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NATURAL RESOURCES POTENTIAL FOR REGIONAL SPATIAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

The article dwells on the importance of the rational use of natural resources potential at the level of spatial economic system. The researcher investigates the specificity of territorial distribution as well as available natural resources and recreation and tourism potential of the Transcarpathian region. The author notes that non-timber resources of plant origin, i.e. minor forest products, such as mushrooms, fruits, berries, including medical, technical and bee plants, are a significant potential for regional spatial economic system. The researcher evaluates the available recreation and tourism potential and the operation of economic entities. It is indicated in the article that recreation and tourism field is among the fields with the highest priority in ensuring socio-economic development of spatial economic system under study. The author emphasizes the prospects of the development of rural green tourism by providing unique tourist and recreational products and services, including the organization of traditional festivals in separate settlements, which have their own tourism features.

Key words: natural resources potential, recreation and tourism potential, spatial economic system, socio-economic development, rural green tourism.

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ПРИРОДНО-РЕСУРСНИЙ ПОТЕНЦІАЛ РОЗВИТКУ РЕГІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПРОСТОРОВО-ЕКОНОМІЧНОЇ СИСТЕМИ

Анотація. Обґрунтовано важливість раціонального використання природно-ресурсного потенціалу на рівні просторово-економічної системи. Досліджено специфіку територіального розміщення й наявного природно-ресурсного й рекреаційно-туристичного

потенціалу Закарпатської області. Відмічено, що вагомим потенціалом регіональної просторово-економічної системи є недревні ресурси рослинного походження, тобто лісові ресурси побічного користування, це гриби, плоди, ягоди, в тому числі лікарські, технічні та медоносні рослини. Здійснено оцінювання наявного рекреаційно-туристичного потенціалу та функціонування суб'єктів господарювання. Зазначено, що рекреаційно-туристична сфера є однією з пріоритетних у забезпеченні соціально-економічного розвитку досліджуваної просторово-економічної системи. Наголошено на перспективах розвитку сфери сільського зеленого туризму на основі надання унікальних туристично-рекреаційних продуктів і послуг, зокрема організація традиційних фестивалів на рівні окремого населеного пункту, що має власні туристичні особливості.

Ключові слова: природно-ресурсний потенціал, рекреаційно-туристичний потенціал, просторово-економічна система, соціально-економічний розвиток, сільський зелений туризм.
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ПРИРОДНО-РЕСУРСНЫЙ ПОТЕНЦИАЛ РАЗВИТИЯ РЕГИОНАЛЬНОЙ ПРОСТРАНСТВЕННО-ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОЙ СИСТЕМЫ

Обоснована важность рационального использования природно-ресурсного потенциала на уровне пространственно-экономической системы. Исследована специфика территориального размещения и имеющегося природно-ресурсного и рекреационно-туристического потенциала Закарпатской области. Отмечено, что весомым потенциалом региональной пространственно-экономической системы являются недревесные ресурсы растительного происхождения, то есть лесные ресурсы побочного пользования, это грибы, плоды, ягоди, в том числе лекарственные, технические и медоносные растения. Осуществлено оценку существующего рекреационно-туристического потенциала и функционирования субъектов хозяйствования. Указано, что рекреационно-туристическая сфера является одной из приоритетных в обеспечении социально-экономического развития исследуемой пространственно-экономической системы. Отмечено перспективы развития сферы сельского зеленого туризма на основе предоставления уникальных туристическо-рекреационных продуктов и услуг, в том числе организация традиционных фестивалей на уровне отдельного населенного пункта, имеющего собственные туристические особенности.

Ключевые слова: природно-ресурсный потенциал, рекреационно-туристический потенциал, пространственно-экономическая система, социально-экономическое развитие, сельский зеленый туризм.

