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THE USE OF NATURAL AND RECREATIONAL AREAS FOR TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

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*The article is devoted to the development of natural recreational areas on the example of leading countries of the European Union. The key factors, trends and prospects of formation of the recreational areas for the needs of the tourism industry were identified. The article proves that an important task of effective development of natural recreational areas is to reduce the negative impact of the economic environment and creating high-quality tourism products in the EU. Recreation and tourism activities in the nature reserve fund is organized according to the functional zoning and projects of the territory of national parks and regional landscape parks, conservation, restoration and recreational use of natural systems and facilities projects of the organization, territory and biosphere reserves, protection of natural systems and maintenance projects and reconstruction of parks, monuments of landscape, architecture projects of the territory zoos, botanical gardens, arboretums. The European experience of creation and development of protected areas is analyzed, using a range of international, pan-European and regional conventions and EU directives aimed at preserving biodiversity and creating the basis for effective professional service and exquisite practical environmental education, eco-tourism and thematic tours. It is necessary to ensure a balanced development of Ukraine natural areas and use their potential to organize tourism activities. Some recommendations are proposed to further accelerate the development of natural recreational areas in Ukraine. Due to insufficient proportion of area of territories of nature reserve fund is necessary to develop multi-level target complex programs of natural and recreational areas, as they are they are a powerful tool of activization of reserves of the economic and social growth of the regions.*

*The development of natural and recreational areas will provide the necessary guidance that will allow you to determine dominant trends, the approximate quantitative parameters of socio-economic and environmental development, its place in the interregional division of labor, to set and adjust in the predicted*

development of national and regional markets have their own regulatory impact on economic and social processes.

The implementation of development programs will help to ensure the effective functioning of the regional economy, use of natural, recreation and tourism, human resources and scientific production potential, geopolitical position, improve the quality of life of the population of regions, as well as sustainable socio-economic growth.

**Keywords:** natural recreation area, tourist activities, the European experience, capacity, resources, Nature Reserve Fund.

**Чычкэліук Т.О. Розв'язок абсарв'у натурално-рекреацыйных: дошвядченя еуропейске.**

Артыкул застал пошв'ячаны развожу абсарв'у натурално-рекреацыйных на прыкладзе паіств Унї Еуропейскей. Окрэслано г'ловныя чыныкн, тенденцы і перспектывы кшталтаваня тэрэн'у рекреацыйных для патрэб бранжы турыстычнай.

В артыкуле узасаднано, же важным заданнем ефэктыўнага развожу абсарв'у натурално-рекреацыйных яст змнїежсненя негатыўнага в'п'ыву оточэння гаспадарчага і тварэння прадуктаў турыстычных высакей якасці в УЕ. Дзїялалнасць рекреацыйно-турыстычна в натурално-рекреацыйных абсарвах павнна узг'леднїаць вымагн: загаспадараваня прастэрэннага oraz пражектаваных парк'у нарадowych і рэгалнальных парк'у краяобразowych; охроны, консервацы і выкорыстаня рекреацыйных натуралных сysterм'у; пражектаў рэзерват'у бїосферы oraz охроны сysterм'у натуралных і утрыманя пражектаў і рэканструкцы парк'у, зabyтк'у архїтектуры краяобразу пражектаў zoo, огрод'у ботанїчных, парк'у дендралагїчных.

Аналізавано дошвядченя еуропейске тварэння і развожу абсарв'у хроніонных пры ўжыцї шзерегу мїеждународных, еуропейскїх і рэгалнальных канвенцы і дырэктыв УЕ маюаааа на целу заахованя р'азнароднасці бїалагїчнай і тварэння на іах падставе ефэктыўных і заавансаваных услуг практычнай едукацы екалагїчнай, екотурыстыкн і выцїецак тэматычных. Дзїялалня тэ са конаечныя з увагн на заавенненя зр'авнаважанага развожу абсарв'у прыроднїчных Україны, абы выкорыставаць іах патэнца'у для дзїялалнасці турыстычнай.

Представіано рэкомандацы для заавенненя далшага прыспїежсненя развожу абсарв'у натурално-рекреацыйных на Україне.

**Слова клучавыя:** абсары натурално-рекреацыйныя, дзїялалнасць турыстычна, дошвядченя еуропейске, патэнца'у, засобы, натуралны фондусз рэзервовы.

