 2011 from 40,882 applicants for a visa - 40 381 citizens of Ukraine [18, p. 18].

In this paper we have attempted to outline some issues that are specific to the Slovak-Ukrainian border region compared to other border regions of neighboring Slovakia. Decisive role in this respect plays the fact that Ukraine is the only neighboring country that is not part of the European Union and NATO. This implies a great mode at the border, which determines the development of cross-border relations between Transcarpathian region and Presov and Košice region. With it came mainly issues related to visa issues and migration of both countries and the EU. It matters that it has an impact not only on cross-border relations of neighboring regions, but also impact on the economy, politics and security of the people of both countries.

Summary

This article outlines some of the problems specific to the Slovak-Ukrainian border region compared to neighboring regions of other states bordering with Slovakia. Since there exists an excellent quality of the internal environment of Slovakia and Ukraine, which implies, among other things, on the fact that Ukraine is the only neighboring country that is outside the integrated area of common rules of the EU and NATO. This implies a great mode at the border, which determines the development of cross-border relations between Transcarpathian region and Presov and Košice region. With it came mainly issues related to visa issues and migration policy in both countries and the EU. This range of issues that have an impact not only on cross-border relations neighboring regions, but also affect the economy, politics, security, social development and population of individual states.

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**THE EVOLUTION OF FOREIGN POLICY, STRATEGY OF
NATIONAL SECURITY AND MILITARY DOCTRINE OF
UKRAINE IN THE CONTEXT OF ITS EUROPEAN
INTEGRATION COURSE**

The problems of the formation of Ukraine's foreign policy and the optimal model realization of its national interests in the context of globalization and European integration are observed. The evolution of major geopolitical conflicts of the situation of Ukraine in the contemporary system of international relations and national security strategy and military doctrine in the context of Ukraine's European integration course are analyzed.

Key words: Ukraine, national security, military doctrine, foreign policy, European integration course.

As historical experience shows, Ukraine, as well as Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, has always belonged to the zone of increased geopolitical activity. For example, they were in the midst of the great migration of peoples in the IX th and XIII th centuries., peasant uprisings and wars in sixteenth-eighteenth centuries., National liberation movements of the oppressed peoples of Empires in the nineteenth century. They were the direct reasons, later participants of the Crimean and Balkan wars, of the First and the Second World Wars, of the so called “Cold War” popular uprising and revolutions of the XXth century. After the World War I and the Russian Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire and Osman Empire collapse, active processes of national state formation started. This happened according to the decisions of Paris Peace Conference in 1919-1920 and due to active participation of leading states of Entente. On the Eve of the World War II, the countries of the

region found themselves in the midst of European political crisis, and during the war -in many military operations.

After the war, this European region became the base for conducting a new communist experiment (Sovietization of popular democracy). The deployment of "Cold War", the national democratic revolution and the overthrow of communist regimes in the Central and Eastern Europe, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the emergence of its ruins new independent states, the end of the "Cold War" in the 90-ies of the twentieth century, gave the European continent a new geopolitical significance in generale and its central-eastern part in particular. The process of full integration of its western, central and eastern parts, which resulted in the "returning to a united Europe" of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in 2004-2007. However, the stability and safety on the European continent largely depend on building and strengthening the democracy principles of the countries in Central-Eastern Europe, on the choice of their foreign policy in general, and on their relationships, in particular.

First of all, it concerns the legal basis of their statehood, political pluralism, and parliamentary system. Socio-political and socio-economic transformations of these countries in the late twentieth century were subordinated to the integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures. Becoming full members of NATO and the EU (except Ukraine), they were at the eastern border of the united Europe, on the border between the Western Christian and Eastern Muslim and the so-called "Russian peace", a kind of "geopolitical fracture" that reinforces their geopolitical value and risks. At the same time, despite the existence of various contradictory tendencies and differences in vision problems that occur in a region, crucial for all-European security and modernity is recognized consensus concerning the inviolability of state sovereignty and the inviolability of established and internationally recognized borders. There was certain urgency with historical, military, political, national, religious and confessional factors of the region. Not always a good-neighboring historical legacy (memory) of the relations of the individual neighboring nations and territorial disputes between the countries of the region in the past, the problems of national minority rights

protection originating from the border states of the region, the dominance of at least two religions (Christianity and Islam) and a number of Christian denominations - Orthodox, Roman and Greek Catholicism, Protestantism, and others, requires all this mutual tolerance, that is a guarantee of peace and calmness in the region.

The historical experience of the recent times shows that not, even the most powerful country in the world, can not resist the existing security challenges and threats alone.

The processes of globalization require consolidation efforts. Successful entry into an effective collective security system provides for any country an involvement in the formation of a new architecture of international security in today's post-bipolar world. After the collapse of communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe, the collapse of the USSR and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact (1990) which was practically unique, effective and highly organized institution of collective security in the world remains a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which was established back in 1949. Today, the NATO – is an alliance of 28 sovereign, independent countries in Europe and North America, who share the common values of democracy, individual liberty, and the rule of law and the peaceful resolution of disputes. The Alliance members are oriented on high standards of human rights, the functioning of the rule of law, market economy, and social achievements. Each NATO country member retains its sovereignty, and all the decisions are made by consensus. Exactly the adherence of these postulates makes Euro-Atlantic security inseparable. However, NATO has managed to adapt to the realities of today's global world, in particular, those adopted at the anniversary summit in 2009. A new strategic concept was called for to adapt the organization to the current challenges and threats. Today the Alliance not only ensures the safety of its members, but also maintains partnerships with countries - non NATO members (including Russia and Ukraine), participates in resolving crises and conflicts, performs humanitarian, scientific, educational function that does not correspond to the aggressive image created during the "Cold War." The Alliance has actually turned into an international political-military organization that ensures the safety and progress of the Euro-Atlantic civilization. Perhaps that is why the project of common and

effective security expands and loses its appeal, and the so-called New Alliance members who have gained full membership after the collapse of the socialist bloc, including Hungary (1999), Slovakia and Romania (2004) demonstrate their support for participation.

For Ukraine, in the context of NATO expansion to its borders the most essential is the prevention of any territorial claims from whom they were received, not the location of nuclear weapons on the territory of new members of the military-political union, prevention of the restoration of neo-imperial dominance in Europe, the inability to play division lines or spheres of influence in the European Atlantic area. However, the current political and economic development of the region largely determines the Ukrainian internal and external realities and it will affect them in the future.

Before independence, Ukraine has been extremely militarized state: its armed forces numbered about 500 thousand soldiers, and most importantly - 17% of Soviet nuclear capability was concentrated on its territory, consisting of 176 intercontinental ballistic missile silo-based nuclear warheads from 1828 and from 2000 to 3500 warheads of tactical nuclear weapons. However, it was the third-largest in the world's nuclear arsenal. In the Declaration of State Sovereignty of July 16, 1990 Parliament proclaimed Ukraine's intention in the future to be permanently neutral state that does not participate in military blocs and follows three non-nuclear principles: not to accept, not to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons. And Ukraine, which was under constant pressure on the nuclear issue from both Russia and the U.S. and its NATO allies, took the unprecedented in the history of nuclear disarmament: in 1992 Ukraine withdrew all tactical nuclear weapons to Russia in 1994 acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and after receiving the agreed security guarantees from nuclear states as the Budapest Memorandum on December 5, 1994 Ukraine lost strategic nuclear weapons and became a country without nuclear status, which was officially declared by the president of Ukraine on June 1, 1996. Basics of foreign policy of the young state were formulated in the "Foreign Policy Priorities of Ukraine", approved by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on July 2, 1993, and the basic principles of national security - in the law of Ukraine "On National Security of Ukraine"

dated on 19 June 2003. In particular, the last document provided the guarantee of full participation of Ukraine in the all-European and regional systems of collective security, obtaining the membership in the European Union and NATO, while maintaining and developing good neighborly relations with Russia, neighboring countries and other countries of the world.

Concerning the contacts between Ukraine and NATO, they take the origin back in 1991. In March 1992, Ukraine joined the North Atlantic Cooperation Council. After its transformation in 1997 into the Euro-Atlantic Partnership, Ukraine became a co-founder of the new format. Since 1994, Ukraine has been the first among the former Soviet Union that is a member of NATO's "Partnership for Peace". 1997 was marked by the signing of the Charter on a Distinctive Partnership between NATO and Ukraine. In November 2002, at the Prague Summit the Action Plan for NATO-Ukraine was approved, under which the implementation of the annual plans with specific objectives for cooperation in the areas of domestic reforms and foreign and security policy, economic and legal issues began. Since 2005, an Intensified Dialogue with NATO on Ukraine's aspirations to membership and relevant reforms, which aimed to expand areas of practical cooperation in peacekeeping, military, scientific, civilian areas, has been commenced. During the Bucharest Summit in April 2008 with the support of all member countries an unique decision in the history on the possibility of future membership of Ukraine (and Georgia) into NATO (confirmed at the NATO summit in Lisbon in November 2011) was made, and at the Brussels meeting of the North Atlantic Council in December 2008 a decision on granting Ukraine a new mechanism for further necessary reforms - annual national programs was adopted.

Thus, Ukraine has received political guarantees and practical tool for preparing to join the NATO membership. However, after the presidential elections in Ukraine 2009, the new government adopts the Law of Ukraine "On the basis of domestic and foreign policy" from July 1, 2010, which repealed administrative ordinance of VRU "On the basic of foreign policy of Ukraine" in 1993, proclaimed Ukraine's neutral status and amending the Law of Ukraine "On national Security of Ukraine" in 2003, which removed the statute for

membership of Ukraine in NATO as the ultimate goal of Euro-Atlantic integration and one of the key principles of ensuring the national security, which radically changed the format of relations between Ukraine - NATO and the content and direction of bilateral cooperation in this vector. Now Ukraine's cooperation with NATO is in the form of a constructive partnership based on the new "mutually beneficial" relationship. Accordingly, in 2011 Annual National Program of Ukraine - NATO cooperation was rather too much formalized-utopian. According to the evaluation results of its performance, reflected in the final statement of the meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Council of Ukraine - NATO on March 14, 2012, out of 466 measures under the Programme on 2011, 93% of the tasks has been fully implemented during the last month and a half of the document. Objectives of the program were mostly focused not on providing quality changes, and quantitative parameters, not to promote reforms but to achieve statistical indicators. In particular, this affirmed in the results of the parliamentary hearings on assessing the achievements and shortcomings of the implementation of the Annual National Programme of Ukraine - NATO conducted on the 15-th of November, 2011.

At the same time, according to the Law of Ukraine "On the basis of domestic and foreign policy," European choice is crucial for Ukraine, because it states that "ensuring the integration of Ukraine into the European political, economic and legal space for membership in the European Union is one of the principles of foreign policy of Ukraine". In particular, the foreign policy objectives of the state are defined: update foreign and security policy under complete Ukraine's European integration; reformation of the state agencies in the national security and defense; consolidation of Ukraine as the main contributor to regional stability and security, including the increasing contribution of Ukraine to the international cooperation conflicts resolution and peacekeeping; continuation and extension of participation in the corresponding peacekeeping operations; the development of civil-military relations; the adherence of international obligations arms control.

In June 2012 the President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovych approved the National Security Strategy and Military Doctrine of Ukraine, which were discussed neither with Ukrainian society, nor with NATO partners. The last of these documents states that "Ukraine does not consider any of the states (coalition of) its military adversary, but will recognize a potential military adversary state (coalition of states), actions or intentions which will have the signs of using threat of military force against the Ukraine". In particular, the document underlines, that Ukraine considers bad-neighborly ' such intentions or actions of other states that create conditions for the emergence of armed conflict and the use of military force against it". And in the first place "no agreement with Ukraine the points of deployment of the armed forces of another State which, in accordance with the international agreements on the territory of Ukraine, as well as actions such units against the third State" (obviously talking about the Black Sea Fleet units of RF). Ukraine considers "the economic and information blockade" and "use of political and economic sanctions" as a military threat (and here, in the light of recent events, probably refers to the EU states and NATO).

Not surprisingly, in such situation, NATO, for example, accepting the Ukrainian "non-alignment" as a given, has concentrated own priorities and tasks "outside the Ukrainian territory" and has developed adequate Ukrainian non-alignment strategy for Ukraine, trying to deepen "practical cooperation" with it without joining into the open conflict or ideological confrontation with the "geopolitical interest" actors of international relations. But meanwhile Kyiv does not get any guarantees from NATO's own military security, any help in the event of a conflict with other representatives of international relations. The European Union, in turn, also avoids guarantees for Ukraine's membership, leaving only the real prospect of a free trade and association partnership, which becomes more remote. Of course, such a turn of events not only nullifies all the achievements of bilateral cooperation with the West, it puts Ukraine to choose their own identity model, supporting a scenario of balancing on the edge of west-east orientation. However, the current leadership of Ukraine is unlikely to return the role of "border state" during Kuchma's presidency.

Thus, the overall favorable attitude to Ukraine by the international surroundings does not give the state the power to refuse the assumptions about the likelihood of armed aggression against Ukraine's intention to destroy its sovereignty. Accordingly, the geopolitical strategy of the state should proceed with the choice between unilateral and collective defense of national sovereignty. However, the state of the Armed Forces of Ukraine does not allow them to fulfill its main task alone - to ensure the physical preservation of itself and its citizens. In the case of final refusal to participate in military-political associations, Ukraine's sovereignty may remain vulnerable if the current favorable foreign atmosphere changes to radically opposed. But the rejection of neutral status, payments on collective defense would not dismiss Ukraine from the task of strengthening the armed forces. Moreover, in any military-political associations, amount of the saved sovereignty will be in the direct proportion to the contribution of the country's collective security.

Along with the strengthening of the national Armed forces, Ukraine should determine the choice of the optimal model of its national interests with the maximum preservation of its sovereignty. "Isolationist" model, which involves distancing from geopolitical centers across the country gained non-aligned or even neutral status, is not able to remove the course from Ukraine "buffer zone" and prevent the foreign intervention into the internal affairs of Ukraine. Moreover, it does not solve the problems of civilization and civilized choice of Ukraine, only preserves the current uncertain state and can only be transitional and temporary. The model of "balancing between East and West", or "policy of equidistance" in the conditions of a confrontation or, conversely, the integration of the two poles becomes unproductive in terms of strengthening the resources of national sovereignty. The "Disintegration" model, which is the epitome of a policy of "two-levels or a double asymmetric integration" (economic to the East, political to the West), in the conditions of a competition for Ukraine between East and West can at least split the country into two parts with opposite vectors of integration. Finally, "integrational" model that includes Ukraine's accession to the European Union, although it would significantly limit the amount of its sovereignty, in return would give a chance to join the Western technology and

investment - on the one hand, and on the other - to protect the country from the West isolation, to strengthen its status as an equal participant in international relations, finally to acquire European civilization and to get support from the West for a possible pressure on it from outside.

The final choice of a particular model of geopolitical and geoeconomic adaptation of Ukraine is inevitable, but it can be optimal only by the realization of leadership and Ukrainian society of national interests, for which the embodiment of this model is introduced, taking into account the balance of costs and benefits associated with the voluntary limitation of the sovereignty.

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**ASYMMETRY OF ECONOMIC POTENTIALS
AS THE FOUNDATION OF DEVELOPMENT
AND INTEGRATION
OF ECONOMIES IN TRANSBORDER REGIONS**

1. Formulation of the problem

In modern, open, market-driven and knowledge-based economy the driving forces of economic development and stimulators of social and economic activity are the asymmetries of potentials between countries, regions and branches of economy:

- asymmetry of social, technological and economic potentials,
- asymmetry of information resources,
- asymmetry of human and social capital,
- asymmetry of institutional regulations, laws and procedures.

These asymmetries and differences of potentials may positively influence economic cooperation and development between enterprises, non-profit organizations, national and regional economies generating the effect of complementarity of economies. The asymmetries of potentials, resources, capitals and regulations in economy are necessary for creating the effect of comparative costs of economic and social activity and for generating the synergy effects of economic cooperation and mutually profitable collaboration for all parties.

However these social, technological and economic symmetries may also have negative impact on economic cooperation and development. One of most important reasons of blockades and difficulties in generating positive synergy from the asymmetries in economy, are (a) the incomplete information on the economic and social asymmetries, (b) incoherence between laws, regulations and procedures generating the asymmetries, (c) information gaps between subjects operating in asymmetric economic and social environment, (d) lack of information transparency of markets and institutions.

In transborder regions the asymmetries of neighboring local economies are extremely deep and multidimensional. Main causes of these asymmetries are of political, institutional, social and cultural nature. Often also the differences in development of infrastructural factors may play important role in generating the asymmetries.

In transborder regions the asymmetries are deeply influencing all spheres of social and economic life. Therefore good identification, understanding and monitoring of asymmetries and the analysis of impacts of different types of asymmetries on economic and social life in transborder areas of neighbouring countries and regions is of utmost importance for regional governments, social organizations and businesses.

Main thesis of this paper is that in globalized knowledge-based economy, the transborder regions are becoming the areas of more dynamic socio - economic cooperation and development than other regions apart from the borderlines. This specific dynamism is based in the asymmetry of social, institutional and economic potentials concentrated in relatively small geographic space.

The asymmetries of potentials are generating the effects of economic synergy thanks to social and economic complementarity of branches, enterprises and other organizations. Active policy of regional governments and their cooperation, direct involvement in the initiatives in building harmonized social and economic infrastructure, institutional support to the cooperation of enterprises and non-profit organizations, support to joint cultural, scientific and other social initiatives, is the prerequisite of the development of transborder regions in integrated Europe.

2. Basic concepts and definitions

Transborder economy needs specific theoretical, methodological and information foundations. Economic theories oriented for analysis of national economies as entire systems (based on the SNA model of national economy) are not sufficient for observation, measuring, evaluation and modeling of economic processes in transborder regions. Transborder economics as the

discipline within economic science needs special conceptual framework.

Below there are presented the proposals of selected basic concepts and definitions relevant for elaborating transborder economics as the specialized discipline within economic sciences.

Transborder region

- region located on the territories of two or more countries, in which the interference of social, cultural, economic, ecological, infrastructural and political processes is taking place.

Transborder area

- entire part of transborder region located on the territory of one or more countries delimited from the point of view of specific criteria, e.g. area of border crossing, area of recreation and health services visited by residents of transborder region of neighbouring countries, industrial area employing the inhabitants of neighbouring cross-border region.

Transborder system

- social, economic or infrastructural system acting in the transborder region, on the territory of two or more countries, e.g. transborder labor market, transborder retail trade, transborder wholesale trade, transborder energetic infrastructure, transborder road and railway infrastructure, transborder ecological infrastructural facilities, services for non-resident businesses and organizations, etc.

Transborder process

- social or economic processes conducted in transborder region, on the territory to or more countries, in which are taking active part the subjects – residents (governments, NGO's, businesses, social institutions etc.) of different countries.

Transborder economic potential

- Social, human, cultural, natural, ecological, technological, productive and financial resources of governments, enterprises,

NGO's, households, individuals and other subjects that are the stakeholders of transborder systems and transborder processes.

Institutional transborder potentials

- Laws, regulations, administrative procedures and organizational units (governments, other organizations authorize by governments to realizing the functions and duties determined in laws and regulations, related to transborder systems and processes.

Asymmetry of transborder potentials

- qualitative or quantitative differences of economic and institutional potentials (resources and capacities) of regions, localities, enterprises or other organizations based in transborder areas of different countries. Institutional, organizational, technological, economic, social and human asymmetry are of special importance for complementarity of economies of transborder regions, systems and processes.

Economic transborder asymmetry

- qualitative and quantitative differences of economic capacities, economic infrastructure and market conditions; economic asymmetry may be measured using relevant statistical indicators (prices, wages and salaries, social insurance, costs of production, costs of trade, taxes, customs, etc.).

Institutional transborder asymmetry

- differences of legal regulations and administrative procedures officially adopted and practically used in economic and social activities on the territory of different countries in transborder regions; institutional asymmetry may be identified by comparative analysis of regulations related with concrete economic transborder processes or phenomena and by comparative simulation of impact of these regulations on economic conditions on the areas of different countries in transborder regions.

Positive transborder asymmetry

- qualitative and quantitative differences of economic and institutional potentials that stimulate more extensive processes of

cooperation and development thanks to the complementarity of economic processes and potentials, e.g. effects of direct contacts of subjects and citizens that are the residents of different countries (thanks to free transborder movement and free trade zones), differences of prices for the same products, differences of wages, differences of local demand and supply of products on local transbordermarkets, differences of quality of goods and services, differences of exchange rates of currencies, difference of quality of environment, differences in institutional and legal regulations creating more convenient conditions for economic activity in one part of the transborder region for foreign subjects than in the country of residence etc. Positive transborder asymmetry enables the subjects to optimize their activities by using the effect of comparative costs on wider transborder markets.

- Positive transborder asymmetry may be the result of asymmetries of all types of resources listed above, i.e. social, human, cultural, natural, ecological, technological, productive, financial resources and between institutional potentials, laws, regulations and procedures.

Negative transborder asymmetry

- qualitative and quantitative differences of economic and institutional potentials that are discouraging the subjects, increase costs or create excessive administrative or economic difficulties of cooperation of businesses, individuals and governments (e.g. complicated border crossing system, excessive customs, excessive control of labor market, local cooperation of microbusinesses, excessively low limits for local transfers of goods and currencies etc.). Main reason of negative transborder asymmetry is caused by incoherence of laws and administrative regulations of neighbouring countries (e.g. passport and visa regulations, currency exchange regulations, registration of foreign enterprises, etc.) and formal barriers of transborder cooperation and contacts of subjects.

- Negative transborder asymmetry may be the result of asymmetries of all types of resources listed above, i.e. social, human, cultural, natural, ecological, technological, productive, financial resources. In modern economies most important role is

played by the negative asymmetry of institutional potentials, i.e. laws, regulations and procedures and their implementing in practice by governments and other institutions acting in transborder regions.

3. Types of asymmetry of economic potentials in transborder regions

The following types of asymmetries are of special importance for development of transborder regions:

- Institutional asymmetry,
- Economic asymmetry,
- Technological asymmetry.

The asymmetries listed above should be not only identified by scientists and practitioners, but it is also necessary to measure the impact of these asymmetries on economic processes and phenomena in transborder regions.

3.1. Institutional asymmetry

Decisive and necessary factor of stimulation of development in transborder regions and complementarity is the *institutional asymmetry*. The *institutional asymmetry* in practice means that in one transborder region all economic, social and political activities are regulated by different legal systems. There are also differences in functions and organization of regional and local governments, different competences of particular governmental units and other institutions, differences of rights and duties of economic subjects and physical persons determined by laws and realized in practice. There are also differences of administrative procedures realizing the same or similar functions, as well as their realization in practice. The subjects – businesses, NGO's, individuals - operating in transborder regions should be acquainted both with the laws, procedures and with real practical implementing and use of these laws in all fields of political, social and economic activity.

Laws and administrative procedures based on those laws are regulating the transborder systems and processes. National laws and procedures are “crossing” - in some sense - the borders and have the

impact on the activities of economic subjects on the territories of neighbouring countries. This *transborder interference* of national laws and administrative procedures should be carefully analyzed by stakeholders (governments, businesses, social organizations, NGO's, households and individuals) from the point of view of the impact of institutional asymmetry between different national segments of multinational transborder region. The subjects – as a rule – are acquainted with administrative procedures and the ways of their executing in their countries of residence. However the subjects – non-residents do not have full information on the equivalent or similar regulations and procedures that are obligatory on the territories of neighbouring countries. In such situations the institutional asymmetry in transborder regions is creating the “legal traps” for businesses and all other groups of social and economic subjects. The reasons of those traps are:

- (a) Different regulations of the same economic and social processes in the laws and administrative procedures of neighbouring countries;
- (b) Lack of complete, clear information of laws and procedures, understandable for all stakeholders and easy interpretable in concrete cases and situations of subjects.

Common information platform collecting and disseminating all laws and administrative procedures and their presentation understandable and accessible for all subjects operating in transborder areas is necessary to the avoiding of the “legal traps” by the stakeholders and to use the institutional asymmetry as the positive factor of development of transborder areas, to achieving higher efficacy of economic and social transborder processes and cooperation of subjects from neighbouring countries.

For example, the asymmetry of laws regulating labor markets in Poland, Ukraine, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania (*Carpatian Euroregion*) from the point of view of costs of labor, social insurance, stability of work, level of wages and salaries, conditions of work other rights and duties of employees and employers, as well as the regulations of employment of foreign citizens on the territory of other countries, may help the entrepreneurs to optimizing the policy of employment and the location

of different activities on the territories of different countries and shall help employees to take proper jobs.

The comparative analysis of laws regulating the environment protection and their economic and ecological impact for economic activity may help to optimize the decisions on localization of economic activity, used technology and profile of investments in environment protection. Detailed comparative analysis of symmetries and asymmetries of tax laws, laws regulating social insurance and health insurance, environment protection, investments etc., are of special importance.

The information system covering – for all countries of transborder region - all laws, regulations, administrative procedures regulating economic activities of businesses, social activities of NGO's and other non-profit organizations, procedures adopted by governments and institutions responsible for supervision, control and monitoring of economic and social activities in transborder areas, is the prerequisite of transparency of institutional asymmetry of transborder areas.

3.2. *Economic asymmetry*

Ceteris paribus, in given institutional frameworks in transborder regions, the economic asymmetry is the main driving force of mutually profitable cooperation and development in transborder regions. Economic asymmetry could be evaluated by following indicators measured and compared in the local areas of transborder regions in different countries:

- Prices of consumers' goods and services; special attention should be paid on extreme differences of prices for the same or similar goods and services.

- Prices of investment goods and raw materials; also special attention should be paid on extreme differences of prices for the same or similar goods and services.

- Wages and salaries in registered labor market as well as in non-registered (shadow) economy;

- Other components of costs of labor; comparison of costs of labor paid by employers and by employees, e.g. social insurance,

health insurance, costs of commuting, costs of accommodation, time of commuting, social benefits supplied by employers,

- Availability and access to work; real unemployment;
- Availability of skilled employees;
- Demand and supply of goods and services in different areas

of transborder region;

- Taxes (all kinds) and deductions;
- Customs and other forms of costs of exports and imports;
- Demand for goods and services – local and from other parts

of transborder region;

- Supply for goods and services – local and from other parts

of transborder region;

- Quality of produced and supplied goods and services;
- Costs of transborder transfers of goods, services,

transportation, work;

- Costs of safety and security;
- Costs of use of transborder infrastructure by enterprises

(energy, transportation, information services, attorney services, security services etc.).

Economic asymmetry is the most important stimulator of development of transborder trade, transborder labor market, localization of production, organization of cooperation with other entrepreneurs within the existing legal and administrative environments. It is influencing the development of transborder economies in short term, as well as in middle term.

3.3. Technological asymmetry

Technological asymmetry of economies in transborder regions is the consequence of differences of technological standards between countries and the level of technology of production processes. These differences are strengthening the complementarity of production processes and differences of technological level and quality of produced goods and services. Technological asymmetry is also the cause of differences of economic efficiency of production processes and of the impact of production processes on natural environment.

Technological asymmetry in industrial production, trade, transportation, is the middle – term factor that may positively stimulate the development of transbordercooperation between enterprises of different countries.

Technological level of industry and trade is dependent on investments of businesses in modern technologies, most of them imported from highly developed countries. Therefore in central and eastern Europe for many years, before the transition inthe beginning of the 90th, the technological progress was depended on the policy of import of modern technologies. This policy has created deep differences of technological level of branches and enterprises between countries. After 1990 the processes of technological modernization of many branches of economy have been accelerated. However up to now in transborder areas the technological asymmetry between countries is still visible. The difference of technological level of branches and production processes in transborder areas causes the differences in efficiency and quality of produced goods and services. It could be an important factor stimulating the cooperation and technological cooperation of enterprises in transborder regions.

One should remember however that - in long term - the transfer of technologies in open, market - driven economies is reducing the scale of technological asymmetry and its impact on stimulation of cooperation.

3.4. Complementarity vs. substitution in transborder regions

In transborder regions the complementarity of economic and social capacities, technologies and branches of economy is an important factor mutually profitable cooperation. The more complementary are the economies the stronger is the propensity to establishing middle-term and long-term cooperative links. The complementarity is based on the asymmetry of natural resources, social and human capital, financial capital, technological level and

infrastructural capacities. Economic complementarity is the foundation of strong positive asymmetry.

However often in transborder regions the relation of substitution between some branches, capacities, technologies or natural resources are observed. In market driven economy the substitution is generating the competition between businesses. Competition is also stimulating progress thanks to modernization of technologies, better management and more offensive marketing. From this point of view transborder markets create better conditions of development based on competition.

Regional governments should resist the temptation to using the national administrative tools for controlling and limiting the competition of resident entrepreneurs with the businesses from other countries. Regional governments may also encourage the businesses operating in competing branches to coordinate their activities. Such approaches of “coordinated competition” and joint development of infrastructure for mutual benefit of all stakeholders is adopted in touristic areas in transborder regions.

3.5. Integration vs. disintegration

In transborder regions two contradictory trends of development of economies are observed:

- a) integration and concentration,
- b) disintegration and distribution.

Ad (a) Integration of existing structures of economic and social activity by creating more stable forms of cooperation of organizations and units, for example international consortia of national subjects – residents on the territories of neighbouring countries (enterprises, NGO's, local governments, social organizations). Integration and coordination of activities of national subjects is also realized by signing bilateral or multilateral agreements of cooperation and coordination of activities, in different forms: letters of intent, organization of joint task forces and working groups, coordinating councils etc. The integration processes help to achieve the synergy effect by concentration of complementary capacities of subjects operating on the territories of two or more countries and supporting to

choosing optimal forms and places of the activity in transborder regions. Transborder outsourcing is one of effective tool of reaching the effects of synergy as the specific form of integration of economic and social activity.

Ad (b) Disintegration of activities by supporting independent local social initiatives and NGO's, non – profit organizations realizing concrete goals on local level is also an alternative approach to optimizing economic and social activities. Disintegrated forms of cooperation in transborder areas are efficient for realization of social, cultural and local ecological initiatives on local level. These decentralized forms of cooperation may stimulate the activity of citizens and micro-entrepreneurs on local level. Good results of disintegrated cooperation of many independent units may be achieved within bilateral agreements of partnership cooperation of regional governments, small towns, villages, local cultural initiatives. These agreements create political and legal conditions of reliable cooperation of many independent businesses and organizations, especially in such domains like culture, social activities, health, education, research. The prerequisite of achieving mutual effects of disintegrated forms of activity is the transborder information transparency achieved by developing and maintaining common transborder information platforms for interchange of information between subjects and citizens.

3.6. Asymmetry of social and cultural potentials

Social and cultural variety of societies living in transborder regions is an important potential of regional development. Cultural and social asymmetry should be used by regional governments as the field of cooperation of social and cultural organizations. This cooperation is creating political and social atmosphere of cooperation in other domains, especially in economic activities.

In the Carpathian Euroregion this positive asymmetry seems to be well understood by regional and local governments of all countries. Many joint cultural events and social initiatives are undertaken, stimulating the development of tourism, local culture and strengthening social capital on local level. Direct contacts of

organizations and people is facilitating the development of cooperation in other domains.

Partnership agreements between self-governments of cities, towns and other local governments is also important contribution to the creating of better conditions of cooperation in other domains of economic and social life in transborder regions.

4. Methodological problems of delimitation of transborder areas in the light of economic asymmetry

Important practical problem for all active stakeholders of social and economic systems and processes in transborder regions is the delimitation of transborder areas. For efficient use of positive effects of economic asymmetry by governments, entrepreneurs and non-profit institutions in transborder areas it is necessary to identify properly geographic space of transborder systems and processes for specific types of social and economic phenomena, processes and systems.

From theoretical and practical reasons each transborder region should be identified not as a single geographic space, but as a set of geographic areas delimited from the point of view of different criteria. The criteria of delimitation of transborder regions are defined for practical purposes, for the needs of politicians, entrepreneurs, social organization, cultural institutes and researchers. Delimitation of transborder areas should be based scientific methodology and on solid statistical and factographical information.

Methodology of delimitation of purpose – oriented transborder regions, areas and local territorial units is an important integral part of transborder economics as the discipline within economic science. Geographic space of transborder regions should not be delimited taking into account the geographic distance between localities, towns and cities. The delimitation of transborder regions should be multicriterial and multidimensional, taking into account the interference of economic and social processes stimulated and strengthened by different forms of economic asymmetry: institutional, technological, economic *sensu stricto*, social and cultural etc. Special attention in the delimitation of transborder areas from the

point of view of different criteria should be paid to asymmetries that generate the complementarity of goods and services, complementarity conditions of economic activity and of the availability of social and economic resources (human capital, social capital, technical infrastructure, natural resources etc.).

For practical purposes of policy making, social and economic activity, as well as for scientific research, the following objective – oriented transborder areas are or should be delimited:

- A. Transborder ethnographic and cultural areas
- B. Transborder labor markets
- C. Transborder retail trade markets
- D. Transborder consumer services
- E. Transborder services for businesses
- F. Transborder tourist areas
- G. Transborder education systems
- H. Transborder health services systems
- I. Transborder ecological and environment protection areas
- J. Transborder cities and metropolies
- K. Areas of border crossings

For practical needs of concrete groups of economic units and socio – political organizations active in transborder areas, also other criteria of delimitation of specific transborder sub-regions and local areas may be defined.

For research, for analytical purposes and for decisions taken by stakeholders, the geographic space of a transborder region may be defined as the concatenation of purpose – oriented transborder areas delimited on the basis of selected political, cultural, social, economic and ecological criteria.

Regional and central policy makers, social organizations and economic units should define and delimit “their own” transborder areas, taking into account specific criteria relevant to their fields of activity, responsibility and interests. For each transborder area specific methods of identification and delimitation should be adopted.

The areas delimited from the point of view of specific criteria in transborder regions are creating common domain - oriented

transborder spaces. E.g. for cultural institutions of national minorities for delimiting the transborder area relevant to their activities the methods used by historians, social anthropologists, linguists shall help to define *common transborder cultural space*. For the *common transborder labor market space* the delimitation shall be based on the analysis of complementarity of demand for labor and supply of potential employees, concatenated with the commuting infrastructure, border crossing facilities and laws regulating the work of foreigners on the territory of other country and on statistics of local labor markets along the borderlines.

For *common ecological transborder space* there should be used the variety of different methods of delimitation of transborder water resources (rivers, lakes, seas), the conditions of water resources use and protection, threat of water pollution, air pollution and other environmental risks. Also the impact of investments in infrastructure and industry on natural environment and tourist, health and recreation resources should be taken into account. Special attention should be paid to analysis, monitoring and simulation of “exports” and “imports” of pollution of water, air and land through the borders. This set of many criteria and factors is necessary for proper delimiting of *common transborder ecological space*.

Methodology of delimitation of transborder regions and specific transborder areas still needs more research. Elaboration of scientific foundations, criteria, methods and information of delimitation of transborder regions and spaces should be the domain of joint research projects of multinational teams of experts from universities and institutes of collaborating regions.

5. Multiplier's and accelerator's effect of asymmetry of potentials in transborder regions

The bigger is the difference of potentials and the asymmetry of potentials in all spheres of social and economic life and in all kinds of resources: human and social capital, cultural potential, institutional capacities, infrastructure, industrial and technological potential, natural resources etc., the stronger are the processes of mutually

effective interchange of resources and cooperation of all types of subjects operating in transborder regions.

The asymmetry of potentials is often generating the multiplier's effects and accelerator's effects in different domains of economy, in social and cultural activity. For example, difference of level of prices between countries is creating additional demand for products that are cheaper in one country. Higher level of wages and salaries in one country will encourage people from other side of the border to take jobs abroad, especially in transborder region. The bigger are the differences of wages and salaries, the wider will be the area of transborder local labor market. Better quality and reliability of financial services on one side of the border may encourage the entrepreneurs to locate their activity in that country.

If the differences of potentials are creating the syndrome (complex of interrelated economic, social, environmental and political factors) of interrelated complementary factors, the accelerator's effect may be set in motion. For example, the concatenation of the differences of wages and salaries, exchange rates of currencies, prices for some goods, good commuting facilities, open border crossing and "friendly" laws for transborder trade and work, may stimulate the development of underdeveloped economic local areas into the areas of high economic dynamism and technological progress. Such syndromes do not appear outside the transborder region.

Multipliers' and accelerators' effects in many branches of economy are generating the synergy effect of development in transborder region as a whole. However often the multiplier's and accelerator's effects appear only in *specific common transborder spaces*, e.g. local labor markets, technological parks, local spaces of border crossings etc.

Economic regional policy, local liberalization of crossing of the borderlines, local labor market, more free trade for small businesses and individuals, special facilities for cooperation of SME based in transborder regions, should be oriented on the creation of positive asymmetry, on strengthening the multipliers' and accelerators' effect. Active policy of regional governments and establishing common coordinating institutions as well as systematic scientific statistical

monitoring is necessary for proper development of economies and preventing negative phenomena and processes, that may also occur in the regions of accelerated development e.g. shadow economy and activities prohibited by law.

Analysis and measurement of multipliers' and accelerator's effects as the results of economic asymmetry in different branches of economy should be the topic of systematic researches of cooperating scientific institutes and universities in transborder regions. The form of international scientific consortia has proven its usefulness and high efficacy.

6. Main indicators of economic integrity stimulated by the asymmetry of potentials

As it was mentioned above, for each branch of economy, each field of social and economic activity, specific methods of monitoring, measurement and analysis of effects (especially multipliers, accelerators and effects of synergy) are necessary. Useful are simple quantitative indicators that are helpful for measuring economic asymmetry between identical or similar phenomena and processes of the areas of transborder regions of different countries.

For monitoring, analysis and evaluation of economic asymmetry useful seem to be the following types of indicators:

a) Indicators measuring the intensity of transborder relations and integration of branches and subjects (e.g. number of individuals crossing the border, number of foreign customers of businesses, turnover between businesses based on other sides of the borderline, number of foreign employees working in businesses in transborder region, value of joint projects realized by regional governments etc.).

b) Indicators measuring positive economic asymmetry i.e. the differences between economic potentials that is stimulating mutually profitable cooperation and trade (e.g. differences of prices, wages and salaries, .

c) Indicators measuring negative asymmetry, i.e. the differences of regulations that hamper transborder cooperation of governments, entrepreneurs and citizens, and the consequences of those regulations for citizens, businesses and governments on other

sides of the borderline (e.g. time spent by individuals, trains and vehicles on bordercrossing and losses for individuals and businesses resulted by that, informal costs of crossing borders, administrative costs of transborder operations, custom duties, border taxes and other payments, costs of juristic services paid by businesses and individuals, costs of visas, etc.) .

Selected examples of indicators measuring (a), (b) and (c) are proposed below:

(a) Intensity of transborder relations

- Number of residents of transborder region crossing the border (frequency: daily, weekly, annually, seasonal changes of border crossing, costs of commuting through borders);

- Number of visas (by duration, type of visa, class of applicants for visas)

- Intensity of transborder telecommunication contacts of residents of transborder regions (telephone, internet; by types of subjects, frequency, seasonal frequency, costs);

- Number of subjects (businesses, NGO's, non-profit organizations) cooperating with partners from other parts of transborder regions (profile and type of cooperation, type of subjects);

- Value of turnover between cooperating subjects – residents of transborder regions

- Number of enterprises registered in transborder areas of two or more countries and quantitative indicators of the scale of their activities in different countries (turnover, sales, imports, exports, employment, wages and salaries, investments, fixed assets)

- Transborder consortia created by residents of neighbour countries (number, forms, profile of activity, scale of activity);

- Qualitative characteristics of types, profiles and intensity of cooperation of regional and local governments;

(b) Positive economic asymmetry

- Wages and salaries (differences by type of work and employers);

- Demand for employees on local labor markets (profile, seasonability, stability of work offered);
- Unemployment rates (on local labor markets);
- Differences of retail trade prices for goods and services on local markets;
- Differences of wholesale prices for goods and services on local markets;
- Taxes: VAT, CIT, PIT, etc.
- Custom duties for exports and imports
- Comparative costs of production and trade
- Exchange rates of currencies (national and international currencies exchange rates)

(c) Negative asymmetry

- Administrative formalities of border crossing and their costs for enterprises and individuals (e.g. visa requirements and their costs, formalities connected with transport by vehicles and trains and their costs etc.);
- Administrative limitations of economic activity for foreign citizens (licenses and permissions, national certificates for occupations and professions);
- Incoherence of laws regulating the conducting of economic activity by foreign subjects on the transborder territory of other country;
- Information gaps and lack of transparency necessary for economic and social activity and cooperation;
- Linguistic barriers, especially concerning the laws, documentation, primary registers, contracts.

Positive asymmetry is generated mainly by the differences of economic and technological factors (comparative costs, differences of prices, wages, insurance rates etc.). Positive asymmetry stimulates the processes of cooperation and competitions.

Negative asymmetry is generated mainly by the difference of legal and administrative regulations and practices of administration. Information gaps, rigid language requirements causing difficulties

of proper understanding and interpretation of administrative procedures and laws in broader institutional conditions of other country, are also important forms of negative asymmetry for most of stakeholders.

Negative asymmetry caused by incoherence of laws and regulations and by lack of information transparency is generating excessive costs for all stakeholders and may also create the conditions for corruption and for the development of shadow economy.

7. Methodological problems of measuring transborder economy

Identification and proper use of positive asymmetry of transborder economies by governments, entrepreneurs and individuals needs the measuring of complex of quantitative indicators of differences of potentials. Some examples of those indicators are listed above. Official statistics shall include to the programs of surveys the collecting and compiling of the indicators characterizing transborder asymmetry of most important economic, social and administrative factors of regional development.

Up to now however the transborder surveys and indicators statistics is not the priority for official statistics of countries. Even in official statistics of small scale national economies, which territories are as a whole are under the influence of transborder processes, official surveys do not include the transborder factors to the monitoring and analysis of the economies.

Moreover, because of the autonomy of official statistical systems of countries it is difficult to collect complete sets of comparable information from the transborder areas of countries from regional statistical data. Additional difficult methodological problems of comparability of information are caused by the differences of economic and social concepts and indicators defined in national laws and incorporated into national statistical surveys.

Transborder regions are relatively small and need detailed information on small areas (localities, towns, areas along the railways and roads, areas close to the border crossings etc.) Furthermore, there are also gaps and inconsistencies of statistical data referring to relatively small areas of transborder regions.

It seems that for transborder regions there should be conducted special harmonized surveys, oriented for collecting statistics necessary for monitoring transborder processes on all sides of borders. Such harmonized transborder surveys should be oriented on the measuring the differences of potentials important for decision making, for local economic policy and for evaluation of administrative procedures by local governments and - if necessary – by central governments.

Methodological harmonization of official statistics is an important task of official statisticians. Therefore the cooperation of regional statistical offices in transborder regions is an important prerequisite of information transparency of transborder economies. Transborder statistics should become an integral layer of European official statistics.

8. Impact of asymmetry of potentials on economic processes in transborder regions – selected examples

8.1. Labor market

Common local labor market is an important economic sphere of optimization of use of the asymmetry of human capital and social capital. The difference of wages and salaries is encouraging both entrepreneurs and employees, to take jobs in neighbouring localities of other countries.

Transborder labor market is usually shaped by the transborder commuting infrastructure crossing the border. There are following main factors influencing the development of transborder labor markets:

- Supply of complementary human and social capital in different parts of transborder regions;
- Asymmetry of wages and salaries;
- Regulations supporting the work of citizens of other countries on the territory of transborder region (free transborder movement of people and goods);
- Efficient and relatively cheap commuting facilities (short time of access to jobs);

- Harmonization of social insurance of employees in transborder regions;
- Supervision of transborder labor market by regional governments, oriented for the stimulation of its development and elimination of pathologies.

8.2. Retail trade

Retail trade in transborder regions is stimulated by the asymmetry of two factors:

- 1) Differences of comparative costs of substitutive products
- 2) Complementarity of production and supply of products

Referring to the factor of comparative costs of substitutive products, the transborder retail trade is stimulated mainly by the differences of costs of production (including administrative costs, taxes, marketing etc.), differences of prices of equivalent goods and services in neighbouring areas on other sides of the borderlines, and transaction costs connected with the trading abroad, in different economic and legal environment. The efficiency of local retail trade is also stimulated by the premium for the risk of changes of exchange rates of currencies.

Microbusinesses, small and medium businesses are also trying to increase the profitability of transborder retail trade conducting the trade of imported goods in the region of residence, and at the same time exporting goods from the country of residence and trading in transborder region of neighbouring country. The differences of exchange rates of currencies and the use of international currencies (Euro, USD) as the intermediary currency may also increase the profitability of transborder retail trade, although it also increases the risk of fluctuation of exchange rates of currencies in short term.

In some branches the transborder retail trade (and also the wholesale trade) is more effective if the exchange of goods is based on barter. However for transborder barter trade more advanced forms of cooperation are necessary, e.g. joint ventures and consortia.

Referring to the factor of complementarity of goods, liberalization of trade, reduction of customs, reasonable tax policy of all countries of transborder region may create positive synergy of development of production and trade effective for all parties.

The governments should resist the temptation of “overloading” complementary goods by excessive taxes and customs, and should support the development of cooperation of subjects producing and trading complementary goods.

8.3. Consumer services

Main factors of development of the branches of consumer services in transborder areas are:

- 1) supply of consumers services by type of service, volume and value,
- 2) demand for consumer services of non –residents,
- 3) complementarity of products offered in the form of consumer services in transborder areas of countries,
- 4) asymmetry of comparative costs of production,
- 5) asymmetry of prices for services,
- 6) differences of total costs of access to the services on local markets of transborder areas paid by consumers,
- 7) transborder transport infrastructure for consumers and costs of transborder transport,
- 8) quality of consumer services offered on local markets in transborder areas

8.4. Services for businesses

Foreign subjects need support from the part of specialized firms offering services for businesses: marketing, financial and tax advisory services, information services, juristic services.

The availability of these services for foreign subjects operating in transborder areas of neighbouring countries is necessary for the safety and stability of economic processes and subjects, especially for non-residents operating in the transborder areas of other countries.

Important problem for businesses that are potential clients of companies offering the services necessary for conducting the activities on the territories of other countries is the verification of professionalism of suppliers of those services

Proper, good quality of services for businesses in transborder areas requires high level of professionalism of firms offering these services. Attorneys, solicitors, legal advisors, tax advisors and other subjects supplying different kinds of know - how in the field of law and organization of activity in transborder areas should well know the laws, procedures and habits of all countries of transborder regions. The same requirements of high level of professionalism, professional ethics and trust is expected from other subjects in such areas like logistics, financial services, certification, supervision of technological processes, quality control of products.

Central and regional governments should monitor the quality of services offered for foreign and national businesses and react in case of low quality of those services.

Indicators measuring the services for businesses are similar to those used for measuring of consumer services, e.g.

- 1) supply of services for businesses by type of service, volume and value,
- 2) demand for services for businesses of non –residents,
- 3) complementarity of products offered in the form of services for businesses in transborder areas of countries,
- 4) asymmetry of comparative costs of production,
- 5) asymmetry of prices for services for businesses,
- 6) differences of total costs of access to the services on local markets of transborder areas paid by businesses,
- 7) transborder transport infrastructure for businesses and costs of transborder transport,
- 8) quality of services for businesses offered on local markets in transborder areas.

8.5. *Financial services*

Banks, insurance companies, and other subjects of financial sectors of economy are operating on global markets. Financial institutions are rather well prepared and experienced in offering different financial products needed and expected by economic and social subjects operating in transborder areas.

However the strengthening of international cooperation of national institutions of supervision of financial sector focused of the

specificity of transborder regions seems to be necessary (supervision banks, insurance companies, and especially the intermediaries offering products of banks, insurance companies and other financial institution).

8.6. *Social services: health, education, culture*

Synergy of development of social services in transborder areas is based on the complementarity of those services from the point of view of quality and detailed profiles of services offered by resident businesses and non-profit subjects for the population of transborder region as a whole.

The capacity of subjects offering social services in transborder areas, technical and economic conditions of supply of these services should be oriented for potential userstransborder regions as a whole.

Regional governments may stimulate the development of social services by harmonization of the development and maintenance of the infrastructure of social services, marketing and technical information on the supply of social services available for inhabitants of transborder areas on the territories of neighbouring countries.

8.7. *Tourism*

The role of tourism in economic development of transborder areas is correlated with the level of wealth and incomes of households. In Europe all countries have reached the level of economic development in which tourism is becoming the integral part of household budgets. The demand for tourist services is growing continuously, new forms of tourism are becoming popular.

Tourism in transborder regions is based on ecological, cultural and social asymmetry of subregions of the areas and on the complementarity of tourist products: nature, culture, sports, recreation, health services etc.