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Problem definition. The use of natural resources in terms of their efficient management, conservation, formation of ecological security is an important component of ensuring a balanced regional development. The use of existing natural resources potential is conditioned by the way a person involves these natural resources into management in various sectors and types of economic

activities. At the same time, it is important to ensure rational use of existing potential of spatial economic system to achieve its balance, future development, and most importantly, the formation of a comfortable living environment of local people.

The analysis of recent research and publications. Scientific works of many national and foreign scholars dwell on the issue of regional spatial economic system development. There are different scientific approaches to understanding the nature of spatial development, the interaction of its components both at the regional level and beyond.

First of all, it should be mentioned that L. Bertalanffy's theory of open systems, in the 1930s has been formulated by L. Bertalanffy, stating [1] that any system is in a permanent state of interaction (exchange) within its own environment, that is, he outlined the system as a complex of interacting elements. At the same time, the territorial system as a collection of specially combined elements and structural interrelations having spatial character has been interpreted J. Khomenko [2, p. 151].

N. Pavliha [3, p. 21] draws attention to the interconditionality and interdependence of complex elements of regional spatial development, emphasizing the purpose of their functioning in the process of ensuring their balanced growth. This interaction is also justified by V. Popovkin [4, p. 19], who presents a spatial system as a "functionally-comprehensive, structural industry-based integrity, which involves a certain placement of components of natural, social and economic environments in space, its spatial indivisibility."

O. Tkach notes that the regional spatial economic system develops in accordance with the concept of the theory of economic cycles, and this development represents the process of interaction and spatial intercommunication of the elements of industrial, financial, economic, infrastructural, institutional and social characters, which are of complex endogenous nature, and specifically operate in the real space in size, proportions and scale in order to ensure a sustainable progressive development of both separate elements and the space system in general [5, p. 117].

Spatial aspect is also indicated by E. Alaev [6, p. 50], who sees it through the prism of the concept of the fundamental nature of the territory, which is the carrier of the factors of production and various production resources. Such territory is a spatial basis of public activity, a space, in which the processes of reproduction takes place and economic, social and other functions are being implemented.

T. Pepa considers that the spatial development of the country is carried out through regional policy, the implementation of which is aimed at solving problems of local governments concerning economic, social, environmental, administrative, organizational and other issues, which take into account national and local interests [7, p. 87].

Considering the territorial development through the prism of the interconnectedness of the components of the regional spatial and economic system, the scientific literature focuses on the combination of priority preconditions for its development, in particular economic, social and environmental. Thus, some scholars [8, p. 73; 9, p. 9; 2, p. 150] note the interdependence and integrity of economic and social objects in a given territory, taking into account the natural resource and labor potential.

The ecological component in the direction of preservation, restoration and protection of natural ecosystems makes an important contribution to the formation of balanced development of the regional spatial and economic system. In particular, scientific studies by S. Podolinsky and V. Vernadsky substantiated the scientific approaches to the harmonious relationship between man and the environment [10, p. 135-195; 11].

Available resources of the territory, as noted by scientists [12, p. 52; 13], form a valuable spare stock that is used when needed to solve problem issues. At the same time, resources, as well as the prerequisites for the development of the regional spatial and economic system, are divided into natural and historical, cultural, demographic, social and economic, which it is expedient to consider through the prism of the geographical location of the territory, which is a universal resource and whose importance is only increasing over time, especially given the usefulness of the regional location.

However, it is necessary to conduct a deep research on the issues related to the existing potential of regional spatial economic development with the aim of ensuring its sustainable use.

The aim. The aim of the article is to study the existing natural resources potential of the territorial system with the aim of ensuring its efficient use in the process of human economic activities.

Presenting main material. The spatial organization of the economy of the region covers all the issues related to the territorial division of labor, location of production forces, place of the region in the national and international division of labor, regional differences in economic relations, regional socio-economic policy, the settlement of people, relationships between people and environment [5, p. 115]. In our study we will focus on the natural resources and recreational and tourism potential of a particular territorial system, specifically the Transcarpathian region, one of the features of social and economic development of which is the presence and use of natural resources located in three natural economic zones: lowlands, foothills and mountains.

