

Environmental policy in the field of tourism and recreational activities

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One of the most dynamic sectors of world economy is tourism and recreational industry. It has a stimulating effect on the development of key economic sectors: transport and communications, construction, agriculture, consumer goods and acts as a catalyst for socio-economic development, contributes to the quality of life [21].

The necessary conditions for successful development of recreation and tourism are the greening of the branch management, building high-quality tourism product development strategy to promote domestic tourism product in the market, well-tested methods of advertising and information policies, vocational personnel training, attracting investment in tourism and recreation infrastructure [2; 3; 8].

The function of public management is in shaping the modern mechanism for regulating the market of tourist and recreation services is a dual character. On the one hand, interested in improving the efficiency of the economy the state should promote market relations in the sphere of tourism and recreation as more conducive to enhancing its competitiveness. On the other hand, given the fact that the market is not able to solve many social and environmental problems, the government intended to counteract the absolute market relations in this sphere. State environmental policy in tourism and recreation activities is a prerequisite for the harmonious development of this industry sector [18].

Environmental policy in the field of tourism and recreation activities – a system of political, economic, legal, educational and other measures taken to control the environmental situation and sustainable management of natural recreational resources in the country.

Key goals, objectives, principles, separation of powers and instruments of state environmental policy, are included in the field of tourism and recreational activities, and are defined in the Constitution of Ukraine and a number of other state laws.

The Ukrainian Law «On Tourism» (18.11.03 № 1282 – IV) provides general legal, institutional and socio-economic foundations of the state policy of Ukraine in the tourism industry. It aims to ensure citizens' rights to rest, freedom of movement, health care, a secure life and health of the environment, to meet the nonmaterial needs and other rights in the implementation of tourist trips. It establishes the basis for the rational use of tourism resources and regulates the relations connected with the organization and implementation of tourism on the territory of Ukraine.

The Law of Ukraine «On Tourism» defines tourism resources as proposed, or such, that may be offered as deals, based on, and using the facilities of state, municipal or private property. Areas of exploration and development of tourism resources of Ukraine are determined by state authorities, local self-government in accordance with programs for tourism development.

Scientific and methodological support of environmental policies, classification and evaluation of Ukraine's tourism resources, their mode of protection, taking into account the use of maximum allowable loads on cultural heritage and the environment, preserve the integrity of the order of tourist resources in Ukraine, activities for their renewal are determined in accordance with the Law « About Tourism. «

Unique tourism resources can be on a special regime of protection, that restricts access to them. Restricting access to tourist attractions, is determined by their ability to real-world throughput, level of permissible anthropogenic load, seasonal and other conditions.

During the course of urban planning, design, placement, construction and reconstruction of urban development in areas of recreational areas relevant executive authorities, the owners of the objects of urban planning should provide for maximum integration of constructed objects to the local socio-economic, natural, historic and cultural environment.

Organizational forms and types of tourism. State Environmental Policy of tourist-recreational activities take into account the existence of different organizational forms of tourism.

Organizational forms of tourism are: **an international and domestic tourism.** The international tourism include: Inbound tourism – traveling in Ukraine who do not reside permanently on its territory, and outbound tourism – travel of citizens of Ukraine and the persons who permanently reside in Ukraine, in another country. Domestic tourism is travel within the territory of Ukraine and Ukrainian citizens who reside in its territory [3; 11; 13; 14].

Tourism can be classified according to categories of persons who carry out tourist trips (trips, visits), their goals, objects that are used or accessed, or other symptoms.

We can distinguish these types of tourism: children, youth, family, and for those of old age, for people with disabilities, cultural, educational, health and beauty, sports, religious, environmental (green), rural, underwater, mountain, adventure, hunting, car, amateur and the like. Specifics of the various forms and types of tourism are established by law, development policies, regulations and guidelines [7; 15; 19]. All these documents contain the environmental requirements and constraints. In addition, each of these documents should pass the state ecological expertise [8; 9].