The development of tourism in transborder regions should be based on the principle of “co-ordinated competitions” of substitutional products and on creation and maintenance of the infrastructure necessary for tourist activities: tourist information infrastructure, environment protection, transport infrastructure, hotels and accommodation facilities, safety and security of tourists,

standards of quality of services for tourists, tourists products offered as a supplementary products, e.g. to business meetings, education processes or scientific conferences.

Co-operation and active coordination of tourist policy in transborder areas is one of important issues in which regional governments of neighbouring areas of countries may play an important role. Also co-operation of chambers of businesses and subjects active in tourism is necessary.

Scientific analysis of asymmetry and complementarity of transborder areas from the point of view of tourist capacity is the prerequisite of creating of information for identification optimal policy in tourism, elaboration of methods of cooperation of governments and businesses and for long term policy of development and maintenance of tourist infrastructure, covering all layers: protection of nature, ecology, cultural wealth of regions, civilizational attractions, recreation facilities, and technical infrastructure: transportation, accommodation, tourist information etc.

8.8. Border crossings

Specific kind of activity and business in transborder areas are border crossings. In the EU, in the Schengen area, the border crossing disappeared. The advantage of this decision was the reduction of costs of transportation for citizens and businesses. One may expect that this process of making the borders transparent will be continued.

However in most of the countries the border crossings are specific “enterprises” that are supplying specific services of control of the process of transfer of goods, means of transportations and people between countries. The development of international trade and tourism needs the supply of these specific services. The border crossing are becoming the enterprises using most modern technologies and ICT for better and faster providing of control services and related financial services.

For businesses and citizens of transborder areas the border-crossing business is first of all an additional, excessive cost of transborder cooperation and contacts (costs of visas, time lost for crossing the border by cargo and people etc.). From the point of view of entire development of transborder regions the processes of crossing

border should be minimized. The only forms that should be still maintained are the forms of the control necessary for safety and security of economies and people.

Modern border crossings are important for local markets. For local communities the border crossings are important enterprises creating jobs for people. The processes of crossing borders is also generating the demand for auxiliary services: accommodation and gastronomic services for drivers waiting days and night in the queues on the border, parking and security services, financial service (currency exchange, banking services, insurance services etc.) as well as other social and cultural services. For local communities the “border crossing business” may be rather attractive. The less effective is the process of crossing a border, the higher is the demand for auxiliary services for the stakeholders – people and subjects. However in long term more effective is simplification and – finally – the elimination traditional control on political borders of countries.

In transborder regions complicated processes of border crossing are limiting the possibilities of effective use of economic asymmetries and complementarily economies in transborder areas. Therefore regional governments in transborder areas should identify – with the help of scientists and experts representing economic practice – the branches and kinds of activity for which the traditional control on the borders should be replaced by more simple forms or eliminated. Local, free trade zones, zones of free movement of people, special economic zones in transborder areas have already proven their efficacy and positive impact on local economies. The development of these forms of local economic and social integration needs support of regional and local governments and respective legal foundations.

8.9. Complementarity of infrastructure

In modern economies the development and progress in transborder areas is based on the quality of infrastructural systems: energy, transport (roads, railways, airlines, pipelines.a.), telecommunication, environment protection infrastructure, municipal infrastructure, social infrastructure (health, culture, education, information systems).

Harmonization and coordination of all types of infrastructure for transborder areas is the prerequisite of cooperation in other field of economy. The neighboring areas of transborder regions may optimize the development of infrastructures using the effects of complementarity. Modern technologies enable to build infrastructural constructions which capacity may meet the needs of enterprises, households and individuals, towns and villages located in transborder areas on both sides of the border. The optimizing of resources and reduction of costs is achieved thanks to the effect of scale. For example the border crossing could be built as one investment operated jointly by officers of both countries, one sewage treatment plant may be sufficient for towns located on both sides of the border, one highway along the borderline may be sufficient for the traffic of inhabitants of localities on both sides of the borderline, etc.

Harmonized development of common infrastructures for transborder areas optimized on the basis of effect of complementarity is the tasks of regional governments with respective support of central governments of countries. The development of common infrastructural capacities in transborder regions is the “non - zero sum game”. If governments and enterprises cooperated jointly, all parties will win, although some may gain more, and the other less. However without the cooperation in the field of building and maintaining common infrastructures in transborder areas, all parties will lost.

9. Synergy effects of asymmetry of potentials in transborder regions

The asymmetry of economic and institutional potentials in transborder regions is creating the conditions for synergy of different factors of economic and social development. As it was mentioned above, the effect of synergy may be positive or negative. Here are some examples of effects of synergy.

(a) Synergy effect generated by the creating of the zone of free transborder movement of inhabitants in delimited areas on both sides of the borderline is the effect of concatenation of i.a. following factors:

- (1) transborder local retail free trade,
- (2) extension of the market of wholesale trade,

- (3) transborder local labor market in the zone,
- (4) open access of inhabitants and businesses to complementary services,
- (5) higher profitability of businesses based on the difference of costs,
- (6) optimization of localization of enterprises
- (7) effects of scale achieved by businesses and other units thanks to the extension of market on the territory of two or more countries

(b) Synergy effect generated by coordination infrastructural investments for the use of the transborder areas, especially in transport, energy, environment protection, is achieved thanks to the following factors:

- (1) Lower costs of investments for each country,
- (2) Lower costs of exploitation and maintenance of infrastructural facilities for the subjects (businesses, individuals) achieved thanks to the effect of scale,
- (3) Better infrastructure makes the transborder areas more attractive for investors,
- (4) Multiplier's effect of increase of investments in the area in the form of development of SME offering services for investors and other businesses
- (5) Higher budgetary incomes of local and regional governments enable them to improve the quality of life of inhabitants (communal investments, education, health care, culture, safety and security etc.)

(c) Synergy effect generated by transborder harmonization of laws and procedures and cooperation of regional and local governments is achieved thanks to the concatenation of following factors (e.g.):

- (1) Lower costs of administrative procedures and lower costs of legal services for businesses,
- (2) More possibilities of extension of economic activities within the frames of existing laws and procedures,

- (3) Higher safety and security of running businesses thanks to the transparency of laws and procedures for entrepreneurs,
- (4) More possibilities of cooperation in the fields regulated by national laws, e.g. health care, social aid, education, financial services (banking, insurance),
- (5) Cooperation of NGO's and other non-profit organizations is extending the possibilities of mutually profitable cooperation in many fields etc.

The identification of possible effects of synergy generated by the asymmetry of economies in transborder areas is an important task for scientists, research institutes and universities interested in the development of transborder economics. For each identified field of synergy it would be recommended to elaborate models explaining the processes of synergy, simulating the effects that may be achieved and identifying the prerequisites of positive synergy based on proper use of asymmetries in transborder regions.

10. Conclusions for research of transborder economies

The economies in transborder regions are developing on the basis of different processes and mechanisms than national economies as a whole. As it was discussed above, main factors of development of economic activities in transborder regions are the asymmetries and differences of potentials of geographically close areas, but regulated by different laws and administrative procedures. There are also qualitative and quantitative differences of the level of development of different branches of economies, technological level and economic efficacy of enterprises.

Transborder economies are covering large part of the territory of Europe. The transborder processes are also important for economic development in other parts of the world. They are of high importance for small – scale national economies, as well as for regional development of many other countries.

Nowadays, in globalized, more open economy the specificity of transborder processes should be taken into account for proper analysis, evaluation and monitoring of economic development on

regional level. And for small – scale national economies the analysis, evaluation and monitoring transborder processes is essential for macroeconomic policy.

Transborder economies need specific theoretical foundations, methodological approaches, information base and special statistical methods and surveys. The development of *transborder economics* as special discipline in economic sciences is an urgent task for researchers, both theoreticians and scientists involved in application analyses, prognoses and modeling of processes in transborder regions.

11. Conclusions for social and economic policy of governments and NGO's in transborder regions

Regional governments, enterprises, NGO's and other non – profit organizations operating in transborder areas should be delivered the information that properly presents the specificity of transborder regions and economies. They shall take their decisions taking into account the factors specific for concrete regions, subregions and areas. Special attention should be paid to the impact on the economies on regional and local level, as well as on enterprises, social organizations and households, of:

- (a) Institutional asymmetries, including differences of laws and procedures;
- (b) Technological asymmetries;
- (c) Economic asymmetries;
- (d) Asymmetry and level of compatibility of information systems
- (e) Differences of development of technical infrastructure;
- (f) Differences of development of social infrastructure;
- (g) Identification of factors generating the synergy effects, stimulating the effects of multiplier's and accelerator's in specific economic processes;

The implementing and maintenance *common transborder information platform* (governments, enterprises, other organizations including research institutes and universities, individuals) providing verified and complex data for all stakeholders, is one of the tasks that shall be realized jointly by research institutes and regional governments of transborder regions.

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„INTERNATIONAL OUTSOURCING AS THE INSTRUMENT OF STRENGTHENING AND INTENSIFYING ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN TRANSBORDER REGIONS”

Summary

The article focuses on outsourcing as the mean for economic development on transborder areas with unique economic potential. It examines the differences in potential of transborder areas and specifies the source of their occurrence. Subject diversity, is pointing the borders as especially favourable locations for external outsourcing application, in the character of supporting tool for companies competitiveness increase as well as the tool, which shall stimulate transborder economic cooperation intensification. The analysis of outsourcing in such meaning, the author of the article is presenting together with investigation of main risk sources, which result from outsourcing economic relations. She also takes into consideration the main conditions of efficient management for outsourcing relations, which aims at business security for those who entrust to international outsourcing their immanent processes. In the article, the roots of individual borders for outsourcing application and individuated character of outsourcing Customer risk, are presented as the examples from practice. As the example of external outsourcing the author shows the integrity of specialist Competence Centres together with the concept of outsourcing and its key role in business security management, of those who entrust the execution of their immanent processes to outsourcing service. The article as well, specifies the role of Competence Centres in the management of effective transborder outsourcing.

Key terms: transborder areas, differences in potential, outsourcing, outsourcing risk, immanent processes, key processes, responsibility symmetry and asymmetry, competitiveness, competence centres.

Introduction

The globalization of markets together with unrecorded in the economic history of human activity growth of technique and technology, communication systems, including Internet, as well as economic unification of Europe, common access to bank currency, are the basic sources of development, dynamics and economic development, but also the enterprising spirit, which is dynamically growing together with local, national and global competition. They are also the key reasons to increase the effectiveness and streamlining of management, which is a prospect to obtain the advantage, over the other market participants and decrease the risk related with execution of business in globally changing dynamics of competing and acting. Integrated activity of listed features has attenuated the effectiveness of products competition, and the capacity to obtain the advantage over other, has transferred into the non product sphere of companies activity, such as: methods, techniques and organization systems, as well as approach to business strategies. Promotion of entrepreneurship, in subject scope assisted with the level of techniques and technology development including automation, IT implementation in production processes and labour processes, creates the non product sphere of rivalry, the modern arena of companies competition for the place on the market.

Regardless of mentioned above circumstances, also the decisions of Schengen Treaty, became an important source of competition increase process for the enterprises, including the competition of subjects on the borders and in the consequence, a chance for development of transborder economic cooperation and the stimulus for economic development of border areas.

Disestablishment of borders has opened the economic routes between the countries. It has revived the transborder traffic. The distance and time of products and entrepreneurs transport has “shortened” as the effect of all available border roads being opened, which one can get through, to neighboring country. The capacities, which are located on both sides of the border, for cooperation have increased and the barriers on common subjects availability have decreased, [9].

Rapidly growing competition and necessity to be competitive, together with growing capacities of subjects cooperation, regardless of their location, are the modern reasons for providing external outsourcing for processes, creating the value for the customer and especially conditions for development shaping, around transborder areas via outsourcing.

Subject issue, remain essential for economic experts, and especially essential for enterprises, operating on border areas.

That is why, also including the fact, that the problem of outsourcing role in transborder economic cooperation development and shaping of economic development in the border areas, it does not find proper place in expert literature and remain in the theory of management as bereaved issue, the subject of herein article would be an attempt to fill such space.

1. Reasons of outsourcing

To consider the outsourcing as the tool, which assists the development of economic cooperation around transborder areas, it is essential to present the reasons of philosophy growth, which is the way of business operation, because theoretical mission of own business operation on the basis of foreign resources exploitation, preserves timeless character. However real effectiveness of outsourcing is determined in a large extent with current conditions, without analysis of which it is difficult to say about creative influence of outsourcing on economic development of companies or region, where such enterprises operates on the basis of outsourcing.

The outsourcing formula has arisen in the eighties, in highly developed market economy, which level of development had an established status and firm, high standard, which was a subject only for current improvement. Subject process has brought together the enterprises to the limit of further competitiveness increase, and has initiated bigger and bigger problems in subject scope. In search for solution for above problem, the discovery of an economical value for concentration with key competences and usage of foreign resources for own economic activity and goals has been made. That is how the outsourcing has been formed. Then the Americans has described the

outsourcing as usage of external companies for execution of one or few organization activities [4]. D.Minoli has extended the meaning, saying that for external service only such scope of works shall be deputed, which can be executed cheaper and more effectively, than in the enterprise, with the engagement of own material and non material resources [4]. Soon, outsourcing was perceived as shifting of some current activity of the company outside its previous organization [5]. Meanwhile the German literature identified outsourcing with entrusting to third parties the responsibility for resources [3]. Another interpretation of outsourcing supplements and stresses that external outsourcing entrust, refer to such processes, which reveal strict, that is, immanent relation with key business processes, of the party using outsourcing, and the sphere of such processes is a real area of outsourcing operation [1], [8], [11], [10].

If the beginnings of outsourcing in Poland equated it with the form of traditional order and perceived the outsourcing with the fact of external companies engagement, e.g. cleaning services or consultant companies, now the modern, more mature economic environment is clearly saying about the external service of business processes or about the outsourcing services sector, represented by centres of advanced common services as e.g. in the scope of analysis and expert opinions, basing on modern technologies and expert knowledge and their unique, competences on the market [10]. Unless we could argue on the adequate examples found in polish literature, as the samples of business processes, which undergo outsourcing services by common services centres, *quote: Business Process Outsourcing are the centres of so called common services, where on the aim of the Client, in effective and low cost way, some of his own business processes are being executed. These may be finances and accounting, PAYROL, HR administration, purchase process elements...*” [2]. For sure taking into account the above, we are very close to convince completely the economic environment to such approach, where outsourcing does not relate to business processes, but only immanent processes related with the business. If we for example consider for the further development in subject scope calculation of employees remuneration or HR administration, although these are undoubtedly necessary processes of work and place of costs occurrence in the business activity, for

production company they do not constitute business processes. They will be such only for companies, which basic field of business operation is either services for remuneration calculation for employees of other subjects according with algorithms ordered by employers of those employees or HR administration execution, which is going to be business competence. None of presented commercial organizations is going to submit to outsourcing its key business process, because it would be a fundamental reorganization of company and its liquidation in the effect of total elimination of statutory economic process from own structures. For instance, considered subjects will cover the transfer of only immanent processes related with basic processes as: production processes and upgrading of software, which is capable to calculate the remuneration, according with law regulations and simultaneously with remunerations regulations of an exact employer, which is being operated within his business process [10], [8], [1]. Similarly, the enterprise is not going to entrust for outsourcing HR administration, but for instance will provide the process for exact competence profiles search on the labour market.

The essence of considered problematic aspect remains essential both for theory as well as practice of outsourcing, because establishment and maintaining the borders of available applications of outsourcing in practice is not only the condition of its economic effectiveness, but also determinant for enterprise existence in economic environment at all.

Outsourcing in Poland has occurred and gained its popularity during economical-political system transformation of the country, when difficulties with management, high and increasing activities costs, and what is most important legacy (economical and mental) after the period of centrally controlled economics, which was not obeying objective activity of economical principles, market parameters, etc. which were the source of any enterprises difficulties with management in market environment and not tolerated non competitive subjects [11].

Analysis of commencement point and development of outsourcing in highly developed countries as well as the reasons of its transfer and activation on Polish soil of economic environment, points on the presence of common reason for using of outsourcing. In both cases, the common intention of introduction of outsourcing was the

need to overcome the difficulties with reaching the proper level of competitiveness, that is such, which would surpass the level of existing competitiveness in the area of exact locations. Enterprises of highly developed countries, already from high level of presented competitiveness had to reach more and more advanced level. Polish economic subjects first had to shape their competitiveness on growing national market and decrease the distance towards market competitors from highly developed economies, to operate successfully on competitive global market. Although the difference in conditions of outsourcing implementation was crucial, the aim of using it in both cases remains analogous.

It proves and is an evidence that outsourcing is the concept of business execution decoded to overcome cumulated obstacles, occurring on the route to obtain the increase of competitiveness and action in highly combined conditions. What remains, is only the identification of such obstacles, analysis and assessment of capacities of closer and further environment, and as a consequence, adequate to real conditions and individual business process predispositions of outsourcing client, execution of entrusted outsourcing services.

2. Difference of outsourcing services environment potential

Search for capacities and scope of outsourcing application is a significant step for extent of further profits, however adequacy of its implementation in practice remains a condition of real outsourcing effectiveness, because it determines safe business level of outsourcing relations, that is such, which synergize the differ the potential, identified between the outsourcing client and subjects operating in various locations and conditions of those who provide outsourcing.

Subject adequacy of outsourcing implementation remains integrally connected with consideration of individual: conditions, peculiarity, predispositions and scope, in which the key economic process of enterprise interested in outsourcing may accept the scope of such outsourcing, being safe for the company, i.e. in which by outsourcing we are not bringing the threats on and we are not crossing safe business limits of such process.

Outsourcing brings together and joins in economic sense subjects of diverse potential, regardless of their real location. It can be implemented, where economic diversity exists e.g. between: production systems and value systems, environments of specified competences, specialization, availability of resources, competence, markets etc. Therefore distinctness is the space for outsourcing application, and their shortage is not conducive for outsourcing.

Disparities in capacities, create virtual set of complementary resources and combine specific potential of new type. These are additional economic prospects, that are capacities, deriving directly from characteristic features for specific subjects and their specific location. They are conducive for distinct interest representatives and following from above fact of different properties of such subjects and their location.

Due to technique and technology development, including communication and Internet, the prospect of outsourcing application has increased as well as economic use, through its agencies of potential differences identified in distance from each other.

Disparities in generally understood capacities of operation, are the natural and common phenomenon, which combine various different reasons. However, regardless of their source, it is the diversified territory, which becomes the sphere of particular predispositions for entrepreneurship development and competitiveness shaped by outsourcing.

The process of competitiveness increase causes the improvement of competences and specializes individuality and autonomy of subjects, which in the effect, create a stream of specified potential. Such potential is associated through outsourcing with different level of potential, and may have wider, additional and more well-balanced and competitive economic application.

Outsourcing is using the energy, which follows from difference in capacities potential. Via its agency, business cooperation of enterprises is being run, supplied with the energy from diversification, regardless of reasons causing such diversification.

Thus outsourcing alliance pursue to synergic exploitation of diversified energy potentials. Such phenomenon, displayed mainly in the scope of competences, knowledge, technique, technology and

infrastructure etc. is gaining the information and combined process of specialistic knowledge creation (know how) together with processes of specific type of resources gaining, including financial and infrastructure, in dynamic development conditions, is nowadays very expensive process with its initiation and financing only for the aim of own company processes, when often enough is beyond the capacities and forces to obtain access to such resources in distinct from traditional way.

Usage of energy deriving from diverse capacities in action for business purpose, is an advantage for competitiveness increase of companies, and the meaning of subject fact in practice increases the more so, if we spot the fact that existence of different sources, which supply the economic operation by outsourcing, do not refer only to spheres belonging to common legal system, in which outsourcing is implemented mainly because of economical reasons and has the character of internal outsourcing. Due to global competition, global diversification of potential exist, and in the wake of above, global environment of potential economic energy appears, which is available for usage by external outsourcing. An example of above, are the arising settlement centres, locating their head offices in the areas of direct access to necessary type of specific resources, such as highly qualified staff or cheaper labour force. In the scope of capacities of outsourcing centres creation, the potential for example of only Wrocław competence environment labour market was appreciated by such moguls as: Hewlett-Packard, Credit Suisse-Wipro, Volvo, Google, McKinsey, CAN, CSS Corp, Rukki, UPC, IBM, Ernst & Young [2].

3. Outsourcing predispositions of transborder areas

If market modern economy is characterized by local diversity of potential, thus on contact points of separate economic systems, the level of such diversity is much higher. The example of such phenomenon, are the border belts, on which subject differences result mainly from the fact of administrative separation of the country with the border line. Administratively appointed border simultaneously sets among the other things, the border of any law, which regulates the rules of operation in any field of social-economic life, on the

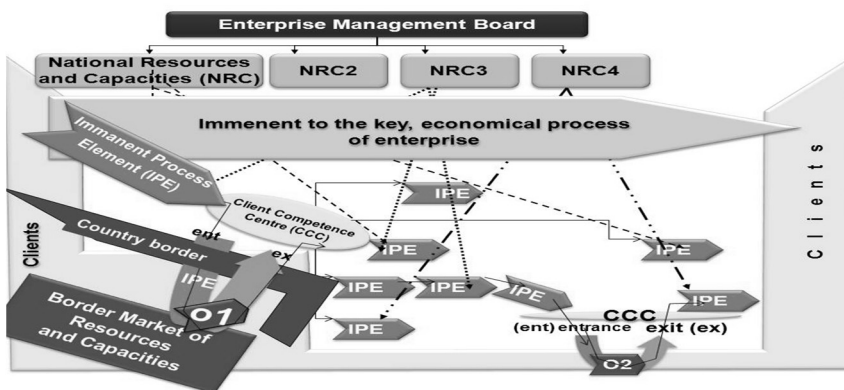
territory of each country. Distinct approach in legal regulations foment the diversification in the rules, conditions and possibilities of running a business, and also availability of infrastructure, resources and finances, etc.

Administrative borders of a country, are also the borders of activity, territorially bounding the economic policy of each country and region, effecting in the presence of local preferences, concessions, subsidies, but also restrictions and discipline, which shape as the effect, the living conditions of citizens of such areas and the level of capacity to satisfy their various needs.

Therefore, administratively demarcated border in artificial way, divides the territories, and together with such division also cultural, religious, customs, infrastructure, technical, economical and commercial environments, in the scope where characteristic for themselves properties and features arise. They, because of its peculiarity, become commercially attractive for representatives of different, administratively separated economic systems.

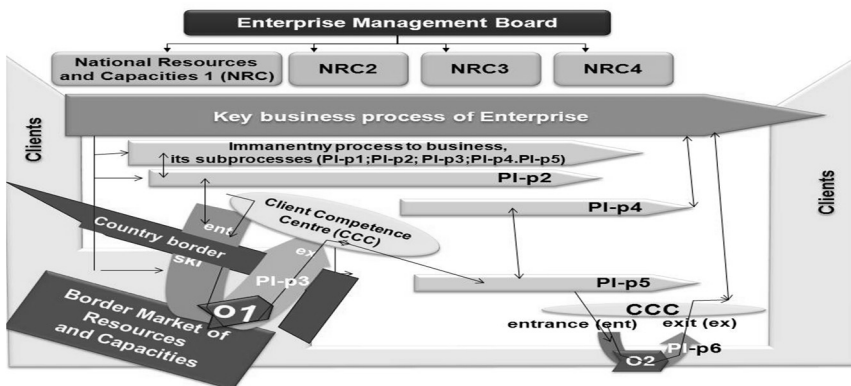
Distinctness in rules, manners, methods and capacities of operation; resources structure and technical infrastructure as well as its construction and represented level of modernity; access to know how, existing on both sides of border, create the areas of increased economic capacities, especially for subjects working close to border. Such locations are conducive to external outsourcing, mainly because of distance to alternative categories. Via his agency, entrepreneurs from one side of the border may nearby, next to, that is on the other side of the border, obtain at all or obtain on better conditions, required by the company categories. It means that such resources, may be obtained, which because of for example financial, cost, legal, technical, procedure and other reasons remain for them unavailable or difficult to reach on the side of border where they have their place of location. Thus, because of the access to neighboring, border resources, they have easier capacity to use them, by transferring the part of own immanent processes on the other side of border, related with own key process and to entrust them to outsourcing services as on illustration No. 1, or to transfer and provide outsourcing for whole immanent processes as on illustration No 2.

Illustration No. 1 – external outsourcing presenting part of immanent process – graphic presentation.



Source: own study

Illustration No. 2 – external outsourcing of immanent processes related with enterprise business process



Source: own study

Entrepreneurs located in the border areas, can assess their level of rationality for business processes, immanent processes (that is sub-processes of base process) and components of immanent processes through the wide specter of criteria. Subject extension of analysis criteria and profitability assessment level of executed economic processes, are the reference points, which exist under various forms on the other side of the border. Their active participation in activities effectiveness monitoring, causes that scope of alternative variants, for execution of individual immanent processes or their components, is extended. Scope of such extended capacities however decreases together with increasing distance of company location to the border. It means that intensification of special business capabilities and real added economic values, which are possible to obtain with outsourcing engagement, concentrates in the near surrounding and on the contact points of separate economic systems. In above places, differences in potential occur, and together with such differences, especially profitable conditions for outsourcing services:

- Reviving the economic relations between representatives of neighboring systems,
- Intensifying transborder development of economic cooperation,
- Arousing such development in directions, which were so far passive in border areas.

Unless, internal outsourcing (national) is mainly dependent from economical aspects, it is the external outsourcing (foreign), especially outsourcing around border areas, which has to deal with the matters of institutions, prices, tax systems, costs, legal regulations, customs and etc. The example of above may be for instance more liberal legal regulations in the scope of ecology in the Ukraine than in Poland. It causes that subjects operating on this side of border, where restrictive ecological law is in force, may in external entrust of outsourcing locate such part of its activity component, which in their location undergoes a strict (most often cost consuming) law in a given scope. Other example, which illustrates special potential and conditions for economical cooperation development of border subjects through outsourcing, may be the access to specific type of technical infrastructure, for instance to logistic centres,

communication, incineration plants or waste treatment plants. Structures of infrastructure mentioned above, belonging to subject located on the other side of border, may in the confines of outsourcing, take over the service of a given immanent process or part of key production process of enterprise operating on the other side of border and eliminate therefore necessity to finance the construction or modernization of mentioned infrastructure. They also can, in the event of external outsourcing, decrease the costs related to operation of such infrastructure, which had to be born by the enterprise on its side of border.

Alike above, the things go with other type of technical infrastructure, as for example road infrastructure, car garages, warehouses, offices, etc. Crucial significance for undertaking the decision about external outsourcing has the spirit of access to specific type of homogenous resources: raw materials, geological layers or qualified or cheaper, or at all available in a given perimeter of territory (i.e. Polish IT staff, software operators and accountants are cheaper from their British or American colleagues). A strong argument for outsourcing around border area may be the difference in remuneration rates, goods prices and services, availability of technology and infrastructure and pro-capital approach of government policy, which provide towards foreign capital specific taxation improvements, for example few year tax release for foreign companies. Crucial for outsourcing decision remains also in the field of community and social background, i.e. trade unions level of activity or level of citizens trust to national financing and other institutions.

Next example of the fact that outsourcing in border areas may use its independence in legal systems and therefore activate economic cooperation of border subjects, may be the difference in tax rates, i.e. VAT tax, which for children articles on one side of the border is in the value of 23% and already on the other side, the rate of the same tax for subject group of articles is "0".

Thus transborder outsourcing (external) holds a promise for larger effects than outsourcing executed in analogous area of economical conditions, legal and social (internal), because the enterprise transfers on the other side of border, such part of its

immanent fields of activity and derives more profitable for himself conditions, decreasing the costs: of remunerations, payments, materials, resources, infrastructure exploitation, etc.

4. Outsourcing risks

Execution of business in the market system is marked with risk, and reaching domination, which aim is to outstrip competitors, in practice means the necessity to undertake activity with much higher level of risk, which as a consequence requires control and management. Economical success, as required effect of commercial activity inspires for implementation of individual ideas for a good business. It justifies application of method and strategy of highly developed action, that is solutions rich with potential predestined for significant increase of company activity. Simultaneously, however such type of venture, stimulates new sources of operational risk, and therefore general increase of diversity, complexity and extent of risk, adequately to its features, which determines the level of unconventional status for chosen competition route.

For practical effectiveness of modern competition, and particularly for streamlining of operation level by outsourcing, the key role is played by multi criteria analysis of possible risk sources and the matter of risk management. It means that together with custom operations commencement, pioneering, authorship and unconventional steps, as for example outsourcing, scope of risk is in each individual case and creates peculiar map, which integrates its individual features, connections and source relations. Their source are both individual features of outsourcing company, which is interested in outsourcing services, as well as outsourcing operation conditions, including environment features, in which it is to be implemented.

The essence of considering the risk in non standard action. It requires to include also the fact that final decision about business in outsourcing mode and its scope and choice of risk management methods of outsourcing service are undertook and determined especially by specificity of:

- Key business process of the party ordering the outsourcing and his product on market offer,
- Represented branch in the scope of which the ordering party operates on the market,
- Competitors of ordering party and delivering outsourcing services,
- Beneficiary profile, product/service for ordering the outsourcing (*that is, traditionally understood as a global Client for commercial subjects or citizen for local government and public administration*)
- Social meaning and role of subject interested in outsourcing. In such case, the peculiarity of public institution is different because of its mission and role apart from commercial subject peculiarity. It shall generate different risk for outsourcing, i.e. in the scope of its minimization capacity through spread of outsourcing risk between commercial subjects.

From the circumstances quoted above, necessity of compatible choice of competition method results or management improvement to real, actual and legal conditions. Indeed, the basic thing is to establish the scope of capacities and limitations, which cumulatively drawing the set, around which the subject interested with outsourcing service may activate it, in a safe way, for the interest of his statutory operation, which de facto outsourcing would assist.

If we would like to illustrate the issue, we can appoint two, for example two power plants. Seemingly analogous production companies of the same branch. Two manufacturers of analogous main product – power supply. The product has the same level of hazard, and analogous non material properties, which can not be cumulated (produced for storage) and transported by general available means of transport. However each power plant will have its separate conditions for application of outsourcing, therefore not analogous factors of outsourcing risk. The following factors will decide about it: production process peculiarity and immanent processes structure, resulting from for example type of fuel, which determines the manufacturing processes (hard coal, lignite), and therefore type of applied power supply production technology. Although the effect of power supply manufacturers production is analogous final product,

the manufacturers remain non analogous subjects because of the fact that they share different groups and have their own individual factors. Following the above we can distinguish such types of power plants as: coal, water, wind farms, which do not represent analogous production systems and vary even around the same group, for example level of technological development, which follows from individuality of time period, when they were constructed and proper for subject times, access to such, and not other technical level of power supply production infrastructure. From mentioned above reasons, considered manufacturers, represent different conditions of main process execution and immanent processes, therefore different predispositions for application of outsourcing and non identified risk. To see the full scope of outsourcing individuality and its risk for such group of subjects, the following aspects combine: location of manufacturers together with peculiarity of such locations, client profiles, etc. [15].

To illustrate the issue of outsourcing risk character diversity, we may present the enterprises examples, operating around analogous location, however in different branches. In this case it is more easy to spot that the scope and range of outsourcing risk for power plant, medicine manufacturers, backpack manufacturers, dairy products or mineral water shall be determined with its peculiarity and properties of represented branch, key peculiarity, own business processes, availability of preferred resources by each subject and also the character of branch law, or specificity of the market segment providing the service, etc.

Considering individual character of outsourcing risk on the basis of practical examples, and therefore listing limitations and streaming the capacity of its application, can not be done without reference to the members of public services sector that is in fact the public and local administration. Those service providing entities, have their unique character of function and responsibility imposed by the law, what is raised and stressed by professor Oleński, and in reality it means that “they are not affected by effects of outsourcing, which are important in commercial sector, as division and risk optimization, reorganization by elimination of some tasks and functions” [6]. It is clear-cut that in practice, those subjects have no

capacity to distribute their responsibility between other subjects in any form. Therefore transfers of proper responsibility for outsourcing, also by engagement of insurance products or special clauses and records in the contracts, are in the case of public or local administration units ineffective. However they remain available in outsourcing application between the commercial subjects, unless the insurance sector has such products in its offer.

Considered examples confirm the individual approach and diversity of outsourcing risk. They discredit any belief about:

- Universalism of outsourcing action strategies,
- Analogous criteria and identical level of difficulty in establishing outsourcing relations or identical features of such relations,
- Analogous scope of profits, resulting for the party, which orders the outsourcing,
- Unified level and scope of outsourcing service risk.

They also show that outsourcing, which is executed without previous identification of its individual borders of availability, set by capacities of responsibility symmetry protection, between the parties of outsourcing alliance, would increase the economic risk for ordering party of outsourcing, including actions for the loss of the company. The extreme example represented by public institutions, show that, as the Client of outsourcing, they are in the status of prisoner of the subject, which delivers outsourcing services [6], [7].

The essence of source and type of risk specificity for outsourcing, results from the fact that, it is an example for highly advanced strategy of activity performance [12], which establishes minimization of own resources and execution of own business on the basis of outside resources exploitation, what in practice may be compared to paid exploitation of other resources, from which the business receives as an effect of such exploitation, required parameters gained by the Client. In such situation the responsibility for actions on behalf of the supplier of service. Minimization of own resources, which is the key issue in outsourcing concept, heads toward establishment of rational business relations with widely understood outside resources and their exploitation in symmetrical

division, together with the transfer of responsibility in the scope of time, when subject exploitation is affecting the Client business process in well-balanced way. Low level of own resources in the assumptions of outsourcing strategy is a binder of flexibility and huge diversity of the subject executing own business process with such system, because the system on the one hand is to effectively support management with necessary minimal own company resources, and on the other hand to give preferential treatment for relatively low budget transfer of exploitation process from current outside resources on the other, more business favour, more effective, increasing the competitiveness of outsourcing Client.

Considered outsourcing assumption does not refer to cases, when outsourcing Client risk is related with creation of threat for its key statutory process. Therefore, there is constant necessity for not only initial symmetry of responsibility between outsourcing parties, because subject symmetry is a real tool for minimization of outsourcing risk and protection of economic profits of outsourcing Client. The need of permanent symmetry of responsibility, between outsourcing parties is the source of necessity to apply, permanently, and not only initially and from time to time, efficient mechanism (tool), which would protect the Client interest against control of outsourcing suppliers, and therefore against their decisive influence on capacities of business process continuation, belonging to outsourcing Client [14].

Such case will appear within the outsourcing Client:

- will not transfer in reality and actual way or because of missing legal capacities the responsibility character for operation effects on the aim of the Client. Such type of effective transfer would not be able to be done on the aim of outsourcing service provider,

- he will allocate the entrusted service in the structure of monopolistic supplier,

- will allow to develop the proper relation of outsourcing into cooperation with monopolist,

- will expand its scope to the entrusted individual borders of outsourcing application,

- will lose the capacity of changing the supplier of outsourcing service, as the effect of missing or disappearing other suppliers of a given type of service on the market or as the effect of competence loss, that is own know how, will lose the capacity to shape content related, legal, organization, etc. parameters of outsourcing relations [14].

5. Competence Centres in transborder outsourcing development

From the above issues, further essential consequences arise for effective outsourcing, especially for outsourcing, which stimulates transborder economic cooperation development.

First of such things, relates to necessity of competition existence on the outsourcing services market providers, able to provide existence of alternative for the choice and change of such type of service supplier. Competition, mentioned above do not relate only to existence of local or national competitors, but all, to which the access of the Client of outsourcing service is real in fact. Thus, the subjects operating in transborder areas, because of favourable location peculiarity, gain the access to broad scope of tenderers, therefore to wider, competitive market offer, what shall be provided by neighboring of subjects operating on the other side of border. Such circumstance is an advantage for better outsourcing conditions in border areas and provides higher level of delivered rationality to the Client. As a consequence, the argument for economic subjects cooperation development arises on both sides of the border and is assisted by outsourcing, economical development of transborder areas.

Second matter, relates to special type of Client organization, which has to exist to provide the operation in outsourcing strategy business effectively and to entrust the Client with permanent capacity of all outsourcing relations operation, which he establishes.

Considered issue, remains directly related with establishment within the outsourcing Client structures of Competence Centres (CC), regardless of the fact whether outsourcing is being run with national

of foreign subject. Competence Centres, are specialist organization categories:

- Created on the basis of remaining, in the Client structure representatives of competence scope, in which he has ceased his operation and which he transferred for execution in the structure of outsourcing service provider, and

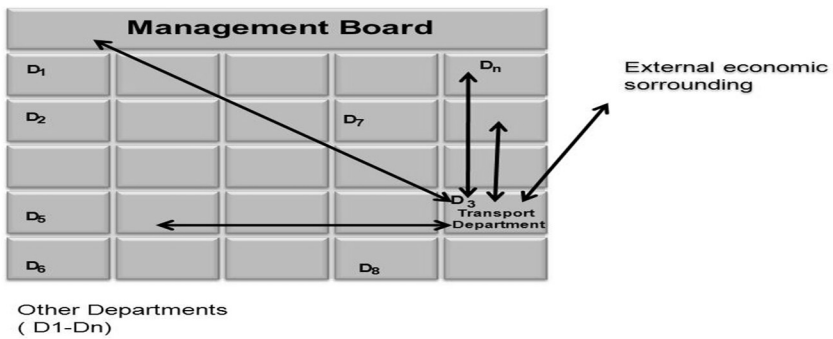
- Located in the place of such functional company areas, which he substituted by outsourcing or established as additional organization units for outsourcing service operation in the scope of newly undertook venues by the Client [13].

The role of expert Competence Centres is to represent the competence of the Client and his business towards the outsourcing service providers, and create as well as manage of outsourcing relations and of course management of outsourcing risk.

The main tasks of Competence Centres are the following: communication of the enterprise with the market of specialistic services; execution of expert dialogue with outsourcing suppliers in the scope of competence represented by each Center; creation of content related essence of outsourcing relations and its systematic redefinition, according with changing needs of Client and his priorities, resulting from market changes; specification of effectiveness level for delivered outsourcing services together with performance of assessment for delivered service quality, monitoring of outsourcing suppliers market situation, permanent symmetrization of responsibility in individual contractual revisions of outsourcing and streaming of effective cooperation fields, as well as organization and operation of outsourcing provider change process, etc.

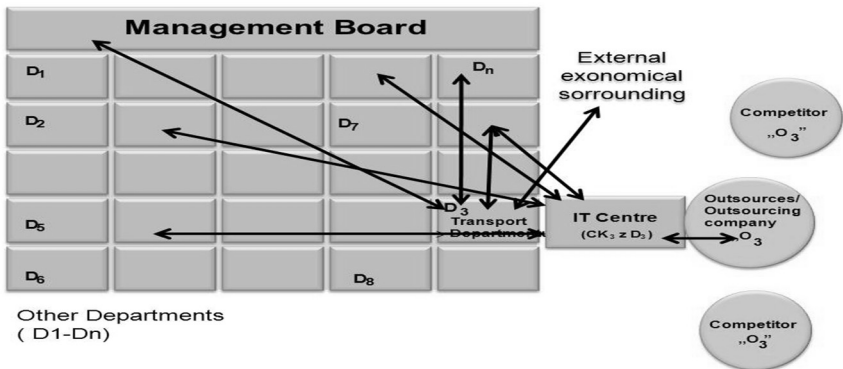
The essence and process of Competence Centres creation, for the aim of providing effective management over the outsourcing relation and business security back up of outsourcing Client, are presented on illustrations No. 3, 4, 5, 6.

Illustration No. 3 Enterprise, its operation (D1-Dn), their common relations.



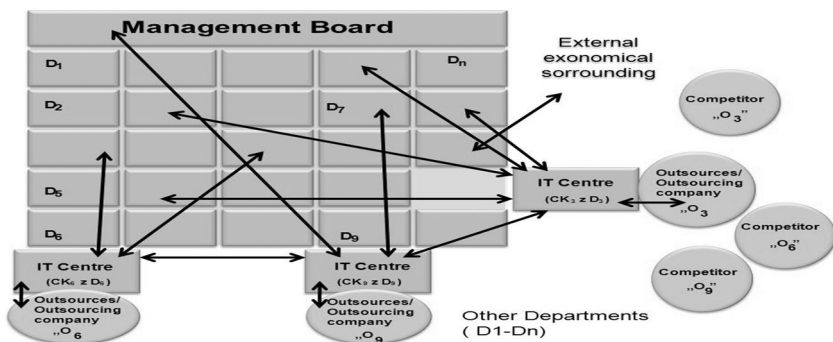
Source: own study

Illustration No. 4 Desisting of transport function, establishment of CC for branch internal operation for the aim of company and outsourcing relations.



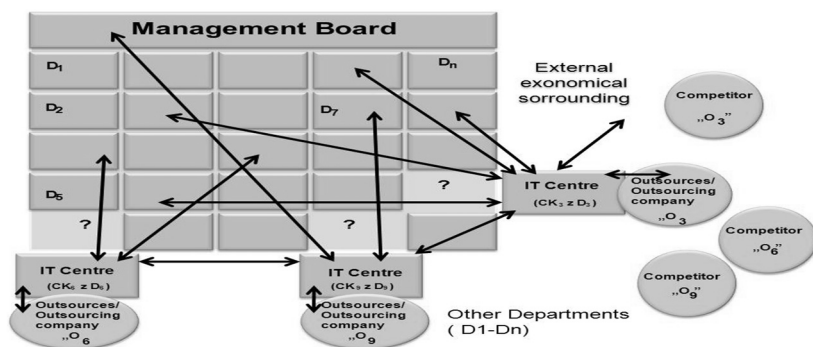
Source: own study

Illustration No. 5 Competence Centres in operation of internal company Leeds and content related Communications with suppliers of outsourcing services.



Source: own study

Illustration No. 6 Scale of discontinuity of company operation and outsourcing risk, brought on by following desistion of self service on the aim of outsourcing entrust.



Source: own study

Illustration No. 6 presents the scale of broken off internal connections, with which the enterprise is dealing, giving up from many so far performed in own scope immanent processes. It presents the essence of Competence Centres in shaping of continuity of internal communication process of the company with outsourcing service suppliers. The diagram draws the attention on the phenomenon of breaking the organization integrity, breaking of its internal connections

and transformation of switched off from operation fields into dead fields (*on illustration No. 6 it is market with grey rectangles with question mark*), what is achieved each time, when self service is being substituted by outsourcing or engagement of outsourcing without simultaneous establishment of Competence Centres for execution of functions, which were not performed so far by own system of outsourcing Client. Dead fields, are paralyzing capacity of company operation at all, and especially in the scope of outsourcing entrust. Therefore the Competence Centres are the organization category, which task is to provide and prevent or restore connections continuity, operation and efficiency of organization in locally deserted actions and those substituted by outsourcing. Because of Competence Centres, other fields of company activity and its individual organization units, resume common communication and harmony of cooperation. They preserve continuity of operation for own needs in the scope, which is substituted by outsourcing, what is taking place, as the effect of Competence Centres relations shaping with the supplier of outsourcing services, favourable for Client management priorities.

Competence Centres are the properties of outsourcing, they combine the integral categories related with each other, created for protection of interest and competence of the Client in relations with outsourcing company, especially in the fields directed on the route of outsourcing operation. Such observations, of no value in practice, seems important for outsourcing practitioners, especially for transborder outsourcing, which is carried in different legal, fiscal, currency, culture systems, etc. From those circumstances, another tasks are growing for expert Competence Centres and additional types of risks, and as a consequence the need to execute those tasks and minimize the risk. By operation of expert Competence Centres, the Client creates the conditions for creation of its business effectiveness via outsourcing. He manages each kind of outsourcing risk, however under the condition that he will establish such Centres in the fields which are under the outsourcing, regardless the fact that he previously has given up own execution of such scope, or has undertook activity in the new field and has entrusted it from very beginning for outsourcing.

That is to say, Competence Centres, are in practice the instruments of outsourcing, managing the game of risk, credibility and

safety mean for outsourcing relations, because outsourcing does not decide whether to buy? or perform by own means?, but its main goal is to maintain balance between independence and motivation and control as well as security of the party, which applies outsourcing [4], [11].

Therefore, each outsourcing relation requires Competence Centre, playing the role of outsourcing application diagnosis centre, and centres which shape, manage and operate the outsourcing relations, especially:

- Symmetrizing the level of content-related competence and scope of enforced responsibility of the party, which delivers us the outsourcing services,
- Shaping the business character of cooperation,
- Providing direct influence of Client on the course of his key business process,
- Reinforcing legal-business security of the party, which performs the outsourcing entrust.

Summary

Border areas as the areas of distinctness and economical diversity, represent specific potentials, which in practice represent the sources of additional and complementary economic capacities, especially for the subjects operating in the border areas. Business application of such capacities by specific companies, becomes possible via external outsourcing, which activation is pointed on exact profits obtaining by the party, which is going to use external outsourcing service.

In each case mentioned above, there is an economic cooperation of border enterprises. Enterprise from one side of the border, introduces his immanent processes from own organization and places their execution in the foreign partner structure, satisfying therefore own needs by exploitation of his resources together with simultaneous real transfer of responsibility. Supplier of outsourcing, however extends his business operation range, by transborder operation. As a result, external outsourcing established for operation of specific border subjects interests, activates in the role of

economical developer of transborder cooperation creator and an instrument, which revives the economy in the border areas. As a consequence, in the effect of using the potential differences, outsourcing executes the function of a tool, assisting the economical development of border spheres and activation of trends, which profitably change the living conditions of local societies, inhabiting such areas.

Transborder outsourcing is the method using increased chances, but also an operation of increased risk, therefore the economical profits, which may be foreseen in such type of outsourcing, are determined by the need of permanent, expert management of outsourcing partners relations. We are talking among the other things about the risk minimization for outsourcing Client, which can be obtained by running expert Competence Centres, which would not only identify the limits of safe and secure outsourcing and which symmetrize the responsibilities of outsourcing alliance partners, but also shall search the capacities of increasing the outsourcing scope and profits follow from steps the Client had undertook, to satisfy such type of own business processes needs.

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BASIC STUDY OF THE TRANSBORDER COOPERATION ON THE CARPATHIAN CBC MACROREGION

INTRODUCTION

In the period of 2007-2013 the Carpathian CBC Macroregion will get into a strategic position, as the eastern border of the European Union stretches across its territory. The geostrategic role of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion will be strengthened again and the promotion of Euro-Atlantic integration of the Ukraine will become its central task. It's a well-known fact, that the EU pays a particular attention to and provides a considerable financial support for the improvement of cooperation across the "internal borders". In our case a separate resource is provided by the Hungarian-Slovakian-Romanian- Ukrainian Programme of Cross-border Cooperation, which is based on the European Neighbourhood & Partnership Instrument (ENPI).

Thus, we have plenty of opportunities and available resources of development, but we won't reach them sitting there doing nothing and waiting for good luck. Obtaining the EU- resources is possible only by a carefully thought-out strategic planning and programming work. The present development programme was already drawn up as part of this aim.

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

In the countries belonging to the Carpathian CBC Macroregion the uneven regional development and its consequence, the regional crisis is not only a problem for geographers, economists and

sociologists but the governments of the participating countries and the leaders of the county and settlement levels also became concerned about it. Uneven regional growth is understood similarly both by the researchers and the politicians: the positive results of market economy are concentrated into a few "privileged places", into the centres, while the disadvantages are left behind in the regions without relative production advantages, that is in the peripheries.

The peripheries are characterised by socially regressive processes which further deepen regional crisis. The entire area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion - concerning all member countries - is a periphery from a social and economic point of view.

It may be established in general that these border regions did not count as regions to be developed in the decades before the 1990s. Following the change of regime, the competitive position of the core regions of these countries strengthened and their transition to the market economy may be regarded successful since even their adaptability was more intensive than that of the peripheries. Thus, the marginality and peripherality of the regions belonging to the Carpathian CBC Macroregion increased. Their social and economic backwardness - as opposed to the development of the core regions - accelerated in the past years.

The aims of the establishment of the Carpathian Euroregion were to provide a proper organisational framework for the members in the co-ordination of cross-border co-operations, to promote a more rapid regional and economic development and - of course - to create good neighbourly relations between the stakeholders.

Besides the extreme political factions supporting the rigid dividing role of the state borders, the differences between the customs, financial and fiscal systems and the financial institutional networks also mean serious problems. Nowadays, those institutions are still missing which would support cross-border investments in the forms of loans.

