

Center of European Projects

European Neighbourhood Instrument
Cross-border Cooperation Programme
Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020

Publication of the Scientific Papers
of the International Scientific Conference

Cross-border heritage
as a basis of
Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian
cooperation

Warsaw 2018

PL-BY-UA
2014-2020



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**Cross-border heritage
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Edited by:
Leszek Buller
Ihor Cependa

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Publisher:

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Center of European Projects

Joint Technical Secretariat of the
ENI Cross-border Cooperation Programme
Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020
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www.pbu2020.eu

Publication under the Honorary Patronage of the Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki.

The International Scientific Conference "Cross-border heritage as a basis of Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian cooperation" was held **under the Honorary Patronage of the Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki.**



Honorowy patronat
Prezesa Rady Ministrów
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Under the Honorary Patronage
of the Prime Minister
Mateusz Morawiecki

The conference was held in partnership with
Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University



**This document has been produced with the financial assistance of the European Union,
under Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2007-2013.**



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Circulation: 400 copies

ISBN: 978-83-64597-07-7

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Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020

November 2018

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Editorial

The Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine in cooperation with academic institutions has once again organized the international scientific conference this time entitled “Cross-border heritage as the basis for Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian cooperation” which main themes were:

- preservation of natural heritage across borders,
- promotion of intangible cultural heritage,
- heritage as an opportunity for joint development.

The Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine is implemented as part of the European Neighbourhood Instrument. In 2018 the Programme celebrated 15 years of presence on the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian borderland, as it began its activities in 2004 in the 2004–2006 Financial Perspective. Thereafter, it was continued in the Financial Perspective 2007–2013 and is continued in the current 2014-2020 Perspective. The overall objective of the Programme is to support cross-border development processes on the border between Poland, Belarus and Ukraine, thus to enable cooperation, learn new skills and gain experience. At the same time the Programme provides opportunities to obtain financial resources necessary to stimulate economic development.

In terms of the budget, the Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine is the biggest cross-border programme at the European Union land borders. Over 170 M EUR will be granted from the Programme to projects focusing especially on protection and promotion of cultural and natural heritage of border areas, infrastructural accessibility of the regions, improvement of border-crossings’ infrastructure, procedures and services as well as development of healthcare and public security services.

The Programme Strategy was adopted following the socio-economic analysis carried out at the request of the Managing Authority (the Ministry of Investment and Economic Development), in which the common national and regional priorities of the participating countries and their regions were identified. It is also based on the experience from the previous programming periods. The Programme Strategy takes also into account the opinions of the various stakeholders on the common needs and challenges the Programme area is facing. It finally reflects the decisions taken by the representatives of the Poland, Belarus and Ukraine in order to focus on the thematic

areas in which the participating countries can address common problems and deal with the joint assets.¹

Cross-border heritage (promotion of local culture and history as well as promotion and preservation of natural heritage) was one of the four Thematic Objective of the first Call for Proposals, which was completed in 2016 and currently selected projects are being implemented. In 2018, the second Call for Proposals has been launched. The 2nd Call is opened only for the thematic objective heritage and is dedicated to microprojects (projects with small budget up to 60 000 EURO). Microprojects offers mainly non-investment activities promoting cooperation, building of new cross-border citizens' contacts and relations, exchange of experiences and social initiatives in connection with local culture and historical and natural heritage.

Events related to culture, art, sport, education, promotion of history and natural heritage and all kind of similar events supporting cross-border cooperation will be supported by the Programme, as well as promotion and cultivation of common traditions of the borderland areas, cross-border cooperation between schools and higher education institutions, NGOs touristic and cultural endeavors. Promotion of cultural diversity and minorities and development of local communities will also be targeted through the microprojects.²

The aim of the publication is to present research, analyzes, findings, conclusions, experiences and problems related to cross-border cooperation on the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian borderland. The important aspect of the publication is also the indication of new opportunities for cross-border cooperation of partners from Poland, Belarus and Ukraine.

This monograph is the result of preparations for the international scientific conference, where works of ten scientists, who have contact with cross-border heritage on a daily basis and who know the assumptions of the Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine, has been presented. This knowledge enabled scientists to analyze the subject of cross-border cooperation and to present in an interesting way the problems of cultural and natural heritage.

1 *About the Programme*, <http://pbu2020.eu/en/pages/136>

2 2nd Call for Proposals – 01.08-31.10.2018, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl/pages/330>

This publication contains selected articles that were presented during the international scientific conference at the Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University in Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine.

Bogdan Kawałko's article *"Cross-border cultural and natural heritage in the strategies and development policy of the regions of Poland and Ukraine"* shows the analysis of various strategies and policies of regional development in both Polish and Ukrainian documents.

Leszek Buller analyzes the implementation of cross-border cooperation projects in the field of cultural heritage in the Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine, which for 15 years has been operating on the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian borderland, in the 2007–2013 Financial Perspective, and the 2014-2020 Financial Perspective (taking into account only the first Call for Proposals).

Petro Kostyuchok points to practical experiences in preserving the common heritage and the anthropology of memory. Contemporary cross-border cooperation – according to the author – contributes to the deepening of multilateral relations in scientific exchange. One of them is the study of the subject of socio-cultural heritage, interpretation of the historical past and its memory. The author states that learning about heritage is important in the future, because it is impossible to build normal relationships without objective and truthful study of the past. One of such scientific issues is the region of the Carpathians which, since ancient times, has a unique ethnocultural space, a kind of ethnocultural conglomerate.

Yuriy Pachkovskyy and Krzysztof Rejman discuss the local identity and the cultural heritage in the Ukrainian-Polish cultural dialogue system. According to the authors, the local identity is an attempt at Europeanism when it comes to preserving cultural and historical heritage. The development of cross-border cooperation is – according to them – an opportunity to gain a positive experience of intercultural dialogue, and to encourage local communities to restore local historical and cultural traditions, which can consequently promote the development of patriotism, cultural tourism or even business.

Kanstantsin Krasouski describes demographic threats for the preservation of the intangible cultural heritage of Belarus. On the basis of current statistics and census data,

the author carried out the analysis of the geodemographic situation in the Republic of Belarus at the beginning of the 21st century. The analysis shows that the preservation of intangible cultural heritage is threatened by the tendencies of the natural population movement and its demographic structures.

Siarhei Pivavarchyk emphasizes the importance of popularizing the archaeological heritage in the cross-border regions of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine. The author concludes that the most effective way to popularize the archaeological heritage is the development of archaeological tourism. One of its elements is the creation and development of open air archaeological museums. The most promising cross-border regions in which it is possible to develop such facilities is the tourist and recreational park 'Augustow Canal' and the 'Belovezhskaya Pushcha' National Park.

Hubert Kotarski discusses the synergy of selected capitals of the Podkarpacie region as a tool for activating local communities. The author draws attention to the fact that sociologists' interest in social capital is primarily related to the search for factors that enable and facilitate solving the problems of social groups, local communities and entire societies. The concept of social capital is defined in very different ways, therefore it is not unambiguous. The social capital is everything that determines the collective action for the common good in every field: economy, culture, politics. Diagnosing and determining the condition of the social capital level at the mezzo level, because the author recognizes the city as such, allows to identify the resources that may be important from the point of view of the city's development. The author indicates that the results of the undertaken empirical research proves that social capital is the resource that brings specific benefits to individuals and local communities.

Mariya Nychvyd, Nataliya Kablak, Oleksandr Reity, Yuriy Prepodobnyj show the possibilities of using digital technologies to preserve the historical heritage in the development of tourism. The authors indicate that digital photogrammetry combined with laser scanning is now an accepted method of collecting three-dimensional representations of the environment. These technologies are widely used to create high-quality 3D models of culture and natural heritage objects. In the article, the authors present the results of laser scanning, aimed at creating the network of tourist facilities as the basis of thematic routes and packages combining historical, cultural and natural cross-border heritage.

Marek Lisiecki shows the influence of cultural and multicultural environment on the management of organizations in Poland, Belarus and Ukraine, including global trends. The author indicates that the cultural and multicultural environment is both an opportunity and a threat to the efficient organization functioning. According to the author, it should be remembered that management is deeply embedded in culture. The solutions from other cultures – even those that are considered to be exemplary for social development – must be transferred in selectively, carefully, acceptable by organizations way. The author states that not everything that is good on the American and Asian continent must be good in Europe. Not everything in Western Europe must be good in Central and Eastern Europe. Not everything that is good in Poland must be good in Belarus or Ukraine – despite the occurrence of large cultural similarities.

Volodymyr Shvets and Ulyana Pelekh discuss the prospects of using the historical heritage of Polish-Ukrainian experience in the banking sector. The authors indicate that cooperation in the banking sector is one of the areas of cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and Poland. In this context – according to the authors – the study of the experience of banks in Lviv, in the 19th and 20th centuries, belongs to the common historical heritage of the Polish and Ukrainian nations.

A part of the monograph also includes information on the 15th anniversary of cross-border cooperation between Poland, Belarus and Ukraine under the European Union funds as well as information about the Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014–2020.

Yours sincerely,

Leszek Buller, PhD

Director of the Center of European Projects

Bogdan Kawałko

Marshal Office of the Lubelskie Voivodeship in Lublin, Poland

Cross-border cultural and natural heritage in the strategies and development policy of the regions of Poland and Ukraine

Paper peer-reviewed by Prof. Piotr Tomasz Nowakowski, PhD

Summary

In most European countries the development of cross-border regions is most often the important element of national development strategies and policies. The important role in initiating and stimulating development processes in this area is played by regional development strategies, in particular the policy adopted therein, as well as established priorities and objectives.

The article attempts to establish the importance and degree of inclusion in the Strategies of cross-border regions of Poland and Ukraine, i.e. the Volyn¹, Lviv², Zakarpattia³ oblasts, as well as the Lubelskie⁴ and Podkarpackie⁵ voivodships, issues related to the cultural and natural heritage of these areas. The scope of the study includes analysis in terms of establishing and assessing the degree of compliance and mutual relations of strategic objectives, directions of activities and priorities regarding the cultural and natural heritage. The important issue is searching for the answer to the question regarding the degree of dependence and impact on the development of cross-border cooperation in terms of using cultural and natural potential from strategic compliance of records and giving high rank in strategic documents of border regions, objectives and actions for the use of endogenous borderland potential in this area.

Conclusions from the conducted analysis may be useful and used to improve the coordination, activities and to redefine the objectives of the regional *Strategies*, as well as the direction of spending, among others, the European Union (EU) funds under support of cross-border Programmes in the financial perspective after 2020, including the new edition of the Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine.

-
- 1 *Strategia Rozwoju Obwodu Wołyńskiego do 2020 roku*, adopted in Lutsk by the Volyn District Council on 20.03.2015, No. 34/7, <http://volynrada.gov.ua> (3.09.2018).
 - 2 *Strategia Rozwoju Obwodu Lwowskiego do 2020 roku*, adopted by the Lviv Regional Council, Lviv 2016, <http://loda.gov.ua> (3.09.2018).
 - 3 *Strategia Rozwoju Obwodu Zakarpackiego do 2020 roku*, adopted in Uzhgorod by the Transcarpathian Regional Council on 06.03.2015, No. 1220, <https://carpathia.gov.ua> (3.09.2018).
 - 4 *Strategia Rozwoju Województwa Lubelskiego na lata 2014 (z perspektywą do 2030 r.)*, adopted by the Resolution of Lubelskie Voivodship Sejmik No. XXXIV / 559/2013 on 24.06. 2013, Marshal's Office of the Lubelskie Voivodship (MOLV), Lublin 2014.
 - 5 *Strategia Rozwoju Województwa – Podkarpackie 2020*, adopted by the Resolution of Podkarpackie Voivodship Sejmik No. XXXVII/697/13 on 26.08.2013, <https://www.podkarpackie.pl> (4.09.2018).

Introduction

Border areas play a very important role in shaping development processes, hence they are the objective of regional policy of both the European Union (EU), individual states and the regions⁶. This applies mainly to activities aimed at using the so-called “cross-border location pension”, in particular the optimal use of endogenous borderline potentials, elimination of barriers, development of economic cooperation, strengthening the political and intercultural dialogue in order to increase the competitiveness and attractiveness of border regions in both economic and social dimensions.⁷

Regions located along the borders with non-EU countries are the particular challenge for policy both in the European and national dimensions. Among such regions are Polish regions, i.e. Lubelskie and Podkarpackie voivodeships bordering the Volyn, Lviv and Zakarpattya oblasts in Ukraine, forming so-called Polish-Ukrainian cross-border region⁸ (Map 1). Areas located along these borders are classified as peripheral regions, which are characterized by a low level of socio-economic indicators. The EU’s external customs border limits the possibilities of using the endogenous economic potentials of these regions. Negative impact of the so-called “tight border of the EU” is additionally intensified by the asymmetry of economic systems, relatively poor border infrastructure and inefficient socio-economic links. Therefore, in relation to such areas, the objective of regional policy should be to mitigate and reduce peripheral factors, mainly by supporting the development of economic functions, thus enabling building capacity and basis for sustainable self-development and intensification of economic cooperation.⁹

6 B. Kawałko, *Programme Polska-Białoruś-Ukraina w polityce rozwoju regionów przygranicznych*, "Barometr Regionalny" 2 (2015), p. 7.

7 Further: B. Kawałko, *Granica Wschodnia jako czynnik ożywienia i rozwoju społeczno-ekonomicznego regionów przygranicznych. Synteza*, [w:] *Ekspertyzy wykonane na zamówienie Ministerstwa Rozwoju regionalnego na potrzeby opracowania strategii rozwoju społeczno-gospodarczego Polski Wschodniej do roku 2020*, t. II, Ministerstwo Rozwoju Regionalnego (MRR), Warszawa 2007, pp. 9-41.

8 B. Kawałko, *Programme Polska-Białoruś-Ukraina*, Op. cit.

9 *Krajowa Strategia Rozwoju Regionalnego 2010-2020. Regiony, miasta, obszary wiejskie*, MRR, Warszawa, 2010, pp. 27-34.

Map 1. Location of the cross-border region



Source: B. Kawałko, *Wybrane problemy polsko-ukraińskiej współpracy transgranicznej*, "Barometr Regionalny" 2 (2011), p. 39.

The way to reduce the peripherality rate of border areas is, among others, to increase their availability in domestic and international relations, to increase the integration and interconnectedness of areas on both sides of the border, gradually shape cross-border functional areas that are economically, socially and communicatively connected. This is favored by the EU's cohesion policy, one of the objectives of which is to build territorial cohesion and counteracting the marginalization of problem areas.¹⁰

10 *Koncepcja Przestrzennego Zagospodarowania Kraju 2030*, wyd. II, MRR, Warszawa 2012, pp. 98-105 and *Krajowa Strategia*, pp. 32-33 and pp. 102-104.

The choice of specific actions within the framework of the conducted regional policy in the border areas should be made according to the principle of simultaneous and synergic impact on the areas lying on both sides of the border.¹¹ Therefore, it is important to develop the effective and efficient system of selection and implementation of projects resulting from joint cross-border strategies, programmes and concepts for the development of border areas. These choices and the nature of the activities should be mutually agreed, accepted and adapted to the specific needs of the areas concerned, taking into account their level of development. Joint activities in this regard should have an opportunity for financial support both under EU cross-border cooperation programmes as well as national and regional programmes and budgets.¹²

The analysis includes the strategic assessment of the adopted priorities in the field of the cultural and natural heritage of the cross-border area, including compliance and mutual relations of strategic objectives, priorities and directions of activities in development strategies of adjacent oblasts and voivodeships.

The aim of the study is also to indicate both deficits and cooperation fora, as well as to identify possible actions for pro-development use of cultural and natural potentials, to achieve better synergy of activities for their wider opening to cooperation and gaining mutual development benefits.

Methodological assumptions

So far, the universal definition of a cross-border region has not been adopted, hence its various definitions are in studies, literature and practice. For the purpose of this study, it was assumed that the basis for research, analysis and description, the cross-border region will be defined according to the administrative division criterion at the level of voivodeships on Polish side and oblasts on Ukrainian side. The axis of the defined Polish-Ukrainian cross-border region is the state border between the Republic of Poland and Ukraine.¹³

11 O. Charucka, *Współpraca międzyregionalna i transgraniczna Polski z Ukrainą*, „Zeszyty Naukowe Uczelni Vistula” 47(2) (2016), pp. 34-59.

12 Szerzej: B. Kawałko, *Wybrane problemy współpracy transgranicznej* [w:] W. Janicki (red.) *Województwo Lubelskie. Środowisko – społeczeństwo – gospodarka*, Lublin 2011, pp. 213-228.

13 B. Kawałko, *Wybrane problemy polsko-ukraińskiej współpracy transgranicznej*, „Barometr Regionalny”, 2 (2011), p. 38.

The following works have been carried out for possibly accurate and comparable examination and assessment of the cultural and natural heritage in the policy of each border region of Poland, i.e.: the Lubelskie and Podkarpackie voivodeships and of Ukraine, i.e.: the Volyn, Lviv and Zakarpattya oblasts:

- the survey regarding regional strategies was conducted. The survey was developed in cooperation with independent experts dealing with the issue of cross-border cooperation and was addressed to 5 regions.¹⁴ The study covered the degree of taking into account the issues of cultural and natural heritage in the following main layers:
 - diagnostic,
 - horizontal (vision, mission),
 - strategic (e.g. for strategic, main, operational objectives, etc.),
 - implementation (e.g. course of actions, undertakings, projects, etc.),
- the desk research analysis of all 5 regional strategies covered by the study was made,
- the relational matrix, that allows compilation and comparison of the obtained results of the five strategies research, has been developed,
- the priorities regarding cultural and natural heritage appearing in the developed joint *Cross-Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv Oblast, Volyn Oblast and Brest Oblast for 2014-2020*¹⁵ were included in the scope of the assessment,

14 The surveys were addressed to the organizational units of regions with responsibility for strategy and development programming. The survey was developed in cooperation with independent experts on the Polish and Ukrainian side.

15 *Strategia Współpracy Transgranicznej Województwa Lubelskiego, Obwodu Lwowskiego, Obwodu Wołyńskiego i Obwodu Brzeskiego na lata 2014-2020*, Resolution of Lubelskie Voivodeship Sejmik No. XLIV/673/2014 of 30.04.2014, MOLV, Lublin 2014.

- in the works were also used:
 - expertise on the ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020¹⁶,
 - Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine¹⁷.