State regulation in the field of tourism and recreation activities (priorities, goals, objectives, principles)

State environmental policy and state regulation of tourist and recreational activity is determined **by the priorities and principles.**

A number of basic principles of national environmental policy in Ukraine is fixed in **the Law of Ukraine «On main principles of State Environmental Policy of Ukraine till 2020».** It declares state tourism one of the priorities of economic and cultural conditions and declares for tourist activities.

The main priorities of state regulation in the tourism industry are:

- Ensuring the rights of citizens enshrined in the Constitution to rest, freedom of movement, restoration and promotion, to secure for life and health of the environment, satisfaction of spiritual needs and rights of others;

- The safety of tourism, protection of legitimate rights and interests of tourists and other subjects of tourism activities and their associations, rights and lawful interests of the owners or users of land, buildings and structures;

- Maintaining the integrity of tourist resources and their rational use, protection of cultural heritage and environment of state and public interests in the planning and building areas;

- Creating favorable conditions for development of the tourism industry, support the priorities of tourism.

Implementation of state policy in the tourism industry is carried out through the following **objectives:**

- a) determining the basic directions of state policy in the tourism industry, the priority areas for tourism development;

- b) to determine the classification and evaluation of tourism resources, their use and protection;

- c) the direction of the budget for development and implementation of tourism development programs;

- d) determination of safety awareness of tourism;

- e) Regulatory regulation in the sector of tourism (tourism, hotels, sightseeing and other services to the public);

- f) the licensing of the tourism industry, standardization and certification of tourist services, determine the qualification requirements for the positions of experts of tourist escort, issuing permits for *pravoosuschestvlenie* travel escort;
- g) e) establishing a system of statistical accounting for the tourism industry and resort and recreational complex;
- h) The organization and implementation of state control over observance of legislation in the tourism industry;
- i) determination of priorities and coordination of research and training in the tourism industry;
- j) s) involved in the development and implementation of international programs for tourism development.

The State also posits a set of *principles* for the protection of the environment:

- a) the priority of environmental safety requirements, mandatory compliance with environmental standards, regulations and limits on the use of natural resources (including in the tourism and recreation activities);
- b) guaranteeing environmentally safe environment for human life and health (including tourists);
- c) the precautionary (preventive) the nature of environmental protection measures (including the development of plans and strategies for the development of recreational facilities);
- d) the greening of outdoor activities on the basis of the complexity of decisions in matters of environmental protection and restoration of renewable natural resources (particularly in the fishing – hunting tourism);
- e) Preservation of spatial and biological diversity and integrity of the individual objects of nature and environmental systems (landscapes) as a whole (including the design elements of recreational infrastructure, recreation and spa resorts);
- f) coordination of science-based environmental, economic and social interests of society by combining interdisciplinary knowledge of ecological, economic, technical and social knowledge, and predict the state of the environment (including the solution of environmental conflict management in areas of active recreational development: Sochi, southern coast Crimea, water-protection zones of rivers and reservoirs, etc.);
- g) The mandatory environmental impact assessment (including the design elements of the recreational infrastructure projects on the use of natural and recreational resources, both normative and methodical documentation, policies and programs of different types of tourism in the regions, etc.);
- h) transparent and democratic decision-making, implementation of which affect the quality and the environment (including the privatization projects and the construction of resorts and recreational facilities);
- i) a science-based regulation of economic activity impacts on the environment (including tourist and recreational activities);
- j) and) free general and special payment for the use of natural resources (including natural and recreational resources);
- k) fees for pollution (violation) of the environment and degradation of natural resources (including swimming, spa, biological and other natural and recreational resources);
- l) the solution of environmental issues and natural resources, taking into account the degree of anthropogenic change in the territory, the generalized effects of factors negatively impacting on the environment (especially important in the development of industrial tourism (in the Chernobyl zone, the coal or salt mines of Donbass, the catacombs Adzhimushkaya and Odessa, ancient drainage or irrigation systems, etc.), military and historical tourism (development of recreation areas on the former landfill, memorable places of military battles);

m) the solution of environmental problems and natural resources based on broad international cooperation (especially important in the implementation of international investment projects and programs for development of tourist and recreational facilities).