In addition, we pay attention to the importance of the ecological component to ensure balanced development of the regional spatial and economic system.

The territory of Transcarpathia is distinctive because the ridges and mountains occupy more than two thirds of the land area, the forest cover is high and there is a small amount of agricultural land. Out of 1275.3 thousand hectares – 658.0 thousand hectares are covered by forest, or 59.4 %, 451.7 thousand hectares are agricultural land, or 35.4%, including 199.8 thousand hectares of plough land, or 44.2% of the agricultural land [7, p. 13, 20]. One person accounts for 0.36 hectares of agricultural land, including 0.16 hectares of plough land (in the rest of Ukraine the numbers are respectively 0.91 and 0.71 hectares). Within the structure of the agricultural production crop production occupies 48.7% and livestock 51.3%.

Total timber stock amounts to 205.7 million m³, including the most valuable beech stands – 110.0 million m³. Commercial forests, wherein commercial harvesting of wood resources is allowed, occupy 48.0% of the total forest area with exploitable volume of about 20 million m³, the remaining forest area includes protected areas and forests of special purpose (water-conservation, soil-saving, subalpine, recreational, sanitary and hygienic, etc.) [15, p. 200]. Over the past seven years over 1 million m³ of dense merchantable timber has been felled annually. Every year the forest management carries out the restoration of 2.5-2.7 thousand hectares of the total forest area [7, p. 13].

Non-timber resources of plant origin, i.e. minor forest products, such as mushrooms, fruits, berries, including medical, technical and bee plants, are of a significant potential. Such natural economic zones as foothills and mountains include 75.1 thousand hectares, or 90.0 %, of scrub forest area. Exploitable volume of mushrooms amounts to 6.5 thousand tons, and of certain berries to 4.7 thousand tons (blueberries, raspberries, blackberries) [8, p. 451-459].

Over 700 of water entries from 67 main mineral water springs have been studied in the region. Out of 36 types of mineral waters in the country 32 come from the Transcarpathian region, some of which are rare and have unique effect on the human body. Among these waters are waters with no specific components, acidulous waters, sulfide, siliceous, thermal, iodine-bromine, chalybeate and arsenious [9, p. 22]. The approved reserves of mineral waters of the region amount to 4368.8 m³ per day, and are rated second only to the Odessa region [10]. The annual production of mineral waters amounts to 150.7 thousand m³, 50% of which is used for beverage and bottling without industrial processing, 25% - for multipurpose utilization, 18% - for external treatment.

Of particular value are the unique sources of mineral and thermal waters of the region, which in their chemical composition and therapeutic properties are not inferior to the known waters of the Caucasus, the Czech Republic, France (Polyana-Kupil, Polyana Kvasova, water subtype "Novopolyanskaya" (analogue "Borjomi"), "Luzhanskaya-4", "Luzhanskaya-7", carbonic acid-hydrocarbonate-sodium-calcium-magnesium waters with a level of mineralization of 1,2 g / l, an analogue of mineral water "Narzan", "Polyana Kupil", "Pearl", Sinyatskaya hydrogen sulphide water, chloride-sodium mineral water, and others). The richest mineral waters of the region are the Svalyava, Rakhiv, Khust, Tyachivsky. Recently, modern hotel complexes appeared near the mineral water fields: "Carpathia", "Quelle-Polyana" and others. Of great value, along with mountain springs

of mineral water, are salt and thermal springs of Beregovo region (the territory of the lowland natural economic zone) [19, p. 65-66].

In order to implement the regional policy of energy efficiency it is important to use the potential of renewable energy resources, hydropower in particular. According to the calculations of experts, the total hydropotential value of the region is estimated at 6.45 billion kWh per year [11; 12]. In the mountainous and foothill areas there are actual preconditions for building micro hydropower plants on numerous rivers. The development of thermal waters, solar and wind energy are very promising for the region. It is possible to use biomass for production of biogas and wood waste products as fuel.