Potential of cultural and natural heritage of the Polish-Ukrainian cross-border region (selected elements)

The area of the delimited cross-border region covering the following oblasts: Volyn, Lviv and Zakarpattia on the Ukrainian side and the Lubelskie and Podkarpackie voivodeships on the Polish side amounts to 9 775 thousand km² and is inhabited by approx. 7,8 million people. This area has very rich and diverse cultural and natural resources.¹⁸ They provide a basis and chances to be used for economic development, tourism, recreation and leisure activity, as well as social integration in the cross-border area. The complex historical past, the coexistence of many nations, cultures and religions over the centuries are a good binder of combining activities regarding the joint search for synergistic activities related to pro-development use of cultural and natural potentials. Apart from specific resources, objects and institutions, the elements that create this natural and cultural potential are also unique places, traditions, customs and folklore. The cultural mosaic is confirmed not only by specific architecture (also religious) and settlement systems, but also by languages and dialects, traditional customs, rituals and folk art.¹⁹

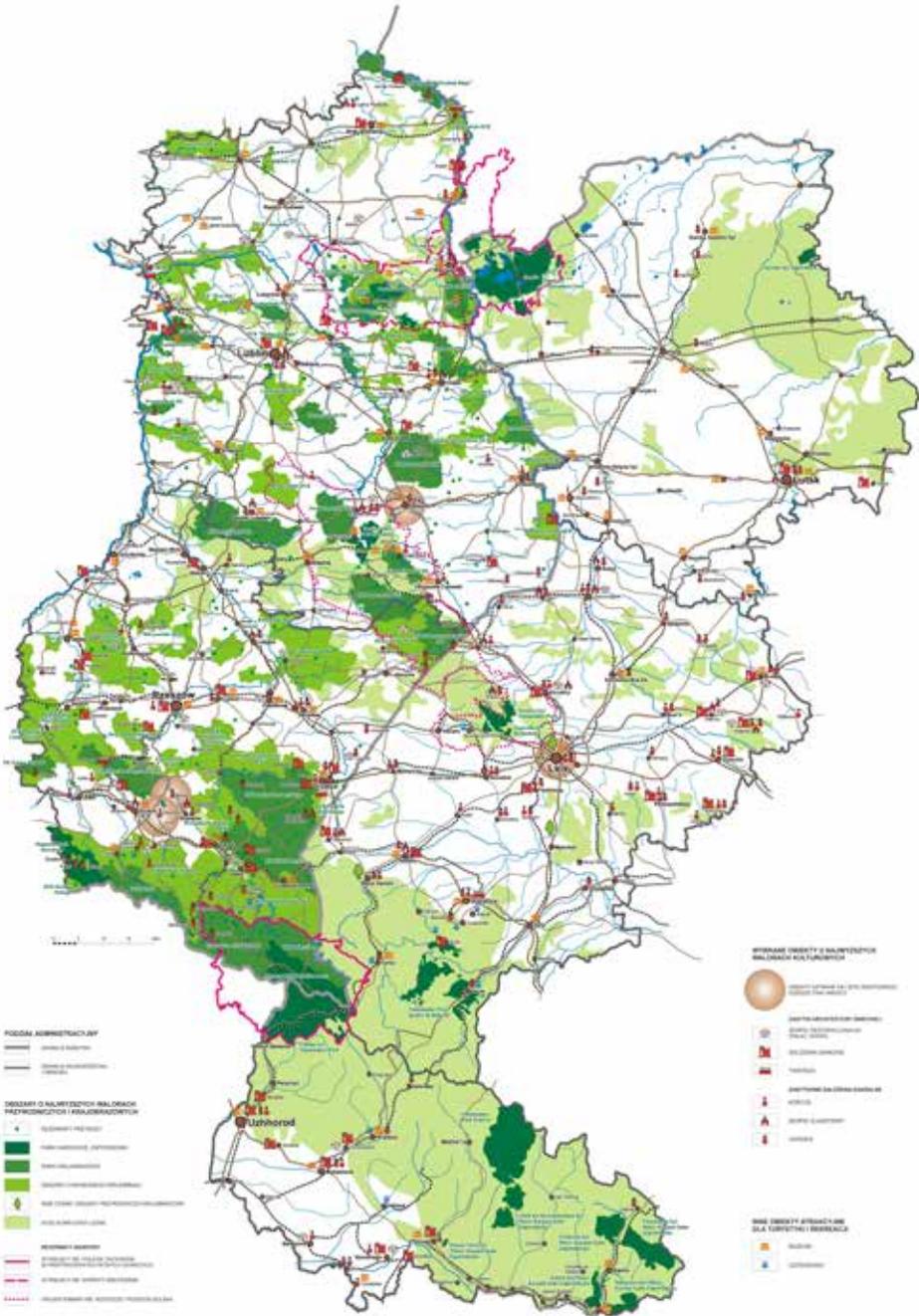
16 ENI Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020, approved by the European Commission by Decision C(5015) 2138 of 17.12.2015, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl> (10.09.2018).

17 www.pbu2020.eu/pl (10.09.2018).

18 B. Kawalko, *Wybrane problemy polsko-ukraińskiej*, pp. 38-42 and *Polsko-Ukraińska Strategia Współpracy Transgranicznej na lata 2007-2015*, Lublin 2008, p. 23.

19 *Polsko-Ukraińska*, p. 41.

Map 2. Natural and cultural value of the cross-border region



Source: Polish-Ukrainian Cross-Border Cooperation Strategy for 2007-2015, Lublin 2008 (annex)

This positively distinctive difference and uniqueness creates the premises for the effective and rational use of natural resources for the needs of the economy, tourism and recreation development, while preserving and protecting the values of the environment and natural heritage. The use of existing potentials of the natural environment and cultural heritage in a harmonized and coordinated manner combined with the tourist values of the area is a strong factor for strengthening its competitiveness and attractiveness.²⁰ The main natural and cultural elements of the cross-border region are presented on Map 2.

3.1 Natural potential

Important elements of the Polish-Ukrainian cross-border region are natural resources and natural potential with high natural values. The most valuable resources are covered by various forms of protection. These are biosphere reserves, national parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape areas as well as spot and single forms of protection. The area of protected and valuable natural areas of the cross-border region is over 1,9 million ha.²¹ Their area and number regarding the particular regions is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Natural areas of cross-border region covered by legal protection

voivodeship / oblast	Protected areas [thous. ha]*	Number of natural areas covered by legal protection [pcs.]*
lubelskie voivodeship	570,7	1 420
podkarpackie voivodeship	801,2	1 440
Volyn oblast	234,4	384
Lviv oblast	148,6	347
Zakarpattia oblast	182,1	459
The cross-border region	1 937	4 050

* data for the Lubelskie and Podkarpackie voivodeships for the year 2017, data for the Volyn, Lviv and Zakarpattia oblasts as of 01.01.2013.

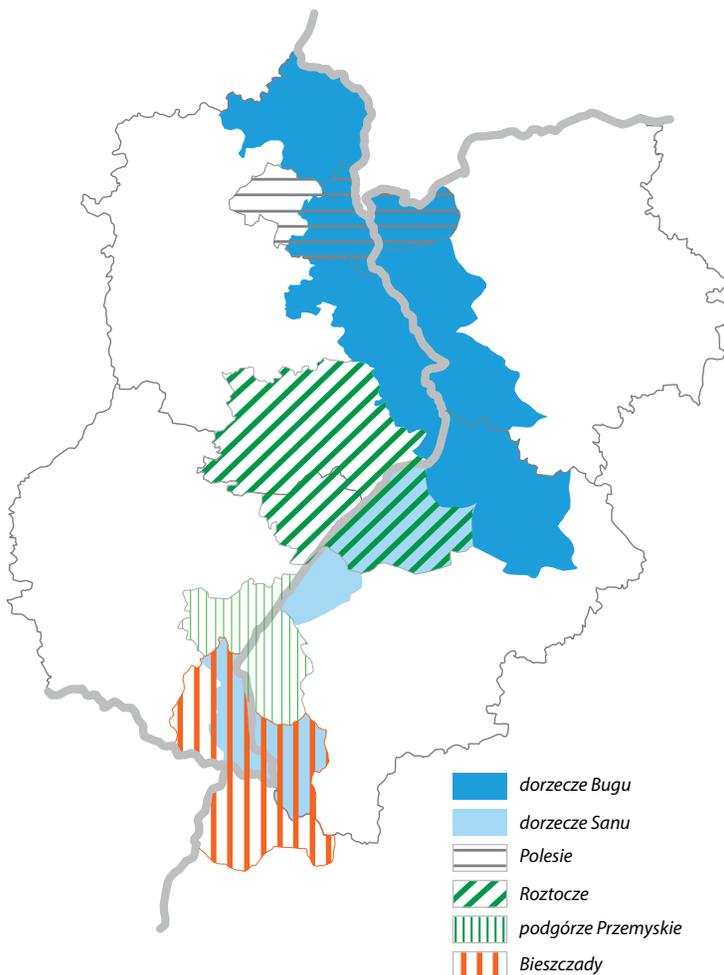
Source: own study based on data from the Central Statistical Office and the National Cadastre of the territory and facilities of the Ukraine Nature and Reserve Fund, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, 2018.

20 B. Kawałko, *Roztocze zasoby i potencjał rozwoju*, [w:] P. Duda, S. Stano (red.), *Roztocze. Wschód kreatywności*, Fundacja Sztuki Kreatywna Przestrzeń, Szczepieszyn 2018.

21 *Polsko-Ukraińska*, p. 37.

The most valuable ecosystems cover about 17% of the area of the cross-border region and are covered by legal protection. The highest percentage of protected areas in the region is situated on the Polish side (47% Podkarpackie Voivodeship, 33,8% Lubelskie Voivodeship). On the Ukrainian side, this indicator presents significantly lower values (3,1% Volyn Oblast, 9,4% Zakarpattia Oblast). In this regard, the main potential and resources are concentrated in 10 national parks and 3 UNESCO World Biosphere Reserves, including 2 existing and 1 planned.

Map 3. Cross-border ecosystems on the Polish-Ukrainian borderland under the administrative divisions



Source: study based on *the Expertise on the European Neighborhood Instrument Programme Poland-Ukraine-Belarus implemented in the period 2014-2020*, EUROREG, ww Warsaw 2013.

There are two national parks in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship: Bieszczady National Park and Magurski National Park. Moreover, the International Biosphere Reserve "Eastern Carpathians" was established in this voivodeship. The reserve includes the Bieszczady National Park, the Landscape Park of the San Valley and the Ciśniańsko-Wetliński Landscape Park. The reserve also includes valuable mountain ecosystems in the Zakarpattia Oblast and Slovakia. Furthermore, there are 10 landscape parks, 96 nature reserves and 13 protected landscape areas in this voivodeships.

The most valuable ecosystems of the Lubelskie Voivodeship are protected by two national parks: Roztoczański National Park and Poleski National Park, as well as by 17 landscape parks, 17 protected landscape areas and 87 reserves. In terms of nature, the most valuable part of the Lubelskie voivodeship is Polesie along with the Łęczyńsko-Włodawskie Lakeland on the basis of which the International Biosphere Reserve "West Polesie" was established.²² Particularly valuable natural values are also in the Roztocze with the Puszcza Solska, where the International Biosphere Reserve "Roztocze"²³ is planned, as well as valleys of the Vistula, Bug and Wieprz rivers.

In the Volyn Oblast 368 objects are covered by legal protection, including Szacki National Park, Czeremski Nature Reserve and nature monuments, landscape and dendrological parks, which covers about 9% of the oblast territory. 24 of the objects covered by legal protection have a national rank.

There are 323 objects covered by legal protection in the Lviv Oblast, which cover 5,2% of the oblast territory. Among them are high-ranking multi-purpose nature protection, scientific and research, as well as recreational objects with national importance, such as, among others, the nature reserve "Roztocze" (2085 ha) and two national parks – "Jaworowski" (7 079 ha) and "Beskidy Skolskie" (35 684 ha).

In the Zakarpattia Oblast are 453 objects covered by legal protection, which occupy 12,8% of the oblast territory. Three areas have a national importance, i.e.: the Carpathian Biosphere Reserve (53,6 thousand ha), the "Użańska Valley" National Park (39,1 thousand ha) which is a part of the International Biosphere Reserve "Eastern Carpathians", as well as the "Syniewir" National Park (40,4 thousand ha). Moreover, the regional landscape park "Enchanted Land", 22 reserves of national importance, 40 reserves of local

22 Ibidem, pp. 37-38.

23 B. Kawałko, *Roztocze zasoby*, Op. cit.

importance, 9 protective wilderness, 9 natural monuments of national importance and 52 natural monuments of local importance belong to the network of protected areas of the Oblast.²⁴

In addition to areas covered by legal protection, natural sites and natural areas such as extensive forest complexes, lakes, river valleys are valuable for the cross-border region, because they are the important element in building development and tourist function.²⁵

The cross-border region has significant mineral water resources, which are important potential for the development of spa treatment. In the Lubelskie Voivodeship these resources are located in the Nałęczów health resort, while the potential for exploitation of mineral waters for spa treatment exists in Krasnobród, Wólka Biska and Osuchy. In the Podkarpackie Voivodeship documented resources of healing waters are located in Iwonicz and Rymanów area, as well as in the region of Komańcza and Baligród. In the Volyn Oblast 9 mineral water resources have been identified that create opportunities for building spa treatment functions. There are also 33 rich deposits of therapeutic mud which is useful in health resort treatment.

Particular wealth of the Lviv Oblast are large resources of healing mineral waters that occur in 19 deposits (17 exploited) and sanatorium resorts. Mineral waters in the Lviv region. There are 6 natural-health resorts operating in the area of the region. The most-known and developed resorts are in Morłówno, Truskavets and Schodnica. The Zakarpattia Oblast is the leader in Ukraine in terms of quality and quantity of mineral waters. There are almost all kinds of the most famous and valued mineral waters in the world. In total, 62 deposits were found, covering 30 types and 400 kinds of waters, which have high potential medicinal properties.²⁶

3.2. Cultural potential

The cross-border area also has valuable tourist values based on rich tangible and intangible cultural heritage. One of the incentives for development in this area are numerous objects covered by legal protection, including those put in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Important value of the borderland is its rich multiculturalism, which has been

24 *Polsko-Ukraińska*, Op. cit.

25 *Ibidem*, p. 39.

26 *Ibidem*, pp. 26-28.

shaped over the centuries by co-existence of representatives of different cultures and nationalities.²⁷

Cultural potential is created by both natural and anthropogenic values, i.e.: all kinds of historical objects, museums, interesting places, cultural events organized in the region, traditions, customs, folklore, as well as history.²⁸ Due to the compound historical past and coexistence of many nations and religions throughout history, the Polish-Ukrainian cross-border area has high cultural values. 19 269 objects are covered by various forms of legal protection in the entire area (Table 2).

Table 2. Historical buildings of the cross-border region covered by legal protection

Voivodship / oblast	objects covered by legal protection [pcs] *
Lubelskie Voivodship	3 788
Podkarpackie Voivodship	3 906
Volyn Oblast	1 529
Lviv Oblast	8 478
Zakarpattia Oblast	1 568
CROSS-BORDER REGION	19 269

* data for the Lubelskie Voivodeship as of December 2014, for the Podkarpackie Voivodeship as of December 2012, for the Volyn, Lviv and Zakarpattia oblasts as of January 2018

Source: own study based on the data from the Regional Conservator of Historical Monuments of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Regional Conservator of Historical Monuments of the Podkarpackie Voivodeship and on the basis of the Register of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine

In **the Lubelskie Voivodeship**, 36 historical spatial configurations are covered by legal protection. The most valuable urban complexes included in the List of History Monuments are: Lublin with the historic Old Town, Kazimierz Dolny, Kozłówka and Zamość – a historic urban complex put on the UNESCO World Heritage List (1992). In the register of objects of cultural heritage are put 3 788 immovable objects (2014), including: sacred buildings (776), palace and suburban parks (268), residential houses (227), cemeteries (193), Orthodox and Pounickie churches (54), Jewish culture objects including

27 *Strategia Współpracy*, p. 63.

28 Nitkiewicz-Jankowska A., Jankowski G., *Krajobraz kulturowy jako walor turystyczny* [w:] *Krajobraz a turystyka*, Prace Komisji Krajobrazu Kulturowego Nr 14, Komisja Krajobrazu Kulturowego PTG, Sosnowiec 2010, pp. 185-193.

well-preserved temples, among others in Włodawa, Łęczna and Zamość, the Jewish cemetery in Lublin as well as other Jewish cemeteries. The most valuable Roman Catholic sacral buildings are: Gothic, Gothic and Renaissance churches (Lublin – Podominikański and Kraśnik), the Lublin Renaissance (including the cathedral in Zamość, 3 churches in Lublin, the parish church in Kazimierz Dolny), and Baroque churches (including Lubartów, Włodawa, Radecznicza) and a number of classicist objects.²⁹

As part of the tourist use of the region's cultural resources in the form of thematic routes, the development of multifunctional service infrastructure in centers located on the cultural routes directions is being created. These cultural routes have:

- **European range** – European Cultural Way Via Regia, Via Jagiellonica – The Jagiellonian Route, Via Mercatoria – Merchant Route, and others;
- **supra-regional range**, among others: the Cultures Borderland Route, the John Paul II Route, the Józef Piłsudski Route, the Polish UNESCO Heritage Route;
- **regional range**, including the Ordynacja Zamojska Route, the Historical Route, the Cultures Confluence Route, the Jewish Culture Route, the Orthodox Churches Route, and the Sacred Architecture Route.³⁰

In **the Podkarpackie Voivodeship**, 3 906 immovable objects (2012) are put in the register of objects of cultural heritage, including: sacred buildings (1022), palace and suburban parks (307), residential houses (886), and cemeteries (367).

In **the Podkarpackie Voivodeship**, on the UNESCO List of World Cultural and Natural Heritage can be found: wooden churches in Blizne and Haczów as well as wooden Orthodox churches in Chotyniec, Radruż, Smolnik and Turzańsk put under the cross-border record with four Orthodox churches in Małopolskie Voivodeship and eight Orthodox churches in Ukraine. As the Monument of History are considered: the Bernardine Monastic Complex in Leżajsk, the castle and park complex in Łańcut as well as the castle and

29 *Polsko-Ukraińska*, p. 41.

30 *Plan Zagospodarowania Przestrzennego Województwa Lubelskiego*, Resolution of Lubelskie Voivodeship Sejmik No. XI/162/2015 of 30.10.2015, MOLV, Lublin 2015, pp. 83-84

park complex in Krasieczyn. Moreover, there is the cultural park named "Cultural Park of the Old Town Complex and the Dominican Monastic Complex in Jarosław".