**Чычкэліук Т.О. Розвїток прыродно-рекреацыйных тэрїторїй: європейскїй досвїд.**

Статтїю прысв'ячано развїтку прыродно-рекреацыйных тэрїторїй на прыкладї правїдних країн Європейскаго Союзу. Визначано гол'овнї

фактори, тенденції та перспективи формування рекреаційних територій для потреб туристичної індустрії. У статті обґрунтовано, що важливим завданням ефективного розвитку природно-рекреаційних територій є зменшення негативного впливу оточуючого економічного середовища та створення якісних туристичних продуктів в країнах ЄС. Рекреаційно-туристична діяльність на території об'єктів природно-заповідного фонду організовується відповідно до функціонального зонування та проектів організації території національних природних парків і регіональних ландшафтних парків; охорони, відтворення та рекреаційного використання їх природних комплексів і об'єктів; проектів організації території біосферних заповідників та охорони їх природних комплексів, а також проектів утримання та реконструкції парків-пам'яток садово-паркового мистецтва, проектів організації території зоопарків, ботанічних садів, дендропарків.

Аналізується європейський досвід створення і розвитку заповідних територій, використовуючи низку міжнародних, всеєвропейських, регіональних конвенцій і директив Європейського Союзу, орієнтованих на збереження біорізноманіття та створення на їх основі ефективних і вишуканих професійних послуг практичної екологічної освіти, екологічного туризму і тематичних екскурсій. Для цього необхідно забезпечити збалансований розвиток природних територій України та використовувати їх потенціал для організації туристичної діяльності.

Запропоновано рекомендації для забезпечення подальшого прискорення розвитку природно-рекреаційних територій в Україні.

**Ключові слова:** природно-рекреаційна територія, туристична діяльність, Європейський досвід, потенціал, ресурси, природно-заповідний фонд.

**Чичкалюк Т.О. Развитие природно-рекреационных территорий: европейский опыт.**

Статья посвящена развитию природно-рекреационных территорий на примере ведущих стран Европейского Союза. Определены главные факторы, тенденции и перспективы формирования рекреационных территорий для нужд туристической индустрии. В статье обосновано, что важной задачей эффективного развития природно-рекреационных территорий является уменьшение негативного влияния окружающей экономической среды и создание качественных туристических продуктов в странах ЕС. Рекреационно-туристическая деятельность на территории объектов природно-заповедного фонда организуется в соответствии с функциональным зонированием и проектов организации территории национальных природных парков и региональных ландшафтных парков; охраны, воссоздания и рекреационного использования природных

комплексов и объектов; проектов организации территории биосферных заповедников и охраны их природных комплексов, а также проектов содержания и реконструкции парков-памятников садово-паркового искусства, проектов организации территории зоопарков, ботанических садов, дендропарков.

Анализируется европейский опыт создания и развития заповедных территорий, используя ряд международных, всеевропейских, региональных конвенций и директив Европейского Союза, ориентированных на сохранение биоразнообразия и создание на их основе эффективных и изысканных профессиональных услуг практического экологического образования, экологического туризма и тематических экскурсий. Для этого необходимо обеспечить сбалансированное развитие природных территорий Украины и использовать их потенциал для организации туристической деятельности.

Предложены рекомендации для обеспечения дальнейшего ускорения развития природно-рекреационных территорий в Украине.

**Ключевые слова:** природно-рекреационная территория, туристическая деятельность, Европейский опыт, потенциал, ресурсы, природно-заповедный фонд.

Introduction

The modern tourism industry – is one of the most highly profitable and most dynamic sectors of the world economy. The main reasons for this are the growing demand for travel and a relatively high level of profitability of the industry. In most countries, tourism plays a significant role in the economy, promoting social development of regions, filling the state budget. Tourism accounts for about 10% of the world's gross national product, the world investments, all workplaces and world consumer expenses.

For any state tourism, both outbound and inbound, is of great importance, as it is a serious item of financial income. There are many countries where it is one of the main sources of income. Of course, important for the development of both international and domestic tourism of the country are its tourist resources that are the main purpose of travel. Tourism resources of the country can be divided into three groups: recreational (natural), objects that represent the historical and cultural past of the country, and objects that show modern economic achievements of the country. Tourism development involves the maximum use of natural, historical and cultural features of territories, infrastructure and productive and non-productive sectors of the economy, administrative-territorial division with the requirements of Natural Resources and Environment [5].