Despite of the arising problems, we think that the activities of the Project "Borders for people" may grant a breaking-out for the regions concerned and may constitute a serious help in the solution of the existing minority problems (e.g. problems of minority education) as well. Of course, the "survival" of the Carpathian Euroregion

largely depends on how this interregional association exploits and dynamises the available resources (natural, economic and — above all - human resources) and how it can bring together the different interests in the co-operation. Nowadays, the personal, organisational, financing and foreign political conditions - which are indispensable for a successful operation - are ready for the successful management of the oncoming substantial stage when the forces may be concentrated on more fundamental tasks.

1.1. Geographical location

The Carpathians lending its name for the CBC Macroregion surrounds the Carpathian Basin in a huge 1500 km long curve from Western Slovakia (Dévényi pass) to South-Eastern Romania (the Iron Gates along the Lower Danube). The areas forming the Carpathian CBC Macroregion mainly belong to the North-Eastern Carpathians but in the west the euroregion stretches as far as the High Tatras in the North-Western Carpathians and in the southeast it includes considerable parts of the Eastern Carpathians such as the Harghita and the Csíki Alps.

It is only the geopolitical division of the region that exceeds the morphological division. In Europe which is highly divided by political borders it is only the area of the small Benelux states which have more borders per square kilometre than this region.

In the beginning of 1993, the founding self-governments of four countries decided to harmonise the development of their common border regions. The founding members included the following regions: Hungary - Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg, Heves, Hajdú-Bihar counties, in addition to four cities with county rights namely Miskolc, Nyíregyháza, Eger and Debrecen; Poland - the voivodships of Krosno and Przemyśl; Slovakia - the members of the "Carpathian Alliance", that is, the cities and districts of Bardejov, Humenné, Mihalovce, Medzilaborc, Trebisov and Vrannov; Ukraine - the Transcarpathian oblast.

After the establishment, the following regions joined the Carpathian Euroregion: Hungary - Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county; Poland - the voivodships of Rzeszow and Tarnow; Slovakia - the cities of Kosice and Presov; Ukraine - Ivano-Frankiv's'k, Tsernivci and Lviv (Lemberg) oblasts; Romania - Satu Mare and Maramures counties. The

Slovakian self- governments, however, were not allowed to be active participants in the work of the euroregion during the Meciar government.

The admission of the Romanian counties also happened among contradictory circumstances under the Iliescu government. Initially, the two applicant counties participated in the work of the organisation only as observants but at the end of 1993 the Council of the Carpathian Euroregion accepted the official application of Satu Mare and Maramures counties and thus they became full members. The Romanian government, however, soon declared this step annulled and thus these counties were also forced to return to the observer status.

In the beginning of 1997, following the elections in Romania, Satu Mare and Maramures counties became full members again and four new Romanian counties (Bihor, Salaj, Botosani and Suceava) also applied for membership to the interregional association.

In 1999 the new Slovakian government also agreed to the membership application of the two eastern regions (Kosice and Presov). Thus, today the area of the Carpathian Euroregion is over 160.000 km² and the number of population living here is around 16 million with a population density of 98.9 person/km².

As the above information show the Carpathian Euroregion Interregional Association established in 1993 includes the neighbouring border regions of Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Ukraine and Romania. The Carpathian Euroregion is the first "clear" euroregional initiative in East Central Europe since it is founded only by border regions of post socialist countries.

1.2. Economy before the change of regime and the peculiarities of the transition period

The macroregion is characterised by low ratios with regard to the arable land as well which is also the consequence of the relief conditions. The Carpathian CBC Macroregion occupies 12.8% of the total area of the five countries but its share in arable lands is only 9.4%. Consequently, the ratio of grasslands (meadows, pastures) is higher in all member countries within the Carpathian CBC Macroregion than in the other parts of the countries. Even so, in some countries (Ukraine, Hungary, Slovakia) the ratios of gardens, orchards and vineyards are also higher.

It may be stated about all countries that the ratio of the agrarian population per square kilometre is higher in the regions belonging to the Carpathian CBC Macroregion than the national averages. The structure of the population and wage earners is "the most agrarian" in its character in the euregion with respect to all member countries. It is in loose connection with the lower level of industrialisation as well as with the insufficient development level of the services and the low employment of the tertiary sectors. The interconnection is true for all countries and it especially sharply manifests itself in Ukraine. In Ukraine, 14.6% of the total population live on the area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion but 22.9% of those employed in agriculture work here. In Poland, the respective ratios are 7.9% and 13.1%. In Romania, the difference is relatively significant in the respective values (12.6 and 16.4%) while in the case of Hungary and Slovakia the difference is not that remarkable. On the whole, 12.2% of the total population of the five countries live in the macroregion providing 18.3% of the total number of the agrarian population of the five countries. Thus, despite of the less favourable geographic endowments, disproportionally more people earn their subsidies from agriculture.

It results in a very important correlation, namely that the share of the region from the agrarian population is not only much higher than that of the total population but also from the agricultural areas and arable lands. Thus, the arable land supply of the agrarian wage earners is much more unfavourable than anywhere else. The more intensive farming in some member regions - as opposed to the national average - does not help too much on the disadvantageous position of the land supply.

The labour force/arable land ratio is shifted to the advantage of the labour force in comparison with the national averages in all countries except for Hungary. It is even more convincing if we take into account the quality of the arable lands as well and in this case Hungary cease to be an exception perhaps, just like it is not an exception in the relation of the arable land/agrarian population ratio either.

The contrast is especially sharp between the shares in the arable land (9.4%) and the agrarian population (18.3%) - which is the double. This means that there is a considerable relative agrarian over-

population in the Carpathian CBC Macroregion. Its shares are, of course, differentiated in the various countries: the contrast is the most remarkable in Ukraine (arable land: 8%; agrarian population: 22.9%) but the Roumanien differences are also very high (6.6% and 13.1% respectively). Consequently one of the biggest problems of the entire region is the agrarian over-population.

As a consequence of the disadvantageous physical geographic and soil endowments, the lower ratio of arable land, and the less developed technical level of agricultural production as opposed to other parts of the countries, the production value per one hectare of agricultural area is much below the national averages. Thus, the share of the area of the macroregion in the national agrarian production is quite below its share in agricultural areas. The intensity of agricultural production is considerably below the national average so the area belonging to the euregion may be regarded as less developed not only from the aspect of industry but agriculture as well. There are, of course, significant differences in the extent of backwardness between the intensity of agrarian production by countries. The share of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion in the agrarian population of the member countries is high above its share in the value of agrarian production: that is, the level of agrarian productivity is below the national averages in each country. This is partly the result of the agrarian over-population and partly the sign of the socio-economic backwardness.

The present agriculture in the group of countries constituting the Carpathian CBC Macroregion is in a special transition phase and shows a very heterogeneous picture:

Large-scale agriculture is a sector consuming its past, equipment and capital. There is hardly any chance of raising its apparatus to a compatible level again.

The household family plots are into an effective farming economy. Their leaders are, entrepreneurs with important connections many of who use the machineries and buildings inherited from the socialist period. Their future depends on whether they will be able to modernise their equipments and whether they will be able to find funds for their developments and secure markets for their goods.

The family farms carry on many-branched and more and more intensive farming. A considerable part of them evolved from household farms and deal with greenhouse farming, growing of fruits and vegetables, animal breeding. They are not as capital sensitive as the previous group but depend more and more on the market conditions and subsidisation policies.

Compensation brought about the establishment of hundred thousands and millions of small-scale farms (mainly with an auxiliary function) in all countries which are actually hardly able to produce goods. Their income producing abilities are extremely small and their importance lies in self-supply. They have undoubtedly performed a great service with providing temporary modest incomes and occupation for the rural population otherwise condemned to unemployment. They have rather blighted prospects and it is uncertain how long they will be able to survive.

Nowadays, the transformation of the economies of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion happens among circumstances created by a deepened regional crisis. The "falling behind" of the macroregion from the core regions of their own countries is an essential characteristic of the regional crisis. In the counties of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion, the transformation of economy is accompanied by severe unemployment problems. One can hardly find a settlement on the area of the euregion where the unemployment rate does not reach the double of the national averages in each country. Thus, the voivodships, counties and oblasts here have been among the first ones in the ranking with regard to the unemployment rate.

In the past few years, the rural population of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion had to endure a series of unpleasant (external and negative) impacts - like a dumping - which made life drastically more difficult. The dismissals due to the decrease in the production of the large-scale industry built on the eastern export, the liquidation of business domiciles with obsolete equipments in the countryside and the rapidly growing rate of unemployment had distinguished roles in this process. As a consequence of the economic and political crisis in the large scale farms the rural social guarding net became more and more pulled apart which used to be not negligible stabilising factors

in some countries until the early nineties (for example, through the side-line activities).

From the end of the past century the area of the present Carpathian CBC Macregion was abundant in labour force. Only some industrial and mining districts were exceptions from it. The cities of the region had inner labour resources until the beginning of the eighties and thus their attraction of labour force only intensified in the previous decade. Those who were looking for work in the region, therefore, mainly found jobs in the far away cities and industrial plants which is one of the reasons for the considerable migration loss. At the same time, however, many undertook long-distance commuting as well and thus the majority of the long-distance commuters originated from the counties of the euregion. Out-migration and long distance commuting intensified especially after 1960.

By the beginning and middle of the eighties, full employment could be "ensured" in the euregion: thanks to the obsolete heavy industrial mammoth factories of the formerly "prospering" industrial regions which by now turned to "rust zones", mines trading at a disadvantage and the out-of-date home industries ("kocerajok") of the market towns and villages.

At the end of the eighties, due to the drastic decrease in the number of constructions and investments first the unskilled long-distance commuters were stricken by the dismissals then their ratio grew among the dailies as well. Besides the large-scale heavy industries, the home industries created by "rural industrialisation" and the co-operative production sidelines went broke and dismissed their mainly rural workers.

On the area of the Carpathian CBC Macregion the rate of unemployment exceeds 30% in many districts even today. Some of the unemployment, of course, is of structural nature here as well so the difference derives from the qualification of the labour force and the demands of new work places. At the same time, there is a great danger that the unskilled unemployed with low cultural level (who constitute quite a large amount of the unemployed) will be ousted from the labour market and will get to the social periphery for good. A regionally rather differentiated picture is hidden behind the

regional averages concerning the unemployment and unemployment means the same problem everywhere by no means.

The reduction in the income from external employment and external sources, of course, had an inductive impact on the ventures. This mainly meant that many auxiliary farms on the area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion transformed into part-time family farms, and some part-time family farms became family ventures.

The family farms included in the survey were usually lacking capital and were established on own savings almost exclusively, while only a few relied on private loans or loans from relatives and a negligible part based its start on bank loan. They hardly knew anything about corporate loans or resumption loans and the only related stories were about unpleasant experiences of friends. The surveyed family farms mostly dealt with animal breeding. A higher proportion of family farms concentrating on crop production occurred in certain agricultural areas of the counties with lowlands and hilly regions (crop, corn, grape, fruit, and vegetables).

The family farms usually produce traditional goods applying traditional methods. The experiences about the introduction of new plant or animal species are unfavourable. The reasons for the failure - in our opinion - were being late and defencelessness. Our experiences were that the innovation chain broke on the area of the region meaning that the innovation centres do not diffuse the necessary information into the peripheries.

The rural population of the macroregion is overcome by social, political and economic uncertainty which generated introversion and instinctive defence in the people. Apart from this, most of the interviewees have hopes in the future of family farms, although their arguments are not too convincing (e.g. there will always be a need for agricultural products; one needs to work; at least the family will not starve to death).

The transformation of the rural regions on the area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion happens basically in the same way in all countries. Concerning its socioeconomic impact, however, this process induces bigger changes in the region (due to the dominant weight of agriculture here) than in the core areas of the participating countries. It is a basic problem that the agriculture of the region - in

our opinion - did not lose but is temporarily forced to miss a significant part of its domestic market. Thus, the real loss of market is the result of the insolvency of the markets within the country - meaning primarily the population.

The present structure of operation, of course, is only a starting state. Depending on the market, profitability and financing possibilities and the concentration of the ventures - in our opinion - is an unstoppable process. Of course, it will be all commanded by the market competitiveness and this will require concentration into competitive sizes of production. Nowadays, the agriculture of the euroregion is dominated by private property. The agrarian population, however, is socially divided and full of tensions. Progress is impeded by the lack of the land market, the low land prices and the high proportion of owners physically detached from the land.

The high number of new agrarian entrepreneurs may be also explained by the fact that the rapid employment rearrangement of the past decades was neither total nor perfect. The retention of the rural dwellings, the cultivation of family relationships and the presence "second (agrarian) economy" for ensuring significant rounding out of earnings - because of the modest and insufficient industrial incomes - kept alive a semi-peasant state into which it was easy to "return" after becoming useless in industry.

In our opinion, it is possible that a rapid concentration will start in the near future in the family farms on the area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion. Hopefully it will coincide with the labour power demands of the other - mainly tertiary - economic sectors. For in this case it may be taken for granted that the majority of the agrarian entrepreneurs in the villages will leave the agricultural activity which provides only low living standards and stagnation. Naturally, there are considerable differences between the various countries by the intensity of agricultural production.

There is a great need for the intensification of the production structure for the development of the rural regions on the area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion. In addition to this, it would be also important if the rural population were able to get access to considerable auxiliary earnings besides agriculture.

The unfavourable political processes and relations may set serious barriers to the economic development. Now, however, we are in such a peculiar and irreproducible situation when the relations between the border regions may change essentially and their co-operation may rely on a completely different and new basis.

There is an opportunity for the active interconnection of the peripheral regions and for a new co-operation form, the development of cross-border regional integrations. The basis for this interregional co-operation is provided by the political and economic transformation processes of the early nineties. The change of regime and the stronger links with Western Europe raised the hope of founding cross-border co-operations in our region too and thus created chances for the adaptation of the Western European experiences.

1.3. Present geopolitical situation of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion

The strong presence of the peasant folk traditions, the underdeveloped urbanisation, the traditional religious bonds and the strong traditions of the left-wing (mainly rural and not urban vernacular) movements within the national political formula stress the conservative - Christian - national characteristics in the regions of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion. It is not contradicted by the fact that the electoral results often express the dissatisfaction with the social situation and not only the support of the historic traditions (or in some cases being against them). (The deviation from the national average in the election results are variegated by the strong presence of the Hungarian minority parties - especially in Romania and Slovakia - organised on a nationalistic basis.)

The present (and future) geopolitical situation on the area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion is further complicated by the different status of the member countries with regard to their EU accession.

The next group of the mutual elements of the vision of the future are raised by the international economic relations. The "re-orienting *and* re-orientation" of the economic relations from the east to the west may result in ambivalent consequences within the region. It is a well-known fact that although the primary targets of the western working capital are Budapest, Bratislava, Kiev and East

Ukraine but beyond these the foreign capital investments usually "stop" at the Danube, Vagh and Dnieper rivers. In parallel with the EU accession of Romania, Slovakia and Hungary, the capital attracting ability of the euregion may considerably increase.

A lot had been done in most of the East Central European countries for operating the society and economy on the basis of the European system of values, for the creation of their organisational and institutional systems in the past 22 years. The regional relations and interregional co-operations play an essential role in these processes.

Thus, the Central and Eastern European changes in 1989-90 constituted a milestone in the history of the countries of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion which opened up new opportunities for cross-border co-operations. The rapid increase in the number of euregions in the region was mostly the result of the encouragement of the European Union and its prospective supports. However, - while several examples could be listed for the success of these initiatives - the initial impulse was followed by coming to a sudden stop in many cases which was accompanied by the lack of results. The main reason for the recoiling is usually the insecure financial background which often results from co-ordination.

Despite all these, there was a considerable step taken forward on the area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion with regard to cross-border co-operations. The step forward is partly due to the fact that the common goals were drafted in these regions for the joint representation in various fields of life. These include the infrastructure (improving traffic, transport and communication conditions), opening of new border stations and the elaboration of cross-border programmes. The cross-border (partly pan-European) alliances play a special role in this process and later the financing possibilities provided by EU funds will be important as well (ENPI most of all) - especially after the accession.

1.4. The most significant cross-border social relations in the Carpathian CBC Macroregion

The social and economic success of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion largely depends on how this interregional CBC-activities exploits and dynamises the available resources (natural,

economic and - above all - human resources) and how it can bring together the different interests in the co-operation. Cross-border co-operations in the higher education - both educationally and culturally - are enabled by the already started "de-etatism" which significantly reduces governmental intervention in the management of the universities. The governments manage their education and cultural policies by financing instead of administrative interventions and this makes it possible to develop regional education and cultural policies.

The autonomy of higher education institutions has an important role in the formation of cross-border co-operations. The knowledge and registration of these processes are very important and instructive since they presumably pave the way for the closing-up of the participating institutions for a wider European co-operation. For the promotion of the EU harmonisation processes we need to be aware of the strategies of closing-up, the problems of the participating institutions and the tactics which lead to the solution of these problems. Universities and colleges play a distinguished role in the regional co-operations because science is almost always international. In the past few years such universities and colleges built relationships which are situated in the same regions but on the other sides of the borders (for example, Debrecen-Oradea, Nyiregyhaza-Beregovo, Miskolc-Kosice, Rzeszow-Lviv).

It is of fundamental importance, from the aspect of social relations, that the Carpathian Euroregion has organised numerous conferences and fairs which "brought together" the international representatives and this contributed to the strengthening of the mutual cross-border relations and the exploration of the possibilities for co-operation. The high number of guest performances, exhibitions and study-tours organised by the Working Committee on Culture and Education promote the improvement of interethnic relations. The majority of the cross-border social co-operations, however, are still at the initial stage and therefore they are not really effective in the formation of the Europe of Regions. Several examples demonstrate that the aim of the CBC activity of certain institutions and establishments at the moment is to break out from the minority situation or to assist the institution in its survival.

1.5. Factors promoting and impeding progress

The infrastructural supply of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion is backward and below the national averages except for the relatively developed railway networks which is a historic heritage and in some countries the relatively good quality of road networks. These - it seems - cannot be helped yet even if there is collaboration within the Carpathian Euroregion because of the lack of sources and - often accompanied with - the lack of experts.

Significant changes may be expected on the area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion in the economic situation partly as a result of the general economic prosperity of the participating countries and partly of the bigger role of the EU funds. The latter requires a more successful utilisation of the tendering opportunities and the EU membership of some of the countries may contribute to it. We are planning to analyse these options in detail in the near future.

Besides the political barriers, the differing (after all, however, uniformly unfavourable) economic, social and infrastructural conditions of the member countries also appear as factors slowing down co-operation and impeding progress. These are such negative factors that the Carpathian Euroregion cannot solve on its own but it may facilitate the work of the decision makers with constructive proposals. The varying economic conditions within the region and the different economic development resulting from them also contribute to the inadequacies of the cross-border co-operation.

On the basis of the information concerning the Carpathian CBC Macroregion and its financial background we think that at present the only large-scale change in the financing questions may be expected from the European Union funds both in the mid and long term. The own resources of the self-governments are very narrow - even paying the membership fee causes problems - and the presence of other support forms is occasional and mainly related to smaller projects or depend on personal relations. According to experts, the rise may only be expected from the EU funds, although, however, the way leading to them is not easy either. The above described organisational changes would be necessary for the successful tendering activities, so there is a need for a professional permanent secretariat with qualified professional employees speaking the "EU language". Now we are

facing a *circulus vitiosus*. There is no professional secretariat without money but there is no satisfying tendering activity without a group of professional experts and this means that no money may be expected. Someone should risk the breaking out from this magic circle. It would be worth to scrutinise the Polish model for the others too where they are trying to create a kind of a local budget with taking membership fees from the settlements that is from the lowest level of the co-operation. The involvement of external experts and employees (like experts from governmental organisations) into the tendering activities come into question as well as the employment of a paid tender writer and observer expert coming from there in the beginning.

Having a scarcity of financial sources, the primary condition for the operation of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion would be the building of a rich and effective relationship system with the European Union and the maximum exploitation of the opportunities offered by the co-operation and the tenders. There has never been a shortage in interest and potential supporters. The West was a great patron of this East Central European co-operation form from the very beginning, inasmuch that - as it was seen - it played a significant role even in the creation of the Carpathian Euroregion - primarily through the IEWS and the Council of Europe. The Carpathian Euroregion - as a unique phenomenon in the East Central European region - was regarded as a model in the West. However, to change the sympathy and interest into financial support would need concrete and realisable projects - which may be handed in as tenders - and an organisation which is ready to renew itself.

The procurement of EU funds, however, does not only require the above listed preconditions but also the implementation of the tasks within the Carpathian CBC Macroregion. As it was described in the previous chapters the precondition of the allotment of financial instruments is that the Macroregion has an integrated development concept for a multiannual period.

It becomes obvious when preparing the strategic development programme that the EU funds are not enough in themselves to elaborate and implement the development programmes. The PHARE programme, for instance, also regarded self-supply obligatory from 1995 in certain projects. Consequently, without other resources (e.g.

regularly paid member fees, self-governmental, governmental, foundation resources etc.) the different EU funds will not be available. Therefore, a common fund should be created as soon as possible which would provide the required self-supply for the expected INTERREG projects.

Even in the light of what is written above, the possibility of getting supports from outside the EU - like sponsorship - should not be neglected. This, however, requires such an intensive activity - including PR activity - as it did in the golden age of the co-operation, around 1994-95. At that time the co-operation had its own newsletter published in several languages and its logo could be seen at dozens of international fairs, professional meetings and other programmes. It must be admitted that unless a group of a large number of international experts (possibly from all five member countries) is employed to undertake the organising activity, the tendering and the management of the programmes as part of their job requirements, the above aims cannot be achieved.

Our study conducted in the member countries of the Carpathian Euroregion unfortunately confirmed us that this transnational organisation established 20 years ago "preceded its time" in the region. The copying and borrowing of the Western European models was not yet successful because of the unsettledness of the hosting conditions. The economic conditions are immature and temporary in our region. Lack of capital is usual which causes the gaining grounds of grey (or black) economy in the cross-border economic relations. Due to the peripheral economic position, the obsolete economies of the regions here cannot fulfil those expectations which are essential for a successful European economic cross-border co-operation system.

From our survey it emerges that the five countries do not have yet the demand to develop their border regions through a common regional development policy together. According to our researches it is this attitude that impedes co-operation within the Carpathian euroregion both principally and politically. At the same time, this is the same factor that underlines the extremely important geopolitical importance of the Carpathian Euroregion which was emphasised by Mrs. Catherine Lalumiere in Debrecen in 1993 at the founding ceremony.

The prominent representatives of the socio-economic life and - often - of the self- governments do not yet feel the importance of innovations even in their own countries and they do not have yet developed a "receptor" for sensing innovations. In those regions, where there are examples for these (like in Eastern Hungary, Southwest Romania) they are only used for the development of their own regions or settlements. The participations at the professional meetings, the inter-university co-operations and especially the cultural and fine art cooperations play the most important role in the Carpathian CBC Macroregion in transmitting innovations across the borders.

At present, the peculiarities, tasks and objectives of the working commissions and euregions constitute quite a disorganised mixture in the activities of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion. Most of the failures and the sense of frustration mainly result from this. This realisation made the Hungarian National Side to hand in its "Proposal" at the 31st meeting of the Council in which it did not only redrafted the mission goals but also encouraged the transformation of the euregion into an "umbrella organisation". A consciously conducted "profile clearing" and the making relations with the other euregions created in the region and the share of responsibilities together with them may help on this problem.

The union, informing, managing and tendering of the sub-regions could be one of the main tasks of the Carpathian Euroregion which could ensure the required frames with its networks, experiences and relationship systems obtained during the co-operation. The encouragement of the individual activities of the sub-regions and the provision of assistance for them are especially important.

Drawing the balance of the co-operation within the Carpathian Euroregion until now, it may be established that the so far passed nineteen years proved to be not enough for the achievements of all those sublime goals which were set by the participants (the founding and the later joining members). It is included in every country analysis that the economic closing- up of the participating countries and the dissolution of their peripheral situation within their own countries had not happened yet. It is true that no miracles should be

expected in few years and moreover this euroregional co-operation is still at its initial stage. The lessons of the Western European co-operations taught us that these kinds of results can only appear after many years of persistent work even among much more favourable circumstances than that of the Carpathian Euroregion.

The extrication from this severe socio-economic situation may be expected from the general prosperity of the East Central European countries, the accession to the European Union and from the enlargement of the EU funds. Of course, the latter requires a better and more successful exploitation of the tendering possibilities and this would be further influenced by the EU membership of certain participating countries. Despite of the arising problems, we think that the activities of the Carpathian Euroregion may provide a realistic breaking out possibility for the economy of the region and it may even help to solve the existing ethnic-minority problems.

2. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT POTENTIALS IN THE CARPATHIAN CBC MACROREGION

The most important precondition for the success and efficiency of the regional policy is that those conditions are provided on the levels of politics and regional development which result in the welfare of the counties, microregions and settlements and the people living or working there. The role of these factors is especially important on those areas which are in a peripheral situation from the aspects of economic development and spread of capital and innovation, and/or have more disadvantageous endowments with regard to their economic and production potentials. (On the area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion, unfortunately, these two negative tendencies occur at the same time strengthening each other.)

In the economies of the EU states the current market and production regulations and their organisational and institutional systems developed during several decades. The "liberality" of the domestic markets within the member countries of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion is less and less wanted by the stakeholders. The series of disappointments and deceits made the producers on the area of the Carpathian CBC Macroregion sceptical and desperate. Unless

this atmosphere is resolved there would not be improvement and the susceptibility to the novelties would prevail only limitedly in a narrow circle.

In the Carpathian CBC Macroregion where agriculture in a broad sense will be presumably a decisive element of development in the long run where the farming, processing of the vegetable and animal products and the services related to it will be of special importance from the aspect of the living standard of the inhabitants. Therefore, the seizure of these opportunities and sources is very important.

In the absence of conscious help on the governmental level and favourable economic- political environment, the regions forming the Carpathian CBC Macroregion are not able to promote themselves from their present situation. Today, there is a "market nadir" in all sectors of agriculture (corn, meat, milk, vegetable, etc.). The markets of these traditional products are limited even at the best quality which presumably will not change in the near future. Agricultural overproduction sets serious problems in the European Union as well. A change of paradigms, therefore, is necessary in the economy which may be realised only with a large-scale re-training and with a successful development of human resources.

The Carpathian CBC Macroregion is characterised by a chronic lack of capital and the past years even consumed the surplus resources and the last reserves of agriculture. Only such new ways would let us break with the present situation which are able to serve the living of the rural population in some form as well. An important pledge of the switching over to the new path are governmental assistance, disposal of the necessary information and creation of market security let it be either about semi-processed products from family farms, or change in the structure of joint companies into the direction of a work intensive activity, rural, medical, hunting, etc. tourism, goods produced with environment-friendly technologies or the related services.

On the basis of the above, the predictable realistic vision of future supported by the present processes - taking into consideration our EU-accession as well - must calculate with the relative (continuous) diminishment of the socio-economic weight of the

agriculture and the activities related to it. In the social sphere, the primary breaking-out directive is tertiarisation but it is only possible with the enlargement of the specialised trainings and education.

The transformation of the economic structure - taking into account the considerable devaluation in the past decade - may only happen in parallel with the advance experienced on other areas of economy as well. Otherwise, the already present process of pauperisation may further strengthen and result in the total and final falling behind of the settlements and their inhabitants.

Consequently, the modernisation of economy and its gradual structural transformation have to be executed in parallel with each other and with the continuous consideration of the interconnections. At the same time, the ten years backwardness of the infrastructure must be recovered, the adjustment of the approach and mentality of the inhabitants to the expectations of the market economy must be achieved and the education level of the population and the widening of the knowledge also have to be solved. Thus, education has to fulfil an important role.

The overall execution of these tasks presupposes the elaboration (and then execution) of a complex strategic development programme based on a well-grounded and realistic situational analysis and prepared with the involvement of the inhabitants, economic actors, self-governments (and their institutions) and the civil sphere and relying on their active participation. The consideration of the EU regulations is very important partly because of our accession and partly because of the inclusion of the EU funds into the developments promoting the process of accession. This is true despite of the fact that the EU regulations mean difficult barriers. Nevertheless, getting acquainted with the barrier functions will help us to avoid the unforeseeable difficulties.

These barriers, however, do not only set bounds but also provide protection in the long term: for the EU regulations and procedures require (and enforce) strictly regulated market conditions which rules on the one hand defend the stakeholders from the market defencelessness and on the other hand continuously lead into the direction of productive- service-landscape sustaining activities which contribute to the improvement of the quality of life. That macroregion

which adopts itself to these external conditions shall choose the directed gradual transformation process and thus may avoid the later coming drastic changes accompanied by severe social tensions which are executed relatively quickly due to the external circumstances.

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Key words: Carpathian CBC Macroregion, euro-atlantic integration of Ukraine, transborder cooperation, Carpathian Euroregion, Eastern border of EU.

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THE HISTORICAL CONDITIONS OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION IN THE EASTERN SLOVAKIA AND ITS DEVELOPMENT

The Eastern Slovakia and neighbouring regions share a common destiny and peripheral character, although marginal, they became only after 1848. The geographical location and natural conditions have confirmed the rural character of their settlement and relatively similar economic and social development. In the past a region characterized by late industrialization, lagging agriculture, poor infrastructure and specific social stratification. Almost non-conflict and co-existence and cooperation opportunities promoted multinational complement and various religion structure of population. Many parallels with neighbouring regions will create favorable conditions for cross-border relations and cooperation.

Keywords: history, the Eastern Slovakia, the cross-border cooperation, the geographic and demographic factors, economic development, social structure, political conditions.

The territory of modern Eastern Slovakia, as well as the modern territory of Transcarpathian region of Ukraine and North-Eastern Hungary, which are also border regions, during the XXI century became a part of Hungarian Kingdom. It laid the basis of their historical destiny for almost eight centuries, which established scalene relations and population's communications at the institutional and interpersonal level. After Mogach defeat in 1526, though, began the process of formation of the Habsburg monarchy, ruled by the powerful Habsburg, but neither the Turkish occupation of large parts of the country, nor the power Janos Zapoiiiai's ambitions and his successors did not take the East-Slovak county and Unhskyi county from the historical Hungary. This situation did not change any of the uprising of states, or even the appearance of the Austrian Empire in 1804, though, the effect of Vienna then increased significantly and

the joint Hungarian identity in Transleithania weakened as Hungarian nationalism, and national liberation movement of the Slavic peoples, as well as the Romanians in Transylvania [15, c.102-109].

While the preservation of eastern Slovak and southern Carpathian counties in Hungarian part of the state continued after Austro-Hungarian Empire (1867), a new form of coexistence of regions was set up after its dissolution, when on the initiative of the Ruthenian communities in the USA and with the consent of the internal political representation was Saint-Germain agreement of September 10, 1919, on which the territory of south-carpathian Ruthenian joint to the Czechoslovak state. In November 1938, based on the decision of Vienna Arbitration was the southern part of Subcarpathian Rus and the east-slovak districts Rozhnava, Moldava, Koshitse, Karlovskiy Hlmets and Velyki Kapushany jointed to Hungary.

The common destiny of border regions of Eastern Slovakia, however, ended in March 1939 with the proclamation of Slovak State and Carpathian Ukraine with further Hungarian occupation. In April 1939 to Hungary was joined Sobransky district and a part of Snynsky district, other districts of the region included into the Sharysko-zemplinsky and Tatransky's county, became a part of Slovak Republic [16, pp. 373-375]. The liberation of Subcarpathian Rus and eastern Slovakia, however, hasn't led to the re-unification of the regions in a single state association, because of the treaty between USSR and Czechoslovakia on June 29, 1945 Subcarpathian Rus became a part of the Soviet Union [2, pp. 68-69]. The eastern districts of Slovakia were included in Czechoslovak Republic until the emergence of Slovak Republic on January 1, 1993. Now in its frameworks are Preshov and Koshitse regions.

Usual characteristic of the Eastern Slovakia as lagging and marginal territory of Hungary and later of Czechoslovakia, and finally of Slovakia is valid only for the period of recent history. Archeological findings confirm the permanent prehistoric settlements and historical monuments, powerful castles and fortified royal cities argue that especially in the Middle Ages it was economically developed, socially important, culturally and politically important region. Its positive development was specified by a favorable location

near the powerful religious centers (Eger, Estergom, Krakow, Premushl, Lvov, Mukachevo, Uzhhorod). On the territory of the Eastern Slovakia were important trade routes that combine the Baltic and Adriatic Seas or Krakow, Budapest and Constantinople. There were lowlands, foothills and mountain areas, and the deposits of important raw materials, such as stones, sand, wood, clay, marble or chalk-stone. But this doesn't mean that the historical development of Eastern Slovakia in the Middle Ages had no its peculiarities [13, p.11].

A significant change was after the revolution in 1848, especially after the industrial mass production, which Eastern Slovakia didn't suffer. This area has always been relatively distant from political and economical centers of the country (Vienna, Budapest, Prague and Bratislava), there was a lack of raw materials and energy resources that are necessary for modern industry (coal, oil, iron ore), and also skilled workforce and transport infrastructure. Deposits of ores for production of cooper, lead, mercury, magnesium and manganese were small in the region, usually they were used only for mining and primary processing, while their final processing and realization were outside [6, pp. 207-210]. During this period significantly decreased the military importance of cities, and thus their impact on governance.

Since ancient times, the eastern Slovakia was characterized by the low population density, and this problem, after an extreme decrease population during epidemics and wars, the rulers resolved by colonization, which promoted to its economic development and influenced the ethnic complement of the population of the whole region. In the end of XIX and in the beginning of XX century, when culminated the Hungarian's industrial base, its northeastern counties, strikes a large emigration of the working population, especially in overseas countries. Though, then the lowest population of growth had Oravska county, after it followed the Sharyshsk, Spisska and Zemplinska counties. While the population growth in Slovak was 5.2%, in the east – only 2.5%. The migration decline in general scale was 19.6%, but in Eastern Slovak was 30.5% [18, p.50].

In the period of Slovak state, especially during military situation, although there was a certain recovery of industrial

production also in the Eastern Slovak, namely, in connection with construction activities in the public interests and building up networks, on the other hand, the wood and food industries were in stagnation. The reduction of investment and the significant decrease of the labour force in the period of war greatly limited the other development opportunities. Operation of partisans and crossing a front through the eastern Slovak territory, which lasted for almost six months, causing very serious losses to the region, especially in its northern districts; even in the implementation of two-year plan for the restoration and development of the national economy they can not completely get rid of losses [5, pp.33-46].

The implementation of the economy's planned management and with realization of five-year plans, made possible an intentional industrialization of Eastern Slovak, but the change of priorities in the interests of political goals, the lack of market principles, constant violation of the profitability principle, a price control, and also personnel policies of party structures led to economic imbalances in the region, to create industrial facilities, non-existing conditions and needs, in a fact, to an artificial employment and prosperity. Thus, in the east of the republic there were several so-called monoindustrial districts which were characterized by mostly medium-size enterprise of a branch in the district centre, with several supply factories in the near territory, as well as with the related institutions of social or public security. Proportional development of all regional components during the planning began to be taken into account only in the eighties of the past century [19, p. 153]. However, similarly was industrialization in Transcarpathian region of the USSR, which was reflected in the structure of party organs established cooperative relations between both regions in the seventies and eighties of the past century.

However, a return to regulation of the market mechanism, the loss of traditional markets, limitation of barter trade, and especially the collapse of supply and consumer relations between countries of so-called Eastern bloc, organized in the *Council of mutual economic assistance*, after 1989 caused the absolute collapse of industrial production and further recession with fatal consequences in the social sphere and in everyday life of resident population [1, p.46]. The

organization of State had the highest inertia, so together with administrative resistance against all that were directly or indirectly connected with the USSR, actually led to the economic cessation and social contacts between both regions. The creation of new economic relation on the basis of equality and mutual economic benefits was gradually by overcoming protectionism and legal barriers, existing still the times of the state centralism.

The common denominator that supports the cross-border cooperation of Eastern Slovakia with the neighbouring regions, there are some identical features of the development of agricultural production, that were in the period of the abolition of serfdom, and in north-eastern Hungary combined with a relatively greater share of landlords categories and with experience of feudal elements and indebted farmers. That's why the situation of agricultural in the region for many years characterized by the fragmentation of lands, a small number of large landholdings with more intensive production and low agro technical levels of smallholder farms [8, p.185].

Collectivization in Eastern Slovakia in comparison with the emergence of collective farms in Transcarpathia have been late only for three years, it realized by administrative way and led to similar conflicting results, although the land ownership was legally solved by another way. These processes between landless peasants and small farmers had positive reviews, they contributed to the increase of production efficiency of crop and livestock production and reduction of the number of people, working in the sphere of agriculture, on the other hand, they also led to the separation producers from the land, sometimes less efficient use of means of production or labour force, a relatively high subsidies in this sector and other government assistance in agricultural work [14, pp.47-53]. The touted exchange of harvesters and their staff during the harvest cooperatives or state households in eastern Slovakia and in Transcarpathia had a matter of political nature than real economic cooperation of border regions. At the present time, agriculture in the east of Slovakia fights with the rising prices of raw materials, while wholesale prices kept at a minimal level, and thus, causing farmer's losses. Negative role is also playing a frequent significant fluctuation in weather and gradual change of climatic conditions in Central Europe.

The most of economic problems of Eastern Slovakia depended on a bad traffic situation, which was a trig during its efforts to balance with other regions of the country. The traditional north-south direction of transport communications since the days of Hungary gradually able to replace the union in east-west direction, as it was necessary after the creation of the Czechoslovak Republic. Compactness of railway network in Eastern Slovakia was always low and to the present time still remains five east-slovak districts without a railway track. During the decades roads have been in a very poor state, and during the World War II, in connection with the aggressive plans of Nazi Germany, and after it, the situation has improved in this direction. In the context of cross-border cooperation remains a very big problem of lack of motorways and highways, leading to the border with Poland and Ukraine in the northeast and the east of Slovakia that unites the Eastern Slovakia with Hungary is already in the construction stage [3, pp.27-29].

The social complement of population usually develops in a certain dependence on the development of economic structure of the region, although there are some artificial intervention, especially as a result of migration and important policy changes that affect on social development. The first break in the eastern Slovakia was after the Mongol invasion, when with the intensive colonization in agricultural settlement penetrated mining, handicraft and commercial elements, usually of foreign origin, that, in turn, inversely affected on its economic development and in the Middle Ages stimulates prosperity. Wallachian colonization in the XIV-XVII centuries strengthened and expanded livestock production in this region and brought new ethnic, linguistic and cultural elements, which brought together with eastern regions of Hungary and promoted its specific data, including fundamental role of cross-border cooperation after the World War II [10, pp. 181-224].

Important changes in the social structure of Eastern Slovakia were after the abolition of serfdom in 1848, when undeveloped industry is not able to “absorb” free labour force, caused a massive emigration of the working population and conserved its almost medieval social structure. That’s why, after the formation of Czechoslovakia wasn’t only skilled workers, but also intelligentsia:

teachers, doctors and officials, in particular through a significant degree of magyarization of this population. Share of workers in the economically active population has increased in the interwar period, although the classical social structure with the corresponding group of intellectuals actually formed already in the time of Slovak state.

The beginning of the social system, which was accompanied by Marxist ideology and totalitarian practices created another organization of society, which in the east of state completely lacked the consistency. Till then dominant agricultural population transformed into workers in a very fast pace, and social group of intellectuals, and also representatives of so-called freelancers together with political and government bureaucracy dissolved in a layer of so-called staff with very different educational and cultural profile, as well as political influence. A new almost social class became cooperative farmers. At the beginning of cooperative relations between organizations, institutions and bodies of east-slovak region and Transcarpathian region USSR in the sixties of the last century showed that social stratification in both regions has many parallel features facilitated their implementation and future prospects. In both regions also lagged the process of changing rural society to urban society for 15-20 years [4, p. 10].

The political conditions also influenced positive which began to change significantly in 1939. It was a certain advantage in comparison with the situation in north-eastern counties which until 1918 belonged to Hungary. In the north-eastern Hungary until this time used general hungarian political system, which, in spite of the liberal elements, had centralized character, and it was the same in Hungarian state. But in Czechoslovakia could act not only national political party and the coalition, but also regional political groups, expressing the specific interests and needs of smaller units. Changes in the administration division of the country and the powers of public authorities and governments, especially in the central and regional government during the post-war Czechoslovak Republic in 1948, 1960 and 1968 influenced on the political preconditions for the activities of cross-border cooperation [7, pp.124-127].

Tolerance is one of the important prerequisites for the success of cross-border contacts of Eastern Slovakia, and during the historical

development it has multinational character. In addition to the Slavic population from which formed Slovak people lived in the south also Hungarians, in the XII century came the German colonists, in the XV century were Ruthenians, and especially from the XVIII century were Jews. However, the share of these nationalities in total population changed. Ethnic complement of the population of Eastern Slovakia during centuries is shown in table №1 and №2 [17, p.218; 12, p. 19].

TABLE 1

Ethnic complement in 1910

Nationality	Percentage of population
Slovaks	37,1 %
Hungarians	43,8 %
Ruthenians	9,0 %
Germans	7,3 %
Others	2,8 %

TABLE 2

Ethnic complement in 2010

Nationality	Percentage of population
Slovaks	86,25 %
Hungarians	5,65 %
Roma	3,05 %
Ruthenians and Ukrainians	2,10 %
Czechs	0,56 %
Germans	0,13 %
Poles	0,05 %

The cultural situation of Eastern Slovakia also contributed to the development of cross-border contacts with neighbouring regions. As a native language already un the Middle Ages, especially in rural areas, of course, depending on ethnicity, also Hungarian, German and Ruthenian dialects. Their significance and use in specific areas of public life were related with the language of official communication. During the development changed one another Latin, German, Hungarian and since 1918 the literary form of Slovak language. This situation in the Eastern Slovakia in 2001 shows the table №3 [9, p. 29].

TABLE 3

Native language in Eastern Slovakia

Language	Number of users	Percentage of population
Slovak	1 274 591	81,91 %
Hungarian	105 535	6,78 %
Roma	78 838	5,06 %
Ruthenian	53 195	3,41 %
the Czech	9 161	0,58 %
Ukrainian	6 047	0,38 %

You need take into account the fact that people with native languages, belonging to the Slavic languages always understand each other well, especially close to each other is Slovak and Czech, Ukrainian and Ruthenian, although the representatives of these nations are not necceserily fluent in them orally or in writing.

In the sphere of cultural preconditions for cross-border cooperation of Eastern Slovakia included religious structure of believers, available in all the neighbouring regions. Its developing over the last decades in the east of Slovakia show us the table №4 and №5 [17, p. 218; 11, tabl.159].

TABLE 4**Confessional structure of Eastern Slovakia in 1910**

Church, name, population centre	Percentage of population
Roman Catholic Church	50,6 %
Greek Catholic Church	24,4 %
Reformed Church	10,0 %
Jewish religious village	8,0 %
Lutheran Church	6,9 %
Orthodox Church	0,1 %

TABLE 5**Confessional structure of Eastern Slovakia in 2001**

Church, name, population centre	Number of believers	Percentage of believers
Roman Catholic Church	984 614	63,27 %
Greek Catholic Church	205 190	13,18 %
Lutheran Church	74 281	4,77 %
Reformed Church	49 886	3,20 %
Orthodox Church	45 445	2,92 %
Jehovah's Witnesses	9 729	0,62 %
Methodist Church	1 519	0,09 %
Apostolic Church	1 459	0,09 %
Church of the seventh day Adventist	1 067	0,07 %
Church of the brethren	1 063	0,06 %
Krasnyanska Church	984	0,06 %
Fraternal Union of Baptists	625	0,04 %
Jewish religious village	589	0,03 %
Old Catholic Church	373	0,02 %

In social sciences the categorical judgments are used very rarely, because the reality is usually the result of polydetermination that is the influence of many sectors, some of which with high probability, yet we may not even know. But note that Eastern Slovakia in the past and now had and has the objective conditions for the implementation and development of cross-border cooperation with neighbouring regions, and for this it has favorable conditions and be an example of the implementation of the modern trend of cooperation as the highest form of European integration. You need only hope that the subjective attitude and different ideological and political concepts will not be affected in the opposite direction.

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Historical conditions cross-border cooperation of Eastern Slovakia and their evolution

Summary

Slovakia was always the province, but has become a marginal region in the second half of the 19th century. There lacked the conditions for industrial mass production. Geographic position and natural conditions determined the rural character of the settlement and adequate economic and social development. The eastern part of Slovakia was characterized by late industrialization, agriculture backward and underdeveloped infrastructure. A similar trend is manifested in the neighboring regions. It's easier to build relationships and foster cooperation among people and among organizations. Multi Ethnic composition of the population and varied religious structure greatly facilitates the development of cross-border cooperation.

Keywords: history, Eastern Slovakia, cross-border cooperation, geographic and demographic factors, economic development, social structure, political conditions.

Исторические условия приграничного сотрудничества восточной Словакии и их развитие

Резюме

Восточная Словакия всегда была провинцией, но стала маргинальным регионом только во второй половине 19-го века. Там не было условий для промышленного массового производства. Географическое положение и природные условия определили характер сельского поселения и адекватное экономическое и социальное развитие. Восточная часть Словакии характеризуется поздней индустриализацией, остальным сельским хозяйством и неразвитой инфраструктурой. Аналогичная тенденция проявляется и в соседних регионах. Это позволило наладить отношения и содействовать сотрудничеству между людьми и организациями. Многонациональный состав населения и разнообразная религиозная структура способствует развитию приграничного сотрудничества.

Ключевые слова: история, восточная Словакия, приграничное сотрудничество, географические и демографические факторы, экономическое развитие, социальная структура, политические условия.

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ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF UKRAINE WESTERN BORDERS COMPETITIVENESS

Abstract. Effective management of cross-border cooperation is possible only under the condition of deep analysis of the socio-economic condition of the actual border areas. The authors made an attempt to achieve it through the synthesis rate of socio-economic development - the competitiveness of regions. For this purpose, for comparative characteristics of the border regions and the level of their competitiveness in the article it is proposed to use the indicators of socio-economic integration applied by the European Commission. On the basis of the research of the western border regions of Ukraine authors made relevant conclusions and suggestions.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, competitiveness, cross-border region, integration, indexes, indicators.

Despite the fact that minimally adequate, fairly stable organizational and legal mechanism for regulation of cross-border cooperation have been formed, European norms and principles are enshrined in documents of the Council of Europe¹ and the list of bilateral and multilateral agreements, we can say that cross-border cooperation at the new eastern borders of the EU and Ukraine is not in the best time of its development. This situation is such primarily due to the existing political and economic realities in the nature of the European continent and because of the socio-economic condition in participating countries. However, we think that the main problems

¹Європейська Рамкова Конвенція про транскордонне співробітництво між територіальними общинами або властями (ETS№106) – Мадрид, 21 травня 1980 р. European Outline Convention on trans-frontier cooperation between territorial communities or authorities from Madrid, 21.05.1980

which do not stimulate the dynamic development of cross-border cooperation lie in the sphere of its management moreover it results in stagnation of cross-border cooperation.

In our opinion to improve the effectiveness of cross-border management in the sphere of economics it is important to implement the comparative analysis of border regions competitiveness. This happens because of the fact that nowadays the information on goods movement, capital, services, and labor is not available. To explore the condition, problems, prospective, to work out programs of its dynamism by traditional methods is practically impossible. The results of this analysis can be a good starting point, scientific and methodological basis for the implementation of joint programs in cross-border cooperation. It concerns modern forms of cooperation and mainly formation of international special economic territories between two or more neighboring countries.

In modern economic literature, the competitiveness of individual regions mainly measured by analysis of several competitive factors, or application a theoretical model of competitiveness. We in our study used several key regional indicators used in determining the cost-effectiveness of regional economies and interregional analysis of socio-economic integration, which are used in the European Commission.

Regional indicators of socio-economic integration which are fully available and which are used in analyzing the socio-economic processes in each EU country and the border countries at its Eastern border are used for comparative characteristics of socio-economic development for border countries.

These indicators include the following:

- Gross regional product per 1 person (GRP pers.)
- Retail turnover of trade per 1 person (RTT people.)
- Exports of goods and services (EGS) per 1 national currency

GRP;

- Foreign direct investment (FDI) per 1 national currency GRP;
- Distribution of economic agents (DEA) per 1000 persons of economically active population (EAP);
- Scientific and technical work performed on own (STW) per 1 national currency GRP;

- Unemployment rate (UR);
- The average monthly salary of employees (AMSR);
- The number of students in higher education institutions per 10 thousand people;
- Index of regional human development (IRHD);
- The condition of the environment, which is calculated as the unit divided by the number of harmful emissions into the air from stationary sources by 1 inhabitant;
- Access to housing resources, which is calculated by dividing the amount of housing per capita of population.