Thus, the implementation of state environmental policy in the tourism industry in two ways. First of all, through the institutional system of the state executive, management of tourism activities (*eg, the Ministry of Tourism and Resorts*). Second, through a system of executive bodies responsible for environment and natural resources (*eg, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources*).

Each of these departments is building its political strategy, but with the single existing legislation and identified in its priorities. Ensure that the objectives of these two government agencies, policy and regulatory development of the recreational sector, is also an element of public policy.

Competence of state authorities. In Ukraine, the formation of a national environmental policy, including in the field of tourism and recreational activities within the competence of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. It defines the main directions of state policy in the field of environmental protection, according to state environmental programs, establishes the legal framework governing relations in the field of environmental protection and use of natural resources, which include natural recreational resources.

The authority of the Verkhovna Rada of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea in the field of environmental policy in the tourism and recreation activities include such issues as: definition of the powers of local councils in the area of compliance with environmental legislation, provision of environmental policy in Ukraine; adoption of environmental programs, the organization of the study of natural resources and ecological status of the territory; decisions about the organization of objects of natural reserve fund (including the regional landscape and recreational landscape parks).

Local councils are responsible for the environment and natural recreational resources in their territory within their competence, ensure the implementation of a national and regional environmental policy in the sphere of tourism and recreation.

Thus, the implementation of environmental policy in the sphere of tourism and recreation activities at three levels: national, regional and local.

As part of a national environmental policy in the field of recreation and tourism activity is the formation of **regional conceptual models** that are based on these principles:

- first, the basis for their development must be put reasonable ideas and criteria for developing a system of environmental priorities for regional development in tourism, its structural policy;
- secondly, to ensure the implementation of the nominated ecological and economic priorities of the regional development of tourism in the models need to justify certain forms of organizational-economic mechanism of the tourist and recreational complex (TRC), ie we can talk about different approaches of forming tourism and environmental policy in the region. With green tourism policy in the region may use the **system and scenario management approaches** [5; 6; 12].

The systems approach helps to provide the greening of tourism policy as a kind of realized aggregate capacity of the region, thanks to the efficient use of existing tourist and recreational resources and their subsequent results (Fig. 1) [5; 12].

According to this approach in the greening of tourism policy in the region, each component of the tourism policy is included in the process of creating and implementing a regional tourism product, carried out at predetermined destinations. Directions are determined based on the established concept of the development of regional tourism and recreation complex, which takes into account the prospect of the necessary formation of its industrial structure and infrastructure, as well as possible ecological ideal state to which to aspire.

In the scenario approach to the formation of regional tourism policy in the first stage, using the results of environmental and economic analysis and evaluation of development of



Fig. 1. System approach to greening the region's tourism policy [12]

tourist and recreational complex (TRC) in the region, it is necessary to select the type of basic strategy of structural reforms of tourist and recreational complex, which will correspond to a specific environmental policy the region. In the second stage, the key tasks that make up the essence of technology and principles of its construction [12].

The meaning of this approach is that in modern conditions divergent processes occurring in the economy, to formulate a strategic model of environmentally friendly fuel dispensers in the region, based on objective circumstances, assumptions and forecasts of its development, so that any available means to promote regional impact tourism in the region precisely in this direction.

Scientific and methodological support to the tourism and recreation policy in the region necessarily implies the existence of the scientific concept of development of TRC in the region for the future, which laid the basis for system development priorities dispenser and structural policies in relation to it in the region, as well as major tourist destinations in the region policy, acting as the conditions to implement the concept [12]. All this serves as a basis for developing specific proposals of ecological tourism activities in the region [15; 19].

Specific forms of practical implementations of tourism policy in the region is the State complex program of TRC in the region, other state and regional programs, investment projects and other.

The study of the recreational potential of the territories.