Lately the actual problem is to preserve natural areas of tourism and recreation of people. Among the varieties of special tourism prevalent forms of

tourism, carried out mainly in recreational areas of national parks, biosphere reserves, regional landscape parks.

### **Analysis of recent research**

The research perspective of efficiency of development of natural-recreation areas and modern recreational nature management in the areas of environmental value have been studied by many domestic and foreign scientists including Andreeva N.A., Bohatiuk I.G., Vorobyov O.A., Goral L.T., Diadechko L.P., Zhukov M.O., Zorin I.V., Kadnichanska M.I., Kyfyak V.F., Korzhyk V.P., Kiptenko V.K., Malska M.P., Poletaev L.M., Savchenko Y.V., Tkachenko V.I., Fedorov G.V, Chornen'ka N.V., Shvets I.Y., Shkola I.M., Shulgina L.M., etc.

### **Statement of research objectives**

The purpose of this article is to study the experience of European Union countries in the development of natural and recreational areas and natural resources of protected areas in the implementation of measures to promote tourism and recreation.

### **Results**

Natural and recreational area, as defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is a territory or water area intended for protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural associated cultural resources, protection of which is established by law or by other means.

The IUCN defines six categories of protected areas:

1. Biosphere reserve: the area with the highest level of protection, protected for conservation and scientific research;
2. National Park: protected area, intended primarily for the protection of ecosystems and eco-tourism;
3. The natural monument: a protected area, designated mainly for conservation of specific features of nature;
4. Reserve: the area of the protection of individual species: a security area, intended primarily for the protection of certain species, often with the deliberate interference into the ecosystem;
5. Protected relief: protected area, intended primarily for the protection of the relief/landscape and tourism;
6. The territory of controlled nature: protected area, intended primarily for long-term economic use of natural ecosystems [6].

An international policy on protected areas dates back to 1972, when the Stockholm Declaration of the UN Conference on the environment was signed. It found that the protection of samples of all major ecosystem types should be a fundamental requirement of national programs for the conservation of nature. Since that time, the protection of such ecosystems became the guiding principle for the establishment of biological reserves, supported by several international treaties and UN resolutions – in particular the world natural Protocol of 1982,

the Declaration of Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and Johannesburg Declaration 2002. It was one of the first signed international conventions in Paris in 1902, which aim was the protection of birds that benefit agriculture. And in 1950, again in Paris, it was signed a new concept for the protection of wild birds generally.

In February 2, 1971 the convention in the Iranian city Ramsar was signed with the initial aim of drawing global attention to the problem of saving water - wetlands where breeding, resting and wintering waterfowl. Gradually the purpose of the Convention was expanded and now it covers all aspects of conservation and sustainable use of wetland ecosystems, valuable for the conservation of biological diversity and human existence. This Convention is the first global agreement on the protection and conservation of natural resources. The mission of the Convention is to halt the loss of wetlands and to preserve existing. The Convention contains legislation for the conservation of wetlands and other important environmental documents [8].

As of April 25, 2014 the participants of the Convention are 168 states on which territories there are 2.181 Wetlands of International Importance of 208,545,658 hectares of total area. In 1979 it was signed the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, Germany) in order to create conditions for the conservation of migratory species and areas of their existence. One key was the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992), which sharpened attention to the conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. In 1979, in Switzerland, it was concluded the Convention on the conservation of wild flora and fauna and natural environments, which provided for the conservation of wild flora and fauna, particularly of species that are endangered or vulnerable, and in 1995 in Sofia (Bulgaria) it was concluded the Convention on the conservation strategy of biological and landscape diversity. The purpose of this event was to reduce threats to biodiversity and landscapes; improving the environmental integrity of the whole Europe and most importantly full involvement of the public in matters of conservation of biological and landscape diversity.

In 1992, in Bucharest, in order to reduce pollution of the marine environment of the Black Sea, and environmental protection, it was signed the Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against pollution. Chronologically, the next event was the European Convention on cooperation for the protection and sustainable use of the Danube River (Sofia, Bulgaria, 1994). It also provides for sustainable use of water resources, rational use of surface and underground water catchment area of the river [2]. A good example of the protection of wild birds and their habitats, through the creation of special protected areas demonstrated by a number of European Union Directives on the conservation of wild birds, flora, regulation of trade in wild fauna and flora threatened of extinction.