Comparative analysis of the competitiveness of the border regions should be determined at two levels: national and international. At the national level the comparative analysis of border regions was conducted by comparing regional indicators of a single border region to the average in the country as a reference.

$$\text{Index Mapping} = \frac{\text{Value indicator in the border region}}{\text{The average value of the indicator in the country}}$$

In order to determine the competitiveness of border regions on two or more levels of adjacent countries it is reasonable to accept its appropriate value as a basic indicator of one or two countries-participants of cross-border cooperation with the highest rating of competitiveness.

$$\text{Index Mapping} = \frac{\text{Value indicator in the border region}}{\text{The average value of the indicator in the country with highest rate of competitiveness}}$$

As a result, the competitive position of a border region is defined as the sum of all calculated indexes of comparing regional indicators to benchmark value. This applies to the aggregate index for competitiveness of border region at both national and international levels.

Aggregate index of regional competitiveness (RCI) = Σ indexes comparison.

Using the above mentioned method we analyzed the competitiveness of the western border regions of Ukraine. In

particular, in Table 1 presented statistics on the value of gross domestic product and gross regional product per capita in Ukraine in general and in the border regions. This parameter characterizes mostly the economic development of the region.

Table 1

**Dynamics of GRP (UAH) and indexes of IGRP
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakar-pattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	GDP	IGRP	GDP	IGRP	GDP	IGRP	GDP	IGRP	GDP	IGRP	GDP	IGRP
2000	2788	1.0	1677	0,602	2142	0,768	2159	0,774	1411	0,506	2077	0,745
2001	3766	1.0	2208	0,586	2756	0,732	2768	0,735	2015	0,535	2257	0,599
2002	4239	1.0	2557	0,603	3213	0,758	3277	0,773	2321	0,548	2671	0,630
2003	5114	1.0	3207	0,627	3958	0,774	4049	0,792	2771	0,542	3339	0,653
2004	7273	1.0	4238	0,583	5238	0,720	5396	0,742	3589	0,493	4771	0,656
2005	9372	1.0	5373	0,573	6916	0,738	6657	0,710	4654	0,497	6285	0,671
2006	11630	1.0	6576	0,565	8157	0,701	8351	0,718	5650	0,486	7397	0,636
2007	15496	1.0	8452	0,545	10055	0,649	10915	0,704	7369	0,476	9711	0,627
2008	20495	1.0	10626	0,518	12940	0,631	13902	0,678	9771	0,477	12340	0,602
2009	19832	1.0	10081	0,508	12485	0,630	14093	0,711	9383	0,473	11796	0,595
2010	23600	1.0	12278	0,520	14814	0,628	16353	0,693	10939	0,464	13916	0,590
2011	24598	1.0	12695	0,516	15984	0,650	18912	0,769	11300	0,459	14878	0,605

From the data in Table 1 shown that during the 2000-2011 in the border regions there was steady growth of GRP per capita. However IGRP comparison to the average in Ukraine during this period in the border regions is usually declined.

Generally, in all the border regions IGRP is low and within 0,459-0,792.

An effective mechanism for increasing the competitiveness of the region is to create favorable conditions for registration and operation of entities having a positive impact on the socio-economic

development of the region. Table 2 provides statistics on the number of economic operators and the number of economically active population (EAP) in Ukraine and in the border regions, and in Table 3 - the number of subjects per 1000 and corresponding matching data region to the average in Ukraine in the context of border areas, which the authors calculated on the basis of statistical data presented in the Table. 2 is presented.

Table 2

**Dynamics and the number of EAP (in thousands)
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakar-pattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	DEA	EAP	DEA	EAP	DEA	EAP	DEA	EAP	DEA	EAP	DEA	EAP
2000	834886	22830,8	15572	569,6	19565	653,3	45085	1249,5	11338	354	17988	463,1
2001	889330	22426,5	16253	448,3	20567	670,2	47149	1205,6	11741	346,2	19566	465,8
2002	935578	22231,9	16728	483,9	20855	581,1	49470	1192,4	12012	331,6	18267	471,6
2003	981054	22171,3	16823	551,2	21372	537,8	51696	1192,4	12433	359,8	19112	457,6
2004	1023396	22202,4	17124	537,8	21714	571,9	53454	1174,5	12919	402,5	19369	440,4
2005	1070705	22280,8	17871	592,3	22469	572,8	55421	1167	13593	401,2	21698	436,6
2006	1133200	22245,9	18979	584,6	23331	569,3	58163	1166,9	14687	400,7	21561	438,1
2007	1187020	22322,3	19852	584,6	23775	582,5	60391	1167,7	15484	411,2	17965	438,7
2008	1228888	22397,4	20513	590	24055	588,4	62190	1182,2	16026	415,9	18558	441,4
2009	1286554	22150,3	20747	582,6	24969	578,1	62115	1090,5	17159	415,2	19163	436,3
2010	1314732	22051,6	21399	582,2	25314	577,8	63999	1100,5	17121	418	19812	435,7
2011	1326559	22056,9	21376	577,9	25637	580,2	65668	1104,2	17219	419,6	20480	440,4

According to the data in the table 2, in all the border areas there was an increase in number of economic activities. If we compare 2000 and 2011, the largest increase occurred in the ChernivtsyDEA (34.2%) and Lviv (31.3%) regions, somewhat less - in Transcarpathia

(27.1%), but this figure in Ukraine in general is increasing the most (36.2%). The number of EAN decreased in Ivano-Frankivsk (-12,6%) and Lviv (-13.2%), while Chernivtsi (16%) and in Transcarpathia (1.4%) it has grown.

An important indicator that has the positive effect on aggregate indicator of regional competitiveness is the volume of sales of goods (retail turnover) in per capita. Trade holds a special place in the market economic system. As a form of commodity-money exchange, it mediates the economic cycle and provides an extended type of reproduction process.

Table 3

**Dynamics of DEA (per 1 thousand EAP) and indexes of DEA
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakarpattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	DEA	IDEA	DEA	IDEA	DEA	IDEA	DEA	IDEA	DEA	IDEA	DEA	IDEA
2000	36,6	1	27,3	0,748	29,9	0,819	36,1	0,987	32,0	0,876	38,843	1,062
2001	39,7	1	36,3	0,914	30,7	0,774	39,1	0,986	33,9	0,855	42,005	1,059
2002	42,1	1	34,6	0,821	35,9	0,853	41,5	0,986	36,2	0,861	38,734	0,920
2003	44,2	1	30,5	0,690	39,7	0,898	43,4	0,980	34,6	0,781	41,766	0,944
2004	46,1	1	31,8	0,691	38,0	0,824	45,5	0,987	32,1	0,696	43,980	0,954
2005	48,1	1	30,2	0,628	39,2	0,816	47,5	0,988	33,9	0,705	49,698	1,034
2006	50,9	1	32,5	0,637	41,0	0,805	49,8	0,978	36,7	0,720	49,215	0,966
2007	53,2	1	34,0	0,639	40,8	0,768	51,7	0,973	37,7	0,708	40,951	0,770
2008	54,9	1	34,8	0,634	40,9	0,745	52,6	0,959	38,5	0,702	42,043	0,766
2009	58,1	1	35,6	0,613	43,2	0,744	57,0	0,981	41,3	0,712	43,922	0,756
2010	59,6	1	36,8	0,616	43,8	0,735	58,2	0,975	41,0	0,687	45,472	0,763
2011	60,1	1	37,0	0,615	44,2	0,735	59,5	0,989	41,0	0,682	46,503	0,773

Table 4

**Dynamics of RTOs (UAH) per person and indexes of RTO
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakar-pattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	RTO	IRTO	RTO	IRTO	RTO	IRTO	RTO	IRTO	RTO	IRTO	RTO	IRTO
2000	585	1	590	1,009	413	0,706	683	1,168	515	0,880	552	0,944
2001	707	1	720	1,018	466	0,659	779	1,102	607	0,859	657	0,929
2002	823	1	855	1,039	512	0,622	938	1,140	733	0,891	764	0,928
2003	1046	1	1164	1,113	615	0,588	1185	1,133	952	0,910	967	0,924
2004	1424	1	1655	1,162	793	0,557	1546	1,086	1208	0,848	1287	0,904
2005	2003	1	2139	1,068	1124	0,561	2141	1,069	1578	0,788	1764	0,881
2006	2777	1	2332	0,840	1636	0,589	2675	0,963	1991	0,717	2311	0,832
2007	3832	1	2949	0,770	2264	0,591	3694	0,964	2960	0,772	3014	0,787
2008	5338	1	4267	0,799	3270	0,613	5018	0,940	4052	0,759	4140	0,776
2009	5020,8	1	3932	0,783	3275	0,652	8270	1,647	3992	0,795	3740	0,745
2010	6106	1	4782	0,783	3521	0,577	9904	1,622	4578	0,750	4538	0,743
2011	7610	1	5990	0,787	4620	0,607	12304	1,617	5427	0,713	5680	0,746

The main indicator of the level of commercial public service is sale of goods per person. In Ukraine its average in 2011 was 7610 USD per year. Table 4 shows the statistics on retail turnover of trade for 1 person (RTOs) in USD and related indices Irto matching it in the border areas to the average for Ukraine for 2000-2011.

An important factor in increasing the level of competitiveness of border regions is to increase the exports of goods and services. The above promotes the growth of national income, accelerating the development of scientific and technical progress raises the living standards of the population and thus the competitiveness of the

region. Therefore, the increasing of exports guarantees that Ukraine and its regions will quicker overcome the economic crisis; promote stable and rapid development of the productive forces and the growth of the living standards level.

In Table 5 the statistics on the dynamics of exports of goods and services (EGS) and gross regional product is shown, and Table 6 presents the ratio of EGS to GRP and related indices legs comparison to the average for Ukraine in the border areas, which the authors calculated on the basis of statistical data presented in Table 5.

Table 5

**Dynamics of EGS and GRP, (mil. of UAH)
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakar-pattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	EGS	GRP	EGS	GRP	EGS	GRP	EGS	GRP	EGS	GRP	EGS	GRP
2000	99116	137993	1243	2151	1117	3117	1720	5850	329	1313	591	2195
2001	106458	183296	1419	2781	1704	3901	1661	7305	339	1864	684	2895
2002	113954	204342	1569	3211	2129	4518	1932	8578	378	2135	592	3112
2003	141597	244497	2230	4016	3626	5544	2749	10547	379	2539	820	3512
2004	196790	345113	3257	5297	4573	7311	3542	13992	451	3277	1364	4994
2005	204016	441452	2949	6700	4176	9622	3429	17192	525	4234	1405	6553
2006	222798	544153	3422	8185	4383	11316	4262	21486	553	5126	1680	7687
2007	284937	720731	5801	10508	5014	13916	5523	27987	787	6672	2110	10072
2008	407306	948056	6650	13208	3871	17883	5838	35534	875	8833	2325	12784
2009	423564	913345	7830	12542	2688	17241	7111	35955	958	8484	2552	12225
2010	549365	1082569	9640	12990	4608	20446	8676	41655	832	9892	3472	14429
2011	657491	1126859	11724	13432	7536	22061	10885	40956	1093	10118	5168	13689

But the main indicator of the level of exports of goods and services is their export per UAHGRP (GDP - for Ukraine). On average in the Ukraine in 2011, the figure is 0.583 USD. In Transcarpathian region in 2008 EGS per one hryvnia of GRP amounted to 0.873 USD. This is the highest among the border regions, and its higher than average in Ukraine (Table 6).

Table 6

**Dynamics of EGS per one UAH of GRP and Indexes of EGS
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakarpattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	EGS/GRP	IEGS	EGS/GRP	IEGS	EGS/GRP	IEGS	EGS/GRP	IEGS	EGS/GRP	IEGS	EGS/GRP	IEGS
2000	0,718	1	0,578	0,805	0,358	0,499	0,294	0,409	0,251	0,349	0,269	0,375
2001	0,581	1	0,510	0,879	0,437	0,752	0,227	0,391	0,182	0,313	0,236	0,407
2002	0,558	1	0,489	0,876	0,471	0,845	0,225	0,404	0,177	0,317	0,190	0,341
2003	0,579	1	0,555	0,959	0,654	1,129	0,261	0,450	0,149	0,258	0,233	0,403
2004	0,570	1	0,615	1,078	0,625	1,097	0,253	0,444	0,138	0,241	0,273	0,479
2005	0,462	1	0,440	0,952	0,434	0,939	0,199	0,432	0,124	0,268	0,214	0,464
2006	0,409	1	0,418	1,021	0,387	0,946	0,198	0,484	0,108	0,263	0,219	0,534
2007	0,395	1	0,552	1,396	0,360	0,911	0,197	0,499	0,118	0,298	0,209	0,530
2008	0,430	1	0,503	1,172	0,216	0,504	0,164	0,382	0,099	0,231	0,182	0,423
2009	0,464	1	0,624	1,346	0,156	0,336	0,198	0,426	0,113	0,243	0,209	0,450
2010	0,507	1	0,742	1,462	0,225	0,444	0,208	0,410	0,084	0,166	0,241	0,474
2011	0,583	1	0,873	1,496	0,342	0,585	0,266	0,456	0,108	0,185	0,378	0,647

Table7

**Dynamics of DFI and GRP
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakar- pattya		Ivano- Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	DFI	GRP	DFI	GRP	DFI	GRP	DFI	GRP	DFI	GRP	DFI	GRP
2000	21220	137993	505	2151	220	3117	821	5850	49	1313	171	2195
2001	24492	183296	578	2781	249	3901	906	7305	54	1864	196	2895
2002	28343	204342	661	3211	362	4518	1141	8578	78	2135	195	3112
2003	35241	244497	942	4016	498	5544	1581	10547	107	2539	268	3512
2004	43262	345113	1265	5297	626	7311	1813	13992	126	3277	431,5	4994
2005	82693	441452	1320	6700	681	9622	1931	17192	151	4234	487	6553
2006	104882	544153	1432	8185	891	11316	2500	21486	179	5126	567	7687
2007	144127	720731	1688	10508	1882	13916	4112	27987	250	6672	1362	10072
2008	184884	948056	1841	13208	2488	13429	4817	35534	311	8833	1962	12784
2009	284931	913345	2846	12542	4003	17241	7663	35955	481	8484	2153	12225
2010	320424	1082569	2840	12990	5080	20446	9588	41655	495	9892	2659	14429
2011	358447	1126859	2901	13432	4100	22061	10036	40956	495	10118	1749	13689

Table 7 presents statistics on DFI and GRP in border regions for 2000-2011 biennium, and in Table 8 indicators of the level of the ratio of DFI to the GRP and the corresponding indices IDFI comparison to the average for Ukraine in terms of border areas for 2000-2011, which the authors calculated on the basis of statistical data presented in Table 7.

Table 8

**Dynamics in ration between DFI and GRP
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakarpattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	DFI/GRP	IDFI	DFI/GRP	IDFI	DFI/GRP	IDFI	DFI/GRP	IDFI	DFI/GRP	IDFI	DFI/GRP	IDFI
2000	0,154	1	0,235	1,527	0,071	0,459	0,140	0,913	0,037	0,243	0,078	0,507
2001	0,134	1	0,208	1,555	0,064	0,478	0,124	0,928	0,029	0,217	0,068	0,507
2002	0,139	1	0,206	1,484	0,080	0,578	0,133	0,959	0,037	0,263	0,063	0,452
2003	0,144	1	0,235	1,627	0,090	0,623	0,150	1,040	0,042	0,292	0,076	0,529
2004	0,125	1	0,239	1,905	0,086	0,683	0,130	1,034	0,038	0,307	0,086	0,689
2005	0,187	1	0,197	1,052	0,071	0,378	0,112	0,600	0,036	0,190	0,074	0,397
2006	0,193	1	0,175	0,908	0,079	0,409	0,116	0,604	0,035	0,181	0,074	0,383
2007	0,200	1	0,161	0,803	0,135	0,676	0,147	0,735	0,037	0,187	0,135	0,676
2008	0,195	1	0,139	0,715	0,185	0,950	0,136	0,695	0,035	0,181	0,153	0,787
2009	0,312	1	0,227	0,727	0,232	0,744	0,213	0,683	0,057	0,182	0,176	0,565
2010	0,296	1	0,219	0,739	0,248	0,839	0,230	0,778	0,050	0,169	0,184	0,623
2011	0,318	1	0,216	0,679	0,186	0,584	0,245	0,770	0,049	0,154	0,128	0,402

Another important factor in the competitiveness of the border areas are the results of scientific research in the region.

Table 9 present statistics on the dynamics of scientific and technical works (STW), done by authors, and GRP in the border regions and in the whole of Ukraine for 2000-2011, and in Table 10 are calculated the dynamics data value STW to 100 UAH of. GRP and related indices matching intro to average in Ukraine in the context of border regions for 2000-2011 biennium, which the authors calculated on the basis of statistical data presented in Table. 9.

From the data in Table 9 shows that the level of STW at 100UAH. GDP growth in Ukraine in 2011 amounted to 0.918 UAH and compared to 2000 decreased by 0.516 UAH. The highest level of STW among border regions is in the Lviv region, where their amount per \$ 100. GRP is the 2011 0.753 Uah. It is lowest in the Volyn region - 0.167 UAH.

Table 9

**Dynamics of STW and GRP (mil. UAH)
in the western border regions of Ukraine, 2000-2008**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakarpattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	STW	GRP	STW	GRP	STW	GRP	STW	GRP	STW	GRP	STW	GRP
2000	1978,4	137993	4,7	2151	11,5	3117	70	5850	5,9	1313	4,5	2195
2001	2275	183296	5,6	2781	13	3901	81	7305	6,5	1864	6,4	2895
2002	2496,8	204342	7	3211	14	4518	98,5	8578	8,2	2135	7,4	3112
2003	3319,8	244497	8,2	4016	18,6	5544	119,2	10547	12,5	2539	7,9	3512
2004	4112,4	345113	7,7	5297	23,8	7311	135,4	13992	11,5	3277	7,7	4994
2005	4818,6	441452	15	6700	31,1	9622	179,2	17192	14,9	4234	11,8	6553
2006	5354,6	544153	15,5	8185	36	11316	199,2	21486	19,6	5126	14	7687
2007	6700,7	720731	15,2	10508	44,7	13916	252,9	27987	24,5	6672	12,3	10072
2008	8538,9	948056	20,6	13208	50,9	13429	288,7	35534	29,8	8833	17,1	12784
2009	8653,7	913345	21,6	12542	53	17241	274,9	35955	36,4	8484	20,4	12225
2010	9867,1	1082569	25,7	12990	56,8	20446	299,6	41655	36,5	9892	20,6	14429
2011	10349,9	1126859	31,9	13432	65,4	22061	308,3	40956	41,1	10118	22,8	13689

Table 10

**Dynamics of STW per 100 UAH of GRP and Indexes of STW
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakarpattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	STW/GRP	ISTW	STW/GRP	ISTW	STW/GRP	ISTW	STW/GRP	ISTW	STW/GRP	ISTW	STW/GRP	ISTW
2000	1,434	1	0,219	0,152	0,369	0,257	1,197	0,835	0,449	0,313	0,205	0,143
2001	1,241	1	0,201	0,162	0,333	0,268	1,109	0,893	0,349	0,281	0,221	0,178
2002	1,222	1	0,218	0,178	0,310	0,254	1,148	0,940	0,384	0,314	0,238	0,195
2003	1,358	1	0,204	0,150	0,335	0,247	1,130	0,832	0,492	0,363	0,225	0,166
2004	1,192	1	0,145	0,122	0,326	0,273	0,968	0,812	0,351	0,295	0,154	0,129
2005	1,092	1	0,224	0,205	0,323	0,296	1,042	0,955	0,352	0,322	0,180	0,165
2006	0,984	1	0,189	0,192	0,318	0,323	0,927	0,942	0,382	0,389	0,182	0,185
2007	0,930	1	0,145	0,156	0,321	0,345	0,904	0,972	0,367	0,395	0,122	0,131
2008	0,901	1	0,156	0,173	0,379	0,421	0,812	0,902	0,337	0,375	0,134	0,149
2009	0,947	1	0,172	0,182	0,307	0,324	0,765	0,807	0,429	0,453	0,167	0,176
2010	0,911	1	0,198	0,217	0,278	0,305	0,719	0,789	0,369	0,405	0,143	0,157
2011	0,918	1	0,237	0,259	0,296	0,323	0,753	0,820	0,406	0,442	0,167	0,181

As shown in Table 10 Transcarpathian region during 2000-2011 by the level of STWs bordering regions (except Lviv) significantly inferior the similar index in Ukraine as a whole.

The competitiveness of the border region is largely determined by the level of productive employment and effective development of the labor market. Economic crisis has an ambiguous impact on economic development in the border regions. The above problem situation characterized by inefficient use of human resources and its potential in economic subjects, which leads to low efficiency of all levels of management. The inefficient use of human resources to the

data is cited in Table. 11. In particular, it is proved by certified level of registered unemployed as a percentage of the working age population (UR) and related indexes IUR comparing with the average for Ukraine in terms of border regions for 2000-2011 biennium.

Table 11

**Dynamic in variables of RUR and IUR
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakarpattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	RUR	IUR	RUR	IUR	RUR	IUR	RUR	IUR	RUR	IUR	RUR	IUR
2000	4,2	1	6	1,429	5,7	1,357	6	1,429	4,4	1,048	11,6	2,762
2001	3,8	1	5	1,316	4,8	1,263	4,1	1,079	4,1	1,079	10,5	2,763
2002	3,7	1	5,4	1,459	4,7	1,270	4	1,081	5,6	1,514	10,9	2,946
2003	3,6	1	4,4	1,222	4,2	1,167	3,9	1,083	6,2	1,722	13,2	3,667
2004	3,5	1	3,8	1,086	4,3	1,229	4	1,143	5,6	1,600	11,4	3,257
2005	3,2	1	3,5	1,094	4,1	1,281	3,4	1,063	5,2	1,625	9,6	3,000
2006	2,8	1	3,1	1,107	3,5	1,250	2,7	0,964	4,2	1,500	9,4	3,357
2007	2,4	1	2,5	1,042	3,1	1,292	2,1	0,875	3,1	1,292	8,8	3,667
2008	2,1	1	2,4	1,143	3,7	1,762	2,7	1,286	2,8	1,333	9	4,286
2009	2,5	1	2,4	0,960	2,9	1,160	1,7	0,680	2,5	1,000	10,2	4,080
2010	1,6	1	1,6	1,000	1,8	1,125	1,7	1,063	1,7	1,063	9,3	5,813
2011	1,8	1	1,9	1,056	2,1	1,167	1,5	0,833	1,9	1,056	9,1	5,056

From the data presented in Table 11 on 1 January 2012 it is shown that the level of registered unemployed in Ukraine as a whole is 1.8%. Above average in Ukraine RUR is in Ivano-Frankivsk (2.1%), and Chernivtsi and Transcarpathian regions (1.9%).

All border regions IUR indexes in 2011 are within 0,90-1,23. IUR is highest among border regions during 2000-2011 bienniums seen in Ivano-Frankivsk region.

Important role in the evaluation of regional competitiveness indicator is the cost of labor. In assessing labor costs account for the cost of the work performed, costs paid (not worked) during working hours, bonuses and one-time payments, wages in kind of benefits, benefits in kind and cash, business expenses on housing workers, their social security. Experts estimate that in Ukraine the baseline labor costs is taken directly to the cost of labor, which is based on wages.

Table 12

**Dynamics in AMS (UAH) and Indexes of AMS
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakar-pattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	AMS	IAMS	AMS	IAMS	AMS	IAMS	AMS	IAMS	AMS	IAMS	AMS	IAMS
2000	230	1	172	0,748	188	0,817	196	0,852	157	0,683	150	0,652
2001	311	1	238	0,765	259	0,833	272	0,875	218	0,701	201	0,646
2002	376	1	295	0,785	318	0,846	339	0,902	271	0,721	253	0,673
2003	462	1	379	0,820	402	0,870	419	0,907	344	0,745	319	0,690
2004	590	1	479	0,812	510	0,864	523	0,886	438	0,742	412	0,698
2005	806	1	665	0,825	718	0,891	713	0,885	602	0,747	591	0,733
2006	1041	1	868	0,834	923	0,887	923	0,887	790	0,759	773	0,743
2007	1351	1	1091	0,808	1180	0,873	1183	0,876	1016	0,752	1013	0,750
2008	1806	1	1453	0,805	1543	0,854	1570	0,869	1402	0,776	1380	0,764
2009	1906	1	1562	0,820	1627	0,854	1667	0,875	1523	0,799	1427	0,749
2010	2239	1	1856	0,829	1927	0,861	1941	0,867	1772	0,791	1692	0,756
2011	2633	1	2080,6	0,790	2213	0,840	2244	0,852	1985	0,754	1994	0,757

Table 12 presents data on the dynamics of values of the average nominal wage employees (AMS) and related indices IAMS comparison to the average for Ukraine in terms of border regions for 2000-2011 biennium. These data show that the average monthly salary of employees in Ukraine in 2011 was 2633 UAH., and in the border regions, it is much lower (from a minimum value of 1985 UAH. in Chernivtsi region to a maximum value of 2244 UAH. in Lviv).

The highest index of ANS among border regions in 2011 in Lviv region - 0.852, but its level was highest in 2003 and amounted to 0.907. Transcarpathia won the 3rd place in terms of ANS. Indexes of ANS in 2010 in the border areas were higher than in 2000, but in 2011 there was a decrease, except in Volyn region.

The quality of human resources in the regions show data cited in Table 13. Number of people trained in universities, per 10 000 population at the end of the year and the corresponding indices of ANS comparison to the average for Ukraine in terms of border regions for 2000-2011 biennium

Table 13

Dynamics in number of persons graduated from High Educational Institutions per 10 000 of inhabitants and indexes of GHEI in the western border regions of Ukraine

Years	Regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakar-pattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	Number of persons in HEI	IGHEI	Number of persons in HEI	IGHEI	Number of persons in HEI	IGHEI	Number of persons in HEI	IGHEI	Number of persons in HEI	IGHEI	Number of persons in HEI	IGHEI
2000	395	1	180	0,456	309	0,782	442	1,119	336	0,851	181	0,458
2001	436	1	194	0,445	346	0,794	476	1,092	377	0,865	189	0,433
2002	473	1	206	0,436	380	0,803	507	1,072	402	0,850	191	0,404
2003	512	1	216	0,422	408	0,797	553	1,080	434	0,848	210	0,410
2004	545	1	206	0,378	417	0,765	572	1,050	414	0,760	205	0,376
2005	577	1	217	0,376	435	0,754	615	1,066	433	0,750	238	0,412
2006	597	1	228	0,382	447	0,749	641	1,074	437	0,732	260	0,436
2007	605	1	233	0,385	443	0,732	649	1,073	425	0,702	276	0,456
2008	598	1	226	0,378	443	0,741	659	1,102	429	0,717	274	0,458
2009	488	1	190	0,389	304	0,623	570	1,168	310	0,635	270	0,553
2010	463	1	187	0,404	291	0,629	538	1,162	301	0,650	257	0,555
2011	425	1	178	0,419	257	0,605	521	1,226	278	0,654	236	0,555

The data in Table 13 show the number of people enrolled in universities per 10,000 populations at the end of the relevant year in the border regions in 2011 was 178-521. The lowest number is in the region (178 people).

The highest index IGHEI among western border regions during 2000-2011's been reported in the Lviv region, its level was the highest in 2011 and amounted to 1.226. If the index in 2011 in Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi border areas compared to 2000 decreased, the biggest decline was in the Chernivtsi region - from 0.851 in 2000 to 0.654 in 2012. In Volyn region IGHEI index increased from 0.458 in 2000 to 0.555 in 2011.

Based on the regional statistical yearbooks in table 14 there are illustrated regional human development index (HDI) in Kyiv and the border regions of data for 2000-2011's value to the city Kyiv is taken as a reference, as the highest rating in Ukraine. Also in Table 14 are those indices of AHD comparison to the reference value in the cut for 2000-2011 biennium

From the data of Table 14 shows that the highest indices of HDI and IAHD among western border areas in 2011 had Zakarpattia region (0.512 and 0.702, respectively), but compared to 2003, there was a significant reduction in their (0.588 and 0.768).

Table 14

**Dynamics in HDI and IAHD
in the western border regions of Ukraine**

years	regions											
	Ukraine in general		Zakarpattia		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	HDI	IAHD	HDI	IAHD	HDI	IAHD	HDI	IAHD	HDI	IAHD	HDI	IAHD
2000	0,754	1	0,547	0,725	0,509	0,675	0,555	0,736	0,521	0,691	0,506	0,671
2001	0,766	1	0,524	0,684	0,482	0,629	0,530	0,692	0,511	0,667	0,486	0,634
2002	0,777	1	0,516	0,664	0,49	0,631	0,530	0,682	0,476	0,613	0,482	0,620
2003	0,766	1	0,588	0,768	0,499	0,651	0,534	0,697	0,516	0,674	0,487	0,636
2004	0,774	1	0,557	0,720	0,489	0,632	0,529	0,683	0,513	0,663	0,492	0,636

2005	0,783	1	0,505	0,645	0,482	0,616	0,502	0,641	0,437	0,558	0,488	0,623
2006	0,789	1	0,507	0,643	0,484	0,613	0,521	0,660	0,489	0,620	0,485	0,615
2007	0,796	1	0,492	0,618	0,476	0,598	0,484	0,608	0,471	0,592	0,479	0,602
2008	0,720	1	0,511	0,710	0,494	0,686	0,509	0,707	0,489	0,679	0,483	0,671
2009	0,720	1	0,508	0,706	0,497	0,690	0,502	0,697	0,481	0,668	0,499	0,693
2010	0,725	1	0,51	0,703	0,511	0,705	0,508	0,701	0,479	0,661	0,503	0,694
2011	0,729	1	0,512	0,702	0,498	0,683	0,504	0,691	0,491	0,674	0,492	0,675

Table 15

Dynamics in meanings of aggregate indexes of regional competitiveness RCI and its ratio in the western border regions of Ukraine

Years	regions										
	Ukraine in general	Zakarpattya		Ivano-Frankivsk		Lviv		Chernivcy		Volyn'	
	RCI	RCI	Position	RCI	Position	RCI	Position	RCI	Position	RCI	Position
2000	1	0,820	3	0,714	4	0,922	1	0,644	5	0,832	2
2001	1	0,833	2	0,718	4	0,877	1	0,637	5	0,816	3
2002	1	0,835	2	0,746	4	0,894	1	0,689	5	0,811	3
2003	1	0,840	3	0,774	4	0,899	2	0,713	5	0,902	1
2004	1	0,854	3	0,764	4	0,887	1	0,665	5	0,878	2
2005	1	0,742	3	0,727	4	0,841	1	0,645	5	0,838	2
2006	1	0,713	4	0,727	3	0,828	2	0,637	5	0,869	1
2007	1	0,716	4	0,744	3	0,828	2	0,617	5	0,900	1
2008	1	0,705	4	0,791	3	0,852	2	0,623	5	0,968	1
2009	1	0,703	3	0,676	4	0,868	2	0,596	5	0,936	1
2010	1	0,727	3	0,685	4	0,906	2	0,580	5	1,117	1
2011	1	0,732	3	0,678	4	0,902	2	0,577	5	1,040	1

The dynamics values aggregate indices of regional competitiveness RCI and their ranking in terms of economic regions in 2000-2011 years is presented in Table 15.

These data show the reference values of the aggregate index of regional competitiveness in Ukraine as a whole (1.0) its level in 2011 among the studied regions was the highest in Volyn region (1.040) and the lowest - in Chernivtsi (.577).

To sum up, short general conclusions can be made, including the following:

1. The absence of scientifically proved state regional policy in Ukraine caused the asymmetry in the socio-economic development of regions. Especially noticeable is the gap in development which reaches critical level concerns of border regions.

2. The analysis result of socio-economic development of the western border areas gives reason to conclude that depression there exist and low level of integration in these region.

3. Overcoming the negative effects of depressed border areas, particularly in the western region is the problem on state-level and its solution requires a systematic approach that would include the state targeted comprehensive program to stimulate the socio-economic development of the western border region.

4. It is advisable to conduct a similar study in cooperation with scientists of neighboring countries on the proposed methodology, which will enable a realistic assessment of the socio-economic basis and prospects of cross-border cooperation.

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THE ANALYSIS OF CBC'S PROBLEMS AND OPTIMIZATION OF THEIR SOLUTION USING INNOVATIVE METHODOLOGIES OF INDEXING AND SYSTEM MONITORING

The examples of qualitatively new possibilities for optimized resolution of a number of problems that provides an innovative methodology of indexing and system monitoring are analyzed. Particular attention is paid to methodological and information prerequisites increasing the efficiency in the CBC's areas: strategic planning, identifying disparities of regional development. The implementation of systemic reforms, the determination competitiveness of border regions, improving all forms of inter-municipal, business, humanitarian, environmental, etc, CBC; deepening security and EU policy at the regional level.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, system analysis, indexing, methodology, competitiveness.

Cross border cooperation (CBC) in its narrow sense is considered [1] as an effective instrument of regional policy aimed to provide sustainable development and competitiveness of border regions. At the same time, CBC is a complex, multifactorial, dynamic and hierarchical object which requires both systematic analysis [2] and applying the principles of system management [3]. In addition, CBC in the broad sense is social communications and integrated development of the border area with overcoming those barriers and obstacles that create borders. The analysis of many scientific works tat dedicated to CBC's problems (typical examples are the

monographs [4,5]), show that there is a necessity for transformation of CBC from extensive to intensive and to more efficient functioning in the system administration. However such transformation significantly constrained by the lack of development methodology of quantitative and qualitative evaluation of CBC using complex and group indices (parameters) and on this basis the introduction of system monitoring. To solve these problems were focused the innovations performed within the project “Borders for people” Programme of ENPI EU Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine. The aim of this work is to analyze practical problems of CBC to solve them by the proposed [6,7] innovative methodology of indexing and system monitoring. General results of this analysis are presented below in the context of each CBC’s task.

1. Ordered opportunities of system analysis

The results of the project create well-arrange, expanded and innovative opportunities for a system approach and system analysis in all areas of CBC, including system management of CBC. For the first time proposed for implementation through a single set (list) of general, special and individual indices for participants (subjects) of CBC on different sides of the border for various areas of CBC. This allows performing a comparative analysis of the development of any field of CBC as for bilateral and multilateral CBC. General theoretical features and capabilities of system analysis are presented in [2]. As shown in this monograph, and as well as in [8], the emergence of a strong platform to the processes CBC also creates new opportunities for the application of modern and automated software and hardware tools for the analysis, management and monitoring of CBC.

2. Effective and efficient strategic planning of CBC.

The conception (methodology) of indexing and system monitoring (with unimportant changes and modifications) can be successfully applied to solving development strategies of bilateral (multilateral) CBC. We are talking about common approaches and common sets (lists) of indices and indicators of CBC at all stages of development and in all structural sections of Strategies CBC:

diagnostic of current state, SWOT-analysis, establishing a vision, strategic and operational aims; the formation of operational tasks and projects of Strategy implementation; effective monitoring of CBC's strategies. Unprincipled changes and modifications may occur at stages of diagnostics of CBC and the forming of CBC's vision, strategic and operational aims of the Strategy CBC that require maximum public involvement.

The existence of substantial barriers and obstacles through the absence of indexation methodology and system monitoring of TCS clearly was shown by the experience in 2007-2008, «the Polish-Ukrainian Strategy of cross-border cooperation for 2007-2015» [9]. In our opinion, these reasons have made the above-mentioned report, rather Protocol of intentions and agreed areas of CBC in the Polish-Ukrainian border regions, than a valuable Strategy with the action plan and monitoring.

This task of development of «Strategy of the Slovak-Ukrainian CBC in border regions» is one of the tasks of the recently won Project ENPI EU Hungary - Slovakia - Romania - Ukraine «of the Slovak-Ukrainian Center of culture» (main executor - the Union of Ruthenians and Ukrainians of the Slovak Republic): number HuSkRoUa/1001 [4.3]. There is a hope that the developers of the Strategy of the Slovak-Ukrainian CBC in the border regions will be able to make full use of the results of the Project «Borders for the people» as a minimum, the diagnosis of the current state of CBC, the implementation of the SWOT-analysis and the formation the system of effective monitoring of the Strategy implementation.

It should be noted that the problem of indexing and monitoring arose, also in the developing a Regional Strategy of development of the Transcarpathian region till 2015, which can be seen from the analysis of the work [10].

3. The objective fixation of the growing disparities of regional development on different sides of the border is a platform and the reasoning of the European integration and reforms in Ukraine

It should be noted that the bilateral Strategy of CBC, as shown by not a successful experience of strategic planning of CBC, can relate to very different areas of cooperation, which often include

areas: humanitarian and cultural development, environmental protection and nature conservation; the development of the economy and entrepreneurship; a formation of well-developed spatial infrastructure for spatial; the improvement of municipal services quality; the development of civil society; human rights and freedoms, etc. The project «Boundaries for the people» takes into account the wide variety of public interests of CBC, which exists on different sides of the border. At the same time, the proposed methodology of indexation of the Project «Borders for the people» allows objectively without shade and concealment to display (in the process of strategic planning of CBC) on the quantitative level, the growing difference (distortions) in the characteristics of regional and municipal development and the life quality of Ukraine's border regions and EU countries. In return, the results of such an objective analysis can serve as the most powerful argument for the practical implementation of euro - integration of Ukraine (starting from the border regions).

The same quantitative analysis was not enough in 2011; with the implementation of [11] the analytical research of system reforms in Ukraine taking into account the experience of Eastern European countries. With a transformation in the comparative analysis of the existing imbalances from regional to national (interstate) levels, including legal, regulatory, security spheres, development of democracy and civil society. However, the problems, which exist at the national level, are appearing on the regional and local levels.

Thus, the results of the Project «Borders for the people» through the ability to objectively identify imbalances in the development and the life quality in the border regions directly contribute to the realization of system reforms in Ukraine in the light of European experience.

4. Additional and objective platform in the analysis of the regions competitiveness.

Analysis of the region competitiveness in Ukraine and in developed European countries is carried out either for generalized assessments and approaches (e.g., in the practice of activity of Fund «Effective management»), either applying a technique of the comparative analysis (rating) areas of Ukraine among themselves on a

number of statistical indicators. Of course, interregional «rating» gives a comparative picture of the status of economic and social development of the Ukraine's regions. However, in our view, it has two major drawbacks: based on imperfect (often unreliable) statistics; does not give a comparison with the closest to the territory size and population of European regions. Analytical report [12]; in the development of which took part the authors was aimed at the assessment of the competitiveness of the Ukrainian region - Zakarpattya in comparison with a few close European regions. When performing this pioneers work most of all difficulties and obstacles arose precisely through mismatch and disparate systems assessment of the economic and social development of the regions in Ukraine and the countries of the EU (not to mention the level of reliability and completeness of statistical data on the Ukrainian region). The proposed in the development of innovative [6,7] the single methodology of quantitative and qualitative estimation of the tabs on both sides of the border (with the introduction of the same complex and groups of indices) is quite capable to solve the problem of «inconsistency and disparity» the comparative analysis of competitiveness of Ukrainian and European regions. The concept of indexing, obviously, would not require a change, allowing a labile improve group of indices under the task of defining the competitiveness of the border regions.

Note that previously proposed [13] and further developed the method of «system-optimization of the analysis of the region competitiveness» - COMAKP is based on the principles of system analysis and system optimization. Method COMAKP ideologically and conceptually is fully consistent with the concept and methodology of system of CBC's monitoring, proposed in papers [6,7].

5. CBC between municipalities and bodies of state power

It is well known that in Ukraine there are 19 out of 25 regions are the border guard, the total area of which are 77% of the whole state territory. Therefore, the bodies of public authority of these 19 regions (state administrations of regions and districts and local councils of all territorial levels) belong to the subjects of the CBC as on national legislation and in accordance with ratifying by Ukraine international legal instruments: the European framework Convention on CBC

between territorial communities or authorities (with three additional Protocols) and the European Charter of local self-government.

The task of developing a system of indexation and monitoring of CBC between bodies of the public authorities on both sides of the border can be attributed to the problem of information policy security CBC at the regional and local levels. In particular, in the National report «On the development of cross-border cooperation in Ukraine» [14, p.30] among the types of such information support dedicated:

- *«Specialized databases of individual projects and distributed databases for use in programs of CBC, especially the use of the generalized statistical, customs, transport and other kind of information.*

- *The use of existing systems for conformity assessment and certification of the local and regional levels in accordance with the approach of the standard ISO 9000:2000/ ISO 14000 for information support of projects and programs CBC».*

Note that in the above-mentioned National report [14, p.30] only in general defined the problem of *«generalized statistical, customs, transport and other information»* without a focus on inconsistencies and disparity statistical and other information on both sides of the border (especially Ukraine and countries of the EU). In this case, from the position of the co-ordination and management of the CBC and development of border regions, the statistical information is most needed to the public authorities as for strategy, the current and spatial planning, as well as for solution of the management tasks and monitoring of CBC.

It is obvious that disparity, inadequacy, uncommonality, the complexity of the presentation of such statistical information (not to mention the unreliability) significantly restrain the development of CBC, as in the narrow and in the wide understanding it.

A striking example of the collision with this problem is executable in 2011-2012 Draft Programme ENPI EU Hungary - Slovakia - Romania - Ukraine “Cross-border Parliament”, the aim of which is the introduction in the 4 countries of the Carpathian region mutual information and communication tools (ICT). If the program-

technical part of the Project «CBC Parliament» not collide with special problems, the fulfilling the ICT-tool with information database on the side of municipalities and bodies of state power creates a problem for the future users of the network of «CBC Parliament» on different sides of the border (most of all from the side of Ukraine as to other countries-members of the EU). In our opinion, the only way to solve this problem is the introduction of the results of the Project «Borders for the people» as in the Project of «CBC Parliament», and in the practice of the activities of municipalities and state authorities of the border regions of Ukraine, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Poland. The General regulatory instrument of such an implementation can be a standard ISO 9000:2000/ ISO 14000 in the context of the provision of the municipalities and the state authorities of the border regions of standardized information services in the sphere of CBC.

The results of the work are:

A. The objective process of globalization changes (in the part of its positive influence on the development of mankind civilization) with necessity and inevitability requires the development of CBC with the qualitative change the role of borders. For Ukraine as a European state, such a development of CBC, despite the current crisis, it is only a question of time.

B. In fact is born a new interdisciplinary scientific and scientific-methodological direction, which can be conditionally called «CBC- system metric» (“CBC – system metric”). The importance of this new direction is that it is able to activate the internal resources of development of the CBC and in its narrow, and in a broad sense.

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LEGAL MECHANISM OF BASIC DIRECTIONS FOR REGULATION IN CBC AT THE NEW EASTERN EU BORDER

The article deals with the conceptual mechanism of legal regulation of the main areas of cross-border relations at the new eastern border of the EU in relation to the legal standards of EU law –acquis communautaire EU. The author approves the priority of forming a legal mechanism for regulating cross-border cooperation by creating conceptually updated organizational, legal and institutional mechanisms adapted to the legal standards –acquis communautaire EU.

Keywords: international law, the mechanism of international law, the legal mechanism to regulate cross-border relations, cross-border cooperation, border cooperation

The evolutional development of international European cross-border relations in the second half of the XX century - Early XXI st. associated with macro - globalization and integration processes, the expansion of the European Union (hereinafter - EU), accompanied by corresponding transformations at the international European law and national law enforcement in sovereign states.

Scientific and practical research of key areas of these problems indicate the presence of a wide range of controversial legal, political, economic evaluations, as well as the fundamental doctrinal differences for the qualification status of international cross-border relations in the system of international relations and prognostic implications of possible outcomes and consequences of this phenomenon in the modern system of

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European order [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20].

In this regard, a special practical and scientific interest for the analysis of legal issues of cross-border cooperation on the eastern border of the European Union is paid on cross-border relations in Europe, the research of the Director, Center for the Study of European Regions, consultant - an expert, Professor, University of Geneva Charles Ricks². The subject is of special interest of research is the issue of cross-border cooperation and the construction of Europe, the definition of the conceptual apparatus consider borders as limits of the national territory, the promotion of cross-border institutions through international public law means creating the appropriate legal instruments. Important place in the study is focused on consideration of the ways in which and through which stages of cross-border cooperation can develop as well as perspectives of cross-border cooperation [21].

However, the problem of the international legal framework for European cross-border relations did not constitute a special subject of legal research that forms the sphere of special interest for in-depth study of cross-border relations in terms of international law. The subject of our study is the question of forming a legal mechanism that involves the creation and development of the necessary institutional, organizational and legal framework for the effective management of the main directions of cross-border cooperation on the eastern border of the European Union.³

The problem of institutional, organizational and legal support cross-border cooperation on the eastern border of the European Union

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³Автор у попередніх публікаціях на основі загального положення про механізм міжнародно-правового регулювання (надалі: МПР) міжнародних відносин сформульованого професором І.І.Лукашук (Див.: І.І.Лукашук. Механізм міжнародно-правового регулювання. Київ. Изд-во при КГУ, изд. объединение «Вища школа», 1989. – с.4). пропонує дещо розширений підхід конкретно до поняття механізму міжнародно-правового регулювання стосовно міжнародних транскордонних відносин.

is characterized by significant differentia specific, which is determined by the status of Ukraine - the sovereign's cross-border relations in the East Union. Ukraine, being a member of the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (ETS No106) - Madrid, May 21, 1980), unlike neighboring Eastern European countries, de-jure not a member of the European integration of education - the EU and relevant international legal .

In legal terms, this process involves not only the legal possibilities of forming an effective legal mechanism for cross-border cooperation in Border States, but also necessitates the adaptation of Ukraine's legal system standards of the EU –*acquis communautaire* EU.

In this context, the question arises about the legal framework based on the mechanism of cross-border (border) cooperation on the eastern border of the EU? Analysis of the legal framework of international cross-border relations (cooperation) methodologically necessitates research, institutional and organizational - legal mechanism for cross-border cooperation on two hierarchical levels - at the level of international law and national law which are independent subsystems and at the same time complement and harmonize the functioning of the subsystems mechanisms of regulation.

As general legal formulas Article 2 of the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities or Authorities states that "Cross-border cooperation is carried out in the framework of territorial communities or authorities as defined in domestic legislation. The scope and nature of such powers of this Convention do not change. "Moreover, the sub 2.st.2 formulates international law that" For the purposes of this Convention, the term "territorial communities or authorities" means the communities, authorities or bodies exercising local or regional functions and recognized as such by the domestic law of each State. "[22].

Thus, in accordance with international agreements (conventions) legal conditions of implementation of cross-border relations are determined by domestic law and the Convention's subject domestic jurisdiction of the state - Member Relations CBC.

At the level of international law, the legal bases of cross-border relations form multilateral and bilateral international agreements (conventions, protocols). First of all - the above mentioned active European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities or Authorities; (acting) Additional Protocol to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (Strasbourg, November 9, 1995) The second protocol to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities or Authorities (May 5, 1998), N Protocol 3 to the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities or Authorities concerning Euro-regional cooperation (ECG) has not entered into force.

The benefits of these international agreements into practice lies in the fact that they are the basis of international legal mechanism for regulating international relations on bilateral and multilateral levels, aimed at ensuring the legal regulation of cross-border and interregional cooperation, the participants, who are both legal and natural persons. Cross-border cooperation based on such agreements may be made between non-governmental organizations at various levels (eg states and regions, regions and provinces, regions and municipalities, local, authorities and international organizations), which may relate to various areas of cooperation, including political, economic, trade and culture, and science.

In this context, the question arises regarding the regulation of the political and legal status of borders on a bilateral level, on the eastern border of the European Union. What is the status of international agreements on the legal regime of the borders?

On May 1, 2012 intergovernmental agreements on borders between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland, the Slovak Republic, Hungary, Romania (Scheme 1) have been signed.

Layout 1

№	State	Presence of agreement on the legal regime of the state border	The presence of other agreements, protocols, regulations	Presence of international court decisions regarding the legal regime of the state border
1	Poland	<p>Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Poland on the legal regime of the Ukrainian-Polish border, cooperation and mutual assistance on border issues (signed 12.01., 1993). (Entry in to force 27.10.1993.)</p> <p>Agreement between the governments of Ukraine and Poland on interregional cooperation (Date of signature: 05/24/1993 Entry into force: 27/10/1993).</p>	<p>Protocol on meeting "Kremenets" which is set at the junction of state borders of Ukraine, Poland and the Slovak Republic (signed 14.04., 2005).</p>	n/a
2	Slovak Republic	<p>Agreement between Ukraine and the Slovak Republic on the Ukrainian-Slovak border, cooperation and mutual assistance on border issues (signed 14/10/1993)</p>	<p>Protocol about meeting "Kremenets" which is set at the junction of state borders of Ukraine, Poland and the Slovak Republic (signed 14.04., 2005).</p>	n/a

3	Hungary	Agreement between Ukraine and Hungary on the Ukrainian-Hungarian border, cooperation and mutual assistance on border issues (signed 15.05.1995).		n/a
4	Romania	Agreement between Ukraine and Romania on the Ukrainian-Romanian border, cooperation and mutual assistance on border issues (signed 17.06.2003).		The decision of the International Court of Justice on the delimitation of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zones of Romania and Ukraine in the Black Sea (February 3, 2009).