8 cultural areas, which are attractive in terms of tourism and have significant growth potential, were distinguished in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship. These are the areas of:

- **magnate culture** (includes the heritage of the First and Second Republic of Poland – historical period from the beginning of the Polish state until 1945), including, inter alia: the castle in Przemyśl, the castle in Baranów Sandomierski, the Krasicki and Sapieha residence in Krasieczyn, the castle in Łańcut, the castle complex in Dubiecko, former Lubomirski bastion castle in Rzeszów, the palace and park complex in Przeworsk;
- **bourgeois culture**, which includes Old Polish cities, the charm and heritage of architecture, urban complexes and a variety of craft culture heritage exhibited in museums or in the scenery of a historical city. Examples of these cities could be: Rzeszów, Jarosław, Przemyśl, Krosno, Sanok, and Jaślicka;
- **peasant culture**, which includes monuments and cultural heritage of rural dwellers. Examples include exhibitions in museums and open-air museums in Sanok, Kolbuszowa and Zyndranowa, as well as wooden architecture (residential, utility and sacral);
- **religious culture**, which includes objects related to religions: Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant and Jewish. Examples of this culture are: sacral wooden buildings, including the largest wooden church in Poland and the largest wooden Gothic style church in the world in Haczów and Blizne (inscribed on the UNESCO list), The Marian Sanctuaries Route, Icon Route, Wooden Architecture Route, Byzantine Orthodox Churches Route, The Calvinist Route;

- **prehistoric culture**, including documented traces of settlement in the region dated back thousands of years B.C. (mounds, tumulus, settlements);
- **Jewish culture** from the 17th century, including synagogues (e.g. in Lesko, Łańcut, Rymanów), cemeteries (e.g. in Leżajsk with the tomb of Cadyk Elimelech, Lesko), residential buildings and museum exhibitions;
- **industrial culture**, which includes monuments of technical culture (e.g. glass-works and industrial areas). The example of this is the Museum of Petroleum Industry – the open-air museum in Bóbrka (the first crude oil mine in the world established by Łukasiewicz);
- **military culture**, which includes monuments of defensive architecture, among others: fortresses in Przemyśl, the “Mołotow” Line, Stępin – Cieszyn shelters complexes, the tunnel shelter for the staff train in Strzyżów.³¹

There are 1 529 objects covered by legal protection in the **Volyn Oblast**. Preserved heritage, cultural resources, monuments, interesting historical past are visible in cities, including the most valuable ones in: Berestechko, Włodzimierz Wołyński, Grochów, Kamień Kaszyrski, Kowel, Kiwerce, Lutsk. There are also a number of monuments of defensive architecture, including former settlements. There are two valuable historical and cultural reserves, i.e.: the “Old Town” in Lutsk and “Ancient Włodzimierz” in Włodzimierz Wołyński, in the Volyn Oblast. Cultural, historical and artistic objects reflect the centuries-old history of Volyn. Considering cultural values, attractive in terms of tourism in Volyn, the following groups of monuments were distinguished:

- **castle and palace complexes**, including the best-known ones – the Lubart castle in Lutsk, the Radziwiłł family castle in Olica;
- **bourgeois culture**, with historical and architectural monuments of cities and towns such as: Beresteczko, Grochów, Kamień Kaszyrski, Kowel, Luboml;

31 *Polsko-Ukraińska*, p. 42.

- **peasant culture**, including over 2 000 exhibits of the National Museum of the Agriculture History in Rokini;
- **religious culture** that reflects the multi-faith character of Volyn, with preserved churches and Orthodox churches, including in Lutsk (inter alia, the Peter and Paul church, the stone Orthodox church of the Presentation of the Lord, the synagogue, the Bridgettine monastery, the kircha), in Włodzimierz Wołyński (inter alia, the Mściślaw temple, the Świętogórski nunnery, the Orthodox church of the Dormition of the Holy Virgin Mary), in Beresteczko (e.g. the Holy Trinity church);
- **prehistoric culture**, represented by the “Volyn type” settlements in Włodzimierz Wołyński, or the so-called “Stiżkowe” settlements in Kamień Kaszyrski, Luboml, Wetły and Turyjsk;
- **military culture**, including defensive architecture objects, inter alia, stone and brick towers in Stowpia, Chołmia, Berestia, Kamieniec, and Czortoryjsk; the Lubart castle in Lutsk and the castle and palace complex of the Radziwiłł family in Otyce.³²

There are 8 478 objects covered by legal protection in **the Lviv Oblast**. One of the most valuable is the historical center of Lviv included in the UNESCO list (1998). There is the regional and landscape park “Zniesienie” in the oldest part of the city. It is the only park in Ukraine which is entirely the natural, historical and cultural facility. Among the nature objects, the regional and landscape park is particularly valuable, along with the hills of Chomic and Góra Lwa. Rich natural values are supplemented by traces of settlements, churches, monasteries, old cemeteries, the “Gaj Shevchenko” museum of national architecture as well as traditional low-rise buildings. Due to the cultural value and tourist attractiveness, the following groups of cultural objects types have been distinguished in the Lviv Oblast:

- **magnate culture** with the most famous the Potoccy Family Palace in Lviv, castles in Żółkiew, Zolochiv, Olesko, Podhorce and in Swirż, which are connected by the “Land of Lviv Golden Horseshoe” tourist route,

32 Ibidem, p. 43.

- **bourgeois culture**, represented by the architecturally excellent cities of Żółkiew and Brody as well as Drohobycz, Sambor, Stary Sambor, Stryj, Busk and others, and the Market Square complex in Lviv,
- **peasant culture**, these are exhibits gathered in the folk architecture museum in the Shevchenko Gaj (Kaiserwald) in Lviv and in the unique Khutor complex of the village of Małe Polesie in the Żółkiew region,
- **religious culture**, represented by over 2 400 churches and Orthodox churches, cemeteries, including the Łyczakowski necropolis,
- **prehistoric culture**, which is represented by, inter alia, Pryjma's former position in the vicinity of Mikołajów, the rock hermitage in Rozhircz near Stryj, the underground city, the legendary capital of the White Croats – the Stojeko settlement,
- **Jewish culture**, numerous synagogues, among others in Brody, Gródek and the "Golden Rose" synagogue in Lviv together with the greatest monument of the Hassidic community in the city of Bełz, especially the Iszre Lew Jewish prayer house, as well as the fortifications of the Jewish district in Gródek – the Gnin fortress,
- **industrial culture**, which includes monuments of technical culture (e.g. glass-works and industrial areas), inter alia: the Museum of the Lviv Railway History, the Museum of Metrology and Measurement Technology, the pharmacy – museum in Lviv,
- **military culture**, which includes monuments of defensive architecture, with the Royal Arsenal in Lviv, the city fortress of Tustań and fortification buildings in Mikołajów, Brody, Żydaczów, Stare Sioło, Chyrów and the Pomorianski castle.³³

There are 1 568 objects are covered by legal protection in **the Zakarpattia Oblast**. These objects are characterized by unique, specific cultural values. The most attractive in terms of tourism are the cities of: Uzhgorod (the castle museum, the open-air museum, the art museum, the zoological museum), Mukachevo (the castle sightseeing museum), Zariczevo

33 Ibidem, p. 44.

(the "Łemkowska siedziba" museum), Łyszczevo (the "Kuźnia" museum), Kołoczawa (the museum of Ivan Olbracht), Synevyr (the timber rafting museum), Sołotwyna (the salt mining museum). The museum of local history is located in the Uzhgorod castle. The Zakarpattia Oblast is characterized especially by historic wooden Orthodox churches built without the use of nails. Among them stands "Bojkowski" type of the Orthodox church and the characteristic style of "Lemko" and "Hutsul".³⁴ As part of making cultural heritage available, thematic cognitive-tourist routes have been created, inter alia such as:

- **the Zakarpattia Tourist Route** – the longest Ukrainian tourist route leading from Wielkie Berezne to Hoverla through the Połonińskie Beskids,
- **the "Hutsul routes"** tourist route,
- **Thematic routes**, e.g. "Zakarpattia Castles", "Zakarpattia Wooden Temples", "Zakarpattia Monasteries".³⁵

Cultural and natural heritage in the strategies of cross-border regions of Poland and Ukraine

Conducted study is based on the analysis of records included in regional strategic documents of the cross-border area of 5 regions, i.e. the Volyn, Lviv and Zakarpattia oblasts on the Ukrainian side, and the Lubelskie and Podkarpackie voivodeships on the Polish side. In order to obtain the most comprehensive possible information, the research was carried out using various methods and sources, i.e. it was based on the analysis of surveys developed by organizational units of each regions responsible for strategy and development programming, opinions of external experts from Ukraine and Poland, as well as own analysis (*desk research*) of all strategic documents.

34 Ibidem, p. 45.

35 T. Sandor, *Przemysł turystyczny*, <http://www.zakarpattia.com/?p=838> (12.09.2008).

The main assumptions of the survey and the analysis of Programme documents were to obtain the assessment, indication and determination of their position in the hierarchy of priorities in the Strategies of individual regions and oblasts covering issues from the cultural and natural sphere in 5 key dimensions, i.e.:

- diagnostic
- horizontal
- strategic
- realization and implementation
- cross-border.

Based on the analysis of the indications and results of the study including the analysis of the regional strategies of the five regions of the Polish-Ukrainian cross-border regions, it was found that all of them in their Strategies have taken into account and included issues covering the cultural and natural heritage. The level of detail and the scope of considering these issues is heterogeneous and different depending on the region. This applies both to the differences between regions as well as voivodships on the Polish side and the oblasts on the Ukrainian side. While comparing Polish with Ukrainian regions, there is visible asymmetry in the assessment of the cultural and natural potential made by particular regions and included in the Strategies. Generally, it relies on a much stronger consideration by Polish regions of the rank, perspectives and development opportunities resulting from the use of these resources and potentially positive factors stemming from their cultural and natural assets, than in the case of Ukrainian regions.

The second important finding resulting from the analysis of the provisions of the Strategy of particular regions is that not all regions take into account in unambiguous and clear manner the cross-border (international) dimension and importance of issues covering the cultural and natural heritage. In this regard, significant differences between regions have been found, which largely determines the closed (intraregional) positioning of this potential in the Programme documents and in the regional policy.

Table 3. Relational matrix – summary table covering the analysis of issues related to cultural and natural heritage in cross-border regions

Thematic scope \ Spatial scope		Volyn oblast		Lviv oblast		Zakarpattya oblast		Lubelskie voivodeship		Podkarpackie voivodeship	
		YES/NO	Cross-border dimension YES/NO	YES/NO	Cross-border dimension YES/NO	YES/NO	Cross-border dimension YES/NO	YES/NO	Cross-border dimension YES/NO	YES/NO	Cross-border dimension YES/NO
Cultural and natural heritage in strategies:	In the diagnostic dimension	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	In the horizontal dimension – e.g. visions / missions	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	In the strategic dimension	YES	YES/NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	In the implementation / introductory dimension	YES	YES/NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES

Signs:

YES	definitely, unequivocally confirming can be found in the documents records
YES/NO	documents records do not quite explicitly confirm intentions, only by default it can be concluded that there is confirmation of intent “for yes”
NO	definitely, there is no explicit confirmation in the documents records

Source: Own study, Lublin 2018.

The analysis of documents and results of the study indicated the following important findings and results in relation to individual research dimensions (areas):

- **Diagnostic dimension**

- all regions in a varying degree and extent perceive their resources and cultural and natural potential as an element of the region’s policy and possible development potential;
- they define and diagnose cross-border character in a different and not very clear and insufficient way;

- Lubelskie and Podkarpackie voivodships and Volyn and Zakarpattya oblasts define this problem in a different way in their Strategies. However, they quite clearly and unambiguously, pointing the cultural and natural resources in their area and also underlining their cross-border nature and significance;
- on the other hand, in the case of the Lviv Oblast, the Strategy did not clearly indicate the cross-border dimension referring to the cultural and natural potential;
- the cultural and natural heritage included in the diagnostic parts of particular Regional Strategies is based mainly on the emphasis on natural and cultural values, the potential of which is mainly used to develop tourism and promotional functions of given regions. This approach is also a basis for formulating activities on a cross-border basis, constituting the platform for building interregional cooperation Programmes in the aspect of protecting valuable cultural and natural resources and potentials.

- **Horizontal dimension**

- the study in this aspect was carried out on the basis of the analysis and evaluation of the wider context adopted in the Strategies, i.e. in the analysis of the mission and vision of regional development. It should be emphasized that this dimension is the important element of each Strategy, as it directly indicates whether and which far-reaching basis for further development the regions have taken;
- all regions see their chance and development opportunities that can be developed, among others based on the cultural and natural potential, albeit in varying degrees and hierarchy of importance ;
- the binder of the horizontal sphere of four of the five analyzed regions is the potential for cross-border location. The provisions of the Volyn Oblast's strategy do not clearly indicate potential in this area. This is so important because these issues, as important elements included in the Regional strategies, should also serve to further shape the interregional development and integration and the dynamization of processes for cross-border cooperation.

• Strategic dimension

- due to the distinct and very different methodologies for developing of the Strategy, the analyzed strategic documents are significantly different in terms of the level of detail of entries in this aspect, as well as the terminology used, which is not the same and unambiguous. That partially hinders the analysis and inference;
- in the strategies of Cross-border regions, cultural and natural heritage has been included in all levels, i.e. for the main, strategic, operational and priority objectives;
- on the other hand, the cross-border dimension in individual Strategies was considered quite flexible, in a highly diversified and rather systemic and not very expressive manner;
- most of the regions see the aspect of cross-border cooperation in a very clear way (e.g. Lubelskie, Podkarpackie voivodeships), while the other see it in an ambiguous way (Volyn Oblast);
- the element connecting all regions in the sphere of strategic planning is both the fact of noticing the natural and cultural development potentials, as well as the possibilities of their use;
- the area connecting all regions in the field of cultural and natural heritage included in the main, strategic, operational and priority objectives is to focus much more attention and place greater emphasis on natural rather than cultural aspects;
- it should be noted that the nature of the provisions and the level of detail of individual objectives is varied, what makes it difficult to fully and comprehensively compare documents;
- nevertheless, the positive fact should be recognized that all regions perceive development chance and opportunities to use natural and cultural values for economic needs (e.g. tourism), and also see the need to protect and rationally manage those resources;
- among the most repetitive provisions that were included in all Strategies are the objectives related to the improvement of the quality of the environment and the development of tourism based on the possessed natural and cultural resources.

- **Realization and implementation dimension**

- all regions have taken into account the cultural and natural potential in the realization and implementation dimension;
- in strategic documents this dimension was most often defined as desirable tasks and directions of activities;
- most of the indicated tasks and directions of action are focused on the use of cultural and natural values for the purposes of tourism development and promotional purposes of the regions. However, only some of them also take into account the possibility of cross-border cooperation as part of specific tasks and directions of activities.

- **Cross-border dimension**

It is particularly important due to declared willingness to undertake joint ventures and problems to be solved within the framework of the strategic documents. The conducted research was mainly focused on the analysis of the Strategy in terms of cultural and natural values as well as the possibilities and potential of cross-border cooperation in this respect. On the basis of the analysis, it can be concluded that cross-border regions give their attention mainly to the following areas:

- functioning and developing the cooperation within Euroregions,
- Cross-border Biosphere Reserves (Western Polesie, Eastern Carpathians),
- historical multiculturalism of the regions,
- development of the infrastructure in the field of environmental protection,
- tourism development based on existing cultural and natural resources.

The necessity to preserve the valuable values of the natural environment in the areas of the Polish-Ukrainian border area occupies the important place in the analyzed strategic documents. Cooperation in the field of environmental protection primarily involves improving the quality of the environment through the construction or modernization of technical infrastructure, environmental education and exchange of experience. The motivating factor for undertaking cooperation in the field of environmental protection is mainly the possibility of obtaining co-financing for the implementation of projects from European Union funds within the framework of functioning support Programmes.

The joint action of regions from Poland and Ukraine is also motivated by the possibility of using EU funds. Co-financing of projects implemented in border regions creates opportunities to reduce development disparities, among others through the use of cultural and natural resources.

In addition, the important element indicated in the Strategies in the field of environmental protection is the exchange of experiences regarding the functioning of infrastructure, conditions and forms of nature protection, the possibility of using the potential of the natural environment in the development of tourism. Polish experiences in the field of environmental protection in the context of threats on the Ukrainian side and often lack of sufficient measures (e.g. lack of sewage treatment plants), especially justify this field for cross-border cooperation.

As part of the 2007-2013 and 2014-2020 financial perspectives, 32 projects covering culture and natural resources for the total amount of co-financing of approx. EUR 51 million have been implemented under the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine, which accounts for approx. 14% of Programme allocations.

Strategy of Cross-Border Cooperation of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv Oblast, Volyn Oblast and Brest Oblast for 2014-2020

The strategy of Cross-Border Cooperation of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv Oblast, Volyn Oblast and Brest Oblast for 2014-2020 has been developed as part of the development of the adopted objectives and arrangements of the SRWL.³⁶ It is a systemic and model element in the organization and coordination of the process of building and searching for more effective cross-border cooperation, within the “vulnerable” EU external border, serving, among others, reducing the peripherality of border areas, building territorial cohesion and counteracting the marginalization of problem areas.³⁷

36 *Strategia Współpracy*, Op. cit.

37 *Koncepcja Przestrzennego*, pp. 98-105 and *Krajowa Strategia*, pp. 32-33 and pp. 102-104.

Based on the strategic analysis, the following domain objectives have been defined, i.e.: economic cooperation, natural environment as well as culture and tourism, communication and border infrastructure as well as higher education and science.

For the field Natural environment, culture and tourism the main objective is to strengthen natural and cultural potential and its use for the development of border regions, while the assumed effect is to increase the attractiveness of the cross-border region in the national and European dimension while preserving its biodiversity and cultural heritage values. In order to achieve the adopted goal and obtain effects in the areas of: natural environment, culture and tourism, directions of actions were agreed and adopted: stimulation of cross-border activities to improve the purity of the Bug river basin, development of cross-border tourist products, actions to protect the world's cultural heritage, creation of cross-border networks cooperation of institutions and organizations dealing with the natural environment, culture, tourism and sport, development and implementation of a system for popularizing renewable energy sources, construction of municipal infrastructure and waste treatment in rural areas within the Szacki National Park, institutional strengthening of the "Western Polesie" and promotion of its natural and cultural values, improvement of the ecological situation in the Bug river valley, strengthening the development of cooperation for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage, creating an interactive map of tourist routes (walking, cycling, car, water, horse riding), developing and implementing the twin project "Zamość – Żółkiew – Renaissance cities of new challenges and opportunities", the creation of the Cross-border Reserve of the Roztocze Biosphere.

Conclusions

The area of the Polish-Ukrainian cross-border region is characterized by a relatively small number of areas degraded by industrial activities. Naturally, numerous ecosystems of high biodiversity have developed here. The most valuable elements of this natural environment have been covered by various forms of legal protection.³⁸ The location of many of these protected areas in close proximity to the border has created favorable conditions for establishing cross-border nature conservation networks. This gives grounds for developing international cooperation in the field of nature conservation and cultural heritage. One of the effects of this cooperation is the creation of the International Network of Biosphere Reserves. There are 2 existing and 1 currently planned reserves. These reserves

38 *Strategia Współpracy*, pp. 28-29.

play an important role from the point of view of planning and regional policy based on ecologically sustainable development. The visible effect of cooperation is, among others noticeable improvement in the protection of natural heritage, promotion of ecological education of the society, development of research and joint monitoring of valuable natural and cultural areas.³⁹

The nature of the cultural heritage and natural values of the cross-border region is characterized by the multitude and diversity of architecture, urban complexes, palaces and castles, sacred buildings of many denominations, as well as natural values creates favorable conditions for interregional development and cooperation. However, the closed nature of the Polish-Ukrainian border is the main barrier and limitation in the effective use of the potentials of cultural and natural heritage.