The effectiveness of environmental policy in the management of tourism activities is determined by the scientific and methodological basis for management decision-making at national, regional and local levels.

The notion of «recreational potential» is an essential element of the theoretical concepts of the resource base of recreational activities as such in the region [3; 4; 11; 16; 17].

Recreation – a system of activities involving the use of free time people for their recreational, cultural and sports activities and study in specialized areas that are outside their homes.

Recreation – an activity that has a clearly defined natural-resource orientation. Natural resources are one of the leading factors that will determine recreational use area. Of which set of natural resources has territory depends organization types and forms of recreational activity.

Essential to the development of recreation is available recreational potential, which can be evaluated at different scales: at the level of the world, country, region, etc. Scientific and methodological basis for evaluating the natural resource base of recreation include a system of ideas, concepts, definitions and research methods of recreational potential.

Recreational potential – a set of natural, cultural, historical and socio-economic prerequisites for the organization of recreational activities in a particular area. An integral part of the recreational potential are **recreational resources**. Among the recreational resources are distinguished: natural resources (*landscapes or natural-territorial complexes and their components and separate property*), and cultural and historical sites (*eg, historical monuments, architecture, archeology, art, nature sanctuaries and other*). For the organization of recreational and nature of various types of recreational activities is important to distinguish between «natural resources» and «natural conditions». The content of the terms «natural resources» and «natural conditions» disclosed under the relevant elements of nature in a certain respect for the interests and needs of society.

Recreational conditions can be defined as a set of components and properties of the natural environment that contribute to recreational activities, but is not its material basis. These include aesthetics, landscape diversity of landscapes, the availability of sources of curative mineral waters, the richness and diversity of flora and fauna, natural features sports, hunting, fishing, etc. determine the degree of ease of development of various forms of recreational activity. the number of sunny days per year, duration of occurrence of snow in the mountains, etc.

Under ***natural recreational resources***, understand the natural territorial complexes, individual components of the environment and their material components, which are favorable for recreational activities qualitative and quantitative parameters, and serve, or have all the prerequisites in order to provide the material basis for recreation, tourism, medical treatment and recovery people. These resources include therapeutic substances (mineral water, mud, mineral wax), natural systems, which have therapeutic and healing properties of multi-purpose (forests, aquatic systems, medical climatic areas) [1; 2; 4; 8]. Quite often as a synonym, along with the concept of natural and recreational resources, the notion of «***travel resources***».

Classification and evaluation of tourist resources, the regime for their protection, preservation of integrity measures for their rehabilitation, as well as how to use taking into account the maximum allowable load on the environment are determined in accordance with the laws, regulations, national standards and guidelines[16; 17].

The use of tourist resources by all participants of relations in tourism based sustainable tourism development. Under the sustainable development of tourism is understood, based on the concept of sustainable development, ie such a development, which must be environmentally sustainable in the long term, economically viable, ethically and socially balanced for the individual regions and the state as a whole [1; 2; 12; 19].

Sustainable development is a controlled process involving a global resource management to ensure their viability, thus creating the possibility of preserving the natural and cultural heritage.

The government determines the authorized body that monitors the use of tourist resources. As a result of monitoring, the use of tourist resources should be obtained and included in tourist information resources following information:

- Loading of a tourist resource, expressed in units;
- The number of visits of tourist resources in a given period of time;
- The income from the use of tourist resources, expressed in monetary units;
- On the technical state of tourism resource;
- The required amount of funds for the reconstruction of tourism resource.

If urban planning, as well as the use of tourist resources in areas of recreational areas of real estate owners should provide maximum integration projects under construction in the local socio-economic, natural, historical and cultural environment.

Tourist resources may be on a special regime of protection, limiting access to them. Restricting access to tourism resources is determined by their actual capacity, as well as the permissible level for these objects anthropogenic impact, no negative impact on a particular object. The degree of restriction of access to these objects can vary depending on seasonal conditions.