The agreements on borders between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Moldova have been signed.

The issues of delimitation and demarcation of the border with Russia, the Republic of Moldova (part / segment Transnistria) (Scheme 2) are still in process of unregulated.

Layout 2

№	State	Presence of agreement on the legal regime of the state border	The presence of other agreements, protocols, regulations	Presence of international court decisions regarding the legal regime of the state border
5	Russian Federation	Agreement between Russian Federation and Ukraine on the Ukrainian-Russian border (signed 28.01., 2003).		n/a

6	Belarus	Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus on border (Signed 12.05.1997.).		n/a
7	Moldova and Transnistria)	Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova on border (Signed 18/08/1999).	Agreement between the governments of Ukraine and Moldova on cooperation on border issues became the basis for beginning the process of delimitation of the Ukrainian-Moldovan border (11. 1994).	n/a

Since the date of Independence of Ukraine concerning international relations with neighboring countries the issue of regulating the political and legal status of national borders in the form of international agreements is one of the central places in the coordinate system of international relations between Ukraine and neighboring countries.

Thus, on May 1, 2012 concluded intergovernmental agreements on borders Status between Ukraine and Poland, the Slovak Republic, Hungary, Romania, witness a certain level of stabilization and resolution of political and legal components of international relations states that share borders and provides the legal basis for international relations and cross-border cooperation.

However, delimitation of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zones of Romania and Ukraine in the Black Sea have not been completed.

November 19, 2004 Romanian party filed a petition to the International Court of Justice concerning the delimitation of the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zones of Romania and Ukraine in the Black Sea.

February 3, 2009 International Court of Justice approved the decision on the case of delimitation of the continental shelf and exclusive economic zones of Romania and Ukraine in the Black Sea. According to him, Serpents' Island was considered an island of the

territorial sea to 12 nautical miles. The dividing line between the exclusive economic zones of Romania and Ukraine, which was a compromise between the Romanian and Ukrainian positions was also defined in that decision.

The political and legal status of the borders between Ukraine and the Russian Federation, Belarus and the Republic Moldoviya and Transnistria is characterized by its own peculiarities.

In regard to state borders with the Russian Federation: a) incomplete delimitation and demarcation of state land border with Russia, and b) the negotiation process is holding delimitatsiy them and demarcation works in the Sea of Azov and the Kerch Strait.

On May 12, 1997 the Treaty between Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus on the border was signed. This treaty ratified by July 18, 1997 (the Law of Ukraine on July 18, 1997 № 491/97-vr). National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus has not ratified the Treaty so far.

Because of the demarcation of the border areas (demarcation) is impossible to carry out.

International legal basis for bilateral settlement of the political and legal status of Ukraine's borders with Russia, Belarus and the Republic Moldoviya the following international agreements:

A). Minsk multilateral agreement on the establishment of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) contains provisions on mutual recognition and respect for the territorial integrity of the Commonwealth, the inviolability of their borders. The statement of the Supreme Rada of Ukraine 20 December 1991 concerning the Agreement on the Commonwealth of Independent States stated: "The border between Ukraine - on the one hand and Russia and Belarus - the other is the state border of Ukraine, which is intact. Line its passage defined by the Treaty between Ukraine and Russia in 1990 p., remains unchanged regardless of whether Ukraine is a party to the agreement or not" [23].

B). Memorandum on cooperation in the protection of the state borders of the Republic of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, signed by heads of state in Moscow on April 15, 1994 Joint Statement reaffirmed the readiness to proceed with legal registration of their state borders.

The political and legal status of border between Ukraine and Moldova is determined primarily by the presence of the Transnistrian conflict (Rumanian Conflictul din Transnistria) - the conflict that arose in the early 1990s between the central government of Moldova and the breakaway republics of Transdnistria.

The legal framework of international relations between Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova was formed by the Treaty of neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation, signed in Chisinau on October 23, 1992 and the Agreement on the Cooperation for the period 1998-2007 of 23 October 1998

Concluded in November 1994, the agreement between the governments of Ukraine and Moldova on cooperation on border issues became the basis for beginning the process of delimitation of the Ukrainian-Moldovan border.

Thus, in general, the question of the Ukrainian-Moldovan border agreements reached. Delimitation of the state border between Ukraine and Moldova completed, signed Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova on the state border treaty ratified by Law N 1633-III (1633-14) of 06.04.2000.

Today, the question remains inconsistent demarcation of the central plot Ukraine-Moldova border (Transnistrian segment).

Particular attention is paid to the problem of national legislation on the regulation of cross-border cooperation. Ukraine adopted: a) Law of Ukraine "On the cross-border cooperation" from 24.06.2004, the [24], b) concept from 15.09.2010 № 1838-r On approval of the concept of state cross border development program for 2011-2015 [25]; c) Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government" (of 21.05.1997, the) [26], e) Law of Ukraine "Local Administrations" (dated 09.04.1999) [27]. Analysis of the Law indicates that virtually Act declares lofty goals of cross-border cooperation, empowerment of local authorities, local authorities in cross-border cooperation and legislative regulation of the financial support of cross-border cooperation. Law meets regulatory legislation of the European Union or the rules and principles of the GATT / WTO. However, from a practical point of view the law requires the creation of pragmatic organizational - legal and institutional mechanisms for regulation of border relations at the institutional level. The material provisions of the Law are purely declarative and do not create a legal

basis for the formation of organizational - legal and institutional mechanism.

Analysis of the legal status of the CBC Eastern European countries that share borders testifies to the priority of creating conceptually revised effective organizational, legal and institutional mechanisms including Euroregions for cross-border cooperation as part of regional policy in Ukraine.

In our view, the problem of the formation of organizational, legal and institutional mechanisms for effective cross-border cooperation in legal terms associated with the reform of local government and redistribution of volume authority on cross-border cooperation between central authorities in favor of territorial communities or local authorities.

In this regard, the practical importance for the regulation of cross-border legal relations with the possible use of model agreements developed under the auspices of the Council of Europe for the needs of regional and local authorities and forth in Additional Protocol (ETS No 159, Strasbourg, November, 1995) to the European Framework Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities or Authorities. There are five standard models of international agreements and six standard models of transactions advisory nature, in which a different degree of centralization and differences in administrative structures of member countries CBC are adapted to the needs of regional and local authorities. The first group concerns model of international agreements regarding: a) the promotion of cross-border cooperation, b) regional transboundary consultations in) local transboundary consultations d) contractual cross-border cooperation between local authorities and e) of cross-border cooperation between local authorities

The second group of agreements relating to: a) agreements, charters and contracts between local authorities: b) an agreement on the establishment of consultative group between local authorities, c) agreement on cross-border coordination in managing local public affairs d) agreement on the establishment of private cross-border associations, and e) Agreement Establishing the administrative authorities for cross-border cooperation between local authorities [28].

But the problem is that the administrative - territorial units at the level of regions, territories, counties on the eastern borders of the EU -

Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Poland, Ukraine, Moldova under national law are not endowed with legislative powers to conclude international agreements or quasi - international agreements on CBC (such powers in relation to certain international treaties endowed cantons of Switzerland and of Germany).

In practice, there are de-facto conclusion of numerous treaties, agreements on cooperation in border areas (administrative units). For example, the Framework Agreement on interregional cooperation between Transcarpathian region of Ukraine and Košice edge of the Slovak Republic (1999), Agreement between the Government Pryashiv, Slovakia and Transcarpathian Regional State Administration (2000), Agreement on INTERREGIO - about trilateralne cooperation Transcarpathia (Ukraine), Satu - Marskoho County (Romania) and the region of Szabolcs-Satmar-Bereg (Hungary) (2000), Agreement between the Transcarpathian Regional State Administration (Ukraine) and the Subcarpathian Voivodeship (Poland) (2002), an Agreement between Uzhgorod City Council (Ukraine) and local authorities of cities Mihaylovts, Kosice(Slovakia), Nyíregyháza, Beykeshchaba (Hungary), Jaroslaw (Poland), Czech Lipa (Czech Republic) and others.

In legal terms of the above agreement does not create a de-jure international legal obligations. The reason for this is lex opinion regulations of the European Outline Convention on Transfrontier Cooperation between Territorial Communities or Authorities in accordance with national legislation states that share borders. This means that there is no - what legal obligations and rights in this area, respectively, holistic legal mechanism institutional, organizational and legal support of the Euro-regional cooperation.

The following scenario can be demonstrated: the natural process of Ukraine's state formation is in its evolution development; respectively the formation of Ukraine's status in modern system of European interstate relations with relevant internal structures and institutional reforms and transformations in political, economic and social sphere is taking place. This is aimed at achieving compliance Ukraine's legal system to legal standards of the EU acquis communautaire.

The current practice of the CBC suggests new challenges and threats at the new eastern border of the EU: illegal migration, human

trafficking, smuggling, drug trafficking and weapons. In this regard, effective cross-border cooperation requires a coordinated policy on the challenges and threats of global and regional nature and predictable enough practical action programs with the states - members of the EU, which have common borders.

In the context of the formulated statements, in our view, the hierarchical level of component integration of Ukraine and the European Union is defining systematic by a precondition of creating real institutional and organizational - legal support for cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and Eastern European neighbors.

Thus, the analysis of the legal aspects of theory and practice of international cross-border cooperation at the eastern border of the European Union indicates the priority of forming legal regulation mechanism for the effective management of the main directions of cross-border cooperation by creating conceptually updated pragmatic organizational, legal and institutional mechanisms adapted to the legal standards of EU law – *acquis communautaire* EU.

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VISA-FREE ENTRY EU AND UKRAINE: THE MONITORING OF PROBLEMS

The article deals with the problems associated with the implementation of the EU Action Plan on visa liberalization with Ukraine. The strengthening of Ukraine's position in the dialogue with the EU on the issues of National Action Plan implementation is being approved.

Keywords: European integration, the EU, Ukraine, liberalization, visa entry, the National Action Plan.

The urgency of the topic. At the present stage the realization of multilateral foreign policy of the country is the basic, central course of Ukraine towards the integration in political, economic, cultural and educational space. At the same time it should be mentioned the objective and subjective factors, which restrain the processes of European integration. One of these factors is the not regulated processes of simplified border crossing between EU and Ukraine by citizens of both countries.

Namely, the process of liberalization of visa entry is the basic issue at the present stage bilateral relations. All this is the evidence of the urgency of the problem.

The presentation of the main material. The basic constituent of foreign policy of Ukraine is the strategy of European integration. Therefore the acquirement of full-fledged membership in EU is preferable, as for the domestic development and for the foreign relations and was vested in the Law of Ukraine “On the basis (principles) of domestic and foreign policy” in 2010.

In the context of preparation for EU membership Ukraine’s priorities is creating conditions for providing free border crossing of goods, services, assets and labor force and freedom for border crossing by citizens of Ukraine and EU Member States, thanks to gradual

introduction visa-free travel entry. The solving of these problems has become necessary after the introduction of Schengen zone between Ukraine and neighboring countries of the EU.

Officially the visa-free dialogue between Ukraine and EU began on the 9-th of September 2008. On October 30, 2008 in Brussels was the first meeting within the visa-free dialogue between Ukraine- EU where the following key results were achieved: **visa-free dialogue of Ukraine and EU is carried out by four main directions: safety of documents, the introduction biometric data; the fight with the illegal migration, readmission; public order and security; foreign (external) relations.**

According the mentioned directions 4 common working groups were created, which coordinated the corresponding recommendations on the basis of comparative analysis of legislation of Ukraine with the norms and standards of EU, worked out the methodology of determination the conditions of the visa-free entry. **The first stage** of visa-free entry dialogue was held in December 2008- May 2009. **The second meeting** on the level of senior officials from Ukraine and EU on these issues was held on May 18, 2009, where the results of visa-free dialogue were summed up, which was reflected in the first report of senior officials. Mentioned report was introduced to the European committee at the meeting of Ukraine- EU Troika on the level of Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs on of June 3, 2009 in Luxembourg.

On May 19, 2010 in Brussels regular meeting of the Senior officials was held, the results of which was the agreement to start the work towards the visa-free entry between Ukraine and EU. **On June 9, 2010** the recommendations of Senior officials were approved according to the transition to the full-scale operational stage visa-free dialogue on the basis of Action Plan concerning liberalization visa-free entry for the short trips of Ukrainian citizens to the EU. On **2010** European Committee extend (circulate) among the EU Member States for consideration and approval of the draft Action Plan concerning the liberalization visa entry with Ukraine. **On October 25 the political decision adopted concerning the visa-free dialogue with Ukraine it will be continued on the basis of Action Plan regarding liberalization visa entry for the short trips of Ukrainian citizens to**

the countries of European Union, that was approved on November 22, 2010 in Brussels.

During 2010-2011 Ukraine achieved progress in accomplishment technical criteria, that comes from the Action Plan on liberalization visa entry. Within the implementation of Action Plan at the first stage national programs of reforms in the sphere of safety of documents, migration, protection public order, and external relations are carried out. The success in the sphere of structured visa dialogue between Ukraine and EU is a significant step in the process of integration of the country into the European Community. In the connection of this constructive step is the decision of EU does not determine establishment visa-free entry between Ukraine and European Union as a long-term matter. The further progress in visa dialogue with the EU should depend exclusively from the speed of realization technical aims by Ukraine, which were expected by the Plan.

At the second stage the basic aim is the financing and creating the infrastructure for functioning visa-free entry on the borders with the European Union, in particular, the introduction of biometric documents, trial practice of integrative system of border management, including the connection and interaction among law enforcing, border, customs and other agencies, that control the process of the movement of people across the border.

Concerning the terms of realization of the Action Plan as to visa entry the President of Ukraine Victor Yanukovich pointed out, that transition of Ukraine to the visa-free entry with the EU countries depends from the fulfillment of each stage of agreements, determined by the Road map.

Analyzing the condition (state) of the Ukraine's completion of the Action Plan on visa liberalization, positive changes, which happened in the process of realization of complex measures, should be mentioned, namely:

- **achieved** simplifying visa procedure concerning execution of Schengen visa (multiple, free visa) for the determined categories of citizens throughout the country;

- **introduced** the local frontier movement for the inhabitants of frontier territories of Ukraine with Hungary, Slovakia and Poland and started the work on its introduction with Romania.

- **started** a new stage of visa relations with EU, namely: from the simplification of the procedure of execution visas to the gradual liberalization of the visa entry (cancellation of the visa meetings for all the categories of citizens of Ukraine);

- **started** structured visa dialogue with EU (formulating measures and recommendations, the accomplishment of which will allow the introduction of visa-free entry);

- **realized** the first steps in the realization of Communicative European Committee “Eastern Partnership”, in particular, started the work on the project “Roadmap”, which will contain preconditions and technical criteria, the accomplishment of which will allow to cancel visas and to improve the relations between Ukraine and the EU states.

In Ukraine within the implementation of the EU Action Plan on visa liberalization the National program of reforms is realized in this sphere, that are generalized in National plan concerning the liberalization visa entry for Ukraine.

In order to coordinate and to amplify the control of accomplishment of the statements (principles) of the named document, the **Coordinating Center** was created by the decision of The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine № 77 on the 7-th of February 2011. The basis of the created structure and central executive departments set the task to fulfill the complex of measures and aims, in particular:

The first task- in May-June to develop and accept all necessary regulatory and legal framework.

Second- to accelerate the introduction of an effective mechanism for the management of migration, according to the EU standards.

In the first place it is necessary to create an effective State Migration Service and to create national database to control migration flows.

Third- to set up the protection system of personal data according to the requirements of European Union.

Fourth- to create an effective system of integrated borders management.

Fifth- by the end of the year to create biometric identification system of Ukrainian citizens and to start the edition of corresponding travel documents with electronic data biometric medium.

Practical actions of Ukraine in realization agreements, achieved during the 14-th summit “EU- Ukraine”, find the positive assessment by European Union.

Analyzing the state of Ukrainian implementation of National Plan it should be mentioned, that an effective work in this direction is being realized, in particular:

- the work for protection of implementation of **“Integrated concept borders management”** is activated;
- The drafts of **“Migration Policy Concept”** and regulatory and legal acts, necessary for the realization of the Law of Ukraine **“On border control”** are worked out;
- Successfully realizing the State Target program of the **arrangement and reconstruction of the border until 2015**;
- The work of the Law of Ukraine **“On border control”** has been optimized.
- Significant measures concerning integration of foreign migrants and reintegration of Ukrainian migrants on 2011-2015 are implemented and the automatic information system **“Refugees”** is introduced.
- The work for providing citizens of Ukraine with biometric travelling passports abroad from 2011 has started.

The fact that in 2011 Ukrainians issued one million Schengen visas that is significantly more than in the previous years is of considerable importance.

A significant step in the realizing the Action Plan on liberalization of visa entry was the Agreement of EU and Ukraine. The signed Agreement has the annex (supplement) to the previous agreement, which extend the list of persons, who can be eligible for receiving visas to the EU states by the simplified procedure. In addition, the document regulates the term of the visas: instead of “till 5 years” and “till 1 year” such terms as “5 years” and “1 year”. It will allow avoiding the misunderstanding of statements by the consuls of EU Member States.

Along with the positive improvements in the realization of the Action Plan on visa liberalization the leaders of Social Initiative “Europe without barriers” Iryna and Olexander Sushko made a

conclusion, that Ukraine's progress towards visa-free entry with EU is irregular and disproportional.

The author believes, that the results of public monitoring of the problems implementation of the Action plan by Ukraine on visa liberalization, which is prepared by the leaders of Social Initiative "Europe without barriers"- is worth attention of all, who are interested in the problem of visa entry.

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**EXPERIENCE AND BENEFITS OF ACTIVE CROSS-BORDER
COOPERATION AT EASTERN EU BORDER
(TO PROMOTE COOPERATION BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS)**

This paper aims to draw the attention of professionals, researchers and the general public on issues of cross-border cooperation, which affect certain forms of socialization and the formation of public consciousness in the border regions at the eastern border of the EU, in our case it is a territory of borders between three countries.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, bilateral relations, priorities.

The main element of the bilateral Slovak-Ukrainian relations remains the cross-border and regional cooperation with a focus on the region of eastern Slovakia and the Transcarpathian region. Slovakia interest in the development of mutual political, economic and social contacts with Ukraine follows, of course, from the immediate physical proximity of the two countries. The importance of border regions in the overall process of European integration remains a priority and has a growing tendency. Involvement of local governments, local authorities and the third sector to build and develop cross-border cooperation is particularly important task.

In the case of cooperation with Ukraine, an important factor is to discuss the issue of cooperation at the external border of the EU. The task of central, regional and local authorities is to develop initiatives and based on them to attract, for development of border regions, representatives of local government, European regions, other institutions and individuals to the projects and activities of cross-border cooperation.

Strategy and objectives of the strategy for cross-border cooperation and border area over the years have not changed.

Strengthening of cross-border cooperation is carried out at two levels: vertical and horizontal.

The presented article is devoted to strategies and objectives on selected horizontal level, with emphasis on: institutional cooperation and community initiatives "People to People" for example, submitted projects from the territory of KSK Košice in the second call of the Joint Operational Programme ENPI CBC Hungary - Slovakia - Romania - Ukraine in 2007 - 2013 at the external border of the Member States and Ukraine. (The program was adopted by the European Commission, 23 September 2008. Budget is 68.638.283 € of ENPI funds for seven years.)

The present work through the study of the applications submitted by the selected aspects, the following issues are dealt with:

1. priority, which was attended by the applicants in the second call taking into account 4. priority - support cooperation "People to People";

2. number of applications from the territory KSK on the second call;

3. criteria for selecting partner organizations (from which countries were chosen partners for grant applicants for the project), we seek answers to the following questions:

- How can be engaged organizations, institutions, etc. to the grant of the European Union, designed for cross-border cooperation, in our case, using the ENPI?

- Is it possible to conclusively determine the effectiveness of projects implemented in the region? Does monitoring regularly define the possible benefits of positive trends in social status?

In the second call from Slovakia were submitted 120 grant applications. Institutions, organizations, associations, etc. in 61 applications as legitimate applicants (Lead Partner) and in 59 applications as legitimate partners claimed to receive a financial contribution. (Table 1). From 120 applications 85 came from the KSK, including as legitimate applicants (Lead partner - 38) and as a partner - 47. (Tabl. 2). In general, from Slovakia were supported 21 applications, including as legitimate applicants (lead partner) 9 as partners - 12. From KSK Košice 15 applications were supported as legitimate applicants (lead partner) 5, as partners - 10 applications.

Compared with Presov region KSK submitted twice more applications and twice more the projects were successful (Tabl. 2). The reasons should be found on two different levels:

1. excellent level of industrial infrastructure on these regions, and it's the institutional basis;
2. impact of Košice as the center of all the eastern region of Slovakia in KSK;
3. transport infrastructure;
4. socio-economic base of self-governing countries.

Tab. 1

**Number of applications submitted by countries
to second call of ENPI**

number of submitted projects		Budget in Euro	Number of adopted applications	Number of adopted applications in %	Budget of adopted applications in Euro	Budget of adopted applications in % to total sum
Slovakia	120	42.053.831,8	21		7.224,971,36	
Slovakia as partner	59	21.121.317,19	12		4.110.997,54	
Slovakia as applicant	61	21.349.846,70	9	19,70	3.113.973,81	17,50
Hungary	92	30.134.553,36	10	21,74	3.597.838,86	20,22
Romania	58	17.090.287,28	13	28,25	4.881.521,64	27,44
Ukraine	48	17.177.591,61	14	30,43	6.198.696,81	34,84
Germany	1	0,00	0			
Total	260	85.752.278,95	45	100,00	17.792.031	100,00

Tab. 2

**Number of applications for grant from separate regions of Slovakia
(second call)**

number of submitted projects		Budget in Euro	Number of adopted applications		Number of adopted applications in %	Budget of adopted applications in Euro
Kosice region as applicant	38	14.274.170,39	5	10,87 %	1.414.479,54	7,95 %
Kosice region as partner	47	16.184.892,61	10		3.516.182,14	
Kosice region in total	85	30.459.063,00	15		4.930.661,68	
Presov region as applicant	20	6.658.344,31	4	8,7 %	1.699.494,27	9,55 %
Presov region as partner	12	4.936.424,58	2		594.815,4	
Presov region in total	32	11.594.768,89	6		2.294.309,57	
Bratislava region in total	3	417.332,00	0		0,0	

Source: WTO materials Košice

The data from tables № 3, № 4, № 5 is apparent that most applications that make up more than one-third of them (i.e., 33 out of 85) of the total number -85 applications were submitted to the Priority 4 Promoting cooperation "People to people" , 7 projects from 15 supported projects belonged to the priority of 4, i.e., almost half. According to the approved budget for KSK in 4. 930.661,68 euro (Table 2) almost half belonged to the 4 priority projects in the amount of 2,195,962, 42 euros. At first glance it seems that the relationship between applications on certain priorities and the approved budget are in balance. In the case of application of KSK we can state that it is. But when we look at the budget for specific measures, we see that the amount sought four priority was 5,658,360, 77 euros, which is less than one-third of the total program - 17,792,031 euros. Obviously, low-budget projects are never as priority for any state, as investment projects. The positive trend is the growing number of submitted and approved projects in the field of the fourth priority.

However, we should think about why were appropriate in the evaluation process in this area 33 projects rejected?

Tab. 3

Approved projects
From KSK by measures and partners from other countries (Second call)

As applicant are 5 supported applications						
Lead partner		partners				
	KSK	Slovakia	Hungary	Ukraine		Romania
Measure1.2.	Create better conditions for SMEs and business development Approved 2 projects					
	First project	x	-	x		-
	Second project	-	-	x	x	-
Measure 2.2.	Emergency Preparedness -approved one project					
	pproject	-	-	x	x	-
Measure 4.2.	Low-budget projects "People to people"» Approved 2 projects					
	First project	-	-	x		-
	Second project	-	x	x		-

Source: WTO materials Kosice Note: - did not have a partner of the following countries, x was a partner of the International

Tab. 4

Approved projects with partners from KSK (Second call)

10 supported applications						
Lead partner			partners			
			Slovakia	Hungary	Ukraine	Romania
measure 1.2.	Create better conditions for SMEs and business development Approved 3 projects					
	First project - Ukraine	x	x	-	-	-
	Second project - Ukraine	x		-	-	x
	Third project - Ukraine	x		-	x	-
measure 1.2.	Create better conditions for SMEs and business development Approved 1 project					
	First project - Hungary	x		-	-	x

measure 4.1.	Institutional cooperation Approved 4 projects				
	First project - Hungary	x	-	-	x
	Second project - Ukraine	x	-	-	-
	Third project - Ukraine	x	-	x	-
	Forth project - Ukraine	x	-	-	-
measure 4.2.	Low-budget projects "People to people"» Approved 2 projects				
	First project - Ukraine	x			
	Second project - Romania	x		x	

Source: WTO materials Košice

Tab. 5

Rejected projects by measures KSK as lead partner, partner

Measure		Number of rejected applications
measure 1.1.	Harmonized development of tourism	14
measure 1.2.	Create better conditions for SMEs and business development	10
measure 2.1.	Environmental protection, sustainable development and natural resource management	10
measure 2.2.	Emergency Preparedness	3
measure 3.1.	Improving transport infrastructure at border crossings and facilities for border control	0
measure 4.1.	Institutional cooperation	24
measure 4.2.	Low-budget projects, "People to People"	9
	Total:	70

Source: WTO materials Košice

Responses we could be searched in the following questions:

Inappropriate created partnerships? Lack of submitted projects or incorrectly are perceived the target specific priorities? Or imperfect knowledge of procedures? Does a sufficient infrastructure exist? Is the level of knowledge and training sufficient for the projects preparation? We should take into account the fact that this program is functioning in relatively undeveloped regions of the countries. This fact influences to a great extent the quality of submitted projects then it concerns the language barrier (we are not aware of any fact if in the past some courses or projects aimed at language training of applicants had been held).

In partnership structure, we find an unusual composition. All submitted projects, i.e. 85, in the second contest of partners from both countries had only 33 projects. Only four projects of them were approved. We were surprised that the exchange of experiences and finding the right solutions in the border area applicants do not wish to use the experience and knowledge of wider partnership structures. This trend is evident not only in applicants from Slovakia, but a similar situation is also in applicants from Ukraine. Applicants from Ukraine (almost 90% of applications relating KSK) apply only to partners from Slovakia.

Conclusion:

Create a supporting base - deeper analyze what support structure could provide higher quality for the projects, has properly disseminate the results of projects implemented.

If we minimize the negatives, the residents of the region would perceive the projects like their own ones and not the ones which do not concern them. That is why unfortunately common people who actually these projects are intended for have a reserved attitude to them because they don't experience any changes on the basis of processes which happen in EU.

SUMMARY:

Presented article has two objectives:

1. Attract the attention of professionals and the general public to the still existing problem of CBC.
2. Evaluate the success of KSK Košice applications submitted for the second call of the Joint Operational Programme ENPI CBC Hungary

- Slovakia - Romania - Ukraine in 2007 - 2013 years on the external border of the EU Member States and Ukraine.

It was found, to which the priorities are most involved within the call by organizations, institutions, etc. which are eligible for financial assistance. We can conclude that most grant applications were submitted to the fourth priority "People to People" to improve the efficiency of public services, better understanding of various social groups. As to the fourth priority most applications were submitted, the largest number of applications was rejected from this category. The reasons for rejection of applications can be seen on different levels. Another problem arose concerning partnership. Unilateral choice of partners (with only one country) led to the rejection of a wider cooperation to gain knowledge and experience.

The region lacks institutions that would conduct qualified monitoring of ongoing projects, as well as support structures, which can ensure a higher level of projects and distribute properly the results of completed projects.

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LOCAL (SMALL) BORDER TRAFFIC IN THE SYSTEM OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The article investigates the problems and the prospects of the cross-border development of Ukraine's cooperation as a factor, which contributes the acceleration of European integration. Based on the analysis of the main mechanisms TBC the role and the place of small border traffic in the system of the regional development are determined in the article.

Key words: Ukraine, EU, European integration, cross-border cooperation, region, small border traffic.

The European vector of foreign policy of the country is extremely important for Transcarpathia, which is in the heart of Europe. For Transcarpathia is becoming very important for the cross-border and interregional cooperation in the connection of integrative processes in Europe. In the conditions of the development of cross-border cooperation in Transcarpathian region-is the effective method of strengthening the relations between countries and the solving regional problems. One of the mechanisms of cross-border cooperation is the small border traffic.

The problem of the small border traffic is urgent for the Transcarpathian region, which borders with the four EU States and it is a connecting link of Ukraine with the EU. The peculiarity of problems associated with the visa policy is that they had a great influence on people of border regions of Ukraine, Poland, Romania, Hungary and Slovakia, where the national minorities live.

It is known that in Transcarpathia in the border areas live more than 151 thousand Hungarians (12.1%), 32 thousand Romanians (2.6%), a great number of Slovaks and Poles. They all had the possibility to simplify the cross-border between Ukraine and border countries for the

meeting with the members of the family, relatives, business partners. After the introduction of Schengen Agreement in January 2008, contacts between the people of the border areas where ethnic minorities live, became complicated and significantly reduced, which caused some inconveniences for the citizens of Ukraine due to the tight visa policies of these states.

That is why one of the main issues is the problem of the number of national minorities in Ukraine. Living near the border, they have difficulties in communicating with their relatives directly across the border line, the effort to solve this issue the acknowledgement of citizens of Ukraine the ethnic status of Hungarians, Slovaks, Poles and etc. The relevant legislative bodies of these countries made some decision in this regard. This status will allow them to obtain Schengen visas on favorable terms, live and work without having to disclose to appropriate services, preferential use public transportation, education and even health care. Such benefits, according to experts, could reach 2% of the population of Ukraine, but in this case raises the question of the equality of all citizens of Ukraine irrespectively of nationality.

Certain resolution of these issues is the agreement on small border traffic with facilitated form of getting visa, although small border traffic minimizes some Schengen challenges, but the overall picture is a marked tendency to restrict the entry of citizens in Europe.

Signing agreements on local border traffic - one of the steps to get to the citizens of Ukraine simplified visa and visa in the future, the regime within the framework of an agreement between Ukraine and the EU on visa facilitation.

It is clear today that a visa-free entry for Ukraine is the long term prospect, but the positive changes in EU attitude to this issue can be observed:

- **achieved** simplifying visa procedure concerning execution of Schengen visa (multiple, free visa) for the determined 14 categories of citizens throughout the country;

- **introduced** the local frontier movement for the inhabitants of frontier territories of Ukraine with Hungary, Slovakia and Poland and on its introduction with Romania has started.

- **started** a new stage of visa relations with EU, namely: from the simplification of the procedure of execution visas to the gradual

liberalization of the visa entry (cancellation of the visa meetings for all the categories of citizens of Ukraine);

- **started** structured visa dialogue with EU (formulating measures and recommendations, the accomplishment of which will allow the introduction of visa-free entry);

- **realized** the first steps in the realization of Communicative European Committee “Eastern Partnership”, in particular, started the work on the project “Roadmap” has started and it will contain preconditions and technical criteria, the accomplishment of which will allow to cancel visas and to improve the relations between Ukraine and the EU states.

But it should be mentioned also negative tendencies, which are the constraining factor for the EU towards giving Ukraine free-visa entry, in particular:

1. The implementation of the named agreement of the countries that have borders with Ukraine (Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, Romania), directly influence the dynamics of border traffic. The introduction of visa entry, other arrangements have led primarily to a reduction the number of people who come to the western neighbors for tourism aim, to relatives, as well as with the aim of small-scale trade. And the reason for this is that the level of living of the general travelling does not allow them to spend extra money for visas.

2. At the same time, the number of citizens of Ukraine who go abroad for temporary employment does not decrease. According to the foreign experts, in the Western Europe there are about 1.8 million Ukrainian workers and illegal immigrants (only according to the Federal Agency for Refugees in Germany this number varies from 500 thousand to 1 million illegal workers, most of them - Ukrainians)

3. Among the negative factors should also be mentioned the fact that over the last six years, Ukraine has reduced six times investment in the maintenance and repair of ways (up to 100 million dollars per year), which gradually makes it unattractive to foreign, particularly private, transport and annually leads to a loss of 20 -30 billion dollars of additional revenue to the state budget of Ukraine.

4. Insufficient funding of projects expected by technical re-equipping of the state border, and creation of the infrastructure in accordance with EU requirements.

5. The complications with the transferring people to the Schengen countries due to the influx of immigrants from North Africa and the Middle East, and also the Switzerland's coming out from visa-free travel.

6. The growth of the anti-migration dispositions in the European Union States due to the non-fulfillment by Ukraine the agreements on the introduction visa-free entry.

7. The caution of the Interpol concerning visa simplification for Ukraine, which belongs to the category of countries with the risk.

Background information

Local border traffic - regular crossing of joint border of the Contracting Parties by citizens of one Contracting Party to stay in the border area of the other Contracting Party for the social, cultural or family reasons and grounded economic reasons, which according to the national legislation of the other Contracting Party are not determined by the gainful activity for a period not exceeding the terms of staying, established by this Agreement.

Border zone - the area of administrative units of the Contracting Parties, which does not exceed 30 kilometers from the common border. In the case when a part of an administrative unit located at a distance between 30 and 50 km from the border line, it is considered to be a part of the border zone.

Permission to cross the border within the local border traffic is a document that gives the right to the holder to have a multiple crossing of the common border of the Contracting Parties within the local border traffic, under the fixed conditions in the Agreement.

Frontiersmen - persons residing in the frontier zone of at least three years, which is approved by a corresponding document.

In 2007 Ukraine initiated the negotiations concerning the complications of bilateral agreements on local border traffic, which foresee the simplified (free-visa) procedure of crossing the border by the citizens of border area (50 km) with Poland, Slovakia and Hungary, and in 2008- with Romania. At present such agreements function with Hungary (from 14.12.2007), Slovakia (27.09.2008) and with Poland (01.07.2009).

The characteristic feature for the border relations with **Hungary** is that that there are no analogies in other EU countries. Indeed, 384 Ukrainian and 244 Hungarian population centers are included to the area

of local border traffic, and 750 thousand of Transcarpathians inhabitants of border areas have the possibility for free movement.

In order to simplify the trips for the citizens living near Hungarian-Ukrainian border, and for the further development of good-neighborly relations between two countries the Foreign Ministers of Ukraine and Hungary on September 18, 2008 signed the Agreement of simplifying the border crossing.

The Hungarian Republic is interested in reintroduction of the local border traffic not only for social, cultural, family and economic reasons, but in order to keep already achieved level of Ukrainian-Hungarian relations.

On September 5, 2011 Hungary within the local border traffic started to give out the plastic cards, to the Ukrainian citizens that contain the biometric information.

Applicants, who got the right of local border traffic, instead of an inset in the current foreign passport, get the admittance plastic card. The term of making the biometric cards is from 21 to 30 days. The permissions on local border traffic, which were given before, are valid to the end of their certain term (period).

By the National Plan of Action Plan for liberalization of the EU visa entry for Ukraine and the introduction in our country is defined by the priority of the passport documents with data medium of biometric information.

According to the Agreement between the governments of Ukraine and Poland on the rules of local border traffic, signed in Kyiv on March 28, 2008, to the 30-km area the 16 districts of Transcarpathian and Lviv oblasts of the Ukrainian side and 12 districts of Pidkarpatskuy and Lublinskuy provinces of the Poland side have been included.

Except the possibility of free-visa entry to visit the relatives, to travel within 30-km area, Ukrainians got a possibility to practice a small trade.

In comparison with such arrangements with Poland and Hungary, Slovak mechanism of simplified movement does not work fully.

On December 29, 2011 the Agreement between Ukraine and Slovak Republic amending the Agreement between the two countries on local border traffic on the May 30, 2008 came into force.

The statements of the agreement foresee to increase the period of continual stay of citizens of both countries in the border areas of from 30 to 90 days during the 180 days, introduces a free border movement and the reduction of consideration terms of the citizens' requests on issuing the mentioned permits from 60 to 30 days.

The implementation of the Agreement provides improved conditions for citizens of Ukraine to Slovakia in the local border traffic, and contributes the development of bilateral relations between the two countries, the intensification of contacts in the socio-economic, cultural, humanitarian and other fields.

Ukrainians have the problems with the obtaining the Slovak certification of local border traffic since the beginning of the Agreement, since 2009. For example, at the end of 2010 Slovakia issued only a little more than 1300 of certifications. Poland and Hungary issue the same number during the month.

It is easier for a Ukrainian to get the Schengen visa at the consulate in the Slovakia. It is a matter of several days. If talking about the local border traffic permit, there is a requirement of Slovak police that documents can be drawn up only in Bratislava, and these additional inconveniences. In addition, free certificates can only get the seniors over 60 and children under 15.

The negotiations concerning the conclusion of the treaty with the **Romanian** side still continues.

In this context, the priority of the issue is improvement of Romanian-Ukrainian transit crossing and it will have a positive impact on the development of tourism and recreation.

It should be mentioned, that thanks to the establishment of the rules on the local border traffic, transit cultural cooperation will considerably revive and the cooperation in the sphere of national minorities. The issue of relations with the historical motherlands is urgent for all ethnic groups, especially for ethnic groups living in the border area. It is also important that the rules of local border traffic were the same around the perimeter border of Transcarpathia and neighboring EU states.

To achieve the aim- free visa entry to European Union, chain of measures, should be taken, especially at the state level, in particular:

- to introduce the state stimulation of the law enforcement agencies and control agencies for the detention of illegal issues and the

order of further usage of confiscated property in the interests of supplying materials and machinery of the corresponding departments, building and border crossing checkpoints;

- to establish for a necessary term the monopoly of the state on the sale of material abroad, the realization of which may fill up the treasury state in most short terms;

- to establish a mechanism of effective control over the transit transportation of vehicles and goods throughout the Ukraine. To determine the routes of the vehicles with the transit goods through the Ukraine;

- to establish the procedures for effective control of transit the movement and putting tick marks of passing the checkpoints in Ukraine;

- The additional funds should be allocated by the Cabinet of Ministers for the proper arrangement of checkpoints through the state border of most intense flows of goods;

- To specify and amend the list of checkpoints through the state border, including the air service, through which the transit of military and special goods and goods of excise group in the case of import, export and transit;

- To establish an interdepartmental database of legislation offenders specifying constituent information of persons, vehicles, the goods carriers, goods senders, goods receiving, intermediaries and firms which are detained for the smuggling activity.

Thus, as alternative to Schengen or national visas, the local border traffic will facilitate the borders of Schengen zone for the legal trade, and also for regional cooperation between neighbouring countries. The reintroduction of local border traffic between EU countries and Ukraine serves the further development of good-neighbourly relations between them, support social, cultural, family and economic relations between the inhabitants of the border territories.

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**MEASURING CONFLICTS.
METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO MONITORING
AND MEASUREMENT**

In the article methodological foundations and examples of monitoring and evaluation of ethnic and religious conflicts, which are applied in Europe and CIS countries for the last 20 years are analyzed.

Keywords: conflict, systems analysis, monitoring, indexation, methodology.

In geographical and political aspects the modern world is divided into states - powerful and meaningful social coalition of people. States and their borders are historically formed under the influence of power, economic, environmental and other factors. Among them, an important place belongs to cultural factors, which include religion, ethnicity, language, historical divisions. People living in the same country, have more cultural similarities than the population of neighboring countries, and especially distant states.

The state in order to ensure its existence, to protect its interests and to exercise management function should provide a system of communication and interaction between citizens, between citizens and administrative apparatus. For this established and maintained by the general rules (standards) cultural identity (primarily linguistic identity), and a civil identity and loyalty of the population to the state are.

Based on certain cultural similarities among the population territorial unity formed that becomes the basis of the state, built on the idea of a nation or people. Naturally, this idea of the state and people usually is reflected in the names (American, Spanish, and Ukrainian).

Identity to a particular state - nationality - is not only a form of political identity. The emergence of many states was the spatial design of the mutual in culture population at the certain area. And then, as a result of joint socio-historical transformations, formation of bureaucracy

and elites, establishment of common social values and norms, the states emerged that bore a certain solidarity of society. These states and social solidarity, in different historical stages of development were different. They faced threats and challenges from external forces and certain internal ethnic and cultural inclusions. The later never fade and shape cultural complexity of the population of the world.

Historically societies of Western Europe and North America are distinguished by its political homogeneity (national unity). By definition of D. Rastou "national unity" means that the majority of citizens in potentially democratic state should have no doubt about to which political community they belong to [1].

Quite a different situation is observed in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, where the society according to political science literature defined as multifold. The main characteristics of these societies are the absence or weakness of national unity. Such societies (plural society) include segmental differences. Segments of society can be regarded as a set of individuals in association organized or ad hoc groups, different in ethnic, linguistic, religious and other grounds, practicing different views and have different interests. Political and state processes in such societies are characterized by the lack of integration of efforts among the participants. Political behavior is largely determined by factors of ethnicity. Such a climate of society provokes conflict and conflict situations. Conflict occurs between groups with different identities, if at least one group feels that it needs in equality, security and participation in political processes are not fulfilled.

In most cases, the subject of conflict is access to power or historical antagonisms between groups. Quite often the conflicts exercise influence of external factors (neighboring states, diaspora intervention).

European social scientists have proposed certain model for definition of conflicts. In particular, Darendorff R. [2] proposed a model of the conflict (see Table 1).

TABLE 1**Determination of the conflict**

Kind of misbalance	Type of interaction (confrontation, compromise, coalition consensus)	The nature of conflict	
		Constructive (not compatible with the similarity of objectives)	Destructive (incompatible action because incompatible goals)
Between actors (followers of different concepts)			
Between actors with different attitudes to power			
Between different institutions of government			
Between different levels of government			
Between the demands of actors and decisions of authorities			
Between the authorities and the actions of actors			
Between the state system and the environment			

Many of the state elite or politicians – ethno nationalists are dreaming about coinciding of administrative state and ethnic boundaries. But this dream has never been and will never be realized without ethnic cleansing or territorial re distinction. States with a relatively long history of existence has always been culturally complex (by language, religion, ethnic culture) territorial associations with inherent local or regional ethnic groups and sometimes individuals.

Cultural differences, personal or group identities are significant in society and the state. It is difficult to compare them with the social,

gender, age and occupational factors, but ethnicity and religion are a powerful tool of political mobilization, factor in political stability or instability. Sometimes they come to the forefront of public life and provoke civil conflict or violent conflicts.

Thus the state as a multicultural social territorial formation is a complex and dynamic phenomenon.

Therefore, for effective management of the state is important:

- An adequate understanding of the multicultural society' nature,
- To develop a constructive (positive and tolerant) societal attitudes towards this social factor
- Formation of effective public policy in the field of cultural diversity in society

One of the means for providing meaningful management and conflict prevention is an expert monitoring by the state, region, and location. Such monitoring is a system of early warning of conflicts and instrument of positive public and political practices.

As early warning should be understood based on continuous monitoring and comparative analysis of the ability to assess the socio-cultural and political situation in the state, regions and local communities to identify existing and potential threats of confrontation and conflict, the ability to effective use the evaluation results to appropriate preventive measures.

What should be monitored? Usual for domestic science and policy response involves monitoring of ethnic communities (ethnic groups) and the so-called national (ethnic) relations.

It should be said that sociological approach retains its significance, but it does not give the necessary answers in complex and dynamic situations. Especially when it is used to a kind of surrogate sociology, performing measurements for outdated methodologies interrogatories "level of civilization development" of representatives of various ethnic cultures, their degree of "passionarity" or largely fictional "cultural distance" between Tatar, Ukrainian, Russian and others.

The subject of monitoring, which can be defined as ethnological or religious minorities is first of all "relations" and not even the condition of cultures (ethnic groups), but it is what can be defined as "climate" or as a condition of the social environment, which includes various options - from the harsh realities of ecology and demography -

to the subject of public debate and discussion on the interpretation of past and current problems. That refers to all socially significant events and public reaction to them (the public reaction - also event).

The proposed monitoring model based on a broad view to human communities where conflicts based on cultural differences arise. This approach is that which goes beyond the "ethnic" and "international relations." Not differences themselves are the cause of tension and open violence, but much more complex factors of social, political, ideological and even emotional nature.

An interesting testing ground for such monitoring is the *Carpathian Euroregion*, which integrates the border regions from 5 countries (Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Ukraine). Interesting this region is that its territory compactly residing population that varies both by language and religious beliefs. The tolerance and patience of the population is impressive, but because of the ethnic-religious differences there is some tension in the relationship both on the international level and the interpersonal one too.

The conflict in its broad, complex and dynamic understanding is the main object and purpose of monitoring. For this reason, formulation the goals for ethno monitoring can define ethnic conflict as any *form of civil unrest in which at least one of the conflicting parties mobilized along ethnic "borders" (not only territorial but also other criteria), or on behalf of other ethnic communities.*

Religion and beliefs are equally significant cultural characteristics of people as ethnicity. Both of these substances are linked and very often based on religious differences emerging between ethnic identity (idea of a separate nation) among people with the same language and other characteristics.

Religious differences, especially through the world's religions laid the basis of the state, and this factor still retains its value and is used for political purposes.

There were many conflicts and wars on this basis.

In the former USSR the most significant in the past were the religious conflicts between Islam and Orthodoxy in the Caucasus and the Volga region, but also between different streams of Christianity in western Ukraine. But the most visible impact on our recent post-Soviet reality was left by atheistic politics of Bolshevik rule. In that recent

times the religion and religious institutions were effectively barred from public life.

Religious intolerance in the world today seems as a kind of anachronism, but it exists. Moreover, even in the so-called developed countries on the basis of religious indoctrination formed personalities and groups who demonstrate a high degree of intolerance and fanatical devotion to religious slogans are formed. One of these manifestations of political Islam has become a fundamentalist direction.

Analytical monitoring in this area helps to establish the who, when and where take action on the ideas and practices of religious intolerance, terrorism, and who carries out the preparatory steps to spread religious fanatics and terrorism under religious slogans.

For effective response it requires accurate "diagnosis" phenomenon, because it has features in each country.

There are many different methods of permanent or regular monitoring of ethno-cultural situations and conflicts in the world.

There are global projects in the field of view of which is the whole world, and which, in addition to scientists are involved Politian and community activists. The most thorough and long-term based monitoring of ethnic minorities and vulnerable minority peoples crops that store much so-called traditional support system. Among the international systems can be called scientific project of the scientists' from University of Michigan (Minorities at Risk), which for almost 20 years collecting data on many parameters on the situation of ethnic groups that are in a situation of minorities within state structures [3] .

Even before any emerged non-governmental organization "Cultural Survival», «Minority Rights Group», « International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs [4]. If the American project is based on a method of quantitative data [5], the activities of NGOs are based on the above issue magazines, newsletters, annual reports and preparation of special reports on specific problems and situations [6].

The monitoring of military conflicts, based on different methods, depending on the preferences and interests of those it holds has Ancient tradition. American researcher D. Zinger established in the late 1970 large comparative study of reasons why there are wars, but his technique is bad applicable to modern conflicts. Swedish Institute on Peace and Security (SIPRI) and the Norwegian Institute for International Peace in Oslo (prio)

perform an annual analysis of military conflicts in the world via publishing inspection reports and analyzes. In recent years, has applied methods of quantitative analysis of mass media coverage, including the "dimensions" according to the global, national and local press and news agencies on the frequency of mention the problems and "situations." Methodology is used by American scientists under the "Global data» (Global Event Data System - GEDS) and Swiss Peace Foundation.

Meanwhile, more than 10 years in Ukraine and in most post-Soviet countries acts the monitoring of the academic sample, called "Network ethnological monitoring and early warning of conflicts" (English name EAWARN - Early Warning). The network has a decent story and good reputation among domestic and foreign experts and politicians. Bulletin of the Network, its annual overview report, a series of models on ethnological monitoring using specially developed indicators, and many other publications are widely used by government and regional authorities, politicians and experts from other countries of the CIS and Baltic countries.

Director of IEA RAS and manager of ethnological monitoring prof. V.A. Tishkov in 1996 has developed a system of 46 conventional indicators of conflict that demanded from experts of Network descriptive (narrative) analysis, a mandatory assessment of trends in the scores.