Among the problematic questions for the region are the destruction of natural resources due to landslides, floods and mudslides, the lack of control over the use of natural resources, also the reproduction of forest resources requires great attention.

Natural resources potential of the region includes rich flora and fauna. One of the promising ways of using this potential is to use it in recreational tourism sphere since the formation and development of recreational and tourism economic system is a priority in social and economic progress of the Transcarpathian region.

All kinds of outdoor activities, from spa treatments to leisure and various types of tourism, have developed in the region. The network of tourist and recreational institutions of the area has more than 170 facilities, including 60 sanatoria and health resorts, 7 holiday camps, 27 recreation centers [13, p. 35], which are ready to cater to up to 13 thousand tourists simultaneously.

The subjects of tourism activity (tourist organizations) in 2016 served 11.6 thousand people, which is 945 more than in 2015, however, compared with 2000, where the number of tourists was 144.8 thousand people, this decrease is in 12.5 times [17, p. 186].

In 2014 tourist activity entities (tourist organizations) provided service to 11625 people, which is 8267 people less than in 2013 [9, p. 450]. Scientific studies show that the development of recreational industry has the potential to create additional 50 thousand new jobs. Considering the fact that the main recreational sites are located in a rural area of the mountainous district, where almost 80% of registered unemployed people live, there is the opportunity to resolve the issue of unemployment for a significant number of people.

The sphere of rural green tourism has been expanding in the region, providing unique tourist and recreational products and services. Almost every settlement has its own traditional festivals: festival of red and white wine, festival of butchers, "Berlibashbanosh", festival of holubtsi, regional folklore festival "Trembitas are calling to come to Synevyr", "Dobron paprika", "Seeing the sheep up the mountain" holiday, "Hutsulbryndza", "Cooking lekvar", wine festival "Transcarpathian Beaujolais" and a number of other events and festivals.

However, further development of recreational and tourism fields needs the attention of government and management structures. There is still the low level of social and industrial infrastructure in the recreational and tourist centers. The problem is the underutilization of mineral water. From the 17 licenses for the exploitation occurrences only 9 are with spa facilities, 8 - plants for bottling mineral water. However, we can see that there is a low level of using occurrences by spas (17% of the approved reserves). In general, the use of mineral waters, according to experts researches, is about 6% of the approved operational reserves of deposits occurrences, which is lower than the average for Ukraine (7.8%).

With rich baths resources, Transcarpathian region could become a Mecca SPA-rest, resort, similar to Baden-Baden, Karlovy Vary and others. Popular now services SPA (SPA - "Sanus perAquam" - translated from the Latin. means "health through the water") offer health complex procedures using mineral, thermal water, salt, mud and medicinal plants with treatment aims, recreation and leisure activities for both patients and local residents.

We can note the recently spontaneous emergence of a large number of enterprises of hotel economy that had occurred near the mineral springs. Their occurrence is due to not so powerful increase in the number of tourists and the need for placement in institutions as deterioration of resorts, lodges, which have already outdated base and are not able to satisfy the service for tourists.

So, for example, according to official data of the State Statistics Committee, the negative trend recorded in 2004 in comparison with 1995, when the total number of hospital beds spa and health facilities decreased by 42.1% (from 9040 beds to 5238). Another negative feature of the sanatorium and resort areas work are a significant proportion of 46% (2004) of non-working institutions; the main reason of idle time were capital repairings, closing due to lack of funds. Positive trends are observed only in recent years. Thus, in the collective means of the region accommodation the number of beds increased from 12,821 in 2012 to 17,929 in 2014 [9, p. 438], however, since 2015 there was a negative trend as the number of beds in the investigated means of placement decreased to 16937, and in 2016 to 15865 units. (compared with 2014 in 1,1 times). Therefore, it is quite necessary to take a comprehensive program of the attraction of investment in the resort and recreation sphere and the development of appropriate infrastructure.