The analysis of the problem in the context of the provisions of the Strategy of border regions, i.e. the Volyn, Lviv and the Zakarpattya oblasts, as well as the Lubelskie and Podkarpackie voivodships in the scope of the importance of cultural and natural heritage as development potential gives reasons to formulate the following conclusions, findings and recommendations:

- developed and included objectives in the Strategies are broadly consistent with the identified in the diagnostic part natural and cultural values. Intentionally, they are focused on the effective use of endogenous potentials for economic, social and cross-border development;
- the drawback is that the analyzed documents in various, often incomplete and unclear, identify both the resources and issues related to the cultural and natural heritage, and above all in an insufficient and imprecise manner define the potentials of cross-border cooperation in this respect;
- the fact that all regions have their cultural and natural resources should be considered as a positive fact. The serious deficit of the analyzed documents is the lack of full identification and taking into account the potential of cross-border cooperation, in particular by the Ukrainian regions;

39 Ibidem, p. 32

- in the context of the conducted analysis, it should also be pointed out, as a good practice, that the Lubelskie Voivodeship, in its Regional Strategy, concluded a “delegation” of the need to develop a separate interregional document that precisely defines the scope of cross-border cooperation. As a result, in 2014, the *Cross-Border Cooperation Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship, Lviv, Volyn and Brest Oblasts for 2014-2020* was elaborated. Thus, in the most important strategic document of the region – which is the *Development Strategy of the Lubelskie Voivodeship for 2014-2020*, issues regarding the potential, possibilities and needs of cross-border cooperation gained the highest possible priority⁴⁰, which in consequence also results in achieving developmental objectives of the voivodship;
- in the context of the analysis and research carried out, it is necessary to strengthen the cooperation of voivodships and oblasts in the field of Programming activities and joint preparation of strategic documents, not only in relation to the protection of valuable natural resources and cultural potentials;
- the preparation of documents should become the main basis for generating joint projects and projects implemented under the ETC Programmes, including ENPI;
- it seems that one should strive to modify the methodological approach in the work on Programming documents from the national and regional level in the part concerning cross-border issues. It is necessary to ensure greater consistency and complementarity, as well as to develop systemic agreed common key cross-border projects and problems to be resolved;
- it is advisable to develop a model of current and mutual consultation of selected elements included in documents shaping regional development, e.g. in spatial plans of cross-border voivodships and municipalities on both sides of the border;

40 Resolution No. XLIV/673/2014 of Lubelskie Voivodship Sejmik on 30.04.2014, <https://umwl.bip.lubelskie.pl/index.php?id=900> (12.09.2018).

- it seems justified to prepare a long-term EU strategy to ensure greater support for cross-border cooperation at its external, eastern border. It is all the more obvious that the regions located on the external EU border and their cooperation with partner regions are covered by one of the objectives of EU cohesion policy;
- it is necessary to start a debate and an in-depth discussion on the development of the cross-border cooperation strategy that takes into account the objectives of strengthening the Eastern Partnership and European Cross-Border Cooperation (ETC) in the 2020+ perspective.⁴¹

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Implementation of cross-border cooperation projects in the area of cultural heritage under the Programme Poland – Belarus – Ukraine. Analysis of Financial Perspectives 2007–2013 and 2014–2020

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Summary

The Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine has been implemented in the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border area for almost 15 years. The present study contains a description and analysis of projects implemented or pending implementation under the Financial Perspectives 2007-2013 and 2014-2020.

Key terms

Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine, EU funds, cross-border programmes, cultural heritage.

Introduction

In Poland, EU funds allocated to the support for border regions are managed by the Ministry of Investment and Economic Development (MA), while Intermediate Bodies include Joint Technical Secretariats (IB) within the structures of the Center of European Projects. Three cross-border cooperation programmes are being implemented at the internal borders of the European Union: the Interreg South Baltic Programme, the Interreg Programme Poland – Saxony and the Interreg Programme Republic of Poland – Slovak Republic, whereas at the external borders of the European Union, two programmes are implemented: Programme Poland-Russia, and Programme Poland – Belarus – Ukraine.

The present study describes and analyses the Programme Poland – Belarus – Ukraine implemented under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument and European Neighbourhood Instrument.

The core objective of the Programme Poland – Belarus – Ukraine is to support cross-border development processes in the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian border area. The Programme continues and broadens the cooperation in the border areas of the three countries, which so far has been developed within the framework of the Neighbourhood Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine INTERREG IIIA / Tacis CBC 2004–2006 and the Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2007-2013 under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument, and currently the Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020 under the European Neighbourhood Instrument. The Programme promotes economic and social development, addresses common

challenges related to the environment, public health, safety and security, and promotes better conditions and rules ensuring the mobility of persons, goods and capital by financing the implementation of non-commercial projects.

The Programme is addressed to Polish, Ukrainian and Belarusian cross-border areas. The Programme covers the following eligible regions and adjoining regions:

in Poland:

- eligible regions: Krośnienski and Przemyski subregion (in Podkarpackie Voivodeship); Białostocki, Łomżyński and Suwalski subregion (in Podlaskie Voivodeship); Bialski and Chełmsko-Zamojski subregions (in Lubelskie Voivodeship); and Ostrołęcko-Siedlecki subregion (in Mazowieckie Voivodeship);
- adjoining regions: Rzeszowski and Tarnobrzeski subregion (in Podkarpackie Voivodeship); Puławski and Lubelski subregion (in Lubelskie Voivodeship);

in Belarus:

- eligible regions: Grodno Region and Brest Region;
- adjoining regions: Minsk Region (including the city of Minsk) and Gomel Region;

in Ukraine:

- eligible regions: Lviv Oblast, Volyn Oblast, and Zakarpattia Oblast;
- adjoining regions: Rivne Oblast, Ternopil Oblast, and Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast.

Total area covered by the Programme amounts to 316.3 thousand km², of which:

- the Polish part is 75.2 thousand km² (including 17.9 thousand km² for adjoining regions);
- the Belarusian part is 138.5 thousand km² (including 80.6 thousand km² for adjoining regions);
- the Ukrainian part is 102.5 thousand km² (including 47.8 thousand km² for adjoining regions).

Map 1. The area covered by the Programme



Source: *About the Programme*, <https://www.cpe.gov.pl/223,o-programie>

Under the Financial Perspective 2007 – 2013, the following priorities and measures were implemented:

Priority 1. Increasing competitiveness of the border area.

Measure 1.1. Better conditions for entrepreneurship.

The aim of Measure 1.1 was the improvement of business development conditions. Improvement of the quality and accessibility of infrastructure, including new technologies infrastructure, should contribute to increasing the area's investment attractiveness, both for internal and external investors. Measure 1.1 also promoted soft-type activities aimed at the social and economic development of the area under the Programme. Support was provided for activities targeting e.g. regional promotion and marketing, trade and investment promotion, SME development, development of local and regional labour markets, development of an information society, new technologies, improvement of cooperation between research and business institutions, as well as social and economic and environmental rehabilitation of brownfields (including polluted areas).

Measure 1.2. Tourism development.

The main objective of Measure 1.2 was to improve and fully utilise the tourist potential of the cross-border area. The area under the Programme had potential for tourism development, including agritourism, due to various natural environmental resources and cultural heritage sites, although tourist infrastructure required improvement. Therefore, support focused on the development of tourist infrastructure and services. Measure 1.2 would also promote "soft" activities, including regional promotion, tourism and agritourism development and cultural heritage protection.

Measure 1.3. Improving access to the region.

The geographical location of the area under the Programme is conducive to the development of transport potential, which might substantially translate into economic development of the region, although the existing transport and border infrastructure needed upgrading. Therefore, initiatives supported under Measure 1.3 included improvements in the quality and accessibility of the social and economic infrastructure, with a focus on transport and energy infrastructure, logistic systems, transport safety and water supply.

Infrastructure development improved the accessibility of cross-border area to potential investors, raised the living standards of residents, and boosted the tourist and economic attractiveness of the area.

Priority 2. Improving the quality of life.

Measure 2.1. Natural environment protection in the borderland.

Measure 2.1 aimed at protecting and improvement of the quality of the natural environment. Improvement of the quality of the natural environment increases the living standards of residents as well as boosts the area's tourist and investment attractiveness. This objective was implemented mainly through investment in environmental infrastructure with regional or local impact and through improvement of cross-border cooperation in environmental protection. This measure promoted activities focusing on environmental protection and natural heritage, in particular on improving solid waste management and wastewater treatment, monitoring of environmental conditions and preventing environmental threats, preventing cross-border pollution displacement and reducing pollution. Support covered crisis management systems in the area of environmental protection, as well as the development and modernisation of natural disaster management systems. Activities promoting energy saving and the wider use and development of renewable energy sources were also supported.

Measure 2.2. Efficient and secure borders.

The objective of Measure 2.2 was to increase the efficiency of border infrastructure and procedures and to improve border security. A higher throughput capacity at border crossing points and their security are critical for the achievement of other objectives of the Programme. In order to better utilise and expand the social and economic potential within the Programme area, it was necessary to alleviate the administrative, institutional and infrastructural obstacles to the free movement of goods, services and people across borders. Support covered activities that increased the transparency and efficiency of border controls and customs procedures. The aim of those activities was to accelerate border procedures to achieve fast and secure border crossing. The Measure also supported activities concerning local border traffic, including those implemented under the Local Border Traffic Regulation; border-related services were also developed. Support was provided

for the construction of new border crossings in addition to the border infrastructure development projects financed within the External Borders Fund. Under Measure 2.2, projects were also initiated to increase border security, in particular focusing on the prevention and combating of illegal migration and trafficking, combating of organised crime, prevention of spreading human, animal and plant diseases, as well as prevention and elimination of illegal trade in rare and endangered species.

Priority 3. Networking and people-to-people cooperation.

Measure 3.1. Regional and local cross-border cooperation capacity building.

The objective of Measure 3.1 was to improve the cross-border cooperation capacity at the local and regional level. Support mainly covered the activities aimed at increasing the institutional cooperation potential. The potential was expected to develop as a result of creation of institutional forms of cross-border cooperation. Information exchange, experience sharing and networking was also promoted, including Internet-based projects. Cooperation among public institutions, especially local self-government units, was of high importance, in particular in the area of joint strategic and spatial planning. Joint initiatives in respective areas were promoted with a view to increasing the degree of integration of the area under the Programme. Particular emphasis was put on the dissemination of good practices with regard to the scope of the Programme. Cross-border cooperation was supported, including the development, implementation and use of information and communication technologies.⁴²

42 *Guidelines for applicants*, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/upload/pl/Guidelines%20for%20Applicants%20II%20CfP%20PL.pdf>

Under the current Financial Perspective 2014-2020, the following Thematic Objectives and priorities are implemented:

Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage (HERITAGE).

Projects implemented under this Thematic Objective are aimed at preserving and promoting the cultural and historical heritage of the cross-border region, strengthening of cultural links and cooperation, improving the region's image and attractiveness, and increasing the vitality of local communities.

Support under the two Priorities of this Thematic Objective, i.e.:

1.1 Promotion of local culture and history.

1.2 Promotion and preservation of natural heritage, should therefore focus on the development of both cross-border cultural, historical and natural potential and cross-border tourism. Projects should focus on improving the physical state of the "objects" of culture and heritage, as well as on "soft" activities aimed at promotion and diversification of tourist products.

Improvement of accessibility to the regions, development of sustainable and climate-proof transport and communication networks and systems (ACCESSIBILITY).

This Objective is implemented under the following Priorities:

2.1 Improvement and development of transport services and infrastructure.

2.2 Development of ICT infrastructure

and provides for the financing of activities related to improvement of transport accessibility, development of environmentally friendly transport, construction and modernisation of communication networks and systems and improvement of the information and communication infrastructure in the area under the Programme.

Particular focus should be put on development of local roads offering important cross-border effects and impact. Equally important is to integrate various transport modes and transport operators to make the passenger and cargo transit through the Programme area faster and more customer-oriented. All initiatives and efforts improving transport accessibility shall be based on environmentally friendly solutions.

Measures under this Priority should improve the connectivity and information flow between regions, concurrently contributing to the economic growth and enhancing the social and economic cohesion of the Programme area.

Implementation of Large Infrastructure Projects related to the construction/modernisation of the transport infrastructure of cross-border importance is also foreseen under this Thematic Objective.

Common challenges in the field of safety and security (SECURITY).

This Objective is implemented under the following Priorities:

- 3.1 Support to the development of health protection and social services.
- 3.2 Addressing common security challenges.

In many aspects, peripheral border areas are characterised by a low quality of life of their residents, from difficult material conditions and worse access to the labour market, through the insufficient accessibility of social infrastructure, to the poor access to the health care system.

Implementation of this Thematic Objective shall serve the improvement of the quality of life of the Programme area residents through the facilitation of access to the health care system, the counteraction of the spread of diseases across the borders, as well as the development of social services and labour market, along with the reduction of unemployment.

Promotion of border management and border security, mobility and migration management (BORDERS).

Implementation of this objective shall serve the enhancement of the effectiveness of the border infrastructure and procedures as well as the improvement of border security. Increased throughput capacity of the border crossings and their safety improvement condition the achievement of other Programme's objectives.

The removal of the administrative, institutional and infrastructural obstacles in the movement of goods, services and people across the borders are the conditions of the full usage and expansion of the social and economic potential of the Programme area. Under this Thematic Objective, activities supporting transparency and effectiveness of customs and border clearance procedures are supported. The effect of these activities should be the acceleration of the procedures, and their expected result – faster and safer border crossing.

The activities related to the prevention and combating of illegal migration and trafficking, combating organised crime, as well as counteraction and elimination of illegal trade of rare and endangered species will be financed under this Thematic Objective. Moreover, activities devoted to local border traffic, as well as the border services, will be supported under this Objective. Such support will contribute to Strategic Objective C "Promotion of better conditions and modalities for ensuring the mobility of persons, goods and capital" of ENI CBC.⁴³

Projects relating to cultural heritage were implemented both under the Financial Perspective 2007-2013, and under the current Financial Perspective 2014-2020. Projects relating strictly to the activities in the area of cultural heritage, implemented under the Financial Perspective 2007-2013 and under the first call for proposals (completed in 2016) in the Financial Perspective 2014-2020 have been presented below.

43 About the Programme, <https://www.cpe.gov.pl/223,o-programie>

Cultural heritage projects implemented under the Financial Perspective 2007-2013.

Closer Together. Three cultures, one Europe – cooperation of cultural institutions, non-governmental organisations and animators.

Partners: Municipality of Lublin (Poland), City of Lviv (Ukraine) and City of Brest (Belarus).

Budget: EUR 172,442.00.

The main objective of the project was to strengthen the capacity for cultural cooperation in the Polish-Ukrainian-Belarusian border area. The objective was achieved through cooperation between cultural institutions and non-governmental organisations from Lublin, Lviv and Brest.

The project covered the following initiatives: organisation of Lublin-Lviv-Brest Cultural Information Points – in each of the cities participating in the project; preparation and maintenance of the Cross-Border Cultural Information Portal⁴⁴ and preparation of promotional materials; organisation of study visits for instructors and animators in the cultural institutions of the partner cities of the project; organisation of trainings relating to the development of the workshop of a cultural animator; organisation of trainings relating to acquisition of external funds for cultural projects and project management; organisation of joint artistic projects.⁴⁵

Improvement of cross-border region attractiveness through the introduction of ethno-cultural resources into the tourist activities (a trip to the ethnic fairytale).

Partners: Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno (Belarus), State Educational Institution “Gymnasium No 1 named after academic E. Karski” (Belarus), The State Gudevichi Museum of Literature and Local History (Belarus), Suwałki Chamber of Agriculture and Tourism (Poland).

Budget: EUR 1,270,306.72.

44 *Eastculture.ecu. Cross-Border Cultural Information Portal*, <http://eastculture.lublin.eu/>

45 *PRIORITY 3 – Networking and people-to-people cooperation*, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=21>

The main objective of the project was to increase the attractiveness of the border area. The final beneficiaries of the project were owners of agritourism farms, artists, craftsmen and tour operators on both sides of the border.

The project covered the following initiatives: infrastructural reorganisation of Gudevichi Museum of Belarusian Literature and Ethnography; creation of an ethnographic village in Suwałki; enrichment of the schedule of trainings for tour guides in Poland and Belarus; publication of an encyclopaedic handbook of ethnocultural tourist resources.⁴⁶

The tourism development in cross-border partnership.

Partners: Łaszczów Commune (Poland) and the Town City of Zhovkva (Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 417,860.00.

The aim of the project was to improve the condition of the tourist infrastructure of Łaszczów and Zhovkva, development of tourist services, and promotion of the historical values of those cities. Although small and peripheral, they have several hundred years of history, which has left valuable traces. Łaszczów is situated in Lubelskie Voivodeship at the junction of the Roztocze range and the Lublin Upland, in an area of exceptionally picturesque and unspoilt nature. It received town rights as early as in 1549. Between the 17th century and World War II, a large Jewish community lived here, after which the ruins of the synagogue were left. The Commune is a vegetable production area and every year the city of Łaszczów hosts a broccoli and cauliflower festival, whose great attraction is the tasting of dishes prepared by local housekeepers.

Zhovkva is a city in the Lviv region, whose monuments are connected with the history of Poland. The castle, built in the 17th century by the founder of the city, Hetman Stanisław Żółkiewski, became the favourite residence of the Polish king John III Sobieski. The Baroque Sobieski Palace has been thoroughly renovated with EU funds. The most attractive monuments of the city include the 17th century collegiate church of St. Lawrence, a wooden Orthodox church from 1705, a synagogue, as well as three-hundred-year-old tenement houses at the Market Square. The joint project was the result of the multianual cooperation between the city authorities of Zhovkva and the Łaszczów Commune, who had signed an Agreement already in 2008. The project covers mainly promotional

46 *PRIORITY 1 – Increasing competitiveness of the border area*, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=10>

activities addressed at tourists. The activities include the development and production of albums presenting cultural and historical heritage, preparation of sponsored radio broadcasts and press articles, as well as advertising gadgets such as mugs, postcards, banners, T-shirts, or drawings.

The Ukrainian partner prepared a film about Zhovkva's past, its monuments and tourist services, organised a historical exhibition, purchased audio guides for visitors, and placed information boards on monuments.

The observation balcony at the Zhovkva City Hall tower, built in 1932 in the Neo-Baroque style, was renovated. The task of Łaszczów under the project was to set a tourist thematic path within the area of the Commune and to install information boards along the route. A beautiful square with a fountain was built in the centre of the city, with an area of more than 3.5 thousand m². The results of the project significantly increase the importance of the border region as an attractive place for tourists, and provide its residents with an opportunity to take up and develop economic activity. Working meetings of partners during the project implementation facilitated the exchange of experiences and inspired initiation of further activities for the economic and cultural development of the cities under the broadly understood cooperation between residents and institutions.⁴⁷

Shtetl Routes. Vestiges of Jewish cultural heritage in cross-border tourism

Partners: "Grodzka Gate – NN Theatre" Centre (Poland), Rivne Marketing Research Centre (Ukraine), Centre for Social and Business Initiatives (Ukraine), Novohrad Historical and Regional Studies (Belarus) and Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno (Belarus).

Budget: EUR 462,940.00.

Shtetls, unique towns inhabited by Jews and Christians of many nationalities, with diverse architecture and customs, were for many years characteristic for Eastern Europe. The idea of the project was to document this history and to promote it in the international community through the development of cultural tourism in the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian borderland. Cultural tourism following the traces of Jewish heritage in the project area has great potential. A large target group is the Jewish diaspora all over the world, which

47 PRIORITY 1 – Increasing competitiveness of the border area, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=94>

has its roots in the area. The lack of knowledge about the material and non-material heritage of Eastern European Jews, and thus the lack of a specific tourist offer, used to be an obstacle to the development of tourism in these regions. The task of the project partners was to create a unique tourist product in the form of three trails leading through 60 towns on the border of Poland, Ukraine and Belarus (20 locations in each country) and one common cross-border tourist trail.