It used the estimated interval scale is based on binary opposition "worse-better." Over the years, Network EAWARN in Ukraine uses narrative analysis and publishes it in regular newsletters and annual reports, but the network also uses quantitative data processing - expert opinions expressed in points. The method has its pros and cons. Unlike the methods of measuring the intensity of media reports, here the key role belongs to the expert, and to his assessment underlying the analysis. Lack of testing procedures and parallel assessments (and this is largely due to the financial costs of monitoring) leads to a high level of subjective judgment and is largely dependent on the presence or absence of expert completeness.

Yet the system scores have no alternative, given the ease of use and relatively small financial outlay.

Ethnological monitoring system works as stored internally network quality control of experts and are working for their support and ongoing training.

The idea of indicators for performance generalized and very quick analysis is not new.

Scale for ethnological monitoring:

- 1 - society is in a conflict (conflict 75-100%)
- 2 - frequent conflicts (40-75%)
- 3 - visible conflicts (25-40%)
- 4 - in a society emerging conflicts (10-25%)
- 5 - in society recurrent tension (5-10%)
- 6 - stable environment (less than 5%)

According to current variable data of monitoring are formed statistical numbers and are carried calculations on ranking conflict regions and states.

After the most ambitious expansion in its history in 2004 and 2007 external borders of the European Union are linear coincide with previously existing borders Central (Hungary, Slovakia, Poland), Baltic (Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia) and Eastern European countries (Ukraine, Belarus, Russia). *Thus, the relationship of these states received a new quality of relations between subjects and the subjects of the EU.*

Principles of Eastern Policy of the European Union for upcoming period were approved at the inaugural summit of the new EU initiative "Eastern Partnership" in May 2009 in Prague. In the Joint Statement EU declared that "the main goal of the Eastern Partnership is to create the necessary conditions to accelerate political association and further economic integration between the European Union and interested partner countries. Significant strengthening of the EU policy towards the partner countries will be achieved through the development of a specific Eastern dimension of the European Neighborhood Policy "[7]. The document also stressed that the Eastern Partnership is launched as a joint endeavor of states - members of the European Union and its Eastern European partners on the basis of mutual interests and commitments. It was noted that it developed jointly and in a fully transparent manner.

In the system of relations East - West cross-border cooperation at the new eastern border of the EU has three main functions.

First - *practical* - associated with the solution of specific economic, social, environmental and other issues in concern to residents

of border areas. It is focused on the daily lives of people, their interests, health, and well-being¹.

Besides the first, utilitarian in nature practical function cross-border cooperation performs and the second - equally important - *communication*, providing bridge between East and West, the function of civilized dialogue. In various projects, promotions, events in the CBC involved millions of people of different ideological, geopolitical orientation, ethnicity and religious affiliation. People Diplomacy brings them closer, destroying entrenched in the minds stereotypes.

The third option - Geopolitical - *function conflict prevention* follows from the previous two. The joint solution of various problems, active formal and informal communication contribute to the formation of the inhabitants of the border regions, the citizens of Eastern European countries as an unbiased attitude to neighboring countries in particular and the European Union and the West in general (and vice versa). This is important to prevent complications, prevention of conflicts in international relations.

To measure particularly complex, multifactor objects (which is the "conflict") recently used the concept of a synthetic indicator. This concept (it is also called the indicator rating, etc.) is often expressed as quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the phenomenon. Today around the definition of synthetic indicators of various aspects of social life is booming.

Ideas on quantitative and qualitative assessment of conflicts as part of inter-state and inter-regional relations and conduct monitoring on this basis were first founded in the concept of cross-border cooperation at the new eastern border of the European Union, which was developed

¹Транскордонне співробітництво є ефективним засобом вирішення багатьох регіональних, найперше економічних, проблем. Але воно може бути лише допоміжним, доповнюючим чинником регіонального розвитку. Це слід підкреслити, тому що, як показує практика, іноді у частини регіональних еліт і населення, особливо східноєвропейських прикордонних територій, формуються завищені очікування по відношенню до результатів ТКС. Воно сприймається як свого роду панацея від всіх бід, головний і універсальний засіб виходу регіону з кризи.

Безумовно, що ці очікування безпідставні. ТКС не в змозі підмінити внутрішні ресурси прикордонного регіону, державну підтримку його розвитку. Хоча при належній організації воно, безумовно, стає вельми результативним.

by the director of the Institute for transborder cooperation S. Ustych commissioned by the Brussels Centre of New York Institute "East-West" (President John Mroz) in 2006.

In 2008 the idea of indexation and monitoring was supported by authoritative experts and organizers of European cross-border cooperation - Director of the Institute for stability and development (Prague, Czech Republic) Vasil Hudak and Secretary General of the Norwegian Barents Secretariat (Kirkines, Norway) Rune Rafaelson. For their initiative and support was established International Working Group (IWG), which included experienced experts from different European countries: V. Hudak, R. Rafaelsen, A. Staalesen (Norwegian Barents Secretariat), A. Espiritu (Barents institute, Kirkines / Tromso Norway), S. Ustych (Institute for transborder cooperation, Uzhgorod, Ukraine), M. Bizilya (Institute for transborder cooperation, Uzhgorod, Ukraine), A. Presnal (Institute of Jefferson, Belhrad, Serbia), S. Kolesh (International Center for Democratic Transition, Budapest, Hungary), R. Harnett (Institute for stability and development, Skopje, Macedonia) P. Payas (Political Association Open Society, Prague, Czech Republic), V. Licht (Fund of policy changes, Belgrade, Serbia), A. Ignatiev (Regional Development Agency, Kaliningrad city, Russia), M. Samusyev (Euroregion "Baltic", Elblag, Poland), M. Cherpel-Wolan (Statistical Office, Rzeszow, Poland), L. Stoyka (Carpathian Foundation, Satu Mare, Romania) and others [8].

Subsequently Institute (Uzhgorod, Ukraine), together with its partners in the framework of the ENPI 2007-20013 developed the project "Borders for people" whose goal was to develop the concept of "Effective transborder cooperation through international monitoring and coordination of national subjects objects."

System on indexation and monitoring of CBC (SIM) in bordering regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine - a set of theoretical activities, providing the correct analysis and comparison of common and distinctive features, and the development trend of cross-border cooperation in order to improve its efficiency, primarily through management optimization.

One of directions of the quantitative and qualitative assessments issues related to conflict factors that arise in society.

A set of 6 indicators, which suggests conducting analytical studies was suggested:

«Conflict causing factors – risks and challenges» (assessed on a 10-point scale):

1) Were there wars of armed conflicts in the history of neighboring states relations?

Quality indicators:

- whether the neighboring states are in zones of high geopolitical activity.

Quantity indicators:

- if there were wars or armed conflicts, how many
- if wars or armed conflicts generated human losses, how many

2) Characteristics of military-political relations among neighboring states. Do they belong to any political block?

Quality indicators:

- analysis of the military policy of the neighboring states.

3) Level of militarization of border areas.

Quality indicators:

- high, middle, low

4) Existence or absence of border disputes.

Quality indicators:

- stability of border delimitation

Quantity indicators:

- number of border disputes .

5) Existence or absence of ethnic conflicts in border areas in the past and in the present.

Quantity indicators:

- if ethnic conflicts took or take place, how many
- if ethnic conflicts generated human losses, how many

6) Existence or absence in border areas of conflicts on inter-confessional ground in the past and in the present.

Quantity indicators:

- if conflicts on inter-confessional ground took or take place, how many
- if conflicts on inter-confessional ground generated human losses, how many

Conclusions

The development of ethno-political situation in the second half 1990 years in Europe and several other countries rise new phenomena which initially were not considered. However, above all, greater analytical attention demanded the growth of radical Islamist forces and used their methods of terror against the civilian population.

Religious factor in general began to play more significant role in social and political life. In Europe and the former Soviet states antimigrant sentiment, xenophobia clearly seen in activities of far-right groups had grown. At the same time, many countries reduced the level of ethno-nationalist sentiments and virtually ceased to exist so-called "national movement" that called for political autonomy of the regions in the early nineties.

In some post-Soviet states began to form social and political movement organized resistance to the policy of discrimination and limitations of language and ethnic and cultural rights of the population. Stood outlines many other conflicts factors and showed the results ethno monitoring all these years.

To improve the monitoring system in order to transform it into an effective instrument for early warning of tensions and conflicts significant adjustments were required. Changing and complementing system of indicators, monitoring has found a new name "confessional" and the religious side of the events was monitored in more detail. The author suggests further conduct special training experts on religious issues.

Simultaneously, there is an urgent need to analyze the phenomenon of extremism, which has carried out monitoring in the main human rights organizations. Apparently, it is necessary to clarify

the method of early detection of the emergence of extremist ideologies and their followers, as well as expand the scope of monitoring, including the scope of the Internet and publications.

Later the system of ethnic monitoring in Europe and the CIS will expand geographically as well as in terms of their status. This issue needs to support civil authorities. It must finally come to understand the importance of an independent and qualified expert in the field of conflict early warning and improve ethnic relations.

Glossary

Peaceful Conflict Resolution

Peaceful conflict resolution aimed at limiting open conflict confrontation on conflict termination action, reducing opposition parties, de-escalation of tension, reducing hostility, conflict interaction transition participants to find common solutions.

Conflict Prevention

Early prevention of conflict is an integral part of the strategy to prevent conflict confrontation with violence and thus an instrument of this strategy. Meaning early warning comes from one side to the forecast of the likely time and place of conflict and the appropriate action at an early stage.

Building Peace

Activities to consolidate peace oriented to the peaceful solution of conflicts by creating and developing joint projects of economic, social and cultural development of educational work, the formation of non-violent conflict resolution systems with the media.

Mediation

Form to assist States in cases of protracted and complex conflicts, flexible way to influence the conflict to a peaceful settlement, focused on dialogue between the conflicting parties themselves and each broker

Peacekeeping

Disconnect the warring parties, to prevent armed clashes between them control of the armed actions of the opposing sides.

Monitoring of Conflict

Observing the situation, illumination of conflict interaction in the media, the elections and etc.

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SOCIOLOGICAL REFLECTION OF REGIONAL TRANSBORDER COOPERATION IN SLOVAKIA

The article focuses on the sociological reflection of the issue of cross-border regional cooperation in Slovakia and offers general formal and institutional conditions at the local level. Official documents on the development of Kosice and Presov, as self-governing units, provide analyzes for the study of cross-border regional cooperation.

Keywords: local development, regional development, the endogenous potential, partnership, Euroregions, micro regions.

Sociological reflection based on the results of sociological research of projects that we have implemented at the Institute of Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences since 1994, including: "Interregion - the emergence of new territorial community?" (1994-1996) and current information on this project: «Search for new social and spatial forms as an impetus for local and regional development" (2010-2013 years). This allows us to characterize the changes and shifts in the development of cross-border regional co-operation in Slovakia in these two stages of development. Existing data from sociological studies since 1994 that have a lesser or greater extent, were also issues of cross-border cooperation, reported in this period, especially the shortcomings in institutional mechanisms at local, regional and national level (defunct regional degree higher territorial units, not ratified the European Charter border and cross-border regions), which created the general conditions for the activity in a transborder regional cooperation. At the municipal level, cross-border cooperation was poorly developed; it was based primarily on personal contacts and village mayors, was informal and it was realized mainly at the level of socio-cultural activities. It is characterized by a certain degree of regional passivity and low activation of social potential at local and regional levels (trade unions, civic associations and activity level, regional institutions) [1, p. 222-227]. As a result, inconsistent and not formulated

region of common regional interests and common policies to solve them remained.

The second stage in the formation of cross-border regional cooperation in Slovakia we observe significant changes in the overall framework of formal institutional formation of cross-border cooperation, namely through entry of Slovakia into EU, ratification of the European Charter of border and cross-border regions and institutionalization of the second level of regional self-government - of higher territorial units . How does it impact on the local and regional levels? If during the evaluation we are based on the basic idea of the European Charter of cross-border cooperation - relations on the principle of subsidiarity and partnership at all hierarchical levels, we must admit that this idea has not yet translated into reality. The existence of the WTO and the formation of regional institutions create only partial conditions (especially formal and financial) for the emergence of partnerships and entities CBC. Disadvantages are more on the level of their mutual coordination and communication at a lower level local, regional and municipal level not related. At the local level mark stronger activation of local actors, their expression is particularly micro region (MR) and other entities focused on cross-border cooperation. Barrier, however, the spatial overlap of these subjects, who are often in a competitive relationship and they are not mutually agreed upon. No common platform, a common forum which would unite activities in favor of broader regional and interregional nature.

This is the basic idea of the project "Search for new spatial forms as an impetus for local and regional development": new spatial forms as a chance to overcome the fragmentation of the administrative-territorial division of Slovakia, a combination of exogenous and endogenous factors to overcome regional disparity and the regulation of regional development, and as a supplement to formal territorial-administrative institutions. The relationship between these forms and structures at local, regional, national or international level are the subject of our study. Field surveys in selected MR in Trenchyn (MR Resources of White Carpathians), Žilina region (MR on Horna Orava), Presov region (MR Gornada and Black) and the European Region "White Carpathians" Euroregion "Tatra" Euroregion " Neohradiensis "MY in Banskobystrica Territory (Partnership, MR Strehovska Valley, MR Novogradskyi

Podzamchiye) and in the Kosice region (MR Troyhranichiye, MR Rudohir'ya, Association of Municipalities of Tokaj region). Field surveys we conduct in the form of expert interviews with some micro and European regions. As part of research is the collection and analysis of program and project documents and materials. Some of these documents to cross-border cooperation, we have analyzed in Presov self-governing province and Kosice self-governing region (KSK).

What are the tasks of WTO in relation to the local and regional level - in the downward direction, which creates the WTO strategy for the development of cross-border cooperation or in the upward direction at the national and international level?

Kosice self-governing region is working in the programming period 2007-2013 in the framework of the third goal coherent EU policy: the European Territorial Cooperation 2 programs:

1. CBC program Hungary - Slovakia 2007-2013 (175.6 million euros).

2. Programme of the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) Hungary - Slovakia-Romania - Ukraine 2007-2013.

Carriers of Regional Development in KSK are a wide range of institutions that operate at different levels with different spatial activities and functions. These subjects are often without mutual coordination and their activities often competing, lost synergies, which is required for the development of the entire region. A data micro KSK provides 51 active MR. As described in the "Study subjects of regional development KSK" [2, p.8] causes association of municipalities throughout the years have changed and adapted to current conditions. While at the beginning of their formation after the 1990 - 1996 A priority was primarily coordination methods while ensuring self-problems solving regional problems, consulting, opportunities for joint ventures and tourism development in the second half of those 90 years have at the time of MR dominated environment and building infrastructure. A significant increase in the number of KSK was associated with the preparation of the SR to EU accession (2000-2003), and they were already focused on a comprehensive regional development (document development, territorial planning, economic, social and environmental development, cultural heritage preservation). Currently, 88% of MR in KSK oriented comprehensive regional development, 42% - on a common technical

infrastructure, 50% - on the environment, 60% - for tourism development, and only 6 in MR KSK (14%) - on cross-border cooperation. According to these "Analysis ...", the creation of these MP seeks diverse orientation and formal partnership of municipalities do not reflect a spatial and cultural interconnectedness of municipalities in certain areas, but also the personal interest of some regional leaders. Since the term "micro" has no legal basis in KSK they have 4 different legal forms: civic association, nonprofit organization, association of legal persons, associations of legal entities with common interests.

Insufficient use of cross-border cooperation for tourism development was defined as one of the important indicators within the priority problems of tourism development. The strategy of CSE in the Program of economic and social development for the period 2008-2015 CSE years under the first priority topics are business development, also included a specific goal: to create by 2011 a mechanism to improve the economic development of cross-border cooperation, in particular in support of small and medium businesses and increase awareness among them, to create an optimal model support cross-border cooperation, and develop joint cross-border and international scholarship programs and others. The actual implementation of this goal is the subject of our further investigation.

Cross-border cooperation in the CSE is achieved by two sub-projects:

1. Programme of the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) Hungary - Slovakia-Romania - Ukraine 2007-2013.
2. Cross Border Cooperation Programme Poland - Slovakia 2007-2013, this project was supported by 45 micro-local levels. In CSE have affordable sources of 34 micro regions.

On the example CSE and KSK we have tried to analyze the impact of WTO on local, regional and transnational level in the field of cross-border regional cooperation. Analysis of the available documentation is not sufficient source for its evaluation and synthesis, and to its complement other research methods.

Summary

Formal institutional conditions for the development of cross-border regional cooperation create a good base for the local and regional level, particularly since the SR in the EU. However, there is no

relationship between vertical and horizontal levels of individual subjects at local and regional levels and a more active involvement of the private and public sectors in activities of local governments. In general, it is necessary to increase awareness about the possibility for local development and active communication between individual subjects and the WTO, which in this respect should play the leading role and create a communication model and mechanism of cooperation with participation of regional and local members.

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INNOVATION PROSPECTS IN TRANSBORDER COOPERATION

The article deals with current trends of implementation and application of innovation in the social-economic development as a new source of public livelihood, analyzes the state of application of innovation strategies in the regional development of European member states, including in the border regions at the EU East Schengen border. The article examines the main notions used for the development of the innovation development strategies and creation of the regional innovation systems, in particular, *Regional Innovation Activity, Innovation Policy, Regional Innovation Strategy, Regional Innovation System, Regional Knowledge, Optimizational Innovation, Open Innovation* etc. Attempt is made to show opportunities of innovation development and transborder cooperation.

In the modern world, science is increasingly standing for labor and capital as main sources of public livelihood. The ability to create knowledge and, above all, to turn it into new products, services and technology is crucial to market success to both businesses and the economy of any country, any region, including border regions. In such circumstances, creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship form the core strategy of enterprises and the formation of the welfare of the people. There is a dynamic movement of structures of the full-fledged economies towards industries and services based on knowledge (i.e., the knowledge-based economy). Simultaneously, in the perception of innovation and the innovation process the frequent case is breakaway from single cases to the complex phenomena and acts to create new products, designs, technologies and services. Innovations are becoming and increasingly social phenomenon - complex, challenging and difficult but vital one.

Accordingly, these processes are expressed through new concepts that describe multi-faceted aspects of innovation mechanisms in the context of national economies and regional policy, finance, business, management, statistics, and intellectual property.

In particular, in this article it is important to focus on the following KEY WORDS – the notions of innovation, innovation activity, democratization of innovation, innovation policy, innovation activity determinants, research and development, open innovations, innovation readiness, organizational innovation, marketing innovation, carriers and intermediaries of innovation, education, knowledge-based economy, entrepreneurship, including the academic and scientific, regional innovation strategy, a regional system of innovation, knowledge and innovation region, the learning region, synergy, the system of innovation support, sources of innovation, transborder innovation environment and entrepreneurship.

For a long time the notion of innovation was associated with the sphere of technical change, and now it expands for the sphere of services, marketing organization, and even political and social processes. Dynamics of current economic, technological social change makes thinking in categories of Schumpeterian creative destruction [1]. Here comes the turn of innovations that combine areas of science, technology, production, management and policy, focusing on the features of all these industries. Innovative processes occur in a specific system of relationships that cover network companies, research institutions, NGOs, government agencies, non-governmental initiatives. Interdependence between the dynamics of the creation and development of innovative companies and regional organizations plays the ever increasing role.

Innovative problems gain special dimension in the context of current global tensions and crises phenomena related to the instability of financial markets and debt of certain countries, including Europe, which affects their competitiveness. Europe, despite adopted in 2000 in Lisbon a program of science-based policies, failed to implement comprehensive plans and strategies. A so-called "European paradox" continues to exist – it is the existence of a high level of research and their poor adaptation to the market towards new products, technologies and organizational decisions.

Quite a low, if compared to the U.S., Japan and some other countries, level of entrepreneurial culture exists. Moreover, this problem even in the Western Europe exists for quite some time. Again, there are talks about the need for the European Union to have a new civilizational project, which would set up the foundation for the development of global competitive position, adequate to the potential, ambitions and capabilities of the entire European region.

Such tasks are also relevant for the transborder regions in the Eastern Schengen borders of the European Union, which include the Western border regions of Ukraine. These regions, which due to extensive historical processes are located at the junction of civilizations and in economic periphery, deprived of own raw materials, resources and financial development resources, are especially dependent on European and global trade, financial, transparent flows, new trends and innovative solutions in the neighboring regions. Of particular importance are these processes for the Western border regions of Ukraine, where economic and social situation heavily depends on the relationship with the adjacent border regions of Poland, Slovakia, Hungary and Romania.

When the dynamics of socio-economic development in neighboring countries and their border regions improves, there is also the revival of economic, financial, and cross-border innovation overflows into the Ukrainian border regions. If there are stagnation processes at the neighbors' area - then motivation for redistribution and flow of resources across borders disappear, interregional cooperation weakens, skilled workforce from the transborder regions outflows, and their overall competitiveness decreases. And if during the last 8-10 years the competitiveness of countries such as Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, the Czech Republic grew, now we can talk about the deterioration of competitiveness of the Visegrad countries, which have always had a great impact on the overall situation in the Schengen border. According to the ranking of the World Economic Forum, the competitiveness of for example Slovakia decreased from the 35-th position in 1997 to the 71-th position in 2012, while the traditionally successful Czech Republic is currently only at position 39, and Hungary moved to the 60-th position, while only Poland kept its place at number 41 in the overall competitiveness ranking [2]. Of course, these positions can not be compared with the Ukraine's distant placing in the

second hundreds of competitive countries, but the crisis tendencies of our neighbors are clearly evident. In competitiveness, they are significantly behind such countries as the top ten Switzerland, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, The Netherlands, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong and Japan.

What are the main reasons behind such a status of our neighbors?

Experts name the following reasons:

- Low law enforcement;
- Very low public confidence in politicians;
- High degree of clientelism;
- High administrative burden on business by the state;
- Little impact of the production sector on international distribution;
- Too much focus of consumers on price rather than on quality;
- Lack of interest of the authorities in supporting technology-and innovation-mature products.

The listed negative factors are even more evident in Ukraine and its regions, and the only way to their solving is to go for reforms and innovation, which the society would have to accept and adapt. This will require the institutional transformation and innovative decisions worked out by the advanced countries and their most developed regions, including transborder regions, which normally have no other development tools than innovation instruments. Therefore, it is important to identify and incorporate innovative tools, prepare people, research and education sector to use them, and, importantly, introduce new institutional arrangements of using the existing capacity, both intra- and transborder.

What is innovations?

To economic science this concept was introduced by the famous scientist Joseph Schumpeter. He saw them quite extensively as:

- 1) introduction of new products into production or improvement of existing ones;
- 2) introduction of new or improved methods of production;
- 3) opening of new markets;
- 4) application of a new methods of sales or purchases;
- 5) use of new raw materials or semi-finished products;
- 6) introduction of a new organization of production [3].

Nowadays innovations are defined as a good economic use of new ideas, continuous change of technical and organizational solutions that encompass, on the one hand, a simple modification of existing products, processes and practices, and on the other, moving towards fundamentally new products and processes. Implementation of innovation includes a number of scientific, technological, organizational, financial and commercial decisions [4].

The "Oslo Manual" describes the full range of new products - from new products globally – the so-called absolute innovations through novelties across the market - to the novelties from the viewpoints of a single enterprise [5].

To introduce innovations, such condition as innovativeness is a must. This is a feature of economic actors or even the economy in general denoting the ability to create and introduce innovations, their perception, it is associated with an active involvement to the innovative processes and activities in this direction. It also means acquiring facilities and capacities needed to participate in these processes. It is often measured by the number of innovations created and implemented, as well as expenses allocated by a business entity for this. Innovation is related to the available resources (human, material, financial, information, etc.), but also to the ability to use them, that is, innovation maturity. This maturity corresponds to the existing level of organizational culture that determines the degree of utilization of entrepreneurship, innovation, creativity and other abilities to create, absorb and implement innovations in various fields [6].

Innovation maturity may be considered as a specific tool for business entities and is a compilation of more simple means of material nature (like financial resources, work conditions etc) and non-material nature (as capacities, abilities).

Innovativeness may take place at the levels:

1) Stand alone level 2) organizational 3) macroeconomic. At the stand alone level, innovation is expressed through innovative competence, which expresses the specific capacity of a particular unit, causing its position during change. Innovative competence strongly correlates with innovative flexibility (i.e., propensity and ease, the ability to yield to innovation processes) and the ability to learn: the

greater the innovation competence, the better the person's adaptation level during learning, and the greater flexibility the person has.

Knowledge gained in the learning process help to implementation changes into an organization, which in turn leads to the acquisition of new knowledge generating new needs. Creative tension that accompanies the learning process encourages the need for deepening of the theoretical and practical capabilities (competencies) towards innovation management. The training also formed positions needed to create innovative behavior. Use of training opportunities in the organization can produce pro-innovative positions, aimed at initiating, creating and implementing change and thus increase the economic efficiency of their activities [7].

Innovation motivation influences the innovativeness of a specific unit. It is determined as the mechanism of perception of novelties that generates attitude of a person to novelties. Innovation motivation may be conditioned by three mechanisms of behavior that govern the activities of people: fear, net profit, public benefit. Fear as a motivational factor, is the state of anxiety that leads to the fact that person interprets the situation of changes as a source of threat to the values it acquires or desires, and the danger of losing them because of proactive competitors. If fear is the main motivational mechanism, the normal reaction may be to evade change and prevent its introduction. If a person considers his own benefits, he follows the rational analysis of costs and benefits that implementation of innovations can bring. The result of this analysis leads to the positions that will have a decisive influence on the desire to implement or reject the innovation. The analysis of benefits and costs that a change can bring to the society (public benefit) in connection with the participation of the person in the innovation process, can persuade a person to participate innovation process, to take acceptive or defensive position as to innovation. Motivation for implementing innovations largely stems from the joy of realizing something that has not yet been done [8 *ibid.*]

The factors generating a person's innovativeness also include innovation ability which as an individual's feature identifies his internal and acquired predispositions to create, implement and adapt innovations, as well as his malleability to external factors that lead to

such behavior. Innovative capacity can be subject of evaluation in the process of personnel recruitment.

Innovation of an organization is considered through the primacy of its innovation potential. This potential is seen as the ability of businesses to develop projects, implement and disseminate innovations. The innovative potential of the company is constituted by its employees and the conditions in which they operate. One important factor that creates such a potential, is the organizational order of a subject, innovation process procedures and already introduced innovations that make it possible to generate new solutions. Often improvements and implementations in one area affect crucially the possibility of implementing innovations in another area. All these elements influence each other and form an integral system; computer technology, etc., often make it possible to implement organizational changes. In turn, the introduction of innovative management solutions enables implementation of innovations in the sphere of services. It is believed that innovativeness of an enterprise depends on simultaneous changes in all listed segments. Because of this, nowadays the attention is paid to the development of innovative capacity of enterprises in all sectors, simultaneously.

From a macroeconomic point of view, we can talk about innovation throughout the economy or its regions. Such innovation is seen as the ability and willingness of subjects of the economy or regions to sustainably source and use in the economic research research findings and developments, of new concepts, ideas, inventions, improvements and use technologies and intangible services, introduce new methods and techniques of organization and management, improvement and development of infrastructure and science [8].

Innovation is one of the most progressive factors of socio-economic development, including in the local context. In general there are three types of territorial units:

- Capable of producing innovation;
- Incapable to generate innovation;
- Incapable of neither the first nor the second.

However, referring to the development of local entities can

At the same time, referring to the development of territorial entities, there are two levels of absorption of innovation, namely:

- Passive absorption, which is the ability of the region or territory to accept positive signals of the target markets and investors for activities;

- Active absorption, which is the ability to produce and develop signals and activities through the use and strengthening of the synergy effect.

Under certain conditions described below, it is the transborder regions that, in our opinion, today have the greatest need and capacity for active absorption of innovation and successful social and economic development through the use and strengthening the synergy effect of cooperation within the European trends of regionalism. This phenomenon can be understood when considered in conjunction with the point of view of both internal specifics of particular states, and in international relations context. Political science interpretation suggests that in the first case this is the tendency of the political development of the modern state, expressed in deconcentration and decentralization of state power and its delegation to the lowest level of its political system. This trend stems from the growing need to increase economic and managerial autonomy of certain territorial entities that are characterized by economic and cultural integrity [9]. Thus, regionalism can also be defined as policy aimed at resolving conflicts that are generated by uneven economic development of certain regions, and the need to meet the self-government aspirations of local communities [10]. Regionalism is sometimes considered as a form of spatial distribution of different levels of political system [11]. It is implemented by the central government, so the regional communities are entitled to their own management and executive bodies that implement regional policy (protecting the region's autonomy, economic development and meeting the needs of the region).

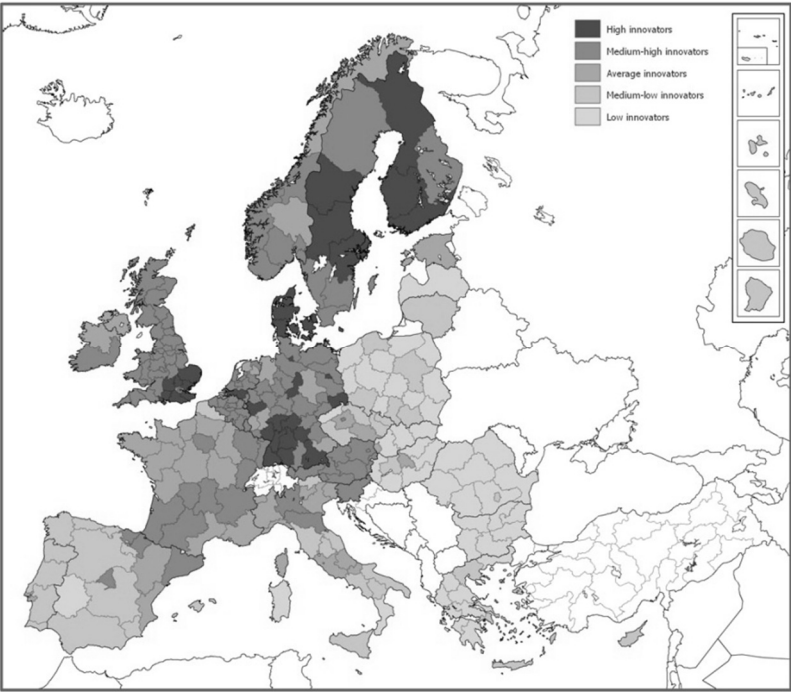
The approach to the problems under consideration expressed in the "Lexicon" emphasizes their legal and institutional aspects, and draws attention to the regulatory function of the state in this phenomenon. At the same time, the concept of regionalism must be considered as a social phenomenon generating political implications, because it is rooted, first of all, in the understanding of the culture in its broadest sense. It manifests itself as a combination of (often very expressive) cross-cultural (or ethnic) differences with political guarantees of its preservation and protection. The state does not implement them automatically, its activities go in line

with the implementation of the regional policy. And this concept is interpreted differently. Following the interpretation of the "Lexicon", it can be understood as a set of initiatives, cultural, economic and political issues with respect to the specifics of a particular geographical unit (region), which aims to align the existing disparities between it and other parts of the state. These disparities are usually fixed in the economy, though not necessarily. The interpretation described here means that activities under the name of the regional policy differ from the given below understanding of regionalism. For the latter acts here as the primary phenomenon in relation to the state. It is regarded as a socio-political movement with a corresponding ideology and geography, limited social and political support. Based on quantitative and semantic characteristics of this phenomenon it can be described as a regionalistic movement rather than regional one [12]. In general, this is a socio-political movement from below, which aims to mobilize regional community (on the ethnic, regional foundation or on both simultaneously), which inhabits the region belonging to this state, in order to obtain their political rights in the same state. In extreme cases, such mobilization can lead to creation by this community of their own state either in this country or outside. In this case regionalistic movement takes the form of state building movement.

Therefore, regionalism in the shape of regionalistic movement can be understood as an ideology (or its expression) of historically shaped territorial communities distinguished by their identified local ties and a sense of social movement, which based on the set of features specific to certain areas, influences social life, economy and cultural manifestations aiming at comprehensive public activation of public as a local community [13]. Definition in a broader sense refers to regionalism as to the political movement that seeks to increase self-government of its region, and as cultural movements struggling for strengthening its cultural identity.

Development of those regions in order to realize the goals requires, under current crisis conditions, especially innovative approaches. The level of region's innovation is defined by the European Union through the Regional table of results in the field of innovations (RIS - Regional innovation Scorebord) [see map of regions' innovation in the European Union and RIS in 2009 [14].

This map shows the synthetic performance of innovation means in the regions required for efficient formation of regional innovation policy, including it may be useful for preparing such a policy on the Eastern Schengen border of the EU. The methodology was developed by Regional Innovation Scoreboard for a long time and used for the final report prepared in 2009, takes into account the 201 region. Those are 27 EU countries and Norway, and the methodology is based on 16 core indicators. The regions' rating shown within the RIS 2009, clearly indicates the innovative potential weakness of the Schengen transborder regions neighboring Ukraine. However, in recent years, almost each of these regions, especially Polish regions, have developed on the basis of European approaches their own strategies of innovative development that takes into account the trans-border cooperation, very important for their Ukrainian partner regions.



In the limited scope of this article we can not examine all the instruments of innovative development of the regions, but will only briefly describe the concept of regional innovation strategies, regional innovation system, features of the knowledge-based region and innovation and features of transborder business environment.

So what is the regional strategy for innovation? (RIS)

Regional innovation strategy is a basic instrument of forming the innovation policy at the regional level. RIS is based on the innovative capacity of the region and determines the strategic objectives of the investment policy and tactics to achieve them. It shows sequences (elements) of actions and tasks required for dynamization of the region's innovation development. RIS aims to build an effective system to support to innovation in the region. It is the foundation for building cooperation and partnerships, and creating a consensus of all innovative processes. Regional Innovation Strategy is a tool helping regional and local authorities to promote the innovation capacity in the region. This strategy is the basis for building effective regional systems of innovation.

Main functions of RIS are:

- Optimal use of the region's capacity and the activation of its innovative capacity (performance function);
- Integration of regional environment and search of consensus among the subjects that form the innovation processes in the region (integrative function);
- Increase of coherency of current decisions and actions by public authorities and other entities that form the regional innovation policy (coordination function);
- Supply of information about the future development of the region and through it awareness rising about the stability of economic subjects' performance and encouraging them to pro-innovation activities (information function);
- Improving understanding about the innovation processes in the region, as well as about what need to be done in this direction (education function) [15].

Function of the RIS closely correlates with the methods of building the regional innovation strategy that is implemented in three stages.

Phase I. It focuses on activities that aim to create enabling environment and climate for the creation of innovative strategies in the

region and building strong ties between the regional actors. The main objective is to build regional consensus, achieved through identification and involvement into the strategy of key institutional actors, both economic and social ("actors"), acting in the field of innovation in the region. Regional consensus refers to both objectives and development priorities, and the expected effects of the long-term process, initiated by the strategy.

Stage II. Embraces complex analytical measures which focus on identifying innovative potential of the region and the barriers that limit endogenous (internal) process of innovation capacity development in the region. Regional analysis primarily covers:

- Assessment of the technological development of the regional economy;
- Identification of the potential of the innovation region (covering potential of the research, higher education, small and medium business, foreign investment, etc.);
- Identification of trends in the development of key sectors (both in industry and in services) that operate in the region;
- Assessment of the development of institutions that support regional actors in innovation.

The result of all analyzes undertaken in the region, is the SWOT-analysis, that is identification of strengths and weaknesses of the region, in terms ability, potential and needs of innovation in the region, as well as opportunities and threats to innovative development that exist in the environment of the region.

Stage III. Forming of the long-term strategy. In general terms, the main actions focus on:

- Identification of strategic goals in the innovative development of the region;
- Description of the tactics of strategic objectives implementation (operational objectives);
- Definition, implementation and testing of strategic actions.

Regional innovation strategies are a recognized tool for innovation policy in the developed countries. During 1994-2007, about 200 regions in Europe have developed their regional innovation strategies and having acted in the defined areas, make efforts to to create conditions for increase of innovations of business entities operating in the region. In particular, the neighboring Poland began creating regional

innovation strategies in 2001. Within the financial support received from 5th EU Framework Programme, five voevodships have developed RIS and in 2005 began the phase of implementation. This group includes Opole, Silesia, Varminsko-Masurian, Velykopolske and Zakhidnopomorske Voevodships. Pomeranian Voevodships. Following them, since 2003, ten more Voevodships started to develop RIS, and in 2006 the last of the Voevodships - Mazowiecki, started to develop the strategy.

Today, to the leaders in the development and implementation of regional innovation strategies belongs Podkarpackie voevodship adjacent to Transcarpathia where the results of such activities can be seen at every turn.

Now Poland as a whole is one of the few countries of the European Union where all the regions have developed regional innovation strategies. Ongoing efforts on regional development program in innovation become the ultimate argument and the basis for directing special attention to the problems of innovative development of the regions affected in programme use of EU structural funds for Poland in 2007-2012. Implementation of RIS found its essential place and financial support in regional and national strategic documents related to the use of the EU funds [16].

Conducted in 2006 in Poland assessment of regional innovation strategies in terms of the implementation degree illustrated that the strategies are key argument and impetus for the development of regional innovation policies. In two years of implementation of RIS were generated more than 500 different initiatives and projects arising from the strategies. Also are made the first steps towards the creation of regional innovation systems. However, the analysis also showed that it began to form regional innovation policy rather than full-fledged activities in this field. In addition, the analysis revealed several weaknesses in the implementation of innovative strategies. First found out that integrated approach, used in the implementation of RIS, was transferred along with management tools in the process of implementation strategies. Although almost all regions (voevodships) regional innovation strategy included the guidelines for system management and monitoring, but only in several voevodships the instructions contained therein were used [17].

As it was already noted, one of the aims of the regional innovation strategy is to build the regional system of innovation. It is a complex of various entities (actors) that affect the process of innovation, and relationships that arise between them. This system of entities, interactions and events that result from the synergy created in a particular area and lead to an increase in capacity creation, absorption and diffusion of innovation in the region. Regional innovation system - is also a network of interactions that occur between the sphere of science, research and development, industry, education, finance and public administration, and which contributes to the process of interactive and collaborative learning. The basis of this activity is the institutionalization of network connections and innovative environment.

Regional innovation system forms complementary and interdependent subsystems, which include:

- Subsystem on manufacturing and services, which is formed by the economic actors involved in technological and industrial activities, introduction and commercialization of new solutions;

- Subsystem on research, which includes various research and development entities, universities and other institutions active in the field of innovation and technology transfer;

- Institutional subsystem, which creates a whole range of subjects that help driving innovation processes (eg, centers of innovation support and technology transfer), including such as:

- a) industrial parks;

- b) technology incubators;

- c) centers for technology transfer.

- socio-cultural subsystem, which reflects the characteristic of region-specific cultural traits (traditions, history, values), forms and channels of communication, trust, a set of specific behaviors and unique cultural and structural features of this region.

The foundation of regional innovation systems and the element that relates the individual subsystems are regional and local authorities on their effective innovation policy, which is determined by the regional innovation strategy.

Regional Innovation System is a regional complex and systemic view on the problem of innovation economy. Its function reduces the risk of innovation for a particular business entity, facilitates the

absorption of various knowledge, and enables interactive learning and sharing experience. It is also the basis for formation of competitiveness in the global economy of the region in which innovation, knowledge and learning are key factors for economic success. This makes it possible to adapt the regional socio-economic systems to the process of globalization.

In regional sciences often we can find the concept of territorial systems on innovation, and regional and national innovation systems acting as a form of this system.

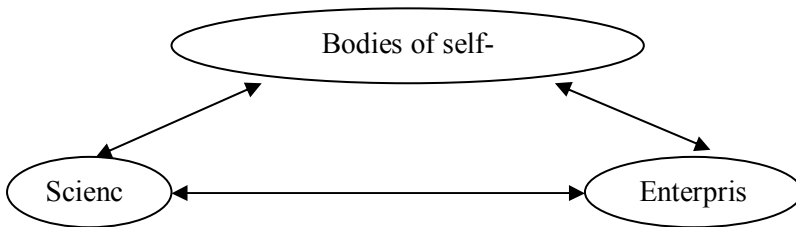
However, in most regions of the eastern part of the Schengen border meets for a while poorly developed regional innovation systems. An important step towards creating them can be a development of regional innovation strategies through their organizational and institutional and socio-cultural dimensions. The big barrier to the development of this system remains not transparent and pure developed national and regional innovation policy [18].

Usually, one of the highest degrees for regional development nowadays is the match to the title of "the regions of knowledge and innovation." This concept defines the regions that have achieved in spheres of strategic importance for regional development an effective cooperation between regional authorities, business sector, research institutions and universities. Such interaction affects the growth of innovative enterprises, above average number of enterprises in sectors of medium and high technology, as well as permanent jobs that require high skills.

The key elements of regional knowledge and innovation are the harmonious interaction of all the regional centers, which are subject to regional research and innovation policies and actuation extremely important process of establishing a regional consensus in the field of innovation policy and regional partnerships between three areas: regional and local authorities, research institutions and entrepreneurs, often called the "golden triangle".

Establishment of the partnership triangle: public authorities, research institutions and businesses are the essence of a regional system of innovation.

Collaboration in the Triangle: public authorities, research and enterprises



An important stage in development of strategic partnerships associated with the development of the Regional Innovation Strategy (RSI) with support on consensus around the basic problems associated with dominance and implementation of regional innovation policy. Regional Strategy is the basis for the interconnected and concentrated expenditure of public funds for implementing the strategy set goals through the activities specified in the Plan objectives. RSI is rising point for the development of regional knowledge and innovation.

The task of public authorities is to build regional partnerships is to build an efficient system implementation RSI and the concentrations of public funds on those tasks that are within the consensus created around RSI were considered a priority. RSI is a document developed by the de facto authorities for public area and they should be actively used during the implementation of regional policy. Public authorities simultaneously manage the process of the strategy implementation and also participate in the strategy development.

The role of research institutions is to implement the strategic research of importance in terms of visions for regional development and entrepreneurship, and the creation of its appeal. Moreover attractiveness of research institutions is achieved through the establishment of consortia, which include groups that perform research in the sectors of research, which are interesting for a business group or even an entire sector of the regional economy (eg, regional centers of advanced technology, research campuses or implementing research centers). This interaction is crucial for a stable regional research potential. With this approach, it is necessary to determine the research area or research

topics in the medium and long term, in which the interested companies and business environment.

In turn, companies produce their development strategies and reach them in the context of identifying their needs in the short, medium and long term. Since the development of the strategy in the context of technological development of the sphere and identification of research needs generally go beyond the limits of individual enterprises, arise the challenge of building strategy through the creation of clusters and technology platforms that are able to identify strategic research needs of groups of companies that cooperate with each other, as well as complete sectors. This enables the adoption of an effective strategy for research cooperation in the context of the objectives for regional development.

Establishment of strategic links between regional authorities, groups of companies and research institutions is the essential for initiation of the region' development process towards knowledge and innovation. It is a long process, which relies on establishment mutual trust and long-term partnership. Essential role in this process is played the centers for innovation and entrepreneurship, and especially technology parks and incubators, which are the part of regional innovation infrastructure.

The scenario for the development of the Regions of knowledge and innovation has the following phases:

1. Development and improvement of regional innovation strategy.
2. Construction of the Implementation structure and development of Action plans.
3. Construction and development of research and innovation potential of the region.
4. Integrating programs on research of clusters, technology platforms, regional centers of advanced technology in the context of regional strategic documents and formation of joint research program for the region.
5. Creation of pan-regional network. Integration of policy with other regions by creating pan-regional research clusters, the so-called Silicon Valleys, macro regions of knowledge in national or international scale [19].

Before we consider the final concept of cross-border innovation environment as a type of pan-regional innovation network it should be consider description of innovation types, which should strive to achieve.

In the scientific literature one can find many different classifications of technical innovation. Classical classification of innovation is substantive criteria. According to them, you can make the distribution of innovation for innovation in the product, in the manufacturing process and production organization.

Innovation in product (also called product innovation) is any change, which aimed to improve the product, which is produced, or to expand the structure range of new products for introduction to the market.

Innovation in the production process (also called innovation process) is used to change production methods.

Organizational Innovation (procedural) - in the narrow sense of innovation reflected in changes only in the production process without organizational change in a broad sense. The product innovation, just as Process or organizational innovation can be independent processes. However, often these innovations appear together, especially if a new product is not possible only through the use of traditional technologies and existing solutions in the organization process. On the other hand - innovation in manufacturing process often requires changes in the structure and organization of production. Typically, however, most innovations in the production process more or less indirectly affect products, while innovations in products often require no or only minimal changes in technology development and manufacturing organization.

Tutorial "Oslo Manual 2005" introduces a new technology (taxonomy) innovation, which covers four types of innovation, namely:

- Product innovation;
- Process innovation;
- Organizational innovation and
- Marketing innovation [20].

The first two types of innovation usually outlines the generic name for technical innovation (TPP - Technological product and process innovations), and the remaining two types covered by the common name of non-technical innovations (Non-Technological innovation). The first two editions of the textbook "Oslo Manual" in principle concerned only TPP innovation. In the second edition in 1997 to non-technical innovations was devoted a special Annex 2. Another

classification of innovation was based on the criteria on originality associated with the first use of new technical solutions. According to this criterion, the term innovation should be used for the first industrial application of new knowledge, while another application is expressed in the title of diffusion (spreading). In practice, the literal copying of innovations are almost never observed, because there is always a need to make more or less modifications in the same solution as well as a way to implement it into production. That is why we can speak of pioneering innovations (original, creative), which is the result of innovative solutions, which are also not used in production, and the adapted innovation (multiplying imitation), which in this place and time to bring some production and market results. An example of multiplying innovations can serve any industrial use of the invention on the basis of purchased licenses. It is worth noting that despite the crucial role of pioneering innovation, multiplying innovations can be considered as a very important factor in spreading technological changes. On the economic importance of disseminating innovations can serve as an example of rapid development, specializing in imitation of others' decisions.

Another criterion for classification of innovation is to scale changes. According to this criterion, the innovations are generally divided into radical innovations (turning, short duration, revolutionizing production), and growth (improving production, causing slow progress). Defining the boundaries between these types of innovations is not that easy. You can take as a criterion for dividing relatively more spending and investment knowledge to implement innovations, as well as relatively more important for the economic consequences for the whole economy and individual companies applied solutions.

Analysis of innovation processes shows that corrective innovations quantitatively dominate at the flow of innovations, while radical innovations are quite rare. However, this does not mean that the economic significance adjusting innovations should be overlooked during the economic analysis. They may be the result of a series of consecutive improvements - an important factor in raising the technical level of production and economic efficiency.

In the scientific discussions on the types of innovations appeared also the following new categories:

1) Innovation in the experience - this kind of innovation is concentrated neither in production nor on the process, but on the creation of a common experience of consumers. Since most products are traditionally evolves simultaneously with changes in technology, but not with changes that occur in consumption, increasingly often emphasizes the need of a new approach to the evolution of the product, which would take into account a large number of consumers with their different interests, levels of abilities, needs and aspirations. This will require the so-called environment experience - the experience of a system that will allow the company to use the various experiences of consumers and to combine it with millions of consummates through feedback.

2) Social innovation - many companies seek inspiration from unconventional in the field-in the public sector. Such innovations encouraged the companies that consider social needs as an opportunity to develop new ideas, technology demonstration, creativity, new markets and overcome the eternal unresolved issues at the intersection of public and business sectors. Firms that try to solve social needs in education, sports, health, communications cease treat these areas as spheres charitable activities, but view them as strategic areas, which inevitably must include at least two parties - public and private.

3) Innovations of leading user - a firm, organizations and individuals whose needs for a product far exceed industry standards. Leading users significantly ahead of the general trend, so they should recognize an important source of innovation, especially those characterized as critical. Market trend growth of demand for critical innovations expressed curve leading user [21].

It is clear that all the regional models for development of innovations somehow suitable for use in cross-border regions. But these regions can apply for their development not only additional, but often as only tool – Cross-border innovative business environment.

The concept of cross-border business environment (French Milien Internationalisant) introduced to scientific literature French economists C. Forcade and O. Torres. Ascendant point for shaping their concepts was innovative research environment for entrepreneurship. Since the analysis of the innovation environment theoretical basis was the theory of externalities and transaction costs, C. Forcade and O. Torres on the basis of their ideas accepted theory on resources. The authors based on

the modern theory of the firm, proposed observation for region (certain territory) as a "portfolio of resources", due to which the company bases its comparative benefits.

