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**UKRAINIAN-HUNGARIAN BORDER AREA
WITHIN THE CROSS-BORDER TERRITORIES
OF THE ZAKARPATTIAN REGION
IN THE CONTEXT OF ECONOMIC FEATURES
OF THE CROSS-BORDER REGION**

Ukrainian-Hungarian relations have deep and multifaceted ties, both in historical, political and economic terms. It is the exceptional interest in studying the economic and regional features of cross-border areas within the Transcarpathian region that is of great interest to economic science.

Hungary borders Ukraine in the Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg administrative region (megye), which is in northeastern Hungary (as of 01.06.2020 the population was 552.9 thousand people [1]). In total, there are 228 settlements in the region, of which 20 are cities.

The most typical economic sectors for the region are: food, chemical and textile industry.

Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg megye has great tourist potential, in particular for the tourist that are interested in local architecture, art and traditions. The attractions also include medieval wooden churches. The central city of megye is Nyíregyháza, famous for its temples, the most famous of which is the Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary, built in the Baroque style and the Greek Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, which is made in a mixed Byzantine style.

One of the important economic and regional aspects of Nyíregyháza is its advantageous location. It contains major Road and railway junctions (there is a hub of the Pan-European Transport Corridor № 5). In general, the city is the financial, commercial and logistics center of the region [2].

The region contains the resort area of Sóstógyógyfürdő, famous for its thermal waters with open bathing and balneological centers. There is also a zoo with an aquarium containing variety of fauna. Additionally, tourists may be interested in the village-museum Sóstó, which is located in the region, as well as the botanical garden named after Janos Tuzon.

There are many other interesting places and locations in the megye, such as: the pilgrimage city of Mariapovch, famous for the miraculous icon of the Mother of God; Andrassy Castle with a park in the village of Tysadob; Egersalok, Eger and Miskolc-Tapolce thermal springs; the Gothic temple and museum of Istvan Bathory in the city of Nyirbatori; water skiing center in the village of Levelek.

In the eastern Hungary, the government has introduced free economic zones since 2013, with a number of benefits and incentives for business, which included tax benefits, subsidies to employers for new employees, reductions in employer contributions and more.

After the creation of a favorable economic climate in the country, industrial parks began to develop rapidly (210 currently), which currently amount for 30 percent of all industrial production in the country. Industrial parks employ about 200 thousand people.

In the immediate vicinity of the cross-border areas, within the Zakarpattian region, on the Hungarian side, 13 industrial parks are located and operating, such as: Mátészalka, Balkányi, Debreceni Agrár, Debreceni Regionális Innovációs Tudományos és Technológiai Park, Login Park, Nyírbátori, Nyírbogdányi, Csengeri, Debreceni Nyugati, Logisztikai Szolgáltató Központ és Ipari Park and others. Let's explore the largest of them.

Nyírbátori Industrial Park (established in 1998) contains 20 companies (the largest are Diehl Aircabin Hungary Ltd, Rosenberger Magyarország Kft, Serioplast Hungary Kft, Coloplast Hungary Kft), whose main activity is industry, the park is logistically connected to road 471, which is directed to the M3 motorway.

Nyírbogdányi Industrial Park (established in 2002) with an area of 20.5 hectares (of which 4.4 hectares are occupied by Bogdány Plusz Bt., Bogdány Plaszt Kft. and G&B Ügyker Kft.) focuses on the construction industry. The park has its own logistical advantages: location near the M3 highway and 40 km from checkpoint "Chop (Druzhba) – Zakhon".

Csengeri Industrial Park (established in 1998) with an area of 11.1 hectares, contains companies Oppidumm-Impex and Malimpex Kft, CSENGER-GOLD, that deal in agriculture and light industry.

Debreceni Nyugati Industrial Park (established in 2000) has an area of 30 hectares, is located in the city of Debreceni, and houses about 100 small and medium enterprises, whose activities are construction, industry, woodworking and more [3].

Logisztikai Szolgáltató Központ és Ipari Park Industrial Park (established in 1999) boasts 28 hectares in 3 locations on the territory of the railway station, Debrecen Airport and in the city itself [4].

The system of airports closest to the Zakarpattian region is represented by two airports – the airport of Nyíregyháza (70 km from the checkpoint "Chop-Záhony", 85 km from the checkpoint "Dzvinkove-Lonya" and the checkpoint "Kosino-Barabash", 100 km from checkpoint "Vylok-Tisabech") and Debrecen International Airport (125 km from Chop-Zahon, Luzhanka-Beregshuran and Vylok-Tisabech checkpoints). Nyíregyháza Airport is involved in

pilot training and maintenance of business class aircraft, has two runways (up to 1 km each). Debrecen International Airport operates regular flights to 13 cities, 11 countries and seasonal charters [5]. Passenger traffic in 2018 amounted to 381.4 thousand people.

In Hungary, there are 6 intermodal (transportation of the same cargo by different modes of transport) terminals, one located at Debrecen International Airport (since 2015), one in Sopron, one in Kotoriba, all others are located near Budapest.

There are three districts bordering Hungary on the territory of Zakarpattia region: Berehiv, Vynohradiv and Uzhhorod districts. The current population of Berehovo district is 49,972 people (as of September 1, 2020) and 23,809 people for Berehovo. As for Vynohradiv district, the statistical data of the current population accounts for 120,680 people (as of 01.09.2020). Therefore, Uzhhorod district has the following current population: in Uzhgorod 115,657 people in the area 71,652 people (as of 01.09.2020). [6].

Let us study Berehiv district in further details, as the most attractive in terms of progressive prospects for the development of the tourism industry in the Zakarpattian region. The area is known for its 6 deposits of thermal waters, near which there are artificial water events (50 wells), well-developed gastronomic tourism and green tourism.

One of the main pearls of the district's tourist sphere is health tourism. There is a variety of mineral waters with healing properties, aimed at treating the nervous system, rheumatism, cardiovascular disease and other ailments. Additionally, Berehiv district borders with Mukachevo district, which has a strong tourist and recreational potential (42 tourist complexes).

The industry of Berehiv district includes: light, mining, wood-working and food industries. The centers of industry of the district are: urban-type villages Batyovo, Velyka Bakta and Yanoshi, villages Velyki Berehy, Ghat, Gut, Vary, Muzhievo and Yanoshi.

In conclusion, the Zakarpattia region is the only region of Ukraine that geographically borders with Hungary, it is this regional factor that allows a monopoly to develop economic relations with a member state

of the European Union in the manifestation of cross-border territories. The current regional state of development of this cross-border area has a progressive and dynamic characteristics of positive economic dynamics. Therefore, without the establishment of promising checkpoints and modernization of the existing ones in this part of the border, further economic development of international ties between Ukraine and Hungary as one of the windows to the European Union will be impossible.

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