Documentation for the delineation of the trails was prepared by research expeditions, which were looking for the traces of history, describing the location (including the existing infrastructure and tourist potential, determination of access routes, and GPS coordinates), and developing photographic and film documentation of the monuments. Their task was also to look for the witnesses of the multicultural past of those towns and to write down their recollections. Each of the project partners committed to analyse the sources, research results and archives relating to the Jewish heritage in the region. This included the Lubelskie, Podkarpackie and Podlaskie Voivodeships in Poland, the Brest and Grodno Regions in Belarus, and the Ivano-Frankivsk, Lviv, Rivne, Ternopil, Volyn and Zakarpattia Oblasts in Ukraine. The knowledge gained in this way was used not only to prepare a map of tourist routes, but also to create a common tourist information and promotion database. The trails in graphic and descriptive form have been uploaded to the Shtetl Routes portal⁴⁸ in five language versions (Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, English, Hebrew). The portal also presents virtual mockups of selected localities and practical hints for tourists on how to visit and discover their history on their own. Visualisation of the material heritage of the borderland, which no longer exists today, will contribute to a better understanding and perception of the history of those towns. A traditional guidebook was also published.

Training for tour operators was organised on the tourist potential of particular locations along the trails developed under the project. 135 tour guides participated in the training. A valuable cross-border effect of the project was the activation of many research and cultural institutions from the three countries with regard to the application of cultural heritage in tourism and to the development of local communities.⁴⁹

48 *Shtetl Routes*, <http://shtetlroutes.eu/pl/>

49 *PRIORITY 1 – Increasing competitiveness of the border area*, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=98>

There is only one king! John III Sobieski Trail as a cross-border tourist product.

Partners: Spiczyn Commune (Poland) and Town Council of Zhovkva (Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 288,800.00.

Both in Poland and in Ukraine, the places where King John III Sobieski was born, resided, hunted, fought, visited friends, and where he left certain memorabilia, connected tourist trails with numerous attractions. The idea of the Trail integrated local communities in the area from Lublin to Olesko in activities aimed at increasing the tourist attractiveness of their regions and promoting cultural heritage. The John III Sobieski Trail is a broad idea of regional development initiated in 2008 by the Institute of Cultural and Language Adaptation and systematically developed by the six partner communes of the Lubelskie Voivodeship in cooperation with the Tourist Information Centre in Zhovkva and non-governmental organisations in Poland and Ukraine (e.g. the Lion Society from Lviv, the UNESCO Ecological Club). The project was an interdisciplinary initiative ranging from Olesko, the king's birthplace, to Vienna, the place of his most famous war triumph. The project "There is only one king!" was the next step towards the development of that idea in the cross-border context. The main task under the project was to acquire ten more local government units on both sides of the border for cooperation, and then to jointly develop the concept of four cross-border tourist trails – to be traversed by walking, cycling, horseback riding, or by car – following the heritage of the king and his family. The trails have been planned so as to include the territory of the partners who will join the John III Sobieski Trail.

A team of eight experts from Poland and Ukraine developed the trails. They prepared a map of 480 key locations of tourist, historical and cultural importance. The locations were photographed and visualised online. At the first stage of the project, the design of small infrastructure objects was created (e.g. advertising buildings, souvenir kiosks, advertising poles, solar street lamps), as well as advertising gadgets, which formed part of the visual identity of the Trail. A film with 3D elements, presenting King John III Sobieski and the 17th century, promoting good Polish-Ukrainian neighbour relations, was used to advertise the Trail. The film was addressed mainly to young viewers in the Lubelskie Voivodeship and Lviv Oblast. The use of 3D animation in the film allowed the application of new technologies to explain the ties between the present and the past in the Polish-Ukrainian borderland. As the idea of the Trail is to establish a broad cross-border

partnership, the International Operating Centre for the John III Sobieski Trail was established, which dealt with the development and monitoring of cooperation standards. The Centre also ensured equal access of the institutional partners to the knowledge about the John III Sobieski Trail, supervised the communication between the partners, and dealt with the promotion and further expansion of the Trail.⁵⁰

Jarosław – Uzhhorod: Common initiative for improving the touristic attractiveness of historical partner cities.

Partners: Municipal Commune Jarosław (Poland), Centre for innovation development, investment and tourism Agency of Uzhhorod (Ukraine), Executive Committee of the Uzhhorod City Council (Ukraine) and Poviát of Jarosław (Poland).

Budget: EUR 2,062,277.20.

In mid-November each year, Polish and Ukrainian winemakers from the Carpathian region invite the residents of Uzhgorod and tourists to the festival of young wine, “Transcarpathian Beaujolais”. This is one of the tourist attractions created under the cross-border project. The tradition of Transcarpathian winemaking is old. In the 18th century, wines from that region were exported to Poland, Prussia and Russia, where they were valued no less than Hungarian Tokaji. At that time many buildings were constructed in Uzhgorod to serve as wine warehouses. One of them, located in the city centre, known today as the “Owl’s Nest”, has been renovated with the project funds and adapted for social, cultural and tourist purposes. And it is in the cellars of that building that the wine tradition of the region is now experiencing a revival. Festival participants may visit a permanent exhibition of wines. The second floor hosts exhibition rooms for folk crafts, an art gallery, a conference room and a tourist information centre.

As a result of the project, the partner city of Jarosław also gained an extraordinary tourist attraction. It is an underground passage between three historic tenement houses at the Market Square. The route leads through cellars that were used as merchants’ warehouses between the 15th and the 17th century. Jarosław lay on a trade route and was famous for its fairs, which attracted many merchants from Europe and Asia. The history of those fairs is presented in one of the multimedia exhibitions in the basement. Exhibitions dedicated to the history of Jarosław and Uzhgorod can also be visited.

50 *PRIORITY 1 – Increasing competitiveness of the border area*, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=84>

The works on the preparation and implementation of the project proved inspiring for the partners. Already at the stage of working meetings, ideas emerged of organising joint cultural events, e.g. folk crafts presentations, workshops dedicated to disappearing professions, culinary festivals, local product fairs, or art and photographic exhibitions of young artists from Poland and Ukraine. Dissemination and facilitation of access to cultural heritage fosters not only the development of tourism but also the stimulation of economic initiatives of border communities. Project implementation satisfied their need for leisure, entertainment, and cultural aspirations. Strengthening the sense of identification of residents with the tradition of their home town may prevent the migration of young people to large cities.⁵¹

Cross-border Centres of Cultural Dialogue in Łosice and Varacevičy.

Partners: The Town and Commune of Łosice (Poland), Łosice Cultural Centre (Poland), Gałychany Foundation (Ukraine), the City of Peremyshliany (Ukraine) and the Ivanava District (Belarus).

Budget: EUR 1,495,135.47.

In the Belarusian village of Varacevičy, in the Ivanava District, a museum of the 19th century-born artist Napoleon Orda was created. The museum formed part of the Centres of Cultural Dialogue. The Łosice Commune also participated in the project. It is also the place where the Centre was established to cultivate and promote the culture of the Polish-Belarusian-Ukrainian borderland.

The idea of the project was to stimulate cultural initiatives in the border area, bring the residents together through their participation in international meetings, presentation of cultural diversity and similarities between the cultures of Belarus, Poland and Ukraine. Another important objective was to promote the areas covered by the project as tourist attractions. The relative proximity of the border makes it an area suitable for business meetings, training, conferences etc. The established Centres of Cultural Dialogue in Łosice and Varacevičy⁵² will create the conditions for the organisation of cross-border projects. The cultural attraction of the borderland is the museum of Napoleon Orda, whose life and work was connected with Poland and Belarus. Born in Varacevičy in 1807, he participated

51 *PRIORITY 1 – Increasing competitiveness of the border area*, <http://www.pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=89>

52 *Cross-border Centres of Cultural Dialogue*, <http://www.2centrum.gminalosice.pl/>

in the November Uprising and returned to his home village from exile in 1856. While wandering through the lands of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, he immortalised over a thousand historical buildings, including many castles and noble residences in his drawings, watercolours and lithographs. The cross-border project financed the renovation and reconstruction of a building intended for the museum and the Centre of Cultural Dialogue. It included exhibition and event/conference rooms, sanitary and social facilities (including accommodation for visiting artists, and kitchen facilities), as well as a tourist and cultural information centre.

The oldest building in town with the area of 1.4 thousand m was adapted for Centre of Cultural Dialogue in Łosice². The cellars host a concert hall, conference rooms, as well as kitchen facilities. Exhibition rooms are located on the ground floor. Those rooms are used as an art gallery and as a venue for small events. Guest rooms are on the first floor. The Centre also operates a tourist and cultural information point. As a result, both tourists and residents have gained access to information about cross-border cultural and tourist attractions. Cross-border Centres of Cultural Dialogue have a positive impact on the perception of the cultural and tourist potential by the residents of the border regions of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine, as well as helps to overcome mutual prejudices. As for the project partners, they have acquired new competences with regard to cross-border cooperation, joint development of projects and acquisition of funds for their implementation.⁵³

Treasures of the cross-border area – preserving cultural heritage.

Partners: Society of Jesus Monastic House in Stara Wieś (Poland) and the State Historical and Architectural Reserve in Zhovkva (Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 3,965,382.90.

The treasures of the borderland, which thanks to a joint Polish-Ukrainian project have become landmarks on tourist routes, are the Jesuit monastery complex with a late Baroque basilica in Stara Wieś in Subcarpathia and the 17th century castle in Zhovkva in the Lviv Region. A large investment project, supported from the European Union funds, aimed at saving the historical architecture of the castle and creating a tourist and pilgrimage centre in Stara Wieś. The towers of the basilica in Stara Wieś have been overlooking the surrounding area for 350 years. An inventory from 1729 states that the church had a new

53 *PRIORITY 1 – Increasing competitiveness of the border area*, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=103>

main altar with the painting “Dormition and Assumption of the Virgin Mary”. Due to this painting, supposedly created in the 15th century, the Marian cult developed in Stara Wieś. In 1968, the painting was completely burnt down by unknown perpetrators. A faithfully reconstructed copy was crowned by the Primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński. The development of tourism was hampered by the lack of infrastructure, in particular bus parks, accommodation and catering facilities. These problems have been solved as a result of this project. A parking lot with 68 parking spaces has been built. For the convenience of the visitors, the “Jesuit Centre for Dialogue and History” has been created, i.e. a catering and commercial complex and an information point. The areas around the basilica have been reorganised to form squares and gardens with elements of small architecture, highlighting the values of the Baroque building.

Already in the autumn of 2015, the first pilgrims and tourists who visited Stara Wieś had the opportunity to visit one more unique garden. While strolling along its paths, one comes across a series of biblical events. For instance, the “Red Sea Passage” consists of two three-metre high walls, from which water flows down with great impetus into a corridor 5 to 6 metre long. The crossing is a dry path and the passers-by can feel the breeze. The scenery is enriched with plants selected to suit the subject.

The Zhovkva Castle is a reminder of the common history of Poland and Ukraine. Built at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries by the Grand Hetman of the Crown, Stanisław Żółkiewski, between 1685 and 1694 it served as the residence of the Polish king John III Sobieski. After two world wars, the priceless monument was almost ruined. Due to insufficient funds, the planned renovation works could not be carried out. Under the project, the priority was to complete the reconstruction of the roof over the Sobieski Palace, the main building in the castle complex, to rebuild the courtyard including all necessary installation works, as well as to rebuild the Western tower and renovate the adjacent galleries, to complete the restoration works on the Eastern tower with the adaptation of the rooms for the museum exhibition and to create a visitor centre. As a result, the palace regained the former grandeur of the Royal Residence. The interiors from the period have been reconstructed. An agreement has been signed for the return of hundreds of museum exhibits from the Lviv National Art Gallery to the palace. Experts from Lviv worked on the image of the palace, assisted by their Polish partners from the Museum – Palace at Wilanów, the University of Warsaw, the Cracow University of Technology and the National Heritage Board in Warsaw.⁵⁴

54 *PRIORITY 1 – Increasing competitiveness of the border area*, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=117>

Investment in culture. Comprehensive action for cultural education.

Partners: Lublin Commune (Poland), the Executive Committee of the Ivano-Frankivsk City Council (Ukraine), the Division of Culture and Arts of the Ternopil City Council (Ukraine) and the Executive Committee of the Rivne City Council (Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 888,541.00.

The aim of the project was to strengthen the potential and the role of cultural centres in promoting cultural cooperation in the cross-border area. The general objective was achieved by intensified cooperation between local cultural institutions from Lublin, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Rivne; enriching the competences of local cultural institutions staff, artists and teachers from Lublin, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk and Rivne; development of comprehensive solutions for cultural cooperation in 2014 and 2015 among local cultural institutions from Lublin, Ternopil, Ivano-Frankivsk, Rivne, Lutsk, Lviv and Brest.

The planned activities and the achieved results have strengthened the existing forms of cooperation and initiated new ideas and encouraged networking between the new institutions. Workshop and conference participants gained valuable knowledge about the use of new media for the purpose of creating culture. The Cross-Border Cultural Information Portal and the Medialab East web profile⁵⁵ are a knowledge base and a contact point for potential actors interested in cross-border cooperation focused on cross-border culture. This allows them to stimulate cultural cooperation by providing a platform in border areas for the exchange of knowledge and information accessible to a broad audience. Local cultural institutions have been equipped to meet the challenges of cyberculture and to carry out their operations in line with the European standards.⁵⁶

55 *About the project*, <http://medialab.warsztatykultury.pl/o-projekcie/>

56 *PRIORITY 3 – Networking and people-to-people cooperation*, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=38>

Improving cross-border cooperation abilities at the local level and creating Polish – Ukrainian cooperation networks on the cultural field through renovation and rebuilding of school for the common room in Hrebenne Village, Horodło Commune and reconstruction of a club into cultural centre in Mychlyn Village

Partners: Horodło Commune (Poland) and the Mychlyn Village Council (Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 902,757.13 .

The project aimed to improve access to public cultural infrastructure in two partner districts in the Polish-Ukrainian border area: the Horodło Commune and the Mychlyn Village Council. The existing cultural infrastructure in the Horodło Commune was insufficient. There was no facility near the village of Hrebenne that would have the cultural features of a cultural centre. On the Ukrainian side, similarly to the Polish side, there was no facility fully adapted to operate as a cultural centre. As a result, in the school building in Hrebenne, the Horodło Commune, measures were taken under the project to rebuild and fit the common room with modern equipment and furniture, while in the village of Mychlyn in Ukraine, to modernise and fit the club with modern equipment and furniture for cultural purposes. As part of the soft activities under the project, joint events aimed at raising awareness of the common cultural heritage in the Polish-Ukrainian border area were organised, as well as joint integration trips for children and youth. A conference inaugurating the Polish-Ukrainian project in Poland was organised, as well as a conference together with a publication summarising the implementation of the project in Ukraine.⁵⁷

“Museums Without Barriers” – Coalition of Polish and Ukrainian museums for provision of professional service to disabled visitors.

Partners: the Regional Museum in Stalowa Wola (Poland), Polish Association of the Blind (Poland), the Andrey Sheptytsky National Museum in Lviv (Ukraine) and the Lviv Historical Museum (Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 187,462.38.

57 *PRIORITY 3 – Networking and people-to-people cooperation*, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=39>

The main objective of the project was to support cross-border development processes with an emphasis on minimising barriers for people with disabilities in access to culture.

Activities related to the project included a diagnosis of the state of architectural and educational accessibility of Polish museums for people with disabilities in order to disseminate knowledge on the provision of services for people with disabilities, construction and operation of an online platform “Museums Without Barriers”⁵⁸ in Polish and Ukrainian, organisation and equipping the Academy training museum employees in the field of providing services for people with disabilities and creating an association of Polish and Ukrainian museums.

The project has increased the accessibility of museums for people with disabilities in border areas and improved the qualifications of staff in order to provide better cultural education services for people with disabilities.⁵⁹

Polańczyk and Schidnycja – let’s make use together of our tourist and cultural potential for the improvement of competitiveness of the Bieszczady region.

Partners: Solina Commune (Poland) and the Skhidnytsia City Council (Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 927,632.24.

The calendar of international cultural events organised in Bieszczady health resorts now includes two new events: Bieszczady Cultural Meetings in Polańczyk and “Summer in Skhidnytsia”. They take place every year in amphitheatres built in both towns and cities with the funds from the cross-border project. Polańczyk, the capital of the Solina Commune, is the most popular holiday and health resort in the Podkarpackie Voivodeship, located on the peninsula of Lake Solina, called the Bieszczady Sea. On the other side of the Polish-Ukrainian border, near Drohobych, in the picturesque Beskid valley, lies Skhidnytsia, Ukraine’s most famous resort next to Truskavets. It is unique because despite its small area it boasts the springs of as many as three kinds of spa waters. Each year, the Solina Commune is visited by about 150 thousand tourists and patients, while 824 thousand visit Skhidnytsia and its surroundings. Both resorts have excellent natural

58 *Museums Without Barriers*, <https://muzeabezbarier.wordpress.com/>

59 *PRIORITY 3 – Networking and people-to-people cooperation*, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=30>

conditions for the development of tourism and hydrotherapy. Thanks to the construction of modern amphitheatres, their additional advantage is a wider range of cultural events of a cross-border nature. The amphitheatre in Polańczyk was commissioned in August 2014. The auditorium can accommodate 500 spectators. The stage is equipped with professional technical facilities and sound equipment. The area around the amphitheatre has been arranged. An access road, an internal road with a manoeuvring area and pedestrian paths have been built. Sewage system (with a pumping station) and water supply system were installed.

Commissioning of the facility was combined with the first edition of a two-day festival, Bieszczady Cultural Meetings. The programme included e.g. the tasting of regional specialties, performances of folk artists from the Boyko region and folklore groups from Subcarpathia, Skhidnytsia, Drohobych and Boryslav. Bieszczady Meetings may become a flagship event – a regular, culminating point in the calendar of tourist attractions of the Solina Commune. The amphitheatre in Skhidnytsia was commissioned in the second half of 2015. It is a multifunctional facility with an auditorium for 530 spectators. In the summer, the concrete arena (with a stage) measuring 20x40 m hosts spectacular events, concerts and sports competitions, and in the winter, an ice rink. Festivals organised in the Polańczyk and Skhidnytsia amphitheatres are a great opportunity to present and promote the cultural, tourist and recreation offer of the entire Polish-Ukrainian border region.⁶⁰

Creation of Polish-Ukrainian center of breeding and promotion of Hucul Horse.

Partners: Experimental Division of the Institute of Zootechnics – The State Research Institute Odrzechowa (Poland), Science-Manufacturing Association “Plemkonecetr” in Solochyn (Ukraine) and the Regional Association of Horse Breeders in Rzeszów (Poland).

Budget: EUR 1,708,332.93.