An important contribution to environmental protection was the project “Environment for Europe”, initiated by the European Environment Commission of the UN, which included international meetings at various levels, most important of which were the Pan-European Conference of Ministers of Environment. The first of these conferences was held 21-23 June 1991 in Dobryshi (former Czechoslovakia), which was attended by ministers from 34 European countries. The next conference was held in Lucerne (Switzerland), 28-30 April 1993, where the number of states - participants reached 45. Nearly 5 years (23 - 25 June 1998). Aarhus (Denmark) hosted a meeting of over 50 countries that have confirmed their intentions to improve the environment of Europe. In May 2008, Kyiv became the center of the events of the “Environment for Europe”, which also discussed biodiversity strategy, strategy of environmental education for sustainable development, and others. As the main conclusion of solving this problem it is showed the need for the establishment of protected areas. Significant role in the creation of nature - protected areas play an international environmental organization. Thus, in 1962 the UN General Assembly adopted resolutions on the protection of nature, which identified the protection of the environment following decade. Since 1973 a specialized Agency “UN environment programme” (UNEP) began to operate, which aims the establishment of a worldwide system of stations for monitoring the status and changes of the biosphere.

Significant contribution to the development of protected areas has made the international Union for conservation of nature and natural resources (IUCN), which was established in 1948 in Fontainebleau near Paris. Constant attention to the IUCN focuses the creation and protection of reserves and national parks, improvement of legislation on nature protection, promotion of environmental knowledge and environmental attitudes, the training of specialists for the protection of nature [1].

In 1963 the World Wildlife Fund was founded, whose main task was assisting in the establishment and improved operation of nature reserves and national parks, collecting environmental information and sharing.

In addition, protected areas are the basis for environmental education, which creates a sense of harmony in human relations with nature and environmental optimization. In fact, in all European countries now established national environmental institutions to which we belong reserves, national parks, landscape parks, natural museums, which are habitats implementation of environmental education, conducting educational activity. The effective nature of such institutions is that they are scientific and educational personnel, there are well developed information base, is the ecological monitoring of the natural environment, there are opportunities through libraries, museums to combine theoretical and practical aspects of scientific research.

According to the World Tourism Organization, tourism in protected areas is among the five key strategic directions of tourism development for the period till 2020. The development of tourism is closely linked to the history of separation of territories, particularly attractive from an aesthetic and recreational point of view, the development of standards of use and protection [2].

There are 280 national parks, which together cover an area of 11.8 million ha in Europe. By the number of such parks in the top five are Finland, Sweden, Poland, Norway, Italy, and by the size of their territories – Norway, Italy, UK, Romania and Germany. Significant areas of unspoiled nature have been preserved in Northern Europe. There are 3 national parks, a natural floral reserve, and 15 shelters for the birds on the Islands of Svalbard (Norway). The share of natural areas in the total area of this country is 30.5%.

The natural heritage of Poland – is its natural scenery. National parks, nature reserves and the vast majority of natural areas, which occupy a total of about 35% of the entire country, are protected.

The territories located in the northeastern part of the country (“Green lungs of Poland”), and the areas of Transcarpathia have special value. There are totally 23 beautiful national parks in Poland.

South-East Poland is widely known as a region with unique natural features. Valuable natural areas are protected by law. There are two national parks (it is planned to create a third), 70 nature reserves, 11 landscape parks, 21 landscape reserve and over 1200 natural monuments. Mentioned areas occupy 50% of the area of the Polish part of the Carpathian Euro region.

National Parks of Poland occupy less than 1% of the territory. In some national parks conservation area in Poland does not allocated because almost the entire territory of the park is occupied by recreational areas and hiking trails. An example of such an organization is Babia Góra National Park – a modern tourist “Mecca” of Poland.

A visit to almost all Polish national parks may occur without the accompaniment of a guide. The only exception is the area of full protection of the Białowieża national Park, where the size of groups of visitors is limited and visits is accompanied by a guide. However, in this case the number of groups of visitors is not limited. Therefore, groups can visit the area of full protection one after another [7].

Norway has 44 national parks, 37 – on the mainland and 7 – on Svalbard archipelago. Their stunning beautiful landscapes from underwater mountain peaks are waiting for you. Several national parks have arrangements for outdoor recreation, as well as marked trails for hikes and overnight, organized both in hotels and cottages. In vulnerable areas the impact of visitors and tourists is limited by the minimum selection of routes and places of residence.