Persons carrying on business in the tourism industry must comply with the requirements of environmental safety and protection of historical and cultural monuments in the design, siting, construction and reconstruction of tourist facilities, as well as to implement measures that reduce or stop the harmful effects of tourism facilities on the natural and social and cultural environment and to compensate for the loss suffered.

Owners of tourist resources may establish a fee for the use of tourism resources, which includes the expenses for damages to these resources, including their biological, landscape, cultural and other diversity. The maximum size of fees for the use of tourist resources, as well as social benefits for travelers are defined, respectively, in accordance with legislation, regulations, and acts of local self-government. The fee for access to tourism resources should not limit the rights of citizens under the existing law.

In developing the market and the choice of regional concepts of socio-economic development of ***natural recreational resources as a specific object of investment*** [20]. In this regard, an important issue relating to the classification and evaluation of forms of recreational resources.

A feature of natural recreational resources is that they are not always restored to the extent of consumption. For example, the development of automobile tourism in wilderness areas entails the construction of roads, campgrounds, etc., which reduces the area of Natural Geosystems (forests, meadows, etc.) and degrades the ecological condition of the recreational area development.

High quality environment is a «raw material» for tourism and recreation, so you need to limit consumption of environmental resources and ensure its safety. Caring for the environment should take into account the fact that the degraded environment will bring harm to the development of tourism, and hence the overall economic development of the region. As always the case in many reports to the World Conference on Tourism, «there is a very direct relationship between mutual environmental quality and quality of tourism.» Recreational and tourist resources of various countries consist of both natural resources and wealth. Thus, we are talking about resources, the uncontrolled use of which can lead to exhaustion or even their complete disappearance.

Recreational Resources – a historical concept [3; 4; 9]. For centuries, the role of individual species changed. Number of natural resources, including recreation, their volume and the possibility of using community are constantly changing, growing. These resources are extremely diverse in composition and properties, that determines the diversity of their performance assessment and evaluation.

Currently, there are several classifications of natural resources, which are based on differences in natural resources in their genesis and their affiliation to various components and the forces of nature.

In general, there are three main types of recreational resources: natural, historical, cultural and socio-economic factors. Each plays a role in shaping the recreational potential of the territory.

Historical and cultural recreation resources – is the cultural monuments created by man with the socio-educational value, educational interest and can be used to meet the spiritual needs of the population.

Socio-economic recreational resources include material and technical base recreational facilities, part of material production, which directly supports the needs of recreation, used recreational infrastructure and human resources involved in the recreational sector.

Assessment of recreational resources. Recreational resources need protection and careful use. This determines the necessity of their quantitative and qualitative evaluation, qualification and alternative use in a given situation [16].

Determination of the quality and quantity of resources through the prism of the subject-object relationship is called assessment. There are several types of evaluations: *technological, economic, environmental, social*, etc. During the *technological evaluation process* reveals the degree of suitability of the bodies or natural phenomena for a particular type of human activity in accordance with modern advanced technology or using them.

Economic evaluation of natural environment and natural resources – it is their value. It arose from the needs of management, which requires not only knowledge about the quantity and quality of natural resources, their features, but their expression in terms of value, which can be used in planning, forecasting, analysis and management decision making. There are two groups of economic evaluations: the first describes the economic results of the use of natural resources, the second reflects the economic effects on the environment. Latest figures are the economic losses from pollution, violation of the natural environment.

Economic evaluation of recreational resources in terms of state and regional environmental policies need to select a sequence of development of various objects of nature recreation. This rating reflects the highest possible level of development of various branches of recreation in the formation of the recreational programs of environmental management [9; 12].

Accounting of natural resources and to determine their economic value is based on a system of natural resource inventories – generalized and systematized information on the

quantitative and qualitative state of natural resources and their economic assessment. An inventory of recreational resources should include public accounting, qualitative and quantitative assessment to determine the suitability of a particular type of recreational use and ways of economical use, conservation and enhancement of the resource. Thus, the inventory not only helps to preserve and purposeful, economical use of the full range of recreational resources, but also to improve, augment them, to reserve for future use. Ukrainian legislation provides for maintenance of land, water, forest and mineral resource inventory.