The project was based on Polish-Ukrainian cooperation in border regions in the area of breeding Hucul Horses, which are in danger of extinction. The Polish-Ukrainian Hucul horse Breeding and Promotion Centre was created. The project covered a wide range of supporting activities, such as renovation of infrastructure (stables, paddocks), training of qualified staff in the methods and principles of breeding Hucul horses, preparation of the Hucul

60 PRIORITY 1 – Increasing competitiveness of the border area, <http://pl-by-ua.eu/contract.php?id=77>

Trail to train the horses and study their characteristics, inventory of the number of Hucul horses to supply “fresh blood” and many more. “Polish-Ukrainian strategy of restitution of the Hucul horse in its natural environment”⁶¹ has been and is being developed based on previous joint research on the restitution of the Hucul horse. The project helped to promote the common natural and cultural heritage of the nations living in the Eastern Carpathians, proper breeding of Hucul horses and their predispositions for recreation, tourism and hippotherapy purposes, as well as promoted the values of the regions in which it was implemented. Several festivals have also been held as part of the project, together with the Borderland Culture Festival – “Hucul horse in the culture of the Eastern Carpathians”⁶².

Eastern European pearls: development and promotion transboundary city cultural tourism products.

Partners: Tourist Association of Ivano-Frankivsk Region (Ukraine), the Executive Committee of the Ivano-Frankivsk City Council (Ukraine), Civic Academy Foundation Przeworsk (Poland), Lublin Regional Tourist Organization (Poland), “Euro 2012” Tourist Office of the Lviv City Council (Ukraine) and the Kolomyia City Authorities (Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 440,955.24.

The aim of the project was to increase the annual number of visitors to six selected cities – Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kolomyia (Ukraine) and Lublin, Zamość and Przeworsk (Poland). The selected cities have created a network of cultural and tourist centres of Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland. Activities focused on improving the quality of tourism products and on professional promotion campaigns in order to take full advantage of the cultural and historical heritage of the participating cities. The partners developed digital content for mobile devices in order to promote individual sightseeing. The audio files and the related equipment were distributed through the network of tourist information offices and the websites of the partner cities. Individual sightseeing was supported by new tourist maps and a signposting system to ensure better orientation. Audio tours and maps were available in different languages. Promotional activities included joint publications, as well as the visits of the press and international tour operators. Joint promotional activities carried out on both sides of the border allowed to promote cities as part of cross-border

61 *Polish-Ukrainian strategy of restitution of the Hucul pony in its natural environment*, http://www.huculy-polska-ukraina.eu/akt_zespol.html

62 *Borderland Culture Festival. Hucul pony in the culture of the Eastern Carpathians*, http://www.huculy-polska-ukraina.eu/akt_festiwal_salawa.html

cultural excursions. The Forum on Cultural Tourism of Cross-Border Cities was attended by more than 100 representatives of the cities participating in the project in order to share experiences and develop common strategies for future actions.⁶³

Cultural heritage projects implemented under the Financial Perspective 2014-2020.

Cross-border Centers for Dialogue of Cultures Poland-Belarus-Ukraine.

Partners: Szczuczyn Commune (Podlaskie Voivodeship, Poland), Kovel City Council (Volyn Oblast, Ukraine) and Division of Education, Sports and Tourism of the District Committee in Ščučyn (Grodno Region, Belarus).

Budget: EUR 2,610,099.00.

The Szczuczyn Commune in Poland, the city of Kovel in Ukraine and the Ščučyn District in Belarus have a great cultural diversity and many monuments with valuable natural areas. Unfortunately, at present the infrastructure to nurture and promote the multi-ethnic and multi-religious traditions that exist in these cities is insufficient. At the same time, due to the strong influence of Western culture, younger generations are less and less interested in cultivating local traditions. The challenge for the project partners is to strengthen the intercultural links and to show the richness and diversity of the border area to large groups of people, which will increase the attractiveness of the image of the whole region. The overall objective of the project is to promote the cultural richness and ethnic diversity of the borderland by creating a cultural promotion centre in the form of cross-border amphitheatres with a comprehensive cultural offer including art, folklore, science, literature, painting, theatre, and handicraft.⁶⁴

63 *List of the projects. Projects under the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland – Belarus – Ukraine 2007 – 2013*, Warsaw 2015, pp. 74-75.

64 *Cross-border Centers for Dialogue of Cultures Poland-Belarus-Ukraine*, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/8>

The world of Carpathian Rosettes – Activities for preserving the cultural uniqueness of the Carpathians.

Partners: Association for Development and Promotion of Podkarpacie “Pro Carpathia” (Poland), Podkarpackie Voivodeship (Poland) and the Regional Development Centre (Lviv Oblast, Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 1,543,329.00.

The process of unification of local cultures in Europe leads to the disappearance of local cultures, traditions and crafts. A similar process occurs in Poland and Ukraine, in particular with regard to the cultural assets of the Carpathians, which is also caused by historical circumstances. The overall objective of the project is to preserve the heritage of the Carpathians (traditions, crafts, customs, music, architecture) through specific objectives, i.e. to develop cross-border cooperation in the management of culture and history, to preserve the heritage of the Carpathians, thus creating a network of organisations that initiate measures in this respect, to promote knowledge of regional traditions, practices and activities aimed at restoring craftsmanship, and to improve the competences of selected local communities in managing the culture of the region. The project will allow creation of a Carpathian Rosette Centre in order to promote the heritage of the Carpathians, develop a common policy for the management and promotion of historical and cultural heritage at the regional and local level, and improve the knowledge about local communities in the Carpathians. Measures will be taken to involve local communities in the management of cultural assets, and an integrated instrument for the cross-border region and a joint campaign to promote the cultural values of the region will be developed.⁶⁵

65 *The World of Carpathian Rosettes – Activities for preserving the cultural uniqueness of the Carpathians*, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/11>

Starting centers of work with the youth in Miejsce Piastowe and Skole – cultural and historical heritage of Rzeszów–Lviv as a basis for the educational values of Fr. Bronisław Markiewicz.

Partners: Mother House of the Congregation of St. Michael the Archangel in Miejsce Piastowe (Poland) and the Roman Catholic Parish in Skole (Lviv Oblast, Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 2,622,311.00.

Nowadays the problem is the lack of cultural models among young people who could draw on historical heritage and traditions. Implementation of the project will contribute to the preservation and promotion of the historical heritage associated with Fr. Bronisław Markiewicz, who was involved in educational activities for young people in Western Ukraine and Eastern Poland. The measures under the project are divided into infrastructure and soft measures. Under the project, a Culture and Heritage Centre “Michael” in Miejsce Piastowe and the Culture and Heritage Centre in Skole will be created. Both countries will host theatrical, iconographic and photographic workshops for young people from Poland and Ukraine. The overall objective of the Michael and Youth project is to improve and fully use the potential of the cultural and historical heritage of the border areas of the Krosno Poviast and the Skole region in the development and education of young people through work and cultural activities.⁶⁶

The twin monasteries: Węgrów and Rava-Ruska – using the potential of the heritage of Reformati Order for development of tourism and socio-cultural life.

Partners: Roman Catholic Parish Church of St. Peter of Alcantara and St. Anthony of Padua in Węgrów (Poland) and the Religious Organisation “Curia of Lviv Archdiocese of the Roman Catholic Church” (Lviv Oblast, Ukraine).

Budget: EUR 2,638,872.58.

66 Starting centers of work with the youth in Miejsce Piastowe and Skole – cultural and historical heritage of Rzeszów–Lviv, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/16>; Project: Establishment of youth centres in Miejsce Piastowe, <http://www.michalici.pl/aktualnosc/projekt-uruchomienie-centrow-pracy-z-mlodzieza-w-miejscu-piastowym>

Implementation of the project will contribute to the promotion of cultural heritage through the creation of the Trail of the Reformati Order. The most important measures under the project include: construction works in the former historical monasteries in Węgrów and Rava-Ruska, creation of a Dialogue Centre in Węgrów and creation of an orphanage in Rava-Ruska. The project will contribute to the increasing of the tourist attractiveness of the regions, as well as to the strengthening of cooperation between institutions and people. The overall objective of the project is to increase the tourist attractiveness of Węgrów and Rava-Ruska by revitalising historic monasteries and attributing new functions to them in response to the needs of local communities and tourists.⁶⁷

Cross-border pilgrimage route as an instrument of promotion common cultural and historical heritage on the Ukrainian-Polish border areas.

Partners: Association of self-governments “Euroregion Carpathians – Ukraine” (Lviv Oblast, Ukraine), Department of Architecture and Urban Planning of the Regional Administration of Lviv (Lviv Oblast, Ukraine), the Roman Catholic Parish of St. Hedwig in Mokobody (Poland) and the Roman Catholic Parish of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Hołubla (Poland).

Budget: EUR 2,101,106.00.

The territory of the Ukrainian-Polish border is characterised by a large number of historical and cultural heritage sites, including those of a religious nature. Many of them serve as places of worship for Christians of various denominations and attract pilgrims from all over Ukraine and Poland. It should be noted that apart from well-known pilgrimage centres, other places of pilgrimage tourism lack promotion on the one hand and adequate tourist infrastructure to ensure a comfortable stay for pilgrims on the other hand. Thus, the cross-border region needs not only the restoration of its historical and cultural heritage, but also their promotion and the creation of integrated and competitive tourism products and their base for specific target groups. Therefore, the aim of the project is to help solve these problems by creating a cross-border pilgrimage route as an instrument to promote the common cultural and historical heritage in the Ukrainian-Polish border areas. It is addressed at the following target groups: pilgrims, local communities,

67 *The twin monasteries: Węgrów and Rava-Ruska-using the potential of the heritage of Reformati Order for development of tourism and socio-cultural life*, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/18>; *Anyone can be Dobrogost*, <http://www.klasztorwegrow.pl/content/folder-1.pdf>

including clergy, local authorities and NGOs. The final beneficiaries of the project are residents of the cross-border region, tourists and representatives of the tourism industry.⁶⁸

“THE GALICIAN SCENE” OUR COMMON HISTORY Promoting Ukrainian and Polish culture within cooperation between the Polish House in Lviv and the Ukrainian House in Przemyśl.

Partners: Ukrainian House in Przemyśl Foundation (Poland), Federation of Polish Organisations in Ukraine (Ukraine), Lviv Region Society of Polish Culture (Ukraine), “Polish community” Association (Poland) and Association of Ukrainians in Poland (Poland).

Budget: EUR 2,556,112.90.

Lack of well-equipped facilities conducive to meeting and promoting one’s own culture and history by national minorities in Przemyśl and Lviv contributed to cooperation in the joint project “The Galician Scene”. The general objective of the project “The Galician Scene” is to make the residents of Lviv and Przemyśl aware of the importance of promoting their local culture and history in Poland and Ukraine. The project provides for the following activities: building cross-border cooperation in order to promote the culture and history of the Polish and Ukrainian minorities in Lviv and Przemyśl by creating a long-term programme of activities promoting and preserving historical heritage and creating sufficient facilities for current and future cross-border cooperation (investments and infrastructure activities in the Ukrainian Home in Przemyśl and the Polish House in Lviv will help in this regard). Joint implementation of the project will also contribute to the establishment of cross-border cooperation in the area of promotion and preservation of the cultural and historical heritage of the Polish and Ukrainian minorities.⁶⁹

68 *Cross-border pilgrimage route as an instrument of promotion common cultural and historical heritage on the Ukrainian-Polish border areas*, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl/projects2020/26>

69 *Heritage. Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland – Belarus – Ukraine 2014 – 2020*, Warsaw 2017, p. 17.

Under the Financial Perspective 2014-2020, on 1 August 2018 the second Call for Proposals was announced, to be completed by the end of October 2018. The call is open solely for the HERITAGE Thematic Objective with regard to both of its Priorities:

1. Promotion of local culture and history.
2. Promotion and preservation of natural heritage.

The second Call for Proposals is dedicated to micro-projects (projects with small budget). Micro-projects consist mainly of non-investment activities, promoting cooperation, establishing new cross-border contacts and building neighbourly relations, exchange of experiences, as well as social initiatives related to local culture and history and natural heritage.

The Programme will support events related to culture, arts, sports, education, promotion of history and natural heritage and all similar events promoting cross-border cooperation, cultivating and spreading common traditions of the border area, cooperation between schools and universities, non-governmental institutions related to tourism and culture on both/all three sides of the border. The aim of micro-projects is also to promote cultural minorities and cultural diversity and the development of local communities.⁷⁰

The assessment of the implementation of respective projects is related to the achievement of the following objectively verified indicators:

- the expected results for each priority, and the corresponding **result indicators**, with a baseline value and a target value;
- **the output indicators** for each priority, including the quantified target values, which are expected to contribute to the results.⁷¹

Some of output indicators come from the ENI CBC 'Common Output Indicators' developed by the European External Action Service (EEAS) with the support of the Interact ENPI project in order to increase accountability and facilitate reporting on progress at instrument level. The indicators we are interested in that relate to historical heritage in the Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine are presented in the table below.

70 *Second call for proposals – 01.08 – 31.10.2018*, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl/pages/330>

71 *Programme indicators*, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl/pages/233>

Table 1. Indicators in the Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine – Heritage Thematic Objective.

THEMATIC OBJECTIVE	PRIORITY	OUTPUT INDICATOR	RESULT INDICATOR
HERITAGE TO – Promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage	Promotion of local culture and history	Number of improved cultural and historical sites as direct consequence of the Programme support (ENI/CBC)	Increased number of visitors of the historical heritage and cultural sites
		Number of cross-border cultural events organised using ENI support (ENI/CBC)	

Source: *Programme indicators*, <https://www.pbu2020.eu/pl/pages/233>

Cooperation in the area of cultural heritage between Poland, Belarus and Ukraine in projects implemented under the Financial Perspective 2007-2013, as well as projects implemented under the Financial Perspective 2014-2020, achieves the indicators of the Programme, so the Programme indicators have been or will be achieved.

From the perspective of the implementation of the Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine, it should be emphasised that cooperation with the Ukrainian and Belarusian parties has been very good, although it is characteristic that entities which are beneficiaries of a given project co-financed by the European Union generally continue to cooperate with each other after its completion. Therefore, EU funds play the role of a flywheel of sorts that creates multi-faceted cooperation in various areas. There is no doubt that such practices have a significant impact on the economic, but also cultural revival of the Eastern border areas of Poland and the Western border areas of Belarus and Ukraine. This also applies to interpersonal relations, the emergence of long-term friendships, and positive mutual experiences lead to a situation where, for the third time already, some partners jointly apply for further grants for new projects.

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Joint heritage and anthropology of memory: practical experience of its preservation

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One of the ways to activate scientific research today is the cooperation between scientists from different countries. Recent cross-border cooperation processes contribute to deepening of multilateral relations. One of the areas for such cooperation is the study of socio-cultural heritage, interpretation of the historical past and the memory of it. Since ancient times, the Carpathians have constituted a unique ethno-cultural space, a kind of ethno cultural conglomerate.

In 2014 – 2018, an international research grant project “Huculszczyzna – antropologiczne obszary pamięci” (“Hutsul land – anthropological area of memory”) was implemented. It was managed by Polish ethnologist L. Mróz. Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Warsaw, Institute of Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University were project partners.

A methodological matrix for the study of anthropology of memory was created, Polish-Ukrainian research group organized, survey conducted, survey materials arranged and a bank of memory created.

The collected narrative material became the basis of the approbations within the project. It allowed to recreate and reconstruct the memory layers, which allowed a new understanding of economic and traditional and customary culture, interethnic relations, enabled considering their dynamics, features and characteristics.

One of the ways to activate scientific research today is the cooperation between scientists from different countries. Recent cross-border cooperation processes contribute to deepening of multilateral relations. One of the areas for such cooperation is the study of socio-cultural heritage, interpretation of the historical past and the memory of it. Studying the heritage is important for the sake of the future. It is impossible to build normal relations without objective and accurate study of the past.

A large number of publications on the cross-border cooperation and preservation of the heritage has appeared⁷² recently. However, the overwhelming majority of them describe theoretical problems, approaches and schemes for its preservation in joint international projects or agreements. At the same time, practical implementation of the study of ethno-cultural heritage at the local level has not been the subject of studies yet.

Therefore, in order to study the issues of the common heritage, we would like to share the best practices and experience acquired during the implementation of a research project focused on the study of the anthropology of the memory of Hutsuls, the Ukrainian ethnic group of the Carpathian region.

Recently, in scientific circles, much attention has been paid to preservation of historical, social and cultural heritage, which was a result of geopolitical transformations in the Carpathian region during the 20th century. Undoubtedly, without comprehension of this heritage it is impossible to build open good-neighborly relations.

It should be noted that from the ancient times the area of the Carpathians was influenced by various historical, social, cultural, ethnic and confessional factors. This was a unique ethno-cultural space inhabited by representatives of various ethnic communities, some of which still live there. Throughout the centuries, Ukrainians, Poles, Germans, Armenians, Jews, Slovaks, and Hungarians lived in this region. Together they formed a kind of ethno-cultural conglomerate, where each of these communities lived in a certain social harmony with each other, and created the unique heritage of the Carpathians.

History of the 20th century changed the structure of the population in the region and the corresponding ethno-cultural balance. Ethnic and confessional tolerance, which was inherent in the Carpathians, gave way to violent practices (expulsion, resettlement, persecution, arrests, repressions), which forced ethnic representatives to leave their homeland. According to the Ukrainian ethnologist R. Chmelyk, "ethnic homogenization of

72 Gazuda L., Rubish M. (ed.) *Implementation of joint transborder cooperation projects*, Publishing House Individual entrepreneur A. A. Sabov, Uzhhorod 2015, 276 pp.; Kravtsev V. (ed.) *Carpathian region: actual problems and prospects of development: monograph in 8 volumes*, NAS of Ukraine. Institute for Regional Studies, Lviv 2013, Volume 8. Cross-Border Cooperation, 372 p.; Gwizdala J.P. *Perspektywy rozwoju i współpracy euroregionalnej na wschodnim pograniczu Polski*, <https://wnus.edu.pl/frfu/file/article/view/10480.pdf>; Lechwar M. *Instytucjonalny wymiar współpracy transgranicznej w regionie podkarpackim*, <https://www.ur.edu.pl/file/21658/14.pdf>; Purchla J. (red.) *Dziedzictwo kresów – nasze wspólne dziedzictwo*, Międzynarodowe Centrum Kultury, Kraków 2006, 352 s.; Ślusarz G. *Potrzeby i możliwości rozwoju współpracy transgranicznej na przykładzie Podkarpacia* [w:] Woźniak M. G. (red.) *Spójność społeczno-ekonomiczna a modernizacja regionów transgranicznych*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Rzeszów 2008, pp. 58-67.

the population was conducted artificially, which led to the formation of a new social consciousness on completely different ideological basis⁷³. Instead, the social memory of the "other" remained both in material samples, which, unfortunately, are abandoned today, and in spiritual components of the culture of the present inhabitants of the region.

The Carpathian region has always been the center of the national liberation movement and the struggle for interdependence of ethnic communities: Ukrainians, Poles, Slovaks, Hungarians, and Romanians. But in the 20th century this territory became the subject of national interests. For all these peoples, the Carpathian land is also an integral part of the common history, memory of the past and ethno-cultural heritage in general. This approach encourages us to look for the opportunities for an objective and unbiased study and coverage of these topics which, in our opinion, will help to eliminate inappropriate and extreme issues, hyperbolize their own ethno-national history, culture, as well as stereotypes and subjectivism circulating in national scientific circles. In order to do this, it is necessary to take into account not only what divides us in terms of certain historical records, perceptions and interpretations of the common historical past, but also to focus on preservation of the common social and cultural heritage.