In its approach C. Forcade and O. Torres were seeking answers to what extent a particular area can be a stimulant and an advantage in the process of internationalization of small, local businesses? The problem is the fact that small and middle firms (i.e. they tend to dominate such as in border regions) rarely take independent actions to their internationalization. To do this, they need help more or fewer actors who are in the territory in which they operate.

Internationalized environment is a system of continuous interaction in which local actors (small and medium-sized firms, territorial communities, public institutions, university research centers, banking systems, etc.) are working together to create a dynamic internationalization. The purpose of this dynamic is, on one hand, empowerment for joining the global network of local businesses, and the second - increasing attractiveness of the territory at international scale. This process implies the existence of internal forces that stimulate increasing cross-border activity of local enterprises, the main of which are externalities and organizational proximity. Such an environment would have to be self-sustaining in the sense that the more it would be a cross-border, the greater transboundary impacts would.

To become the cross border the environment must fulfill a number of conditions, which include, inter alia:

- The existence of emergency communications infrastructure, such as airports, highways network, Internet access with high-speed data transmission, etc., which will facilitate the mobility of people and goods;

- Availability of specific resources that distinguish these regions and of their differences, the following factors may be the emergence of multinational companies that have a prestigious brand, accommodation which attracts other firms and has accumulative effects, the concentration of such companies is developing a commercial culture elevates qualified workers quality products, promote cooperation, resulting in the mechanisms of learning, an essential element here is the position of multinational firms and measure their territories because these firms can greatly facilitate local companies entering the global networks;

- The presence of a number of institutions and organizations that provide services in the international sphere, we mean activities of enterprises export-import character, activities of various training centers in the field of international development and management;

- The existence of public and private organizations that facilitate international trade, such as clubs exporters, international Services Chambers of Commerce, etc. [22].

Most of these factors cross-border regions have or can create. But they should have proper informed regional policy and have appropriate resources and personnel. And this is in the region are not always available, especially in Ukraine, with its totally outdated technological structure and the absence of any regional policy. According to the press in our country today produce 95 percent of production the third and fourth by world standards technological way. It is the level of the postwar period. Another 3 per cents of production are products of the fifth way of life and less than 1 percent - produce sixth technological structure [23]. Where is here to innovate! Therefore one has to study and popularize alien innovative experience that at least in some measure to prepare an environment for innovation and production competitive in the world market of high-tech products.

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**PERSPECTIVES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF
TRANSBORDER COOPERATION AMONG THE
NEIGHBOURING REGIONS OF HUNGARY, SLOVAKIA,
ROMANIA AND UKRAINE WITHIN THE CROSS-BORDER
REGIONAL POLICIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION**

Abstract of paper:

Cross-border regional policy of the European Union (EU) can be divided into two categories. The first one relates to the EU's internal action - cross-border regional policy with respect to the neighboring regions of EU's Member States. The second one refers to the EU's external action (action towards the non-EU countries) – cross-border regional policy with respect to the neighboring regions where at least one region is situated on the territory of non-EU country.

While cross-border regional policy within the EU's Member States is carried out within the Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion policy of the EU (hereinafter also as “Cohesion Policy”), the cross-border regional policy relating to the cooperation among the regions situated so on the territory of EU's member states as on the territory of non-EU countries is carried out within the EU's policy of Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries or/and the Development Cooperation policy. Since Ukraine is not yet a member of the EU, the transborder cooperation among the neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine is carried out within the EU's cross-border regional policy of the second type.

According to the Article 212 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter “TFEU”), EU carries out economic, financial and technical cooperation measures, including assistance, in particular financial assistance, with third countries. The assistance is planned and delivered by several EU's instruments. One of the general instruments providing EU's direct support of cross-border cooperation on the external borders of the EU is the European Neighbourhood and Partnership

Instrument (ENPI). The adoption of ENPI has considerably enhanced the scope for cross-border cooperation on the external borders of the EU. Current transborder cooperation of neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine (relating to e.g. promoting of economic and social development, searching for the responses to common challenges in fields as the environment, public health or the prevention of and the fight against organized crime, promoting local “people-to-people” cooperation) is carried out within the ENPI. In spite of the fact, that ENPI draw on funds also from internal headings of the EU budget, as from e.g. the component “Cohesion for growth and employment” of the heading “Sustainable growth” where belongs inter-regional cooperation as well (INTERREG), and not only external headings, the cross-border cooperation on the external borders of the EU, and thus also the transborder cooperation of neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine currently carried out within the ENPI, can be promoted by its close co-ordination or even integration with the programmes of cross-border regional cooperation as provided by the EU in the framework of the Cohesion Policy, under the territorial cooperation objective of e.g. the Structural Funds (Council regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund).

The paper aims to outline the perspectives on the transborder cooperation of neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine within the cross-border regional policies of the EU, inter alia to outline how the cooperation can be facilitated and promoted by its higher institutionalisation.

First, the overview of current policies and instruments of EU relating to cross-border regional cooperation will be presented. Within the first part of the paper attention will be paid to the Cohesion Policy of the EU, the EU’s policy of Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries and the Development Cooperation policy of the EU. The focus will be mainly put on the brief history of the policies, their instruments and the role of EU’s institutions, Member States’ bodies and local authorities within the cross-border regional policies of the EU. However, those policies have to be executed respecting the other policies of EU and so the other policies of EU has to be taken into account when some measures relating to

cross-border regional cooperation are to be adopted, as it will be outlined later on. The second part of the paper will focus on the description of how the current transborder cooperation of neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine is carried out within the EU's policies (which EU's instruments are used within the cooperation). Finally, the conclusion will be done as to how the cooperation could be promoted.

Key words: cross-border regional cooperation; EU's Cohesion Policy; Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries and the Development Cooperation Policies of the EU; principle of subsidiarity; "bottom-up" method of integration process; institutionalisation of the cross-border regional cooperation.

1. EU Cross-border regional policy within the EU's internal action (Cohesion Policy)

Cohesion Policy of EU represents an internal action of the EU aiming *inter alia* to promote the cross-border regional cooperation among the neighboring regions of the Member States. The legal base for the Cohesion Policy (Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion) of the EU is currently provided by the Articles 174 -178 of the TFEU. Cohesion Policy involves successive phases of financial bargaining, institutional design, and the creation, negotiation, implementation, and monitoring of regional development plans.¹ In the lines which follow a brief overview of Cohesion Policy of EU will be presented as to its history, relation to the other policies of EU, role of the EU, Member States and local authorities within it and the instruments it uses.

1.1. Cohesion Policy of EU – its history and relation to the other policies of the EU

The support for economic, social and territorial cohesion belongs currently to the explicit basic aims of the EU (Article 3 paragraph 3 of the Treaty on European Union – hereinafter “TEU”). TFEU explicitly

¹ See, MARKS, G.: Exploring and Explaining Variation in EU Cohesion Policy. In: Hooghe, Liesbet (ed.), Cohesion Policy and European Integration: Building Multi-Level Governance. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996, p. 388.

provides the economic, social and territorial cohesion with the purposes it should serve and the instruments by which the purposes should be reached. The policy of economic, social and territorial cohesion has its evolution. Before, the coherence policy was incorporated only in the Preamble of the Treaty establishing European Economic Community² (1952), where was stated that the disparities between the regions should diminish. The Single European Act (1987) has integrated economic and social cohesion among the aims of the European Community. The Maastricht Treaty has provided for the first time concrete measures aiming to reach the aims of cohesion policy. The measures were incorporated within the Articles 158-162 of the Treaty establishing European Community. The Lisbon treaty has enshrined the legal base for Cohesion Policy within the Articles 174 – 178 of the TFEU. The Lisbon Treaty has incorporated to the Treaty provisions for the first time the notion of “territorial coherence” (before there was only economic and social cohesion mentioned in the Treaty). Such incorporation was based on the actual practice of cohesion policy, which supported except the economically and socially disadvantaged regions also the regions permanently disadvantaged by its territorial location.³ Lisbon Treaty points certain specific regions to which particular attention should be paid, such as northernmost regions with very low residential density, islandish, cross-border or mountain regions (those regions are permanently disadvantaged by their natural or demographical conditions). Special attention should be also paid to rural regions and regions affected by industrial transition. The EU aims to support especially those regions in order to help them overcome their problems. Rural regions and regions with severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps are supported as well by the programme for the rural development connected with the **common agricultural policy** (Article 39 of the TFEU *et seq.*). The EU finances the programmes on rural development by the by European agricultural fund for rural development (EAFRD).

² European Economic Community is the legal predecessor of the current European Union. By the Maastricht Treaty signed in 1992 its title was changed to the European Community. By the Lisbon Treaty the European Union has replaced and succeeded the European Community (Article 1 of the TEU).

³ SYLLOVÁ, J. – PÍTROVÁ, L. – PALDUSOVÁ, H. a kol.: Lisabonská smlouva. Komentář. 1. Vydání. Praha: C.H.Beck, 2010, p. 655.

The Cohesion Policy is based on the distribution of the finances of the EU among the Member States for the reason of economic growth and sustainable development of stagnant (undeveloped) regions. Cohesion Policy enables to outline the priorities for the development and, in the context, supplement the EU's policy on **internal market** (Article 26 *et seq.* of the TFEU) and **economic and monetary Union** (Article 119 *et seq.* of the TFEU).⁴

The economic support of undeveloped regions has to take into account the protection of environment as stated within the Article 191 *et seq.* of the TFEU. Thus, the **Union policy on environment** has also to be respected when certain initiatives relating to regional cooperation are to be taken place. It means that such variants of cross-border regional cooperation should chose, which promote regional competitiveness (for example) but at the same time help to improve the environment.

1.2. Role of the EU, Member States and local authorities within the Cohesion Policy of the EU

The Cohesion Policy belongs to the share competences of EU (Article 4 paragraph 2 letter c) of the TFEU). It means that the use of the Union competence in Coherence Policy is governed not only by the principle of proportionality⁵ but by the principle of subsidiarity as well. Under the principle of subsidiarity, *the Union shall act only if and in so far as the objectives of the proposed action cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, either at central level or at regional and local level, but can rather, by reason of the scale or effects of the proposed action, be better achieved at Union level* (Article 5 paragraph 3 of the TEU).⁶ It means that the aims of coherence policy as stated within

⁴ *Ibid*, p.655.

⁵ Under the principle of proportionality, the content and form of Union action shall not exceed what is necessary to achieve the objectives of the Treaties (Article 5 Paragraph 4 of the TEU). The principle shall apply to all categories and areas of Union competencies (so to the exclusive Union competencies as to the share competencies). For the details of the principle, see e.g.: CRAIG. P. –de BÚRCA, G.: *EU Law. Text, Cases, and Materials*. Fourth Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 155-157, 544-551.

⁶ For the details of the principle, see e.g.: *Ibid*, pp. 100-105, 155-157.

the Article 174 of the TFEU shall be achieved primarily by the policies of Member States either at central or regional or local level. **Member States** shall conduct their economic policies and shall coordinate them in such a way as to attain the objectives set out in the Article 174 of the TEU. **The role of the Union** within the Coherence Policy is restricted mostly to financial support. Cohesion Policy of the EU relates to decisions concerning financial redistribution among the Member States. Therefore, the Cohesion Policy, in comparison with other policies, can be characterized as follows: “*While many policy areas can be described as a set of institutions looking for the funding, cohesion policy is funding looking for a set of institutions.*”⁷ Union fulfil the task of financial support by the Structural Funds (European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section; European Social Fund; European Regional Development Fund), the European Investment Bank as well as by some other existing Financial Instruments. The Union shall support and contribute to the achievement of objectives set out in Article 174 of the TFEU also by the formulation and implementation of its other policies and actions as well as by the implementation of the internal market.⁸ Article 175 paragraph 3 of the TFEU provides the Union with the competences to adopt specific actions in order to promote the economic, social or territorial cohesion, if such actions prove necessary outside the Funds and without prejudice to the measures decided upon within the framework of the other Union policies. Such actions may be adopted by the Council acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Thus, in spite of the fact that the financial support is the most used and most important EU’s instrument of Cohesion Policy, it is not the only one the EU can use.

The principle of subsidiarity which govern the use of the Union competencies in the Cohesion Policy relates to the distribution of powers between the Union and the Member States. It relates to the **local authorities** only as parts of the Member States. The role of the local

⁷ MARKS, G.: Exploring and Explaining Variation in EU Cohesion Policy. In: Hooghe, Liesbet (ed.), Cohesion Policy and European Integration: Building Multi-Level Governance. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 389.

⁸ See, the relation of the Cohesion Policy with the other policies of the EU as stated within the text of the paper above.

authorities within the Cohesion Policy and within the functioning of cross-border cooperation is thus in the hands of the Member States. The Member State defines the kind and the character of local authorities within its territory (e.g. of what kind of autonomy they dispose), as well as the scope of their competencies (with respect to cross-border cooperation, e.g. whether they have a power to cooperate with the territorial and administrative units or offices of other states executing regional functions; if they do, in which areas they may cooperate; or if they dispose of the competence to become a member of the international associations of territorial units or territorial bodies). The different allocation of powers to the local authorities by the different states may cause the difficulties in the cross-border cooperation among the neighbouring regions of the different states.

1.3. EU Cohesion Policy's instruments

The occupancy of structural funds of EU is focus on three types of activities, which represents three preferred structural objectives of the Union as stated in the *Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999*. The three aims are: 1) seeking the convergence of the Member States and the regions, 2) regional competitiveness and employment and 3) European territorial cooperation, which focus on promoting the cross-border cooperation through common local and regional initiatives.

According to the Article 177 of the TFEU, the tasks, priority objectives and the organisation of the Structural Funds, which may involve grouping the Funds, shall be defined by the European Parliament and the Council, acting by means of regulations in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. By the same procedure shall also be defined the general rules applicable to them and the provisions necessary to ensure their effectiveness and the coordination of the Funds with one another and with the other existing Financial Instruments. Cohesion Fund, set out in accordance with the same procedure, shall provide a financial contribution to projects in the

fields of environment and trans-European networks in the area of transport infrastructure.⁹ Following the Article 177 of the TFEU the *Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 or the Council Regulation (EC) No 1084/2006 of 11 July 2006 establishing a Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1164/94* have been adopted.

According to the Article 176 of the TFEU, the European Regional Development Fund is intended to help to redress the main regional imbalances in the Union through participation in the development and structural adjustment of regions whose development is lagging behind and in the conversion of declining industrial regions. Article 178 of the TFEU states that implementing regulations relating to the European Regional Development Fund shall be taken by the European Parliament and the Council, acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions. Following the Article 178 of the TFEU the following regulations have been adopted: *Council Regulation (EC) No 1290/2005 of 21 June 2005 on the financing of the common agricultural policy; Council Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 of 20 September 2005 on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD); Council Decision No 2006/493/EC of 19 June 2006 laying down the amount of Community support for rural development for the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013, its annual breakdown and the minimum amount to be concentrated in regions eligible under the Convergence Objective; Regulation (EC) No 1080/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on the European Regional Development Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1783/1999; or Regulation (EC) No 1081/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on the European Social Fund and repealing*

⁹ According to the Protocol No. 28 on Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion, Cohesion Fund can provide Union financial contributions to projects in the fields of environment and trans-European networks in Member States with a per capita GNP of less than 90 % of the Union average which have a programme leading to the fulfilment of the conditions of economic convergence as set out in Article 126 of the TFEU.

Regulation (EC) No 1784/1999. In the lines which follow some of the EU Cohesion Policy regulations will be described.

Regulation No 1080/2006 on the European Regional Development Fund establishes the tasks of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the scope of its assistance with regard to the Convergence, Regional competitiveness and employment and European territorial cooperation objectives as defined in Article 3(2) of Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006, and the rules on eligibility for assistance. ERDF shall contribute to the financing of assistance which aims to reinforce economic and social cohesion by redressing the main regional imbalances through support for the development and structural adjustment of regional economies, including the conversion of declining industrial regions and regions lagging behind, and support for cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation.

The *Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund* lays down the general rules governing the ERDF, the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF), without prejudice of the specific provisions laid down in Regulations (EC) No 1080/2006, (EC) No 1081/2006 and (EC) No 1084/2006. The regulation defines the objectives to which the ERDF, ESF and CF are to contribute, the criteria for Member States and regions to be eligible under those Funds, the financial resources available and the criteria for their allocation. It defines the context for Cohesion Policy, including the method for establishing the EU strategic guidelines on cohesion, the national strategic reference framework and the process for examination at EU level. Alike, it lays down the principles and rules on partnership, programming, evaluation, management, including financial management, monitoring and control on the basis of responsibilities shared between the Member States and the Commission.

The *Regulation (EC) No 1082/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC)* states that A European grouping of territorial cooperation ('EGTC') may be established on EU territory under the conditions and subject to the arrangements provided for by this Regulation. The objective of an EGTC is to facilitate and promote cross-border, transnational and/or interregional cooperation between its

members, with the exclusive aim of strengthening economic and social cohesion. An EGTC shall have legal personality. It shall have in each Member State the most extensive legal capacity accorded to legal persons under that Member State's national law. It may, in particular, acquire or dispose of movable and immovable property and employ staff and may be a party to legal proceedings.

2. EU cross-border regional policy within the EU's external action (Development Cooperation and Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries)

There was no explicit legal basis in the Treaty establishing European Economic Community (TEEC) relating to Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries and Development Policy, as the EU external policies relating to cooperation with Third Countries, until the Maastricht Treaty was adopted in 1992 (entering into force in 1993). However, the Cooperation Policy with Third Countries and Development Policy were developed before the Maastricht Treaty on the basis of other external policies including commercial policy and association, as well by using the residual powers provision in Article 235 of the TEEC.¹⁰ The Maastricht Treaty subsequently inserted an independent EC Treaty basis for Development Policy and the later Nice Treaty provided a legal basis for Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries. The EU policy on Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries is currently regulated by the Articles 212 – 213 of the TFEU and the EU policy on Development Cooperation by the Articles 208 – 211 of the TFEU. In both of the EU external policies, the EU is required to contribute to the general objective of developing and consolidating democracy and the rule of law, and to that of respecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The EU policy on Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries supplements the EU policy on Development Cooperation. The need to set in within the framework of the Treaty the EU's policy on Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries and thus to supplement the existing

¹⁰ For the details see, CRAIG. P. –de BÚRCA, G.: *EU Law. Text, Cases, and Materials*. Fourth Edition. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008, p. 186-187

policy on Development Cooperation relates *inter alia* with the decision of the Court of Justice in a case *Portuguese v. Council* (C-268/94). The case related to the scope (*ratione materiae*) of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of India.¹¹ The agreement contained not only the provisions related to the development cooperation as regulated by the respective provisions of the EC Treaty, but it also contained the provisions relating to cooperation in the fields of energy, tourism, culture, drug abuse control and protection of intellectual property. The question raised before the Court of Justice was whether the European Community did not exceed the scope of its competences when concluded such agreement.

Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries is perceived as a specific area of competences of EU. EU performs the cooperation in accordance with the policy of Development Cooperation as well as in accordance with the principles and aims of the EU's external actions as provided by the Article 21 of the TEU.¹²

Also in that area of EU competence (like in the area of Cohesion Policy), the Member States and EU complement each other activities. Whether the respective activity of EU belongs to the exclusive or share or supplementing competences of EU depend on the area of the cooperation with the respective third country. If the cooperation relates for example the conservation of marine biological resources, it belongs to exclusive competences of EU (Article 3 paragraph 1 of the TFEU). If it relates to transport, or energetics, it belongs to the shared competences (Article 4 paragraph 2 of the TFEU). If it belongs to the area of research it belongs to the competences to carry out actions to support, coordinate or supplement the actions of the Member States (Article 6 of the TFEU). The fact whether the cooperation with Third Country in a concrete case

¹¹ See, Council Decision 94/578/EC of 18 July 1994 concerning the conclusion of the Cooperation Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of India on Partnership and Development (OJ 1994 L 223, p. 23).

¹² According to the Article 21 of the TEU, The Union's action on the international scene shall be guided by the principles of democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.

belongs to exclusive or share competencies of EU or to the competences to carry out actions to support, coordinate or supplement the actions of the Member States has the influence on the use of the EU power. Different areas of Union competencies are governed by the different principles guiding their use.

Article 212 paragraph 3 of the TFEU relates to the possibility to conclude international agreements between the EU and the Third Countries relating to the mutual cooperation between them. EU by the Lisbon Treaty gained the legal subjectivity (Article 47 of the TEU). The possibility of EU to conclude international agreements should be without prejudice to the Member States' competence to negotiate in international bodies and to conclude international agreements. Thus, also the Member States can conclude international agreements with the Third Countries in order to promote Development Cooperation and Economic, Financial, Technical Cooperation with them. There were concluded several international agreements between the EU and Ukraine or between the Slovak republic and Ukraine which aims to facilitate transition of persons or goods across the borders¹³ or to recognize certain rights of the Ukrainian individuals within the Member States of

¹³ The examples of the agreements concluded at the level of the EU/EC: *Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, and Ukraine*, signed on the 14th of June, 1994 in Luxembourg, entry into force the 1st of March, 1998, published at *Official Journal L 049*, 19/02/1998 P. 0003 – 0046. *Agreement between the European Community and Ukraine on the facilitation of the issuance of visas*, signed on the 18th of June, 2007 in Luxembourg, entered into force 1st of January, 2008. Published at the Official Journal of the European Union *OJ L 332*, 18.12.2007, pp. 68–76.

The examples of bilateral intergovernmental agreements concluded between the Slovak republic and Ukraine: *Agreement between the government of the Slovak republic and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the abolition of visa requirement for the holders of diplomatic and ministrative passports*, signed on the 28th of April, 2000, entered into force on the 28th of June, 2000. The announcement on concluding the agreement is published at the Collection of Laws of the Slovak republic under the number 360/2001 Z. z. *Agreement between the Slovak Republic and Ukraine on the Local Border Traffic*, signed on the 30th of May, 2008 in Bratislava, entered into force on the 27th of September, 2008, published at the Collection of Laws of the Slovak republic under the number 441/2008 Z. z.. *Agreement between the Slovak republic and Ukraine on good-neighborliness, friendly relations a cooperation*, signed on the 29th of June, 1993 in Kiev (entered into force on the 16th of June 1994), published in the Collections of Laws of the Slovak republic under the number 177/1994.

EU/Slovakia.¹⁴ As to the agreements concluded at the level of the EU, the agreements were concluded on the legal basis not only of the Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries and/or Development Cooperation but also of other areas of Union competencies (e.g. Area of Freedom, Security and Justice).

Article 213 of the TFEU is a new article added to the TFEU by the Lisbon Treaty. It refers to the possibility of the EU to grant financial aid to the Third Country. It provides that when the situation in a Third Country requires urgent financial assistance from the Union, the Council

¹⁴ The examples of agreements adopted at the level of the European Union: *Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, and Ukraine*, signed on the 14th of June 1994 in Luxembourg, entry into force the 1st of March 1998, published at Official Journal L 049, 19/02/1998 P. 0003 – 0046. Some of the provisions of the Agreement can evoke the direct effect when all of its conditions are met – the provision must be sufficiently clear and precisely stated; it must be unconditional and not dependent on any other legal provision; it must confer a specific right upon which a citizen can base a claim. The first judgment of the Court of Justice of the European Union on the effects of the partnership agreement was given in a case C-265/03 *Igor Simutenkov v. Ministerio de Educación y Cultura and Real Federación Española de Fútbol*. It relates to the equal working conditions for Russian Professional football player in national competitions within the Member states of EU. The Court of Justice has ruled that the principle of non-discrimination laid down in the EC–Russia Partnership Agreement can be relied on by individuals before the courts of a Member State.

The examples of intergovernmental agreements concluded at the level of the Slovak republic: *Agreement between the Slovak republic and Ukraine on good-neighbourliness, friendly relations a cooperation*, signed on the 29th of June, 1993 in Kiev (entered into force on the 16th of June, 1994), published in the Collections of Laws of the Slovak republic under the number 177/1994. *Agreement between the government of the Slovak republic and Ukraine on preclusion of double taxation and prevention of tax evasions as to the income tax and the tax of property*, signed in the 23rd of January 1996 in Štrbské Pleso (entered into force the 22nd of November, 1996), published in the Collection of Laws of the Slovak republic n. 173/1997. *Agreement between the Slovak Republic and Ukraine for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments*, signed on the 26th of February, 2007 in Kiev (entered into force on the 20th of August, 2009), published in the Collection of Laws of the Slovak republic under the number 271/2009. *Agreement between the Slovak republic and Ukraine on social security*, signed on the 5th of December, 2000 in Bratislava (entered into force on the 1st of January 2002), published in the Collection of Laws of the Slovak republic n. 53/2002 Z. z. The Agreement was changed by the Agreement between the Slovak republic and Ukraine on the change of the Agreement between the Slovak republic and Ukraine on social security, signed on the 11th of October, 2007 in Bratislava, published in the Collection of Laws of the Slovak republic n. 211/2009 Z. z.

shall adopt the necessary decisions on a proposal from the Commission. Even before the Lisbon Treaty the EU did grant a financial aid to Third Country. In 1990 the EU granted financial aid to Hungary. It acted according to the Article 308 of the Treaty establishing European Community (so called flexible clause). Such an action of EU was argued to be supporting the development of internal market through the partnership market outside of the Community. Now the EU can grant financial aid without the reference to internal market. Such an aid is based on the principles and aims of external acting of EU and should be in accordance with the EU Development Policy. Such a help has to be urgent and proportional. If it is not urgent, article 212 of the TFEU will apply instead (Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries). To grant the financial aid according to the Article 213 of the TFEU is also simpler now – no unanimity in the Council is required.¹⁵

How the EU external competencies on Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries and Development Cooperation (as well as the EU external competencies based on other articles of the TEU or TFEU) relates to cross-border regional policy with respect to the neighboring regions where at least one region is situated on the territory of non-EU country, will be outlined on the example of cross-border regional cooperation among the neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine, to which the attention will to be paid in the following lines.

3. Current transborder cooperation on the eastern border of the EU within the EU policies

3.1. EU policy towards the Ukraine in general

Relations between Ukraine and the EU, relating also to the cooperation of the local and regional authorities in Ukraine with the local and regional authorities of the Member States of EU (including Slovakia), are currently shaped via the **European Neighbourhood Policy** - a foreign policy instrument of the EU designed for the countries

¹⁵ For the details on EU external action, see e.g.: EECKHOUT, P.: External relations of the European Union. Legal and Constitutional foundations. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2004.

it borders. The European Union is seeking an increasingly close relationship with Ukraine, going beyond cooperation, to gradual economic integration and deepening of political cooperation.

The European Council meeting of March 2009 welcomed the establishment of an **Eastern Partnership** in order to involve a deeper engagement with the eastern partners at both bilateral and multilateral levels. It aims to create the necessary conditions to accelerate political association and further economic integration by seeking to support political and socio-economic reforms of partner countries, facilitating approximation towards the EU. The reforms relate also to the Ukrainian local self-government bodies of local areas and state territorial authorities. The Joint Declaration of the Prague Eastern Partnership Summit of the 7th of May 2009 confirmed the desire of the EU Member States and eastern European partners to take their relationship to a new level by pursuing the above-mentioned goals.

Under the European Neighbourhood Policy, a set of priorities are defined together by the European Union and the partner countries, to be incorporated in a series of jointly agreed **Action Plans**, covering a number of key areas for specific action, including political dialogue and reform, trade and economic reform, equitable social and economic development, justice and home affairs, energy, transport, information society, environment, research and innovation, the development of civil society and people-to-people contacts. Progress towards meeting these priorities will contribute to realising the full potential of the **Partnership and Cooperation Agreements**¹⁶ and the **Association Agreements**.

Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the European Communities and their Member States, and Ukraine, was signed on the 14th of June 1994 in Luxembourg.¹⁷ The agreement established the partnership between the Community (nowadays EU) and its Member States, on the one part, and Ukraine, on the other part. The objectives of the established partnership are, for example: to provide an appropriate

¹⁶ Partnership and Cooperation Agreements are a peculiar type of agreements. They can be situated between association agreements and traditional trade and co-operation agreements. They are essentially based on the Article 207 of the TFEU (former Article 133 of the TEC) and the Article 352 TFEU (former article 308 of the TEC) in combination with a wide range of TFEU.

¹⁷ It was published at *Official Journal of EU L 049, 19/02/1998 P. 0003 – 0046*.

framework for the political dialogue between the Parties allowing the development of close political relations, to promote trade and investment and harmonious economic relations between the Parties and so to foster their sustainable development, to provide a basis for mutually advantageous economic, social, financial, civil scientific technological and cultural cooperation. In order to attain these objectives the Agreement contains provisions relating to the free movement of goods, provisions affecting business and investments, provisions relating to establishment and operation of companies, provisions on cross-border supply of services between the Community (EU) and Ukraine, provisions relating to the payments and capital, as well as provisions on competition, intellectual, industrial and commercial property protection, economic cooperation in different areas like economy, science and technology, education and training, agriculture and the agro-industrial sector, energy, cooperation in the civil nuclear sector, environment, transport, space, postal services and telecommunications, financial services, regional development, social cooperation, tourism, small and medium-sized enterprises, consumer protection. A *Joint EU-Ukraine Action Plan* was endorsed by the European Council on the 21th of February 2005. It is based on the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement of 1994 and provides a comprehensive and ambitious framework for joint work with Ukraine in all key areas of reform. Ukraine and the European Union agreed to enter into intensified political, security, economic and cultural relations, including cross border co-operation and shared responsibility in conflict prevention and conflict resolution. The implementation of Action Plan helps to fulfill the provisions in the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement as a valid basis for EU-Ukraine cooperation, and encourages and supports Ukraine's objective of further integration into European economic and social structures. The Action Plan sets out priorities in areas within and beyond the scope of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement. Although, the Action plan do not constitute any directly evocable right for the Ukrainian individuals in the EU Member States, it provides a very important framework for the activities leading to the conferral of certain concrete rights to the Ukrainian individuals (for example, freedom of establishment, freedom of movement of workers, or the right for equal treatment in other, mostly economic or to economy related, areas). Current negotiations between the EU and Ukraine relate to

conclusion of the *European Union Association Agreement*. Association Agreement will create a new framework for co-operation between the EU and Ukraine relating to the further development in the areas which are now regulated within the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement.

3.2. EU instruments of Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries and Development Cooperation relating to cross-border regional cooperation on the eastern border of the EU

Following the Articles of the TFEU on Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries and Development Cooperation, *regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument*¹⁸ (hereinafter also as “ENPI regulation”) was adopted. The regulation established a Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) to provide the Community (nowadays EU) assistance for the development of an area of prosperity and good neighbourliness. The EU assistance may be used for the common benefit of Member States and partner countries and their regions, for the purpose of promoting cross-border and trans-regional¹⁹ cooperation as defined in Article 6 of the regulation. EU assistance under the Regulation shall be implemented through: (1) country, multi-country and cross-border strategy papers and multi-annual indicative programmes covering: (a) country or multi-country programmes, which deal with assistance to one partner country or address regional and sub-regional cooperation between two or more partner countries, in which Member States may participate; (b) cross-border cooperation programmes, which deal with cooperation between one or more Member States and one or more partner countries, taking place in regions adjacent to their shared part of the external border of the

¹⁸ Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 2006 laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. *OJ L 310, 9.11.2006, p. 1–14.*

¹⁹ For the purposes of the Regulation, the trans-regional cooperation mean cooperation between Member States and partner countries, addressing common challenges, intended for their common benefit, and taking place anywhere in the territory of the Member States and of partner countries (Article 6 paragraph 2 of the ENPI regulation).

EU; or through (2) joint operational programmes for cross-border cooperation referred to in Article 9 of the regulation, annual action programmes referred to in Article 12 of the regulation and special measures referred to in Article 13 of the regulation. Implementing rules for cross-border and trans-regional cooperation programmes financed under the ENPI regulation were adopted by the European Commission on the 9th of August 2007.²⁰

3.3. Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme 2007-2013

The Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme is a joint operational programme for cross-border cooperation. It entered into force on the 23rd of September 2008, after the approval of the European Commission. The programme allocates 68.638.283 € of ENPI funding. It is to be implemented in the period of 2007-2013 on the external border of the participating EU Member States with Ukraine. The aim of the Programme is to promote activities with the support of the EU which will lead to a more intense and deeper social and economic cooperation between the regions of Ukraine and the regions of Member States sharing common border. The Programme offers a wide range of opportunities to the potential beneficiaries through the four priorities: (1) economic and social development, (2) Enhance environmental qualities, (3) increase border efficiency and (4) Support people to people cooperation.²¹

Conclusion – Perspectives on the transborder cooperation on the eastern border of the EU (within the policies of the EU)

Current transborder cooperation of neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine is carried out under the European Neighbourhood Policy - a foreign EU policy instrument

²⁰ Commission regulation (EC) No 951/2007 of 9 August 2007 laying down implementing rules for cross-border cooperation programmes financed under Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down general provisions establishing a European neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. *OJ L 210, 10.8.2007, p. 10–25.*

²¹ For the details on the Programme see, e.g., its official website: <http://www.huskroua-cbc.net/>

designed for the countries it borders. EU financial assistance to the programmes carried out under the European Neighbourhood Policy is carried out within the EU's external actions of Economic, Financial and Technical Cooperation with Third Countries and Development Cooperation. The instrument providing EU's direct financial support for cross-border cooperation of neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine is the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). The Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI Cross-border Cooperation Programme has considerably enhanced the scope of cross-border cooperation, both qualitatively and quantitatively. From the text of the paper flows that the cross-border cooperation of neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine can be realized even within the EU internal policies like the Cohesion Policy. As provided by the Regulation No 1638/2006 laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, such a combination of external policy objectives with environmentally sustainable economic and social cohesion could the best achieve the aim of integration and sustainable regional development of neighbouring border regions along the external borders of the EU. It could contribute to harmonious territorial integration across the EU and with neighbouring countries.

The use of Cohesion Policy instruments could promote and facilitate the cross-border cooperation of neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine. The amelioration of the cooperation could be done for example by the enhancement of its degree of institutionalisation. To reach this aim, the neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine could establish a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC) according to the Regulation No 1082/2006 on a European grouping of territorial cooperation. The EGTC could have a legal personality. Within the EGTC the *sui generis* supra-regional institutions empowered to adopt legal acts binding the local authorities of the neighbouring regions and individuals within their jurisdiction, to execute effectively adopted legal acts and to secure their effective enforceability, could be established. Thus, the special law-making, law-executing and law-controlling (of judicious character) institutions could be establish. The local authorities of the respective regions would be subordinated to those institutions. Of course that it

could be done only by the legal acts adopted by the states since the states, and not the local authorities, have the power to transfer the power in certain fields from the local authorities to supra-regional authorities. Local authorities of the states thus would have to surrender the exercise of some of their currently (exclusive) powers. This could cause the resistance of some of the local authorities to create such supra-regional organisation with the special supra-regional institutions. Such supra-regional entity with supra-regional institutions could be established only also through the international agreement(s) concluded among the states. The establishment of such an entity would thus depend on the will of the states, too. If both, states and the local authorities from all the participating states would agree, the entity could be established on indefinite period. The entity could have established its own system of financing and thus its agenda would not depend on the time limited financial support given by some other authority (state or EU). The entity could secure economic, social and territorial cohesion of the regions participating in it. It could better reach the aims of current programmes of cross-border regional cooperation. It would be based on the fully respect for the principle of subsidiarity (the principle mentioned in the text above), which in principle means that the decision making process should be as close to individuals as possible. The entity would work for the integration of Europe and its people by the way “bottom-up” and not the way “top-down” as it is often done.

Of course, the establishment of such a supra-regional entity highly institutionalized is a very ambitious plan. Even if all actors (local authorities, states, EU) would agree to take a step towards its creation, it would last few years till it will start to work. The process of its establishment would have to be divided into few stages. And there are even some issues which will have to be taken into account and discussed before. The process of integration of the respective regions situated on the territory of different states could for example clash with the variety of values and cultures of people inhabiting the regions. Current Schengen *acquis* applied on the borders of EU with the Third Countries would make the establishment of the supra-regional entity very problematic. And it is questionable if the EU instrument of EGTC could be used for the establishment and functioning of such an entity. The legislative changes of bigger extent would probably have to be done at

the EU level as well. Therefore to end the paper with more realistic conclusion (in the sense that the conclusion could bring sooner some results for the improvement of current cross-border cooperation of neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine) it can be written that in order to increase the effectiveness of cross-border cooperation on the Eastern border of EU the use of current EU instruments of Cohesion Policy in bigger extent, and not only the instruments of EU external policies, is needed. In order the use of the EU Cohesion Policy instruments to be possible and effective, the programmes of cross-border cooperation of neighbouring regions of Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Ukraine have to stem from and respect all the other EU policies (e.g. on the internal market or the protection of environment) as mentioned within the text of the paper.

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PERCEPTION OF TRAVELLING PHENOMENON IN THE "SCHENGEN" FRAMEWORK AT SLOVAK-UKRAINIAN BORDER (SLOVAKIAN MASS MEDIA AS OPINION MAKERS)

The work focuses on the illustration of Slovak-Ukrainian relations in major Slovak newspapers after Slovakia's entry to the Schengen zone in 2007. Analysis of articles was carried on a particular vertical hierarchy: from the method that is perceived by the citizen (tourist, traveler, a citizen who lives in the area of small border traffic, etc.) through the issues that are the focus of municipal and regional authorities on both sides of the border, and the Slovak-Ukrainian relations at the official level and priorities in a particular period. This subjective view advanced issues relating to tourism and to some extent economic development in general.

Keywords: Schengen border, Slovak-Ukrainian relations, tourism, Slovak publications, opinion makers.

The situation in journalism, which in Slovakia is long formed, facilitated us in the decision what publication deserves to be called that makes public opinion. For many years, the main players are competing newspapers: Liberal «SME» («We are») and left «Pravda» («The Truth»). To them we have attached an expert paper without much political focus «Hospodárske noviny» («Economic newspaper»), and to have the range full, we paid attention to the «Nový čas» («New Time») - no doubt tabloid that has the largest daily readers.

Our aim was to assess how the Slovak-Ukrainian relations reflected in the Slovak press, namely, with special emphasis on travel and tourism, which, after the introduction of the Schengen rules in 2007

got a new level of quality, not like the one from the Soviet era. Isolation breeds ignorance, but it could be, as you know, "myths provoking". We considered it mandatory to investigate whether and how the Slovak press is trying to fight stereotypes that are stored in the subconscious of the public. Finally, our goal was also just summarize topics that newspapers considered as important that the University has allocated an appropriate place, and assess the emotional coloration characterizes the debate on specific items. Ranking criterion journalistic production was specific entity (individual, government, state), whose article content related - business, business climate and tourism. As a result, we, therefore, interested in the travel experience of the individual in the same way as the Slovak-Ukrainian scale at the international level.

Slovak-Ukrainian relations and their priorities at the international level:

Cancellation of visa regime for the citizens of the Slovak Republic took place in 2005. First, when it was created "Schengen" border brought articles about travel complications from Ukraine and the attempt in this connection type Visa compensation (extension of validity to 180 days) [1]. This can be attributed to conclude intergovernmental agreement on a new border crossing point (Cherna - Solomonove). At the same time in this crucial period was the warning that Schengen is likely to change the preferences in Travel Destinations of Ukrainian in favor directions without administrative barriers.

The following years brought an article on how (and whether at all) Ukrainian used with the new regime. In Lviv held demonstrations against the "new Berlin Wall" [2]. Despite the obvious disappointment, Ukraine, as the reader can learn Slovak in 2010 did not yield to the temptation so to speak from the east and not entered into a single customs space created by Russia.

News about possible compensation measures appeared from time to time - Simplified issuance of visas in the winter season this time had to rehabilitate damages of hoteliers from Slovakian side.

This (2012), the Slovak Foreign Minister Miroslav Lajcak wants to keep Ukraine "in our cultural space," especially because "if someone thought that our most problematic neighbor is in the south, he should look to the east." [3] Slovaks would still have well known to them inside

of this space, because their (shopping) tourism in Ukraine is seen as especially significant shortage of government revenue from VAT.

Politics of self-governing corporations:

At the level of local government press reported about cooperation between Snina - Hust, Velyki Kapushany - Svalyava and settlements Drenitsa and Perecyn to promote tourism development, education and culture. Partner of Bratislava self-governing region is Kyiv region; together they tried to develop a relationship through partnership of regional Chambers of trade and commerce. Presov self-governing region conducted with the Transcarpathian Regional Council establishment of the new border crossing point with the intent to start tourism in the national park "Polonyny". Of course, there also were discussed the concept of inter-regional and cross-border cooperation (INTERREG 2005, ENPI 2010), as well as a new strategy for Carpathian Euroregion (2007), which emphasizes the development of tourism as "the most effective tool for the development of relations" in a situation where one of the partners through the creation of the Schengen border was in a new position [4].

Tourism and economic sphere:

In 2008, the abolition of quotas for Ukrainian workers in the Slovak labor market while positive experience Slovak employers with Ukrainian. In 2010, the Ukrainians were already in fifth place in the ranking of foreigners working in Slovakia. However, it was in the absolute numbers of the small number of roughly 1% of Slovaks working in the Czech Republic. At the same time, the Czech labor market closed to workers from countries that are not members of the EU and Slovak position on the Czech labor market remained unchanged, the number of Ukrainian workers in the Czech Republic declined sharply.

"Schengen" in 2007 brought tourism sector only anxiety: stated that Bratislava acquires image of cheap destinations and through several time growing interest of visitors from Ukraine, and the winter season in the High Tatras estimated that approximately one third of hotels remain unemployed. Although Ukrainian evaluated as guests of the longest average stay in the Slovak mountains, in 2009 brought further reduce the number of visas issued to Ukrainian. Already it is time to think about the

way to convince and keep guests from Ukraine and Russia. In addition to Visa and pricing policies there was emphasized their focus on the service of high class. After 2010, a change for the better indeed occurred: in 2011, sharply increased interest in Slovak visas for Ukrainian side. It was noted that, in addition to Tatra, Ukrainian opened Bratislava, in 2012 the number of visitors from Ukraine raised to 57% [5].

As Slovaks out to the Ukraine, back in 2008 it was clearly observed that prevails shopping tourism. Since often mentioned only increasing restrictions by purchasing the most desirable products (gasoline, alcohol, cigarettes) and for 2012, according to the Slovak press, true is the fact that shopping in the Ukraine is no longer so attractive [6].

Man - the buyer, vacationer, tourist, traveler:

Travel experience - from the Ukrainian Carpathians, trips to Kyiv and Crimea, the memories about vacation on the Black Sea coast, in relatively large quantities appearing in the online versions of electronic Slovak newspapers. The report allegedly returned from the literature of the interwar period image next Podkarpatiya as wild, untouched by civilization, and therefore romantic country. Among news are about Chornobyl as destinations for Slovak 'dark tourists ". In any case, we can rejoice the publication in style "seven most beautiful buildings of Ukraine." Bloggers willingly share with us their experience and practical advice about travelling to Ukraine for dental treatment, or talk about the pitfalls that await Slovak drivers from the Ukrainian traffic police. Authors who are familiar with the problems of tourist business, centered on the Ukrainian market, often able to formulate a question that would be interesting to us: "Why Slovak Consulate is such xenophobic in relation to Ukrainian and Belorussian and why you do need a visa through Hungary to be able to go to Slovakia - that I do not know. But one thing is clear: either Slovakia so rich that it does not need tourists from Ukraine, or someone would have over the actions of the Slovak consulates much to think about" [7]. Nothing better illustrates the situation of people on both sides of the border, as the fact that during celebration of Good neighborhood days, they had to accept the fact that the most commonly used border crossing point Vysne Nemecke - Uzhgorod was closed on May 14, 2012 [8].

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MODERN INTERNATIONAL TENDENCIES FOR IMPROVING THE JUDICIAL PROTECTION FORMS

The features of alternative procedures (Non-judicial) proceedings are described. The impact of global trends to extend and improve the non-judicial forms of protection of national legislation as an example of reform of civil procedure in England and Wales. Analyzes the development of alternative procedures internationally, provided basic characteristics.

Keywords: alternative dispute resolution, rules of civil procedure in England and Wales in 1998, non-judicial forms of protection, mediation (mediation) in civil cases.

In today's general globalization significantly depends of cooperation between national and international civil process that causes diffusion of certain legal institutions. Globalization processes are manifested not only in the standardization of legislative activity, but also in increasing the "processuality in legal regulation, resulting in expanding the scope of procedural regulation, increasing the number of procedural and procedural rules of procedure to improve procedural complication forms" [1, p.6]. At the national level, European countries began to be gradual modernization of civil procedural law based on fundamental principles of civil procedural law that improve access to justice, which include: the principle of the independence and impartiality of judges, the principles of transparency, dispositive, competition, equality of the parties, the existence of alternative ways of resolving civil cases with subsequent control over the accuracy of the decisions of the judicial institutions [2, c .9] through mechanisms simplify and differentiation judicial procedures [3], proportionality and access to court costs for citizens, timely resolution of cases, reducing red tape the introduction of alternative dispute

resolution capabilities [4, p.41], fixation in the independent existence of conciliation and possible discretionary use mediatelyvnoho hearing the parties. [5, p. 26] and others. Thus, in Recommendation № R (81) 7 of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on ways to facilitate access to justice on May 14, 1981 proposed to take action to facilitate or encourage, where appropriate, conciliation or amicable settlement of the dispute to the decision it to the proceedings or pending [6, p.4]. Consequently, the occurrence of extrajudicial procedures for the consideration and resolution of disputes was a logical response to the growing influence of the dynamics of globalization on civil procedure as transnational, and local levels.

The concept of ADR (Alternative dispute resolution - ADR) emerged in American legal doctrine and viewed as a form of private dispute resolution, some similar to the existing judicial instance. ADR includes both arbitration cases, and independent dispute settlement by the parties involved or by a third person. In the U.S., there are about 2500 regulations governing the activities of ADR at the national level and specifically for each of the states. The federal rules of civil procedure provides that pretrial dispute settlement procedure can be performed either by their peers and by persons appointed by the court for that purpose [7, p.173-174]. In 1998, the U.S. adopted the Law on Alternative Dispute Resolution, which stated that an alternative dispute resolution procedure includes (in addition to hearing the decision by the court), in which a neutral third party engaged to assist in addressing and resolving the dispute. The forms of such participation is independent expertise, mediation mini-trial and arbitration [8].

In England and Wales, increasing the role of alternative dispute resolution procedures in the event of a dispute caused a major reform of civil procedure and rules of action in qi free justice in 1998. Lord Woolf, who is the developer of the Rules, declared that one of the goals of reforming the civil justice system is a new system that would not only allow the parties to resolve their dispute without judicial procedures, and imposed upon them a duty to try to agree on early stage and through mutual cooperation [9, c .6].

In recent years the application of alternative dispute resolution in England and Wales has spread considerably. In its interim report on access to justice Lord Woolf said that the fact that the realization that

resolving disputes in court is not the only means of obtaining the desired result was the main reason for a detailed study of alternative procedures, the limits of its application and forms of existence. It is also important practical implications for court disputes in this way.

Alternative dispute resolution procedure has undoubted advantages over the judiciary, which is manifested not only in significant cost savings and time aspects and the possibility of avoiding, if the parties wish, publicity. Alternative procedure promotes joint efforts of the parties and obtaining a compromise outcome that will satisfy them, unlike the court, which, at least for one of the parties will be unprofitable.

But, despite these as ADR, it should not be required as a preparatory or prerequisite when applying an action in court. Binding of this procedure in the United States are the result of lack of judicial resources in dealing with civil cases [10].

Forms of alternative dispute resolution procedures include both very similar to court and whose decisions are binding on the parties and such, offer a more flexible approach to resolve the dispute. Scope alternative procedures Variable - from small domestic disputes to disputes arising in international commercial activities. Appeal to ADR as possible prior to the trial, and in the process. The main forms of alternative dispute resolution procedures, as noted by Lord Woolf, is arbitration, administrative tribunals, mini-trial, the ombudsman and mediation.

Activity arbitration imposed by law, has a close relationship with judicial activities. Arbitration usually resolves commercial disputes and its decision is binding on the parties.

Administrative tribunals subordinate courts and not a form of alternative dispute resolution procedures in terms of additional opportunities for the parties to resolve the conflict, because, generally, they exclude the jurisdiction of the court. However, administrative tribunals provide a quick and accessible and less formal procedure for resolving disputes.

Mini-courts can be both private and judicial authorities, first emerged in North America. They preside as employees of the judicial system, as well as independent experts. In this process may involve

simplified procedure for providing evidence of the authorized representatives of the parties.

The circle of duties Ombudsman (Parliamentary Commissioner for Administrative Affairs, appointed by Parliament) is investigating complaints of work of state institutions to provide services in both the public and private sectors, providing recommendations. Submitted a complaint to the ombudsman does not preclude the possibility of going to court.