Accounting for land for recreational use should be based on a comprehensive assessment of the territory, taking into account terrain, different forms of treatment and rest. Assessment of recreational land fund in the recreational inventory should end with the definition of recreational capacity of the territory, which would ensure the protection of natural landscapes.

These recreational inventory of natural mineral springs should include the location of sources, their production rate, the depth of the aquifer, the statistical level of water from the surface, the chemical composition of water and specific therapeutic components, pH, temperature, current use valuation [9; 12]. Characterized by mineral springs in order of importance (national, regional, local), and medicinal properties. To valuable natural resources also include therapeutic mud and mineral wax. Consideration of mud deposits in the recreational inventory is the main groups of mud, which are subject to certain groups of diseases. This takes into account the location and name of the field, the type of dirt, mud deposits area, the depth of mud, dirt reserves (geological and operational), the main physico-chemical properties of the mud (including the chemical composition of the mud solution, the composition of lake water), the level of their current use and valuation [16].

Of great importance in assessing the recreational resources of the territory has climate. The climate, as well as relief, exotic, landscape diversity, area, defines the various aspects of recreational areas. The system of indicators that are included in the recreational inventory should reflect the dependence of the human condition on meteorological factors. One of the objective indicators for assessing the impact of weather on the thermal state of man is the level of comfort in climatic conditions. In addition, a generalized index, which characterizes the favorable climatic conditions for outdoor activities, is to estimate the contrast change of weather, which is typical mountain climate, and depends on altitude, slope and orientation of the slopes, landforms and closed the horizon.

Woodlands in terms of recreation can be attributed both to natural resources, tourism and recreation, and natural medicinal resources. Accounting for forest inventory in the recreational need for comprehensive assessment of the territory in terms of the favorability of the area for public recreation and treatment. The most important parameters that characterize forests as recreation facilities, such indicators are: a group of forests, forest land, forest quality indicator – species composition, which determines the degree of phytoncide plantations, the valuation of the recreational value of forests.

Since recreation is primarily of great social importance and effectiveness of social production affected by the extended recovery of labor, economic valuation of natural recreational resources only applies to those therapeutic agents, factors, characteristics, economic effect of which can be measured. Scoping provides the resources factors, properties, economic effect of which is difficult to quantify [4; 16]. By scoring assessed the climatic area, aesthetic, and recreational properties landscapes, pleasant climate, the availability of rivers and lakes for swimming and water sports tourism, etc.

Assessment of recreational resources is the differential and integral. Differential rating is given to each individual resource properties or features within a region or country. Integral assessment of certain parts of the territory given to homogeneity and characterized a set of discrete distribution within it of certain types of resources. Differential rating helps determine the amount of (potential) of a particular type of recreation, which is based on the resource, the integrated assessment to determine the optimal co-existence of different types

of recreation in a particular area, to determine limitations and allowable load recreants on the landscape.

The object of ecological and economic assessment of natural resources are natural recreational resources, the nature of which is determined by the appropriate environmental conditions of recreational activities. So, the problem of environmental and economic assessment of natural resources in the region include the definition (in a quantitative point of view) the aggregate capabilities of existing natural recreational resources to meet the recreational needs and to identify the maximum ability to use the recreational sector and the calculation of national economic value of recreational resources. Criteria for economic assessment of natural resources in the first case – the performance of recreational resources in the second – the national economic effect from their use.

Productivity of recreational resources is expressed by means of scientific norms of consumption of natural recreational resources for treatment and rest for a certain period of time. Rates of consumption of a resource will vary depending on the specific resources, duration of treatment or rest.

An indicator of the effectiveness of natural resource potential acts of people who can provide treatment, recreation and tourist services on the basis of the stock of natural recreational resources of the region for one year. This indicator not only quantitatively compare the recreational resources, but also to express the potential recreational use of various resources and their sum. Having thus quantified features recreational use of natural resources in the region can be characterized by the value of its natural recreational potential [16].