One of the important preconditions, as we have already noticed, of ensuring the balanced development of the regional spatial and economic system is its ecological component. It should be noted that the Ukrainian Carpathians, which include the Transcarpathian region, are relatively environmentally friendly, since most of the foothills and mountainous regions are less saturated with large industrial enterprises, they have virtually no harmful production, they have limited freeways, low agricultural land cultivation, and are less polluted as the lowlands of the region. Taking into account the noted facts, the necessary task is preserving, protecting and expanded reproduction of natural ecosystems of the region. It is worthwhile to emphasize the fact that the Transcarpathian region is distinguished from other regions with the presence of a unique natural environment. However, the need to attract huge amounts of natural resources into the economic turnover leads to a sharp increase in anthropogenic pressure on the environment, has a negative impact on the environment. The solution of environmental issues requires the attention to be paid to the social and environmental problems of territorial development.

The priority in the system of environmental protection is the creation of protected areas. In particular, there are 4 protected areas in the Transcarpathia - the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve, the National Natural Parks "Synevyr", "Uzhansky" and "Zacharovanyi Kray", the total area of which is 146.3 thousand hectares, or 65.8%, to the area of natural reserves and national parks of the national values that are found in the regions of the Ukrainian Carpathians. In order to expand the nature reserve fund of the region, scientists and specialists of the nature reserve area suggest to create new national natural and regional landscape parks on the basis of perspective territories and objects, in particular ZPP "Zakarpattia Lowland", regional landscape parks "Zakarpattia Beskyds" and "Ust Chorna", the total area of about 40,0 thousand hectares [19, p. 131-132].

According to statistical information, in the Transcarpathia, capital investments are gradually increasing for current expenditures on environmental protection in all areas. Thus, the stated amount of investment funds in 2016 amounted to 135.0 million UAH, which is 1.4 times more than in the previous year. However, in general, capital investment in environmental protection for the 11-year period (2016-2005) decreased in 2.9 times (from UAH 17.2 million in 2005 to UAH 5.9 million in 2016) p.) [17, p. 210].

At the same time, the necessity of reorientation of the traditional, mainly in mountainous and foothill areas, agricultural production from the technogenic directions of intensification to ecologically, economically and socially efficient systems, taking into account its comprehensive ecologization and the transition to rational and ecologically balanced natural resources, in particular land and water use, in all regional agro-industrial complexes on the basis of the introduction of effective mechanisms of economic responsibility for violating the requirements of ecological and resource security by business entities [22, p. 187].

Observance of the ecological postulates of the development of the regional spatial and economic system is possible due to the understanding of their importance by the authorities, including local communities. In this case, it is important to increase the quality of the environment that is being treated [24] as natural conditions in which the chemical, physical, biological and other elements do not violate the ecological balance, the relationship between man and the environment, do not reduce the natural properties (possibilities) of the environment to self-healing. Updating, in modern conditions of

management, improving the quality of living environment, which will directly affect the formation of prospects for the development of regional spatial and economic system, necessitates the consideration of the natural and social approach to the evaluation of the investigated quality.

This approach will be based on the identification of the level of balance of the multifaceted components of the human environment, with the outline of the set of natural conditions and anthropogenic and natural factors that have a significant impact on the process of leveling out any psychological, psychic, physiological, genetic and other effects for human health during his or her life. In this case, this approach requires the development and adherence of certain environmental safety standards, that is, environmental standards as a single standard, rules or regulations aimed at increasing social welfare, within the limits of the maximum permissible level of content of pollutants or other harmful anthropogenic influences. The quality of the environment from a social point of view is considered through the prism of its comfort, that is, the favorable level for human life support.