(Mediation) is the procedure of trial by private or voluntary organizations [58]. Since 1980 the issue of mediation fought debate. Supporters mediatorynoho dispute resolution emphasized its advantages over litigation. However, the characteristics of mediation by the Government and the judiciary have drawn attention only in the 1990s, when the analysis of the practice has proved that through mediation can not only reduce the cost of the parties to accelerate the cases, but also significantly reduce the burden on the courts [11, c. 7]. Unlike other forms of alternative dispute resolution, litigation mediatorynyy not lead to compulsory adjudication, but rather a means to encourage negotiations, where an independent and impartial arbitrator helps the parties find beneficial for their decision, which sometimes can not be obtained under strict compliance with the law [10]. Mediatorynyy the cases are ideal disputes between the family and in the family business. Often companies seek resolution of disputes to commercial or commercial court, the Court of Civil Engineering and technology for a just and acceptable solution, not for the purpose of clear and strict adherence to pass each stage of the trial [12, c. 41-43]. On the effectiveness of the institute of mediation affects voluntary application level of the parties to mediation, impartiality and independence of most mediators and transparency procedures, professional quality mediators that should not cause doubts in each century Orin [13, c. 3]. Mediation is a common way disputes, which leads to a significant reduction in the load on the court and receiving parties mutually beneficial solutions.

According to to Art. 1.4. (2) (e) of the Rules of Civil Procedure for the Court is now incumbent on the parties to encourage recourse to alternative dispute resolution, if the court finds the possibility of such treatment and assistance and help parties using alternative procedures. In addressing the same issue of the allocation of costs the

court must necessarily be taken into account, among other circumstances, and the fact that attempts to address the parties to resolve the dispute in a pre-order (Article 44.5 (3) monitoring station). In the case of *Dyson and Field v Leeds City Council* (22 November 1999), the Court of Appeal reminded the parties that they incur costs can be significantly lower if the use of alternative procedures ôðè consideration [14]. In the case of *Dunnett v Railtrack* (2002, EWCA Civ 302) [15] The Court of Appeal rejected the recovery of costs in favor of the party that won the case, because she agreed to try to settle the dispute out of court. The court found that the parties and their representatives should be aware that approval of alternative procedures is their duty, especially in cases when the court directly as indicated [16]. These cases demonstrate the role of alternative dispute resolution, and accordingly the possibility of separation in a separate stage of litigation in court.

However, despite the all the benefits of mediation, it is just an additional tool to protect rights, and in any case can not replace trial by force, because sometimes mediation requires substantial unnecessary costs and a barrier to further recourse. Efficient operation procedures of alternative dispute resolution is possible only if the adjusted original trial "safety net" with their m ehanizmamy influence and coercion [12, c .43].

On the role and place of alternative means of dispute resolution also indicates the virtue of existing in the Rules of Civil Procedure other stories - doprotsesualnoho protocol, which recorded the basic actions of the parties to exchange information on a planned process and whose main purpose was to help the parties to ascertain the full circumstances of the case for further dispute settlement in the pre-trial order [17, p.25]. At the same rules doprotsesualnyy protocol is defined as "an agreement between lawyers and others on doprotsesualnoyi operations, which provides guidance in practical." Doprotsesualnyy protocol provides for the parties to discuss the possibility of resolving the dispute out of court. Rules supplemented list doprotsesualnyh protocols for certain types of cases, which are by definition provided at the monitoring station, is a statement of intent lawyers or other persons regarding a dispute and future business. Thus, the monitoring station is a list of cases where the parties are advised to conclude doprotsesualni

protocols. Annex to the Rules are basic and common form of certain procedural documents [18, s.865, s.1029-1114].

In passing, we should pay attention to studies conducted by the Alliance to provide consulting services regarding recourse to alternative forms of dispute resolution. The report highlights the dependence of the efficiency of use and the number of visits to alternative treatments on many factors, which in their aggregate sequences influence the choice of the citizens form their rights. Before you ask a lawyer, a person is determined by the volume of information held by him at this stage. When providing advice important to obtain information on availability, primarily non-judicial mechanisms for conflict resolution. If, however, a person decides to appeal to the court, it should be provided information about the presence doprotsesualnyh protocols, since some of them (eg, protocols concluded in disputes that arise in the medical field) require parties to refer to alternative treatments. Most doprotsesualnyh protocols require parties negotiations for economic dispute without court proceedings. When applying to the court plays an important role in the development initiative of the court and offer mediation procedures for participants. If, however, there is litigation, even at this stage, the court, in assessing the prospects for further proceedings, the parties may independently offer an alternative way to resolve the dispute or encourage the parties to negotiate their own, giving them time for it [September 1, c .10] . thus competence of lawyers in a specified range of issues, initiative judges at all stages of the proceedings, and therefore public awareness about the algorithm use extra-judicial means of protection are the main components of the efficacy of alternative dispute resolution procedures.

Analysis of non-judicial proceedings in order to set the following general rules for procedures for alternative dispute resolution: the parties are obligated to discuss options for non-judicial resolution of the conflict, the parties should really be aware of the possibility of an alternative consideration that should be confirmed by both parties attempt to resolve the dispute before how to go to court, the judge decides whether the rejection of mediation reasonable and justified, which further affected parties an opportunity to avoid the imposition of penalties on them for wanton disregard alternative [11, c .7-9].

To sum up, we can distinguish generalize the characteristics alternativ yvnyh ways of resolving disputes. One of the main features is voluntary, combined with the control of the court for the implementation of legally secured mechanics of ways to pre-reconciliation and further taking into account the behavior of the parties in the decision. Following features are cost-effectiveness and efficiency of such proceedings, against the background of general procedural defects litigation and cost of litigation is the best way to overcome the problem. Alternative procedures are characterized efficacy and absence of conflict.

On strengthening the role of alternative dispute resolution specifics adopted May 21, 2008 of the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union "On some aspects of mediation (mediation) in civil and commercial matters", whose aim, as stated in Article 1, is to facilitate access to alternative tive procedures for resolving disputes and promoting peaceful settlement of disputes by encouraging the use of mediation and by ensuring equilibrium ratio mediation and judicial proceedings. The Directive provided criteria for defined activities that might be considered by mediation, restated basic principles of consideration and resolution of disputes using mediation procedure.

Alternative dispute resolution procedures are becoming more common globally, as evidenced by a number of acts that are permanently accepted in this field at national and international levels, a variety of forms such cases, efficacy and effectiveness of programs to introduce and develop ment non-judicial forms of protection.

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**ROLE, PLACE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TOURIST
INFORMATION CENTER (TIC)
AT THE PROCESS OF CROSS BORDER,
INTERREGIONAL RELATIONSHIPS
AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWINING CITIES**

This article deals with the question of development and operation of tourist information centers (TIC) in the regions of Ukraine, their status and property. The purpose of the article - to highlight the role, place and importance of tourist information center (TIC) in the process of cross-border and inter-regional cooperation and in the framework of the Euro-regions, operating in Ukraine today, but also to pay attention to the relationship between the twining cities in these areas and to the existing projects, the existing problems and to propose solutions. Exploring the specified topic was done via using of Ukrainian Internet resources.

Keywords: tourism, cross-border cooperation of partners, tourist information centers (TIC).

Formulation of the problem in general and its relevance to the important scientific and practical tasks. Organization and development of tourist information centers (TIC) is an important component of successful development of tourism industry in Ukraine. Implementation of the above, at the state level, is particularly relevant today, when one of the main indicators of the dynamic development of tourism is its information and advertising support. In addition to the tasks at national level, involving the adaptation of national legislation (in this area) to international standards, support programs for tourism development, etc., useful and prioritized for the industry is definition of the role, place and importance of the tourist information centers. It is important also in the process of cross-border, inter-regional relations, which actively participates Ukraine and its cities with partners such as the European Union. Thus, qualitative part of this collaboration is to study the experience of Creation, formation and development of tourist

information centers, solving common problems of tourism development in the region and deepen mutually beneficial contacts between the people of neighboring countries.

Analysis of recent studies which deal with discuss of the problem. The issue of cross-border cooperation development is devoted at the works of such scholars as P. Belenky, Z. Varnaliya, M. Dolishniy, E. Kish, S. Kostiuk, M. Lendel, N. Lutsyshyn, P. Lutsyshyn, Y. Makogon, N. Mikula, A. Mokiy, O. Perederiy, B. Pyla, I. Studennikov, R. Fedan, O. Chmyr and others.

Problems and features of tourism development are reflected in the research of domestic and foreign scientists: V. Azar, K. Borisova, J. Bouzna, V. Hlavatska, L. Hryniv, M. nether, V. Evdokim – Menkyo, I. Zorina, Kvartalnova V., V. Kyfyak, Kotler, V. Kravtsiva, O. Lyubitsevoyi, J. Maykenza, A. Miller, W. Miklovdy, N. Nedashkivsky M. Nudelman, Pavlova, G. Papiryana, M. Pityulycha, V. Senin, S. Kharichkov, O. Shabliy, I. Shkola and others.

Defining of unsolved aspects of the problem. At present, development of the Ukrainian tourist information centers, as well as the formation of a national network at Ukraine, almost at an early stage not only of research, but also establishment. Instead, the particularities in application of the tourism product, make it impossible to talk about a full market in the tourism industry without the proper marketing, information and advertising support, including through the operation of tourist information centers. Therefore, analysis of the existing TICs, the study of the basic processes of their emergence and activity, determine the causes, such as slow development of TICs and develop recommendations for improving the work in this direction - is particularly relevant.

The purpose of the article is to describe the role, place and importance of tourist information center (TIC) in the process of cross-border and inter-regional cooperation and in the framework of the Euro-regions, operating in Ukraine today, but also pay attention to the relationship between cities and partners on these issues and point to existing projects, existing problems and propose solutions.

The main material and presentation of results.

Role of tourist information centers in the field of tourism, especially in the modern world - cannot be overemphasized. The role

played by these structures, in fact - is the key to advanced, in terms of - communication in society. TICs, definitely - occupy practically the key place in the part of advertising and informing both with search and organizational activities of the tourism industry, in fact, in every developed tourist countries. As a European country - Ukraine has a unique opportunity not only to learn considerable experience in neighboring European countries (establishment of TICs in which started with the integration of the former socialist bloc countries to the European Union), but also use help, which often offer programs and projects carried out during the cross-border and interregional cooperation with Ukraine in the framework of the Euro-regions, with the cooperation partner cities and more.

No doubt that for Ukraine is positive use not only the idea of integration of the continent "from above", by combining states around common standards and criteria, but also experience a "bottom up" - through the formation of European regions and promoting cross-border cooperation in general as a model partnership respective territories for their effective socio-economic and cultural-humanitarian development [1]. In this context it should also consider the establishment and functioning in Ukraine - Tourist Information Centres (TIC). Relevance of the establishment and operation of various kinds of tourist information and marketing and advertising agencies, including networks of TICs - for Ukraine is extremely important, because it is a member of a number of projects, programs and institutions: cross-border, inter-regional, European scale, many Ukrainian cities are participants of agreements with the twinning cities from the European Union, the World and the CIS countries.

Illustrative is the fact that each administrative subdivision of Ukraine, which is a member and / or participates in cross-border cooperation, can be attributed to the resort and recreational or cross-border tourist regions: Transcarpathia region, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Bucovina etc). Moreover, in practice, in development programs or each of the four European regions with regions of Ukraine ("Carpathian Euroregion", "Bug", "Lower Danube" and "Upper Prut") - find items relating to tourism development, the use of recreational opportunities in the region , preservation and protection of nature and environment and so on.

Thus, for the implementation of the "Programme on the Euro integrative border cooperation and interregional relations of Odessa region for 2008" for practical participation in the activity of Euroregion "Lower Danube" at the Odessa Regional Council established an information center on CBC database for environmental protection, tourism, trade. In line is the establishment together with Romanian and Moldavian parties information center "Euroregion" Lower Danube ". In addition, it is enhanced the activity of Euroregion in such areas as tourism (organization of "vine" tours and "green" tourism, joint travel forums and conferences) [2].

Such actions are urgent and appropriate, through activation, in particular, of cross-border institutions in the field of tourism cooperation. Thus, the decision of the Council of the Euroregion "Upper Prut", among the proposals regarding the implementation of priority pilot projects in CBC is a point of cross-border tourism infrastructure (including folklore, cultural, ethnic, religious, rural, environmental ...) as one of the most effective ways to use the unique landscape and recreational potential, increase employment and rapid involvement of European experience and credits as well - the most favorable for the development of business cross-border transport links [3]. One of the main areas of Euroregion "Lower Danube" towards tourism - is to assist in establishing contacts between travel agencies at Euroregion to create a joint tourism network [4].

In order to develop recreational infrastructure and promotion of cross-border tourist routes Ivano-Frankivsk prepared for inclusion in the "State program for development of cross-border cooperation for 2007-2010" project: "Creating Interstate geographic information system (GIS), environmental security protected areas of Ukraine and Romania to develop tourism industry and environmental sanitation and the Hutsul Maramures". Since July 2007 the Tourist Association of Ivano-Frankivsk is implementing the project "Creation of cross-border network for development and promotion of tourism and investment opportunities in the Ivano-Frankivsk region of Ukraine and Maramures Romania." It is funded by the European Community under the Neighbourhood Programme "Romania - Ukraine" with the aim to create favorable conditions for development of tourism between the border areas in Ivano-Frankivsk region and Maramures County, which will

allow residents of mountainous areas receive income without much investment [5].

However, the programmes of any of the Euro-regions that are currently in Ukraine - does not set out to create, or at least assist in the creation of tourist information centers (TICs). Among the reasons - probably is that creating TICs, at least at the beginning of Euro-regions, was irrelevant, because practically there were no users of such services. On the other hand, projects and programs carried out in the framework of Euro-regions are somewhat ambitious and strategically scale, which is practically "lost" marketing and information projects in tourism (which is essentially TICs), which, however, is extremely needed for development, such as tourism industry in Ukraine. Moreover, along with urgency unification performance on cross-border, inter-regional cooperation, Euroregions and relationships between partner municipalities or, for example, statistical data such need arises and in undertaking work on the organization, creation, and development, including in organizing already existing - tourist information centers (TICs) in Ukraine. Therefore, solving the above issues through the use of cross-border, inter-regional cooperation, as well as in the framework of the Euro-regions, operating in Ukraine - is relevant and appropriate.

From our perspective, it is important to the creation, development and operation of tourist information centers (TICs) and in the relationship between the twinning cities, both in the country as also from abroad. First of all it concerns European cities, which already operate similar institutions, as part of the tourism infrastructure and willing and able to provide methodological advice and practical assistance to its partners in Ukraine. That such cooperation can not only share experiences, but also solves a number of issues, such as the expansion of local TICs, can unify similar service and services, or even promotes close relationships between such centers by creating a grid TICs.

It should be noted that relations between Ukrainian and foreign partner cities are governed by Protocol number 2 to Madrid Convention (1998). The provisions of this protocol is the norm that international relations can enter, depending on national legislation, not only regions that are hierarchically below the central government, but also other

territorial entities and government bodies at lower levels and are not necessarily adjacent areas (cross-border cooperation) [6].

In this regard, noteworthy examples of cooperation agreements between the partner cities: Uzhhorod and Svalyava (Ukraine) and the Czech Lipa, Jihlava and Židlochovice (Czech Republic), respectively. Practically in each of the protocols of intentions or cooperative agreements is a clause providing information and guidance and other assistance from the Czech cities to create tourist information centers in Ukrainian cities? On November 29, 2000, signed an agreement on cooperation between Uzhgorod and the Czech Lipa, where one of the items envisaged cooperation in science, culture and tourism [7]. In June 2006, signed a protocol on cooperation between cities Svalyava (Ukraine) and Židlochovice (Czech Republic), from one of which was provided "to facilitate the speedy development of programs to share with tourists and vacationers. City Židlochovice consider their opportunities to provide information and guidance to Svalyava help in creating its own information and tourist center" [8].

These kinds of memoranda, protocols and agreements on cooperation with partner cities, not only in Europe but also, for example, from far: China, Israel, Vietnam, Indonesia, etc. can boast of almost every city or town in Ukraine. For information about the list of municipalities hosted almost every web resource of a Ukrainian city. However, the agreement between the parties, generally for the most part: munitsypalino-economic, cultural, cognitive or mass sporting relations or exchange and, very rarely - in tourism, not to mention specific points. It is interesting in this regard may be an international project "Partnership of small cities of Ukraine and small cities of Visegrad countries (Slovakia, Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary)", which carries Institute of Society Transformation, with the active support of the International Visegrad Fund [9]. However, this is a topic of another study.

It should be noted that the interest parties agreed not always limited to only promote the creation of a purely tourist attraction, but also other information structures urgency in the occurrence of which was dictated by the needs of life. In February 2010, during a meeting between the Czech delegation led by David Pavlatoyu - Consul General of the Czech Republic in Lviv, in February 2010, and heads mayor of

Uzhgorod, with the head of the Czech charity fund "Visa" - Zdeněk Kadlec was agreed to establish an information center CBR [10]. You agree that specified information center although not strictly a tourist, but the data that will be accumulated in this institution will no doubt be used for the needs of the tourism industry in the region. Thus, already in March 2010, the leadership of Jihlava, on your own website, informed the public about the new Eastern partners - Uzhgorod and be filled with hope for cooperation in the areas: exchange of experiences, mutual residence, exhibitions and tourism development [11] . Agreement is cooperation between communities Uzhgorod Ukrainian and Czech Jihlava, was concluded in October 2010 [12].

In contracts and approving programs for tourism development between subjects, such as - municipal community, there is help in the creation of tourist information centers on the initiative of individual programs of the European Union and by a number of international institutions operating in Ukraine. Thus, in July 2006, started a new project in the framework of the EU "neighborhood Hungary-Slovakia-Ukraine INTERREG III A / TACIS», entitled "Creating regional tourist information center in the Transcarpathian region." The project was implemented Ukrainian-Hungarian Regional Development in cooperation with the General Directorate for European Integration, Foreign Relations and Tourism Transcarpathian Regional Administration and partners from the region Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg (Hungary). New Tourist Information Center opened November 17, 2006 in Coastal [13]. In late 2009, the Center of the Ukrainian-Hungarian Regional Development Support CJSC Corvinus (Hungary) began a project that involved the creation of a tourist information center in Transcarpathia to placing it in the regional center. The project was formed database that contains information about tourist organizations and the services provided by them. Opening the tourist information center and showroom "Treasures of Transcarpathia" held December 19, 2009 in Uzhgorod. Today TIC cooperates with other information centers and agencies from Hungary and Ukraine, with local and foreign tourists and tour operators [14].

Similar processes take place in Crimea. So, in Sevastopol in November 2010 with the support of the international project "Local Investment and National Competitiveness U.S. (USAID LINC)" at the

Tourist Information Centre of the city of Sevastopol was the seminar "International standards of tourist information centers" [15]. Noteworthy about that for a decade of experience, this utility company, recently had prepared thousands of high quality guides. In June 2011, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Embassy of the Czech Republic in Ukraine have joined forces to create a tourist information center in the town of Bakhchisaray (Crimea), under the "Local Investment and National Competitiveness." At the same time, USAID has provided equipment and training of staff undertook center. The Center established bilingual information terminal with interactive map Bakhchisarai, which helps travelers plan itineraries for exploring the city. Visitors can also get information about hotels, restaurants, and historical sites Bakhchisarai. Similar terminals with touch screen also installed at the railway and bus station. Within targeted assistance core sectors Crimea project helps enterprises tourism industry to identify and implement new opportunities to extend the tourist season [16]. Overall, the entire region has just over a dozen tourist information centers, most of which are located in major cities of autonomy. Typically, the founders of TICs, acting municipal authorities, local communities, utilities cities [17] or NGOs, but not the subject of tourism businesses and their associations. However, most of these centers do not even have their own web page [18]. This is due to several reasons, including - no need for such, due to the limited service, purely tourist services offered through enough and organized excursions and spa area since Soviet times. However, realizing the lack thereof, resort information center under the auspices of the Ministry of Resorts and Tourism Ministry, in June 2011, the airport "Simferopol" opened an information center [19].

Good opportunity to enhance the work of creating tourist information centers definitely should be considered Ukraine's preparations for Euro 2012 organization. Thus, for the comfort of Kyiv will create a network of 20 tourist information centers in places the crowd of fans. In the city of Donetsk, the newly established tourist information center, will organize excursions, services of guides and more. At the airport, railway and bus stations and the central streets of the city will implement a network of 40 interactive information terminals. The project "Creation of tourist information infrastructure in Lviv" booklets published in four languages (English, Polish, Russian,

Ukrainian) and pocket cards that will be distributed free of charge via the Infocenter [20]. Overall, the Euro 2012 will open 49 such centers in Kiev, Donetsk, Lviv and Kharkiv, which was registered in the State target program. For now, as informs Information Centre "Ukraine-2012" - operates 61 tourist centers, though not all of them conform to European standards. Instead, the State Tourism and Resorts provides two possible paths network TICs: creating a "reference" private entrepreneurs or local budgets. In the first case the financing (providing logistics and payment of staff) TIC will be done at the expense of entrepreneurs who provide essential services, list, rules, terms and quality of which is regulated by the central authority. The state provides all centers of information products that will be allocated some funds from the budget [21]. Unfortunately, it should be noted that the relatively centralized, tourist information centers in Ukraine actively created only in connection with the Euro-2012 and then only actually four Ukrainian cities of Kiev, Donetsk, Lviv, Kharkiv. In other cities of Ukraine of TICs not a system, even with the adoption of Ukraine, already mentioned, the European Championship. This is despite the fact that Ukraine joined the top three countries that tourists must visit (in NBA) in 2012 [22].

Thus, it should be noted that despite the emergence, especially in recent years, tourist information centers, their number in Ukraine - is negligible, and, certainly - not enough, especially considering the needs of the tourism industry and in comparison with others, such as European countries. This is despite the fact that the number of foreign visitors only, for example, in 2010 slightly decreased to less than 20 million [23]. Thus, the State Service for Tourism and Resorts stated that in 2009, 20.7 million visited Ukraine entry (foreign) tourists, up 18%, or 4.6 million less than in 2008, "[24], which is the highest figure in the CIS. For comparison, for example, in 2010, the Russian Federation visited, only 2 million foreigners, against 12 million, vacationing abroad [25]. However, this is subject of other studies.

Anyway, it is obvious that in Ukraine, in the event of need tourist information centers originated with the formation and development, with domestic tourism (domestic tourism) and consequently the need for such, especially - in the tourism industry. This is due to the much larger territory of Ukraine (unlike a number of Central European countries,

where there TIC mainly to inform foreign tourists) that allows you to organize familiarization visits to other regions in the regime, such as "Weekend" and the need for recreation and resort rehabilitation, for example, residents of Central and Eastern parts of Ukraine in health spa vacation, it is in the South (Crimea, Odesa region) and Western (Lviv, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk region) regions. Thus, in 2009, the number of holidaymakers in Crimea totaled 5731.0 thousand people (calculated by the method NAPKS), while in sanatorium establishments and tourist complexes - rested 1,263,900 people. And despite the fact that out of 132 workers tourist complexes of the Crimea, the occupancy rate was - 21.5% (29.2% - 2008) [26]. Instead, it is indicative that the trend growth (in percent) in the number of tourists, for example, Ternopil, Chernivtsi and Ivano-Frankivsk regions where growth in 2001 was 2% in 2002 - 20%, in 2003 - by 36% in 2005 - 57%, in 2006 - 73%, in 2007 - 98%! The number of tourists increased in 2008 compared with 2000 to 8 times [27]. And this is without taking into account data on Lviv and Transcarpathia, one of the major areas - recreation and tourism in the Carpathians.

One of the main "causes" the revival and development of domestic tourism, can be considered a fact and the introduction of visas for citizens of Ukraine - potential travelers from its nearest, neighboring European countries (2000 - Czech Republic and Slovakia in 2003 - Poland and Hungary, 2004 year - Romania and Bulgaria) and, logically, reducing attendance Ukrainian, such as the European Union. Furthermore, the abolition, from Ukraine unilaterally visas for most countries in Europe, USA, Canada, Japan (in 2005) and for the citizens of Romania and Bulgaria (in 2007), contributed tangible increase the flow of inbound tourism (inbound tourism) and, consequently, interest in domestic travel and tours, and logical information needs by region, facilities and amenities or treatment of such.

That the above trends, especially those specifically related to tourism and recreation in Ukraine, and ascertain a number of cross-border and inter-regional programs and projects, including Euroregions to participate in Ukraine are appended. However, assistance or help creating TICs in Ukraine, it is through cross-border and inter-regional programs and projects, including Euroregions unfortunately are over - mediocre. And despite the fact that foreign participants latter have not

only extensive experience in the creation, development, categorization, etc. tourist information centers, but no visa barriers for most European citizens and, consequently, cannot see the benefit and need information on regions, facilities and amenities in Ukraine. Especially useful for Ukraine, can be categorized already existing, local TICs, assistance which may give one or another cross-border or interregional program / project, including the Euroregion. The experience TICs categorization, such as the Czech Republic, in detail highlighted in the publication The establishment and development of tourism in the Czech Republic and its expediency of its use in Ukraine [28].

However, with the expansion of TICs in Ukraine characteristic is that a large part of them not only prepares its Web page, but also trying to duplicate your web-site on one or more world languages, which significantly extends not only information in particular, the possibility of tourist areas, but also recreational and medicinal and other features of a region, in general. Moreover, with the emergence of a number of tourist centers, logically there is a need and feasibility of a co-operation of their activities and even combine in a kind of network. Thus, in 2011, in the Transcarpathian region held a similar association and a network of 14 tourist information centers, whose representatives signed a corresponding agreement between [29].

Thus, the origin, formation and development of a network of tourist information centers in the country is under certain circumstances dictated, usually internal conditions for tourism development in Ukraine. The second condition and difference of Ukrainian TICs be called, active assistance in this process, typically by a number of cross-border and inter-regional programs and projects, including the Euroregion and agreements on cooperation between Ukrainian and foreign partner cities. The third features Ukrainian TICs should include the acceleration of the latter, in preparation for the Euro in Ukraine - 2012.

Existing problems and their solutions.

It is important to point out some problems concerning the origin, formation and functioning, Ukrainian tourist information centers.

One of them is - lack of tourism industry in Ukraine, which is almost 20 years worked practically at checkout citizens abroad is carried outbound travel (outbound tourism). This was due to several reasons,

first of all: politics (during the USSR) limited out citizens abroad neglect (due to cessation of funding, privatization, etc.), or lack of appropriate infrastructure tourism industry in the country and, because of the rather favorable, various offers operators foreign tourism (which quickly and quite skillfully used the travel agencies, tour operators and tour agencies of Ukraine). And even in no way contributed to the development of domestic tourism, the introduction in 2005 mindless, 20% VAT rate on inbound tourism, which significantly reduced the entry tourist flows and led to fewer companies involved in inbound tourism, shadowing their activity.

However, as market saturation foreign proposals compatriot, over time, began to search, and found - to meet your requirements for quality rest and recreation and proposals, particularly on decent sanitation, directly, in Ukraine. However, at this time, the organizers of the reception of tourists and domestic tourists (hotels, motels, farms, homes, motels, tourist centers, etc., providers of transportation services, operators: travel agencies, tour operators and tour agencies, etc.) to fully feel the need Tourist information of their activities, including using modern means of communications and information, including unsurpassed opportunities worldwide network - the Internet. Instead, members of the tourism market in Ukraine, today, are experiencing significant difficulties in their activities and tourist information centers in particular. First, is the lack of a systematic approach to developing the network TICs Ukraine, through misunderstanding of their importance and relevance for the development of tourism industry, the lack of state-level legislative and regulatory framework and the experience of creating and running TICs, lack / absence of specialists and / or low level of human resources Related to this issue in the regions; neglect and misunderstanding of the real possibilities of such centers at the local level as well - relevance and present challenges for such institutions, lack / inadequate care (for example, methodological advice, privileges, facilities, privileges, etc.) or financing (co funding) from local communities, municipal associations and the state in general. An example is the fact that almost every European city or region, on its website, is not primarily a place, city information, or regional tourist resource, usually - center.

To solve the above problems, today, is to use a number of cross-border and regional cooperation between, opportunities and projects agreements between partner cities, and if necessary - to supplement the above programs, projects and agreements on the following items. In addition, a number of proposals should be reduced to the concerted efforts periodically prescribed in the State program of development of cross-border cooperation with the measures envisaged in the State program of tourism development. Separate item worth noting not only the establishment of the national network of cross-border information centers, incidentally - regional information and promotional structures [30], but also tourist information centers, using models of public-private partnerships and international technical assistance, local communities, municipal associations and state. Moreover, given the importance of information-analytical support of practically every project on cross-border, inter-regional cooperation, implementation of international technical assistance work of the Euro-regions, as well as to develop and successfully functioning - tourist information centers, we must recognize the importance of exclusive to organize Web sites for each of these. The same, almost - fully applies and binary agreements between partner cities. In addition, it is essential to fill the newly created activity: Kiev, Donetsk, Lviv and Kharkiv TICs, "a specific event" - Euro 2012, after the completion of the latter.

In addition, issues of cooperation in the tourism sector in general and the creation and development of tourist information centers, in particular, is important for Ukraine - the maximum use of the capabilities and experience of international, inter-regional and other institutions. Noteworthy programs, projects, grants, etc., such as the Visegrad countries (Visegrad Group), Foundation (International Visegrad Fund), Central European Initiative - CEI (Central European Initiative), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - OECD) and others.

The novelty of this study is to analyze the cooperation between the municipalities in the tourism sector and the establishment and operation of tourist information centers in particular. In addition, studies favored the emergence and development TICs and networks of, for example - in the Transcarpathian region, with a number of international

institutions, such as: cross-border and interregional cooperation projects and agreements between partner cities and more.

Subjects may be useful not only for tourism professionals, or a wide range of professionals working in the field of tourism, but also for representatives of legislative initiatives and other governmental bodies in Ukraine.

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**EFFECTIVE CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION AS AN
OBJECTIVE AND NECESSARY CONDITION FOR
PRESERVATION OF RARE FISH FAUNA
OF THE TISA RIVER BASIN**

The protection of environment is one of the priority tasks of the international community. As a result of intensive, not always sound business the species diversity and quantitative characteristics (number and biomass) of the fish fauna have undergone significant changes. The influence of external factors has led to a reduction in the density of rare objects of the fish fauna, changes in species nominees, deterioration of the population and individual indices of fish. The solution of this problem in the Upper Tisa Basin, located on the territory of four European countries, is impossible without concerted international cooperation. To overcome administrative and other barriers that often accompany this process and thus as a result from the preservation of ecological integrity of the basin of the Danube, the effective cross-border cooperation is required both in the harmonization of environmental legislation and in performing joint environmental activities.

Keywords: ecology, biodiversity, aquatic, fish fauna, the Danube, the Tisa Basin, cross-border cooperation, invasive species, sustainable development.

List of symbols:

RL IUCN - The Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature

ERL - European Red List

BC - Berne Convention
URL - The Red List of Ukraine
WD - Washington Convention
PAs - particularly protecting natural areas
TRL - Red List of Transcarpathia
WWF - World Wildlife Fund

Environmental issues are one of the priority objectives of the international community. Since independence, Ukraine has repeatedly declared and practical actions reaffirmed its commitment to cooperate with the international community in solving the problems of conservation and environmental protection. The result of this cooperation is the signing and participation in more than 20 international agreements of relevant direction, particularly in the mode of cross-border cooperation with Russia, Belarus, Moldova, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary and Romania.

Ukraine joined and ratified the "Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer", became a participant of the conventions "On the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter," "On Biological Diversity", "On Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes" " On climate change, "" On Transboundary Air Pollution on Long-range "," On protection of wild flora and fauna "," On the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, "" On the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal "," On Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage ", etc.. In the framework of performing the abovementioned environmental acts, due to organizational and financial support of international and Ukrainian authorities and organizations to protect the environment several projects were implemented. However, the solution of problem as to biodiversity conservation in general and aboriginal fish fauna of the Carpathians in particular, has not yet been given sufficient attention. The topicality of this problem is caused by the fact that the WWF - World Wildlife Fund (WWF) identified the mountain forests of the Carpathians with their water bodies among 200 most important natural areas of the planet. At present the Carpathians - the place of residence land, water, near-water flora and fauna wich are best suited to original undisturbed anthropogenic biodiversity in Europe. The Carpathian rivers are unique ecosystems, where under the influence of favorable environmental

factors a complex of rare stenoecic reophilic fish species has been formed, which is based on salmon fish genera *Salmo*, *Hucho*, *Thymallus*. As a result of economic activity the species diversity and quantitative characteristics (number and biomass) of fish fauna have undergone significant changes. The influence of external factors has led to a reduction in the density of fish fauna, changes in dominant species, deterioration of population and individual performance fish. Over the past decade measures directed to preservation and restoration of valuable aboriginal fish fauna have not been taken. As a result, the current state of the reophilic complex fish in the rivers of the Ukrainian Tisa (Upper Tisa) region is critical, and such species as Danube salmon, grayling and others are listed in the Red List.

Table 1

Summary data on the composition of rare fish fauna of the Upper Tisa basin under the main documents regulating its protection

Fish species	Protected category					
	RL IUCN	ERL	BC	URL	TRL	WC
Carpathian lamprey <i>Eudontomyzon danfordi</i> (Regan. 1911)	I	I	-	I	I	-
Danube salmon <i>Hucho hucho</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	I			I	I	
European Grayling <i>Thymallus thymallus</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)	II			I	III	
Ordinary barbel <i>Barbus barbus</i> (Linnaeus. 1758)				III	III	
Balkan barbel <i>Barbus petenyi</i> (Heckel. 1852)				III	III	
Big asprooon <i>Zingel zingel</i> (Linnaeus. 1766)	-	III	III	III	II	

Small asproon <i>Zingel streber</i> (Siebold, 1863)	-	III	III	III	II	-
Burbot <i>Lota lota</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				III	III	
Asp <i>Aspius aspius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).			III		III	
European catfish <i>Silurus glanis</i> Linnaeus, 1758			III		III	

Conservation category:

I – Peter species

II – Rare species

III – Vulnerable species

Aquatic lives, especially fish, are the best natural indicators of ecological status of aquatic biomes. Therefore, it is for the countries of Danube basin continuous monitoring of populations of peter and rare species in the Carpathian region can and should become a priority in maintaining sustainable development of territories.

The Danube is Europe's second longest river (2960 km) and catchment area (817 thousand km²), but unlike the Volga River, which flows through the territory of only one country, the Danube flows through 10 countries, and in the formation of basin streams involved 17 countries: Romania (28.9%), Hungary (11.7%), Austria (10.3%), Serbia (10.3%), Germany (7.5%), Slovakia (5.8%), Bulgaria (5.2%), Bosnia and Herzegovina (4.8%), Croatia (4.5%), Ukraine (3.8%), Czech Republic (2.6%), Slovenia (2.2%), Moldova (1.7%), Switzerland (0.32%), Italy (0.15%), Poland (0.09%), Albania (0.03%).

Since Tisa is the largest left tributary of the Danube, which flows through Ukraine, Hungary, Serbia, Romania and Slovakia, the importance of monitoring the environmental situation in the basin to assess the overall status of water resources in Eastern and Central Europe cannot be overemphasized. For Ukraine, this problem is particularly acute in light of the fact that pollution Tisa and Danube as a consequence, leads to pollution of the Black Sea.

Any water ecosystem, being in equilibrium with natural environmental factors, has a complex system of moving biological ties, which are affected by the various factors of anthropogenic pressure. Pollution of watercourses, creating artificial barriers, extraction of building materials in the channels, illegal yield of fish, etc., adversely affect the natural species composition of aquatic biomes. The result of anthropogenic impact is the reduction of the populations, and sometimes, complete extinction of endemic species. However, another result is the spread of invasive species such as **Amur Sleeper** (*Perccottus glehni* (Dybowski, 1877)), **Stone morokos** (*Pseudorasbora parva* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)), an **Brown Bullhead** (*Ictalurus nebulosus* (Lesueur, 1819)), **Pumpkinseed Sunfish** (*Lepomis gibbosus* (Linnaeus, 1758)), which increases pressure on native fish species. The main essence of the strategy of forming modern fish fauna of the Tisa River Basin is a combination of two dialectically different directions: protection and preservation of native species and restoration of rare and endangered species.

Priority programs in conservation of rare and endangered species are ways to preserve the natural habitat, because only in such an environment may complete and long-term conservation of living organisms and their continued natural evolution. Universally accepted method is to create a particular protective natural areas (areas) - protected areas or sanctuaries.

It is clear that to ensure recovery of endangered and rare species of fish is not possible without international cooperation as the forces of one country to fulfill this task in the Tisa River basin is objectively difficult. To overcome the administrative barriers in joint conservation measures to preserve the ecological integrity of the Danube basin, requires cross-border cooperation as in the harmonization of environmental legislation, and to join forces for the joint environmental activities. To that end, the Institute of Fisheries National Academy of Agrarian Sciences of Ukraine in 2011 initiated the establishment of the Transcarpathian Research Station of salmon reproduction and reproduction of rare and endangered species of the Carpathians, among which the most important tasks is to organize cross-border cooperation in the conservation the fish fauna diversity of Tisa river basin, increasing effectiveness of cooperation with European institutions, dealing with the ecological balance as an integral and compulsory conditions for sustainable development in the region.

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INNOVATIVE CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN THE PROCESS OF UKRAINE'S INTEGRATION TO EUROPEAN STRUCTURES

The article describes the conceptual apparatus of CBC. The factors that affect the innovation potential of borderland, the problems and prospects of the innovation capacity of Ukraine's accession process to the European structures.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, innovative potential, Euroregion, integration.

Background. Modern trends in world economic space require from Ukraine radically new approach to national policy on CBC. This need is related primarily to the fact that the transborder cooperation opens up many opportunities for the economic growth of the country and contributes to solving social and political problems of the Ukrainian society.

In recent years, our country has become a member of many European integration processes, which are caused by the existence on its territory shared borders with countries that are already members of the European Union. At present, the development of these border areas - this is a natural evolution of the productive forces to a qualitatively new level of relations of production, containing an innovation, science, education and other necessary conditions for economic development of the region and the state as a whole.

Increased integration processes in border areas facilitate the movement of innovative resources that are usually directed to place their most effective use. Thus, the resource boundaries are significant factors of innovative socio-economic sphere border region.

Degree of topic research. Study of problems related to dynamics, trends and prospects of CBC cover many Ukrainian and foreign scientists: M. Dolishniy, Y. Makogon, A. Balyan, M.

Voinarenko, foreign - Marshall, R. Popov, M. Porter, B. Rayzberh, E. Rumyantsev, J. Schroeder and others. Despite the large number of studies in the field of cross-border cooperation, we believe that the topic of innovation potential border areas given insufficient attention.

The aim of the article is to study the nature of the innovation potential of cross-border cooperation, identifying its role in the process of Ukraine's integration to European structures.

Results. The experience of foreign countries, who currently growing, indicating that the border areas were not the last factor of economic growth - they often become centers of economic activity and help to integrate the entire economic system of the country to the world economy.

Overall, cross-border cooperation can be defined as a set of actions aimed at developing the social, economic, cultural and other relations between the territorial entities and bodies of executive power of Ukraine and the respective territorial units and local authorities of other countries within the existing national legislation [1]. This definition is also consistent with the concept of cross-border cooperation by the European Framework Convention on Transfrontier Co-operation of territorial communities and authorities [2].

As for Ukraine, its potential for cross-border cooperation is estimated highly enough: land borders with seven countries, four of which EU country. Their total length of more than 5.6 thousand km, including Russia - 1955 km, Moldova - 1202 km, Belarus - 1084 km, Romania - 608 km, Poland - 542 km, Hungary - 135 km, Slovakia - 98 miles [5, p.88].

In turn innovative potential of cross-border cooperation can be described as the potential due to scientific and technical creativity factors. Its essence is the innovations that are embodied in inventions, licenses, patents, industrial development, etc. This concept also integrates all forms of intellectual activity, characterized by the notion of intellectual property.

Also innovative potential can determine the level of scientific and technical field, which is characterized by the number of employees in this area, the volume of spending on research and development and improvement of technical equipment of the areas of R & D output indicators, indicators of effective use of scientific and technological potential.

But the infrastructure of scientific and educational sphere, technical equipment of enterprises characterizes innovative potential only on the outside. The most important is, in our opinion, the performance of innovation, its effectiveness, and provided organizational and economic mechanism, including quality control border regions.

Innovative potential border areas associated with resource environment. Characteristic border areas dynamism creates the preconditions positive developments in the economy of these regions. Dynamism and also has a very innovative potential border, resulting in the transformation of its functional structure and adaptation of innovative resources to changing internal and external conditions [4].

Increased cross-border cooperation, the accumulation of experience, availability of educational and research organizations, large enterprises, attractive living conditions and other factors can lead to the formation of single clusters, the initiation and implementation of joint projects.

Evidence of active cooperation between the EU and Ukraine in the field of innovative technologies is the volume of investments aimed at developing scientific and technological sphere in Ukraine. Only in 2009, the EU allocated to Ukraine more than 12 million euros for the four projects within two years of related financial aid innovation sector in Ukraine. The purpose of these projects is to encourage inventions at the local level, as well as research innovation to their implementation in the manufacturing sector and the subsequent transfer of business. Among the targeted beneficiaries of these funds is the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, Ministry of Education, Science, Youth and Sports, State Agency for Investments and Innovations, State Committee for Regulatory Policy and Entrepreneurship, as well as medium and small business in Ukraine.

Consider in more detail all the organizations and programs that ensure cooperation between Ukraine and the EU in the field of innovation.

To date, Ukraine has a Ukrainian Scientific-Technological Center (USTC), which supports engineering research and development to help create the conditions for further technological advances in the member states of Ukrainian Scientific-Technological Center.

In addition, Ukraine participates in EUREKA. European Research Coordination Agency - an information network, an initiative of the European countries, which aims to promote research in the field of high

technology innovations are aimed at the European market. Since its inception, the program has become one of the most promising forms of European scientific and technical integration. This scientific and technical program founded on the initiative of French President Francois Miteran and is based on and the Ministerial Conference of the participating 17 July 1985 [9].

Ukraine is an associate member of the program since 1993. That same year, was organized by the National formational other item EUREKA program in Ukraine. Political and scientific coordination and funding by the Ministry of Education, Science, Youth and Sports of Ukraine.

Table 1 shows some figures and results of Ukraine in these programs and EU projects.

Table 1.

The participation of Ukrainian scientists in innovative EU programs [9]

The program / activity involving the Ukrainian scientists	Period	Funds allocated to Ukraine, euro	Notes
INTAS, 1221 staff in 849 projects	After 1992 yr	20 million 500 thousand	10% of the total funding
FP6	2002-2006 biennium.	5 million 682.76 thousand	
FP7 (17 projects involving Ukrainian groups)	2007-2008 biennium.	2 million 500 thousand	Efficiency - 16%
STCU	After 1994	No data	
EUREKA (22 projects)	After 2000 h - for now	20 million	

Consequently, the figures given in the table indicate the overall growth of innovation and investment activity in Ukraine.

If we evaluate the question of innovation potential cross-border cooperation in the regional context, namely, Transcarpathian region, then the level of innovation activity demonstrated by the following indicators.

Follow the dynamics of scientific workers - Table 2.

Table 2.**Dynamics in the number of scientific personnel [8]**

	1,995	2,000	2,005	2,007	2,008	2,009
Employees scientific organizations	1,509	813	1,106	1,005	929	928
Number of specialists who perform scientific and technical work	1,133	647	661	626	576	576
<i>have a degree</i>						
Doctor	20	20	25	31	30	25
Candidate	196	158	135	154	146	148
Employees who perform scientific and technical work in combination	193	386	424	1,083	1,168	1,125
<i>have a degree</i>						
Doctor	39	86	82	157	140	129
Candidate	109	169	130	534	574	534

Thus, the data table shows the reduction of workers and specialists who perform scientific work in general is a negative indicator of reducing innovation in the region, but in turn, we see that this index offset rising number of scientists who are working part-time.

A positive trend with figures on the number of scientific and technical works, made their own organizations - Table 3.

Table 3.**The distribution of scientific and technical works, made their own organizations [8]**

	1,995	2,000	2,005	2,007	2,008	2,009
Total volume of scientific and technical work	2673.6	4668.1	15043.6	15207.1	20625.7	21566.6
<i>Among them</i>						
basic research	1158.1	2071.9	5244.5	9072.6	9787.9	9009.7
applied research	773L	1854.2	5373.6	3221.2	5809.1	8210.9
research and development	586.5	452.5	1612.5	2514.3	4148.6	3467.0
scientific and technical services	155.9	289.5	2813.0	399.0	880.1	879.0

As we can see the total amount of scientific work has a positive trend of growth, despite the reduction of certain types of indicators on research papers, we can conclude that the Zakarpattia region has sufficient capacity to implement innovative projects.

On the demand for technical development indicates the number of publications in the field of natural sciences and engineering - Table 4.

Table 4.

The volume of scientific and technical works, made their own organizations with branches of science in 2009 [8]

	Total	Including				
		Research	Among them		research and development	scientific and technical services
			fundamental	Applications		
Total	21566.6	17220.6	9009.7	8210.9	3467.0	879.0
science	10024.3	9696.1	4420.2	5275.9	-	328.2
Physics and Mathematics	4708.4	4703.4	4140.2	563.2	-	5.0
biological	2077.0	2077.0	-	2077.0	-	-
medical	1038.9	1038.9	-	1038.9	-	-
agricultural	2200.0	1876.8	280.0	1596.8	-	323.2
technical	817.8		-	-	567.8	250.0
Humanities	121.5	121.5	-	121.5	-	-
public	610.2	610.2	-	610.2	-	-
research institutions and universities institutions that have diversified profile	9992.8	6792.8	4589.5	2203.3	2899.2	300.8

The data show a significant advantage of research in the applied aspect, which in itself is a positive indicator for the implementation of innovative projects in Transcarpathia, because indicators show the prevailing strong scientific-application basis.

Follow the level of innovative activity of industrial enterprises in levels of activity - Table 4.

Table 4

Number of innovation active industrial enterprises by economic activity units. [8]

	2,005	2,007	2,008	2,009
Industry	33	28	31	36
Mining	1	2	3	2
Manufacturing	32	25	28	34
with her				
Food, beverages and tobacco	6	6	5	12
light industry	9	3	2	1
Textile industry; clothes, furs and fur products	8	3	2	-
production of leather, leather and other materials	1	-	-	1
wood processing and production of wood products, except furniture	2	3	4	5
Pulp and paper industry; Publishing	-	-	2	1
coke production and processing	-	-	-	-
chemical and petrochemical industry	3	3	4	3
chemical production	2	2	-	2
manufacture of rubber and plastic products	1	1	1	1
production of other non-metallic mineral products	2	-	-	-
metallurgy and manufacture of fabricated metal products	1	1	1	2
engineering	7	8	8	7
manufacture of machinery and equipment	2	3	4	4
Manufacture of electrical, electronic and optical equipment	4	5	4	3
Electricity, gas and water	-	1	-	-

Overall industry Transcarpathia than from 2005 to 2009 shows a positive growth rate of innovation of companies in this industry. The leading position of the food industry, but as seen from the data a good potential in the field of mechanical engineering and electronics.

Thus, if generalized statistics can be noted that despite the range of economic problems in the region, Zakarpattia region has a fairly stable innovation potential. Talking about the active dynamics of innovation is still early, but improvements cannot fail to notice.

There are now more project build three parks. The first plan to implement an investment project of industrial park with elements of logistics "Coast - Carpathians", which provides building utilities and industrial facilities on the Ukrainian-Hungarian border near the village of Dade Beregovoy rayon to estimate the cost of this project is estimated at 8 - \$ 10 million . Transcarpathia has received a grant from the Hungarian side for this project.

Generally only in Transcarpathia planned construction of three such parks - Slovak, Hungarian and Romanian borders.

Conclusions. Thus, the innovative potential of cross-border cooperation is primarily determined by the geographical location of the country and presence in her advanced education and scientific and technical base.

Since dynamism is a property of the border area, the priority of our country should be a fruitful cross-border cooperation in the framework of EU programs. Such cooperation will positively impact to development, primarily regional economies, particularly on the economy of the border areas.

Geographical location of the Transcarpathian region, its proximity to the European Union members creates favorable conditions for participation in joint projects. Statistical data for the region indicate sufficient overall scientific and technical and scientific base for the formation of clusters of common cross-border innovation cooperation. One example of this development is the project of three parks in the Slovak, Hungarian and Romanian borders.

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**AT THE NEW EASTERN BORDER OF EU”
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