Over the past decade, a range of grant programs and comprehensive studies in the field of tourism, infrastructure, and more recently in the scientific field⁷⁴ have taken place in the Carpathians. During this time, Ukrainian and Polish researchers conducted professional ethnological studies in the Boyko and Lemko areas.

73 Chmelyk R. *Modern Ukrainian-Polish borderland: state border and population identity, Abstract of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Historical Sciences, specjalty 07.00.05 – ethnology*, Lviv 2018, p. 1.

74 Artyomov I. (ed.). *Cross-border cooperation of Ukraine: state, problems, perspectives: monograph*, Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, Transcarpathian State University, Educational and Scientific Institute of Eurointegration. Research, MSP "Grazhda", Uzhgorod 2012, 520 p.; *Preserving the Carpathian Cultural Heritage: the process is launched!* http://www.dossier.org.ua/sites/default/files/press_release_aug2011.pdf; *Antiquities of Hutsulshchyna. Sources on the ethnic history of the Ukrainian Carpathians population. Catalog of historical and cultural monuments. Vol. 1.* Kugutyak M. Sacral heritage of Hutsulshchyna, "Manuscript", Lviv 2011, 448 p.; *Antiquities of Hutsulshchyna. Sources on the ethnic history of the Ukrainian Carpathians population. Catalog of historical and cultural monuments. Vol. 2.* Tomenchuk B., Kugutyak M., Siredzhuk P., Voloshchuk M., Kochkin I. *Ancient settlements, castles, centers of salt extraction, ancient transcarpathian routes*, "Manuscript", Lviv 2011, 272 pages; Betlej A. *Badania sztuki Ziemi Wschodnich dawnej Rzeczypospolitej po 1989 roku* "Rocznik Historii Sztuk", t. XXXVII: PAN WDN, 2012; Trzeszczyńska P. *Łemkowszczyzna Zapamiętana: Opowieści o Przeszłości i Przestrzeni*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków 2013. *Anthropos*, edited by Czesław Robotycki, p. 444.

We argue that today, the Carpathian region is the place, where the archaic, oldstyle, ancient-archetypal meets the new and modern, and that Carpathian ethno-cultural heritage is common to all ethnic communities that inhabited and still inhabit the region.

Hutsul area was and remains one of such unique territories of the Carpathians. For the Europeans of the 19th century it was a mythical, unknown land. Hutsul area has been the subject of research by both Ukrainian and foreign, mainly Polish researchers for a long time. The first study of Hutsuls was the publication of the late 18th – first third of the 19th century by B. Gaketa, A. Kuharsky, I. Lyubich-Chervinsky, K. Milevsky, L. Golemyovsky. More detailed descriptive information was provided by Ukrainian and Polish ethnographers in the middle of the 19th century, in particular I. Vagylevych, S. Vytvytsky, Y. Golovatsky, K. Vuitsitsky, Y. Kozheniovsky, V. Pol, A. Byelovsky, J. Pauli⁷⁵.

In the last third of the 19th century – at the beginning of the 20th century work on the accumulation of ethnographic materials continued. The works of Ukrainian (F. Vovk, V. Hnatyuk, I. Franko, V. Shukhevych) and foreign (A. Waigel, V. Zavadsky, R. F. Kindl, A. Kolberg, J. Kopernitsky, A. Petrov, L. Rolenberg, S. Simiginovich-Stauffe, J. Schneider) researchers were of the highest value in this field. Studies of the above-mentioned scientists provide an opportunity to trace the worldview of the Hutsuls, change of their social and national *consciousness*⁷⁶.

Theoretical interest in Hutsul topics by Ukrainian and foreign scientists led to its practical implementation within relevant field studies and the release of a number of works written on the basis of contemporary scientific methods of ethnographic science. In this context, the monumental studies of S. Wincenz, R.F. Kaindl and V. Shukhevych were of high importance. Their active involvement contributed to numerous ethnographic expeditions in the Hutsul region, which helped to describe the rituals, customs and cultural traditions of the region.

During the 20th century there were some attempts to study the Hutsul heritage. However, the region was not studied comprehensively: "After World War II, Hutsul area became a marginal subject, absent from publishing, not available to researchers from Poland. The policy

75 Kostiuchok P. *Ethnopolitical and national-cultural processes in Hutsulshchyna in the context of the Ukrainian nation formation (end of the XIX century – 1939)*, Abstract of the dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Historical Sciences: 07.00.05, Pre-Carpatian National University named after V. Stefanyk, Ivano-Frankivsk 2006, p. 5.

76 Ibidem, p. 5.

of the Soviet authorities and the attitude to Ukrainian traditions and culture meant that the studies of Ukrainian researchers were also limited to certain topics, primarily to material culture⁷⁷.

In 2014, Polish scholars initiated a research grant project called “Huculszczyzna – antropologiczne obszary pamięci”. Why was attention paid to this region? On this occasion, the Polish ethnologist L. Mruz noted that “From the mid-eighteenth century to modern time, Hutsul area plays a significant role in the collective consciousness of both Poles and Ukrainians. It is portrayed and perceived as an extraordinary land, often mythologized, worth learning as an area of once harmonious coexistence of many cultures, languages, ethnic groups and religions, even a symbolic space of dialogue and tolerance... Only in the last two decades, with the rise of Ukraine and democratic changes in Central Europe the “re-discovering” of the Hutsul region took place. It turned out that this mythological picture of Hutsul region did not die, survived in a state of hibernation⁷⁸.

In the Carpathians in general, and in Hutsul area, in particular, there is a huge number of landmarks that are part of our common history⁷⁹. However, the past is stored in human memory and is gradually being erased with time. Thus, the research project focused on memory and information about the existence of Hutsuls stored in it.

The revival of independent Ukraine led to the phenomenon of a kind of ethnographic modernization. It became fashionable to be proud of one’s ethnic identity. This resulted in the reproduction of a whole range of cultural achievements of the Hutsuls and their daily life, first of all in traditions, customs and ceremonies.

The economic crisis of the 1990s was followed by the increase in the service sector and intensification of domestic tourism. This became possible due to foreign migration of local people. As a result of it, not only funds were earned and invested but new attitudes acquired by the inhabitants of the Carpathians.

77 Wniosek grantowy “Huculszczyzna – antropologiczne obszary pamięci”, Warszawa 2014, p. 24.

78 Wniosek grantowy “Huculszczyzna – antropologiczne obszary pamięci”, Warszawa 2014, p. 24.

79 *Antiquities of Hutsulshchyna. Sources on the ethnic history of the Ukrainian Carpathians population. Catalog of historical and cultural monuments*. Vol. 1. Kugutyak M. *Sacral heritage of Hutsulshchyna*, “Manuscript”, Lviv 2011, 448 p.; *Antiquities of Hutsulshchyna. Sources on the ethnic history of the Ukrainian Carpathians population. Catalog of historical and cultural monuments*. Vol. 2. Tomenchuk B., Kugutyak M., Sirejuk P., Voloshchuk M., Kochkin I. *Ancient settlements, castles, sites of salt production, ancient Transcarpathian routes*, “Manuscript”, Lviv 2011, p. 272.

This project was intended to capture the traditional authenticity and today's influence upon it. "An important advantage of this project will be the reduction of the distance between knowledge from the past and today. This is important for the Polish cultural heritage, important for national education and history. Not only for Poland and Poles; it is also important for understanding the processes taking place in today's Ukraine, including the process of formation of the national identity. Until the proper research is carried out, we do not know how far the knowledge of the past (real and mythical) that underlies the mythologization of the Hutsul region is preserved in the memory of the Hutsul area inhabitants."⁸⁰.

The project was approved by Narodowy Program Rozwoju Humanistyki and implemented during 2014-2018. Polish ethnologist professor L. Mruz became the project coordinator. The project had six major research tasks to complete during its implementation: "1. How the mechanisms that influence the keeping or disappearance of tradition function in the longer periods of time – including individual and family memory worked? 2. What meanings and values are associated with particular spheres or artifacts of Hutsul culture, in what situations of individual and group life are they used or manifested? 3. Do they affect the processes of constructing the individual's identity and group identity and, if so, in which way? 4. Which aspects of local historical knowledge and autobiographical experiences are sometimes folklorized / mythologized? 5. What elements today's stereotypes of "Hutsul" and "Hutsul area" are made of; how are the spatial boundaries of the region defined and based on what criteria is this made? 6. To what extent Wincenzian metaphors of the Hutsul region, such as "little Itaka", "Arkadia" or "the last island of Slavonic Atlantis", referring to the coexistence of various languages, ethnos, cultures and religions, can be understood or reinterpreted today"⁸¹.

The project was based in the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Warsaw. The Institute of Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine was invited as a partner. On September 25, 2014, a meeting of Polish and Ukrainian researchers on a research project took place at the Department of Ethnology and Archeology at the Institute of History, Political Science and International Relations of the Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian University. The project coordinator, Professor L. Mruz, officially invited the Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University to take part in the implementation of the grant project. It became a practical example of respecting the common

80 Wniosek grantowy «Huculszczyzna – antropologiczne obszary pamięci», Warszawa 2014, p. 27.

81 Ibidem, p. 27.

Polish-Ukrainian heritage and its versatile ethnical study, in this case, since the past always has an impact on people. Thus, “the time of the war and post-Soviet reality, the partisan activities of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the collective farms had a significant impact on the memory and way of remembering of the inhabitants of Hutsul area”⁸².

On December 15, 2014, a working meeting of the project partners (University of Warsaw, Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University, Institute of Ethnology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine) was held in Lviv. At this meeting the topics of research of scientists and students, as well as the calendar plan of ethnological research trips to Hutsularea in 2015 were adopted. The following meetings on organization and summing up were held at the end of each calendar year. In February 2017, the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Warsaw presented the first results of the joint work and discussed them at a meeting of the Academic Council of the Institute.

In general, implementation of the grant project consisted of the following activities: creation of a methodological matrix for the study of anthropology of memory; organization of Polish-Ukrainian research group; survey of respondents; acquaintance with methods of narrative methodology of ethnological research; discussion of research topics of grant participants; processing of archival funds of the State Archives of Ivano-Frankivsk region; organizing polls in the form of audio recordings and their transcription; writing annual short reports; testing of study materials.

It should be noted that memory is a part of cultural anthropology, which studies the essence of it, the process of formation layers of memory in the minds of people and the form of reproduction of the past events⁸³. Polish researcher K. Kanyovska states that “memory is the product of human thought. In the form of memories, it allows us to reconstruct the experience of the past, to explore ourselves in terms of individuality, and this knowledge will allow us to focus on the reproduction of the mentality of the “narrator’s object”, and on the restoration of his world.”⁸⁴

82 Wniosek grantowy «Huculszczyzna – antropologiczne obszary pamięci», Warszawa 2014, p. 25.

83 Mahometa A. *Anthropology of memory: the history of one hero*, “Student Historical Notebooks”, 2015, p. 30.

84 Kaniowska K. *Antropologia i problem pamięci* “Konteksty. Polska Sztuka Ludowa. Antropologia kultury, etnografia, sztuka”, Warszawa 2003, T. 57, p. 57.

The phenomenon of memory has a significant impact on the preservation of cultural heritage⁸⁵. Therefore, it is important to understand the configuration and design of the consciousness of the respondents, the choice of their life position, and also the emphasis on the feelings of respondents when telling the story of their life. The outline of public memory was due to the accumulation of life stories and experience.

An important component of project implementation was the involvement of both well-known scientists of the mentioned scientific and educational institutions (S. Pavliuk, I. Tsenda, R. Chmelyk, Ya. Taras, L. Goroshko, T. Baranyuk), and the students. One of the basic elements of the project was the creation of student research groups. Two research groups of students were formed at the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Warsaw and the Chair of Ethnology and Archeology of the Precarpathian National University. The purpose of their creation was the implementation of joint ethnological expeditions, establishment of close direct contacts between Polish and Ukrainian students, their joint mastering of the method of narrative memory research, holding joint symposiums, corresponding practical seminars and discussion panels concerning methods of studying the sociocultural heritage of Hutsuls.

Creating such research groups of Ukrainian and Polish students in practical terms led to a quick overcoming of social, cultural and historical stereotypes between them, mastering modern research methods, the development of common approaches to conducting surveys and the collection of information for the subsequent relevant scientific research. In October 2014 a research group of Ukrainian students of ethnology was organized at the Vasyl Stefanyk Precarpathian National University: V. Ivanchuk, A. Leniv, A. Magometa, M. Moisesichuk, Kh. Moldavchuk, V. Ostapyuk, M. Savedchuk, S. Samborsky.

In most cases, Polish and Ukrainian research groups worked synchronously. Thus, during the 2015-2018, 11 expeditions to the Hutsularea were organized. The geography of the research was quite extensive, covering a large number of settlements in the region. Thus, in 2015, there were three expeditions to the Galician Hutsulareas (Verkhovyna, Zelene, Dzembronya, Zamahora, Kryvorivnya, Bukovets, Yavoriv, Verkhniy Yaseniv); In 2016, four trips were organized here (Kosmach, Prokurava, Brusturiv, Zarichchya, Chornyy Potik); in 2017 three trips to Bukovyna (Vyzhenka, Rostoky, Sheshory, Putila, Rus'ka, Selyatyn) and Galician Hutsulareas (Chornyy Potik, Bila Oslava, Chorna Oslava, Zarichya, Banya-Bereziv,

85 Hastrup K. *Przedstawianie przeszłości. Uwagi na temat mitu i historii*, przeł. S. Sikora «Konteksty. Polska Sztuka Ludowa», 1997, nr 1–2, pp. 22-27.

Verkhniy Bereziv, Seredniy Bereziv, Lyuchky, Vorokhta, Yaremche, Runhury, Sloboda); in 2018 one expedition to Transcarpathian Hutsulareas (Rakhiv, Kosivska Polyana, Veliky Bychkiv, Kostylyvka, Dilove, Yasinya, Chorna Tysa) were organized.

During the expeditions, Ukrainian students participated in symposiums, where they summarized daily results of their field work. Within the expeditions, a methodological laboratory was created, which constantly operated, helping students to develop basic questionnaires to be used for ethnological surveys on their topics. Both students and scientists collected and processed the collected material. Professional preparation of questionnaires for collecting information from respondents contributed to the accumulation of a broad empirical base, which preserved the Hutsuls' memories about their everyday life.

This information later became the basis for writing master's papers, articles, reports, and presentations at student conferences. For Ukrainian students, participation in this project helped to prepare high quality master's theses and subsequently to defend them. Thus, the result of the implementation of the grant in 2015-2016 was the defense of five master's theses at the Precarpathian National University (A.Magometa, M.Savedchuk, H.Moldavchuk, V. Ivanchuk, V.Ostapyuk) dedicated to memory about Ukrainian Insurgent Army, mythology, folk medicine, memory of ancestors, transformation of winter rituals and "Malanka" festival traditions.

A separate part of the project's work was the testing of research materials at international and all-Ukrainian scientific conferences in the form of speeches, participation in professional discussions, as well as the preparation and publication of scientific articles, which outlined the specifics of showing the household of the Hutsuls in the Soviet period and the independence period, typified the cult of ancestors and isolated the memory objects, traced the characteristic features of "Malanka" festival traditions in Hutsul area, and specifics of showing the initiating transitions and rituals of Hutsuls⁸⁶.

An important component of the research project were the surveys. They were the

86 Ivanchuk V. *Social-existential segments of memory about ancestors*, "Current issues of Social Studies and History of Medicine. Quarterly Joint Ukrainian-Romanian Scientific Journal, Chernivtsi-Suceava, BDMU, 2017, No. 2(14), C. 47-53; Ivanchuk V. "Places of memory" as commemorative objects of the memory about the ancestors "Materials of the XXI International Scientific Conference in the framework of the XXIV International Hutsul Festival (Kolomyia, August 11, 2017)", Vik, Kolomyia 2017, pp. 150-156.; Magometa A. *Anthropology of memory: the history of one hero*, "Student Historical Notebooks", 2015, p.30-35; Magometa A. *Soviet occupation in memory of the inhabitants of Hutsulshchyna: oral history reconstruction of the past*, "Bulletin of the Precarpathian University", Ivano-Frankivsk 2015, ed. 12) 27, pp. 118-123; Magometa A. "To Siberia! For the white bears..." *Memoirs of a deportee*, "Carpathians: man, ethnos, civilization", Ivano-Frankivsk 2016, ed.6, pp. 237-243.

empirical basis for further works on various topics. During 2015-2018, Ukrainian and Polish students conducted systematic surveys of respondents. Each of them has developed an auxiliary questionnaire on a specific topic of the study of anthropology of the memory of Hutsuls.

A separate part of the project implementation was processing of archival funds of the State Archives of Ivano-Frankivsk region. It contained information about the historical past of Hutsularea during the 20th century. Getting acquainted with the funds "Society of Hutsul area Friends" and "Stanislav Voivodeship Office" was very informative. The materials of the funds were reviewed in terms of the availability of suitable materials. Photocopies of archival documents, newspaper articles, texts related to the topic of the project were made. The periodicals (newspapers, magazines), samples of oral and literary works (songs, stories, poems), materials of museum exposition, which allowed collecting information about Hutsuls and their worldview, were also used for accumulation, study and scrupulous processing of the sources.

Another important element of the project was acquaintance with the methods of narrative methodology of conducting ethnological researches and their further application in practice. During the research trips of Polish and Ukrainian students, lectures and classes were devoted to discussions on methodological foundations for studying memory and the common ethno-cultural heritage.

During the work there was a constant discussion of the subjects of research between the project participants. Ukrainian and Polish students participated in symposiums, which represented daily results of their field work.

The materials of the interviews were organized by the collectors in accordance with the established rules in the form of audio recordings with their further decoding and transcription in paper form. Considering this, an archive was created at the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology of the University of Warsaw, which became a depository of memory and common cultural heritage of the Hutsul area.

The study of the traditional life of the Hutsuls was concentrated on the changes in their philosophy and transformation of worldviews. Therefore, it was important not only to record and describe the known ethnographic phenomena, traditionally-customary mysteries and activities, but also to understand the motivation for their preservation

in the memory of Hutsuls, to determine the impact of historical events and state-political regimes on the creation of a social image of insiders and outsiders, perceiving oneself and awareness of differences. Our practice has convinced us that it is always necessary to combat stereotypes while studying common heritage.

The Hutsuls have their own understanding of time and space. The unique nature of the Carpathians influenced the local people and formed their psychological identity. They are characterized by extroversion, hospitality and emotionality, at the same time they position themselves as proud representatives of the ancient "Opryshky", hence their extremely strong belief in justice.

Thus, for the Hutsuls, the memory of the past is in most cases biographical narration about their lives in the past, social and material difficulties, their struggle and small victories. In this case, the narrative material of the respondents needs to be perceived and explored through the prism of understanding of their life, life situations, the motives they declare, emotions, decisions, activities and results.