State environmental policy in the field of tourism management is carried out in accordance with applicable law, by:

- Establish procedures for establishment and activities of public authorities empowered to exercise the state management of tourism;
- Establishing common rules for different types of business and other economic activity of the tourism industry and to monitor and supervise its implementation;
- Setting features the creation, reorganization and liquidation of the tourism industry;
- Tour operator and travel agent licensing activities;
- Technical regulation of the tourist industry, as well as a security business in the field of tourism for individuals, society and the state;
- Develop and implement targeted, investment and other programs, concepts and projects in the field of tourism.

These general provisions can be achieved by making certain system of mechanisms for their implementation, in concrete ways and methods of environmental policy based on regional characteristics of each region.

As an example, a draft program of conservation and sustainable use of recreation and tourist resources of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea [10].

Objective: To improve governance and control in the use and protection of recreational and tourist resources of the ARC, to ensure their high quality study priorities and mechanisms to ensure high environmental and economic benefits of recreational complex of Crimea.

Key points:

1. Develop a national system of classification of recreational facilities, hiking trails and areas. Attach the standard – the legislative level, environmental management procedures for each class recreational facilities. This will preserve the quality of the recreational resource (as a recreational resource – this is, above all, his ability to enforce health and aesthetic functions).

2. Introduce an environmental dimension to the regulatory framework for licensing of tourism and resorts. More widely introduced rationing of anthropogenic pressure on natural and recreational facilities (development and delivery of limits on the use of natural and recreational facilities).

3. Develop proposals for changes to the Law of Ukraine «About mistsevi podatki Zborovi» in the part of optimization of the tax climate favorable for the development of tourism and resorts, as well as to ensure high environmental quality of recreation and tourism facilities.

4. *Make suggestions to improve the regulatory framework in terms of environmental safety of both tourists and tourist sites visited (duties and responsibilities).*
 5. *Conduct an inventory of existing recreational resources (facilities, routes, territories, zones), to establish their status, ownership, boundaries, legal mode of operation and functioning.*
 6. *Identify, justify and legalize the boundaries of «potential» of recreational facilities, routes, areas and zones, set them to science-based mode of operation, functioning and environmental management.*
 7. *Provide an introduction to the formal status of an approved country for places of mass recreation as special recreation areas with specific environmental management regime that ensures their effective economic and environmental use (for example, giving them the status of recreational landscape parks).*
 8. *Develop a position «on management companies for the regional landscape and national parks.»*
 9. *Organize a system of ecological monitoring of the condition and quality of recreation and fitness and recreational facilities of local and national significance.*
 10. *Conduct an inventory of violations of the operation (operation and Development) in the sanitary protection zones. Suggest a scheme and the mechanism of aligning existing law violations. Included in the legal practice of the concept of «environmental conflicts and compromises,» but also «the principle of compensation.»*
 11. *Create a single geo inventory of natural and recreational areas and zones.*
 12. *Propose a system for marketing support of the Crimean tourism product to be created on the basis of natural areas, recreational areas and resorts, to project a positive image of the Crimea especially in environmental education tourism (ornithological, speleology, fototurizm, educational tourism, summer student field practice).*
 13. *Develop a system of proposals to improve the recreational use of the regional landscape parks (development of the schemes of functional zoning and environmental action plans).*
 14. *Identify and validate network areas, ecologically and economically favorable for the development of «green tourism», scientific, commercial and sport tourism. Define a system of measures to enhance these types of tourism in Crimea.*
 15. *Develop a mechanism for attracting international funds and programs to finance and investment research and business projects aimed at the greening of recreation and tourism industry.*
 16. *Develop a system of principles, approaches and measures to raise awareness and interest of the population and persons working in the recreation area, in the preservation and maintenance of environmental stability and safety of the recreational complex of Crimea as a whole.*
- The program reflects almost all the theoretical principles of scientific and methodical support of environmental policy at the regional level, as set out in this section.*

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