There are 14 National Park Information Centres for visitors. In each of them you can obtain General information on all Norwegian national parks and



detailed information about the places of visit. You can also learn about available entertainment and active tourism in nature, local history and cultural heritage.

In Norway everyone has the right of free access to nature, including visiting national parks.

France reserve fund system consists of 9 national parks located both in European France and its overseas territories, 49 regional parks and hundreds of small protected areas, forming one of the largest ecological zones in Western Europe. The government Agency – Management of national parks (FR. Parcs Nationaux de France) manages parks in France. Regional nature parks were established by agreement between local authorities and Central government, and their territory is reviewed every 10 years.

National parks of France occupy almost 9% of its area (about 48.7 thousand sq km), they are visited by 7 million people a year. The French reserves are not purely natural in the usual sense – in their territory active tourism is actively developing; there are plenty of historical monuments and cultural heritage sites, agricultural areas and forest areas. It is not surprising that the share of protected areas account for 10% of foreign visitors. Most French are much more active in this regard – to 23% of domestic tourism in one way or another have to reserves [4].

In Ukraine half (56%) of the area of natural reserve fund occupied territories and objects of national importance. Among them, 19 natural and 4 biosphere reserves, 17 national parks, 306 nature reserves, 132 natural monuments, 18 botanical gardens, dendrological 19 and 7 zoological parks, 88 parks, monuments of landscape architecture. The share of area of territories and objects of certain categories in the NRF is: nature reserves of 5,5%, biosphere reserves and 6,7%, national parks – 32,5%, regional landscape parks – 17,3%, reserves – 34,2%, nature monuments 0,7%, and reserved tracts of 2,6%, Botanical gardens, dendrological parks, Zoological parks and parks-monuments of landscape art, together with 0,5% [1].

Since 1991 the area of the NRF of Ukraine has more than doubled or 2,0 million ha. Now it includes 7739 territories and objects with total area of over 3,5 million ha, which represents 5,7% of the territory of the state.

But despite this, the NRF area in Ukraine is insufficient and remains much lower than in most European countries where the fraction of wilderness protection is 15%. The extent of protected areas in Europe per person is about 2220 m<sup>2</sup>, 570 m<sup>2</sup> in Ukraine.

According to the scientists to preserve the steppe ecosystem and maintain ecological balance in the steppe regions the percentage of protected areas should be about 8-10%.

About the prospects for growth are worth noting such discrepancies in the legislative acts. For example, the draft National program of development of reserves for the period up to 2020 envisages an increase of up to 10% (by 2020),

while in the Law of Ukraine “About State program of forming of national ecological network of Ukraine” to 10.4% by 2015 [3].

### **Conclusions**

The relevance of development in the territories of the NRF recreation and tourism activity, in our opinion, is obvious. Under article 9 of the Law of Ukraine “On Natural Reserved Fund of Ukraine”, one of the uses of territories and objects of the NRF is the use of the wellness and other recreational purposes.

Given the advanced experience of European countries in Ukraine there is a need to develop multi-level target complex programs of natural and recreational areas, as they are a powerful tool of activization of reserves of the economic and social growth of the regions.

Their implementation will allow to solve regional problems caused by state financial difficulties. Development of programs of development natural and recreational areas will provide the necessary guidance that will allow you to determine dominant trends, the approximate quantitative parameters of socio-economic and environmental development, its place in the interregional division of labor, to set and adjust in the predicted development of national and regional markets have their own regulatory impact on economic and social processes [8].

The implementation of development programs will help to ensure the effective functioning of the regional economy, use of natural, recreation and tourism, human resources and scientific production potential, geopolitical position, improve the quality of life of the population of regions, as well as sustainable socio-economic growth.

Therefore recreational and tourist activities are organized in accordance with functional zoning and the organization projects of the national natural parks and regional landscape parks, protection, reproduction and recreational use of natural complexes and objects, projects for the management of biosphere reserves and the protection of their natural systems and projects maintenance and reconstruction of parks-monuments of landscape art, the project organization of the territory of zoos, botanic gardens, arboreta [4].

Recreational activities within the sanctuaries and monuments of nature can be carried out while ensuring the protection and preservation of their natural complexes in accordance with the provisions of the reserves and security obligations of owners or users of land, water and other natural features, declare protection areas or natural monuments.

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**Section 2. INTERNAL POLICIES**

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