At the same time, in order to ensure a balanced development of the regional spatial and economic system along with the improvement of the quality of the environment, the formation of an environment with adherence to the postulates of environmental quality of the environment, such as [24]: a combination of properties, attributes, environmental conditions, products, services, works which determine their ability to meet the environmental needs of society and the requirements of environmental standards. At the same time, the environmental needs of the society should be based on approaches that do not cause negative environmental impact on consumers, their environment and life, and contribute to environmental ecologization. The priority of ensuring environmental quality of the environment is clean air, high quality surface water, balanced and clean rural environment, sustainable forest condition, radiation safety, minimized negative impact on climate, etc.

The observance of the marked quality of the environment directly influences the improvement of the quality and standard of living of the population of the regional spatial and economic system. Although studies confirm that the socio-economic category of "quality of life" and "standard of living" are not identical, since the latter reflects only the level of financial well-being. Quality of life, unlike the standard of living, can not be measured accurately, since this concept has both aspects: objective, which is related to the level of financial satisfaction of needs and interests of people, and subjective, where needs and interests are individual, and degree of satisfaction can only be evaluated subjectively. To assess the quality of life is important not only in general, but also in relation to each of its main components, namely [24]: material security, health, safety, the condition of the environment, social and spiritual well-being.

In the process of the study it has been determined that the formation of a comfortable living environment within the regional spatial and economic system, taking into account the rational use of its natural and resource potential, should be based on certain theoretical and methodological principles, which are clearly outlined in the draft Law of Ukraine "On the development of mountain areas in Ukraine" [25]. In particular, the non-exhaustive use of ecologically balanced use of the natural-resource and landscape potential of mountain territorial systems, preservation and restoration of biological and landscape diversity; prevention of harmful effects, which reduces to taking preventive measures to avert environmental pollution and its degradation; ecosystems, where priority is to take into account the ecological potential of mountain ecosystems in determining the permissible capacity of economic activity within the administrative-economic and natural systems (village, district, oblast, water basin, land, forest, meadow ecosystems, etc.); concentration of production activity, on the basis of compact placement of industrial-economic objects, infrastructure, labor resources in close proximity to raw materials and energy sources; the priority of nature and its values, conditioned by ensuring the priority of biodiversity conservation in the process of production and economic activity associated with the use of nature.

Observance of these principles in the process of the development of the regional spatial and economic systems, in particular the studied Transcarpathian region, will provide an opportunity to ensure its balanced development in the future. In addition, the advantages of the region are the superior geographic and strategic position, as it borders with four foreign states member of the

European Union, which directly affects the formation and use of space-economic potential. The borderline location of the region contributes to the development of infrastructure and communication highways. At the same time [26, p. 15], two highways of national importance pass through the territory of the region - Kyiv-Chop, Mukachevo-Rohatyn and the international transport corridor number 5 (Cretan) - Lisbon-Trieste-Ljubljana-Budapest-Kiev-Volgograd. The total regional railway network extending 650 km links Uzhgorod and Chop with Hungary, Romania and Slovakia, and further with Western European countries. Trans-European export routes (gas, oil and product pipelines) with the total length of 1700 km pass through the Transcarpathian region, as well as the high-voltage line "Myr".

Conclusions. To sum up, the regional spatial-economic system, including the Transcarpathian region possessing significant natural-resource potential has the ability for the development of the multifaceted scope and varieties of the economic activities. Incidentally development of tourism and recreation areas recognized as one of the five strategic goals of National Strategy of Regional Development until 2020 and the Regional Development Strategy of the Transcarpathian region by 2020. We can note that the recreation and tourism have got a multiplier effect, that is stimulating and accelerates the development of relevant economic activities of the region as a whole.

The centuries-old traditions, unique culture of the population, unique monuments of folk architecture of the region attract tourists. They are served by numerous companies (tour operators and travel agents) which activity is the organization and provision of tourism product creation, implementation and provision of travel services, mediation of implementation of specific and related services.

The future goal becomes promoting recreation and tourism, including the implementation of new technologies for effective recreational use of innovative tourism potential of the region, promoting ski, rural, green and eco-tourism.

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