This approach allowed reproducing and reconstructing the memory layers, which helped to understand the economic and traditionally-customary culture, interethnic relations in a new way, to consider their dynamics, peculiarities and characteristics.

The emphasis on the non-Ukrainian origin of the Hutsuls and their general non-Ukrainian nature has been and still remains a trend among some scientists. However, it is necessary to remember that borrowings from other cultures only enrich the culture of an ethnic group, and show their close interaction with neighboring ethnic communities. Therefore, the memory of a common heritage is an important factor of our life in the future. Today, the local Hutsul cultural identity is an important aspect of preserving the authenticity of the region the reproduction of the unique ethnic culture of the highlanders is made through museumization, festivals, thematic celebrations and performances.

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Local identity and cultural heritage in the framework of Ukrainian-Polish cultural dialogue

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Summary

Local identity is the identification of a person with a local community, a place where a person was born, grew up and got the first lessons of history. Local identity is a test of Europeanism when it comes to preserving cultural and historical heritage. The development of cross-border cooperation is an opportunity to gain a positive experience of intercultural dialogue, as well as to attract the potential of local communities to restore local historical and cultural traditions, which in the future will contribute to the development of patriotism, cultural tourism and entrepreneurship. The experience of Poland in reforming the system of local self-governments has great significance in the realization of the capacities of Ukrainian territorial communities, which created new opportunities for local communities and encouraged their willingness to preserve and promote cultural and historical heritage. On the other hand, the emergence of a number of international cross-border cooperation programs with the support of the European Union is an important stimulating factor in implementing the potential of local identities. Considering the example of the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020, the authors offer potential beneficiaries to take into account a number of criteria-indicators when writing grant proposals within the "Heritage" thematic objective. Among the criteria-indicators, the following are identified: "accessibility and virtuality", "accounting and auditing", "authenticity", "stakeholders' interaction", "services and entrepreneurship", "regulation" and "efficiency".

Introduction

One of the factors that will affect the development of modern societies in the near future is the search for their own identity in a globalized society. In this process, the uniqueness (identity) of local communities in the European civilization, which should be considered in the categories of local identity, will be of particular importance. Local identity is the result of identifying a person with the local community, a sense of belonging to events occurring on the territory of residence. On the other hand, the growing patriotism of the territorial communities for their past and history is influenced by the potential of local identity in modern conditions. The use of this factor is an important opportunity for local self-governing, in particular, in attracting investments and participating in grant programs for preserving the socio-cultural and national environment, tourism development, cultural and recreational activities aimed at promoting cultural and historical heritage of a region.

The ability to combine traditions and modernity, past and present in public initiatives to create a coherent and open socio-cultural and historical environment is a challenge for local communities and a test for their Europeanism. Much will depend on the level of maturity of local identities, patriotism and pride in their own history, which, in the long run, should be a shared asset, in particular in the Ukrainian-Polish intercultural cross-border dialogue.

Local identity as a factor in the development of culture and historical heritage: challenges for Ukraine

The processes of the transformation of Ukrainian society at the end of 20th and the beginning of 21st century are characterized by complex of socio-cultural processes, with the search for guidelines for further development within the European integration processes. One of the factors that will influence the development of Ukrainian society in the near future is the search for its own identity in a globalized society, showing its own identity and cultural achievements and heritage. In this process, the uniqueness (originality) of Ukrainians as a subject of international and intercultural relations in the European civilization space will gain a particular importance.

As the results of sociological surveys show, most foreigners (among the interviewed citizens of Germany, Spain, France, Great Britain and Italy) agree that Ukraine is known in the world due to its traditions and historical heritage. The most frequently for foreigners, Ukraine is associated with pysanky, embroidery and Petrykivka decorative painting. Among the most important reasons for visiting Ukraine, the EU citizens mention: picturesque nature,

architecture, cultural and historical monuments, hospitality and sincerity of the local population, and national cuisine. Every tenth of those who preferred the Ukrainian nature would like to visit the Ukrainian village⁸⁷.

As we see, perception of Ukraine in the mass consciousness of European Union citizens, above all, is connected with cultural identity and historical past. In addition, Ukraine is gaining weight as a country that fights for the European vector of its development. The Revolution of Dignity, the latest events of past two – four years, filled with the drama of Ukraine’s struggle for its freedom and independence, led to accelerated processes of civil society formation in the country, and the revival of national historical traditions. If you look at what most Ukrainians are concerned about nowadays, these are the war in the East of Ukraine (77%), living standards (60%), economic situation (47%) and security of the country (21%). Of all the problems, the Ukrainians worry the least about the status of the Russian language in Ukraine (1%) and the relationship between Ukrainian citizens of different nationalities (2%)⁸⁸.

Although, at first glance, among the urgent problems of the present day of Ukrainian modern society, we will not find problems of protecting the environment or preserving the historical and cultural heritage, however, the main messages are “motherland”, “homeland”, “home”. Especially important for Ukrainians is hierarchy of values directly related to the place of residence. The value of the “home” becomes of great importance as the main point of existence, which preserves the traces of history.

Home inspires a person, creates family ties and deepens feelings to the little homeland as a place where “I” was born and grew up. The feelings of native and domesticity in Ukrainian culture have always been accompanied by examples of oral folk art passed down from generation to generation: “A strong family is a strong state”, “Like family, like me”, “Relatives, although they argue, do not abandon each other”, “Honor your father and mother, you will be lucky everywhere”, “Without a family there is no nation, no people”. There are also such statements that speak about the unknown origin of a person who has no family: “Land without water is dead, a man without a family is a barren flower”, “A person without brothers and sisters is a single tree”, “A person without a family is like a tree without fruit”, “Without a family, one may jump straight from a bridge into water”⁸⁹.

87 Study on perception of Ukraine, www.brandukraine.org/k/.

88 What problems disturb Ukrainians (press release), www.kiis.com.ua/?lang=ukr&cat=reports&id=640&page=6.

89 *103 sayings, proverbs and wisdoms about kind and family*, www.prashhur.com/blog/prislivya/.

Ethnographic studies and researches indicate that in the traditional culture, the notion of “home”, “house” for Ukrainians is meaningful, filled with symbolic meaning. Home, as a universally important archetype, which has long functioned in the human consciousness and is a basic element of the ethnic picture of the world. In a traditional society, home is not just an object, “a place equipped for living”, this is a world that a person builds for himself (herself), imitating divine creation, cosmogony. Every construction or grand opening of a new house to a certain extent is equivalent to a new beginning, a new life. Houses protected people from various and unpredictable threats of the external world, formed its own, “internal”, private world, related to the world of man, characterized by security, certainty, intelligibility, and order. The notion of the house was also associated with its people, country, law, morality, memory, and loyalty to the traditions⁹⁰.

Home is the main element of a homeland for many generations of Ukrainians, the foundation that forms social identity of a local community. From the scientific point of view, identity is the result of the identification process, which is based on the mechanisms of distinction and matching. Identity arises from the distinction (“comparison”) between “I” and “Other”, “We” and “They”, and matching with a close, attractive object. Thus, identity means both uniqueness of the individual (community), and his (their) affiliation with a particular object of identification – another person, place, territory, ethnic group, religious denomination, etc. Modern science, studying the phenomenon of social identities, allocates collective, individual, civic, ethnic, national, professional, gender, age, spatial identity, etc.

An analysis of territorial identity is important for the understanding of local processes, which is the result of an individual's perception of himself/herself as a representative of a certain “imagined community” based on the unity of the territory of residence, history and traditions, socio-cultural experience, value orientations and lifestyle⁹¹. Territorial-spatial identity implies the presence of a person's psychological connection with the territory of residence: a neighborhood, a district, a local community, a village, a settlement, a city, a territorial community, a region, a country, a subcontinent, a continent, or the globe. It is represented on local, regional, state (national), global levels.

The primary, basic level of territorial-spatial identity is the local identity. The term “local” is derived from the Latin “localis”, which means “a specific place” or “a location in space”.

90 Ruchka A.O., Skokova L.G. *House as a private socio-cultural space*, Lviv University Journal. Series Sociological”, ed. 2 (2008), pp. 164-165.

91 Korzhov G. *Territorial Identities: Conceptual Interpretations in Modern Foreign Sociological Thought*, “Sociology: Theory, Methods, Marketing,” No. 1 (2010), p. 107.

Accordingly, local identity is a result of the identification of a person with a local community, a sense of involvement in events occurring on the territory of direct residence (a village, a city, a neighborhood, a district). It can be implemented through the following elements of identification: identification with the place of birth; identification with the features of the landscape and the climate; identification of significant events occurring on this territory; identification with significant historical and contemporary personalities living on this territory; with loved ones, friends, etc.; identification with the economic specialization of the territory and the level of its socio-economic development; identification with specific real or imaginary ways of collective behavior of people living in this territory⁹².

Local identity in modern conditions is an effective social mechanism that is able to rally the community for the revival of local cultural traditions, protection and preservation of historical heritage of the area. Local identity, being evident in a certain system of values and norms of behaviour of local inhabitants, is designed to consolidate (combine) the social system in a contradictory social space, especially in the face of external threats. In addition to the consolidating function, the local identity, is intended to perform a compensatory function compensating for the loss of other important social identities.

The local identity of Ukrainians is considerably static, characterized by the long-term attachment of individuals to their place of residence and the lack of sufficient reasons able to change this kind of mindset. However, searching for new employment opportunities can challenge this stability. Labor migration processes have negative influence on local identity. Difficult financial situation is the main reason for migration of Ukrainians. As research shows, more than 60% of Ukrainians who work abroad would like to return home and invest their money in the development of their own country⁹³. A negative trend is that a particularly high percentage of those who want to stay abroad are young people. For example, 80% of Ukrainian graduates of higher education institutions in Poland do not return to Ukraine or move to other European countries. In addition, according to sociological surveys, 65% of Ukrainians aged 14-35 want to go abroad temporarily or permanently⁹⁴.

92 Shcherbata V.G. *Hierarchy of territorial identities of modern youth*, www.visnyk.chnpu.edu.ua/?wpfb_dl=2497.

93 80% of the wage earners would like to come back home – survey, www.vgolos.com.ua/news/60_ukrainsiv_yaki_pratsyuyut_za_kordonom_hotily_b_povernutysya_dodomu__doslidzhennya_262985.html.

94 65% of Ukrainians aged 14-35 want to go abroad temporarily or permanently, www.ua.censor.net.ua/news/387911/65_ukrayintsiv_u_vitsi_1435_rokiv_hochut_vyiyhaty_za_kordon_tymchasovo_abo_nazavjdy_opytuvannya.

The growing patriotism and pride of the inhabitants of the territorial communities for their past and history have strong positive influence on the functioning of local identity in modern conditions. This factor is an important opportunity for local self-governing, in particular, in attracting investments and participation in grant programs for tourism development, cultural and recreational activities aimed at promoting cultural and historical heritage of a particular region.

Herein, processes of cooperation and participation of Ukrainian citizens and non-governmental organizations in international projects and programs aimed at the reviving of national traditions and giving them a European significance are of great importance. The search for common historical and cultural heritage is an unceasing process in which national and European value systems unite. The positive tendency is that Ukrainians pay more and more attention to such European values as “peace”, “democracy”, “value of human life”, “human rights”, “rule of law”, and “tolerance”.

According to the Gorshenin Institute (2017), Europeans comparing to Ukrainians: are more inclined to maintain order in public places (81.3% gave affirmative answer to this question); more concerned about vulnerable categories of citizens (79.6%); law-abiding (75.4%); care more about animals (74.8%); more likely to plan their lives (71.7%); more careful about their culture, history (69.9%); more cultured, educated and diplomatic (68.3% supported this position); lead a healthier lifestyle (61.9%)⁹⁵. Certain self-criticism has always been inherent for Ukrainian mentality. The above mentioned results of the research show that Ukrainians have an example to follow, especially if it concerns the preservation of their own cultural traditions, cultural behavior and respecting the rule of law.

The best European experience must be acquired by an individual and then spread further to his/her environment. There is another way, when the processes of internalization (assimilation, transfer) of European values and experience come from the community. In this case, the territorial community must take on the initiative and responsibility; act as a moral authority and an opinion leader. Uniting actions and opinions into the consolidated European identity can help to resist disintegration processes at places, and form a local identity on the principles of tolerance and state-building.

95 *Ukrainian society and European values. Report on the results of the sociological study*, www.library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/ukraine/13570.pdf.

Cultural heritage, preservation and promotion: Polish experience for Ukraine

In scientific literature, cultural heritage is often defined as “the totality of all material and spiritual cultural achievements of a society, its historical experience, social capital, which is stored in an depository of national memory”⁹⁶. The modern understanding of the cultural heritage is not only about cultural and historical monuments, but it is also about the environment, unique historical and landscape areas. In the modern world, cultural heritage is not only a phenomenon of high spirituality, but also a powerful (potential) factor of economic development of the country, its strategic resource.

Cultural heritage is a kind of the country’s brand, which depends both on internal and external image of a society, its perception by the international community. On the other hand, the cultural heritage is:

- cultural potential of a region (country), expressed first of all, in historical heritage;
- a unique tangible history of the country, evidence of cultural wealth and the depth of national historical memory;
- economic potential, which contributes to development of national economy, first of all, through cultural tourism.

In the Ukrainian-Polish cultural dialogue, the cultural heritage embraces a special place as for centuries both cultures have been influencing each other strongly. Recently, this influence became more intensive thanks to visa-free regime between Ukraine and EU countries, labor and educational migration, and an increase in the diversity of tourism that have led to the consideration of cultural exchange as a “two-way street”. Opening up a new level of cultural heritage, both in Ukraine and Poland, is a major step that will have a direct and indirect effect in the upcoming decades, especially on the young generation. Thus, the attractiveness of Ukraine for foreigners, in particular for the Polish tourists, lies in a significant number of monuments of the historical past. Currently, there are about 130,000 cultural heritage sites in Ukraine enlisted in the state register, of which 9,562 are included in the State Register of Immovable Landmarks of Ukraine (914 national monuments and 8,648 local monuments). In state registers there are about 65,350 (52%)

96 Kopyievska O.R. *World cultural heritage: regulation under international law*, “State and Law”, ed. 33 (2006), p. 25.

objects of archaeology, 44,496 (35%) – history, 1,944 – monumental art (2%), 13 518 – architecture and urban planning, 327 – garden and park art; 219 landscape sites and 92 objects of science and technology⁹⁷.

UNESCO World Heritage List includes 6 objects of cultural heritage located on the territory of Ukraine, which is about 0.65% of the total number of objects of the world heritage, namely: Kyiv: St. Sophia Cathedral with adjoining monastery buildings, Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra (introduced in 1990); the ensemble of the historical centre of Lviv (1998); Cross-border (10 countries) object “Struve Geodetic Arc” (geodetic points in Baranivka, Katerynivka, Staronekrasivka, Felshtyn, 2007); Residence of metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia (2011); Wooden churches of the Carpathian region of Ukraine and Poland (2013); Ancient Town-State Chersonese Tavriysky and its choir (2013)⁹⁸.

There are 65 historical and cultural reserves in Ukraine; there are 437 state (municipal) museums (including – 22 national museums), which include more than 11 million objects (movable monuments). Most of the monuments included in the State Register of Immovable Landmarks of Ukraine are located in Dnipropetrovsk (20% of all monuments included in the State Register of Immovable Landmarks of Ukraine), the Autonomous Republic of Crimea (12%), Odesa (11%) and Kharkiv (10%) regions, Kyiv (11%). Zaporizhia, Cherkasy, Chernihiv regions are also rich in cultural heritage. In each of these areas there are about 7% of the cultural heritage objects in the state register⁹⁹. In the territory of Lviv region, there are 8,453 cultural heritage landmarks enlisted in the state register (816 of them are of national significance) – 6.5%¹⁰⁰.

During the years of Ukrainian independence, several dozens of laws and regulations have been adopted to define and improve legal, organizational, material and technical aspects of heritage protection. Among them, the main laws are: “On Museums and Museum Management” (1995), “On Protection of the Cultural Heritage” (2000; amendments and annexes – 2004), “On Protection of the Archaeological Heritage” (2004), as

97 Historical and cultural heritage: we create and preserve it together, www.novadoba.org.ua/sites/default/files/files/common_history_book/chapter2.pdf.

98 *UNESCO World Heritage Landmarks in Ukraine: Landmark/* Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, Kyiv. National University of Culture and Arts, Scientific library; structure. O. O. Skachenko, Scient. Ed. Yu M. Kliuchko, Pub. Center of KNUCiM, Kyiv, 2014, pp. 9-11.

99 *On Amending Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on Protection of cultural heritage: Law of Ukraine*, <https://www.zakon.rada.gov.ua>.

100 Program “Protection and Preservation of the Cultural Heritage of Lviv Oblast for 2018-2020”, www.obrada.lviv.ua/UserFiles/Image/docs/proekt/2017/proekt_847.PDF.

well as separate articles of other legislative acts, such as the Land Code of Ukraine, Criminal Code of Ukraine, etc.

However, despite significant achievements, Ukraine faces serious challenges in preserving and promoting cultural heritage. They include the following:

- **insufficient financing for the preservation and development of historical and cultural potential.** As a result, the scale of restoration and repair works on the monuments have been insufficient and now, up to 50-70% of the objects of historical and cultural heritage in many regions of Ukraine are in unsatisfactory technical condition, up to 10% are in the ultimate limit state. Approximately 300 monuments of national importance require repairing, restoration or conservation works. Out of the twenty thousand monuments of architecture and urban planning, every tenth monument needs immediate restoration. About a million units of museum artifacts also require restoration work. The condition of architectural monuments in small cities is of special concern ¹⁰¹;
- **the absence of an integral system of public administration of cultural heritage protection.** It has resulted in inefficient regional policy of the country and the absence of a special authorized central executive body. The main problem in the governance structure is the distribution of coordinating functions among many ministries and departments¹⁰². As managerial functions are divided between the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine, the Ministry of Construction, Architecture and Housing and Communal Services of Ukraine and other departments it is impossible to provide comprehensive management in the area of protection, usage and restoration of cultural heritage. In this respect there is a duplication of some functions and a conflict of institutional interests on particular issues. The lack of an efficient management system for the protection of cultural monuments at the local level also negatively affects the situation in the field of heritage protection;

101 Chupriy L. V. State and Problems of the Museum Business in Ukraine, www.matrix-info.com/2017/08/21/stan-ta-problemy-muzejnoyi-sfery-v-ukrayini/.

102 Kholodok V. D. State Management of Cultural Heritage in Ukraine: Condition and Development Prospects, "State Building", No. 1 (2011), www.kbuapa.kharkov.ua/e-book/db/2011-1/index.html 1

- **the inconsistency of the regulatory basis does not create a clear legislative and regulatory framework in the field of heritage protection.** As a result, there is insufficient control by the authorities over violation of laws related to heritage protection;
- **gaps in ensuring the safety of cultural heritage protection.** National system of protection of cultural heritage lags behind the world practices by 10-15 years, which poses a threat to national security, since the decline of the cultural sphere negatively affects the quality of human capital, labour productivity and the competitiveness of business and the state on the international level¹⁰³;
- **imperfect system of accounting, diagnostics, certification and record of cultural heritage landmarks.** Nowadays in Ukraine a large part of the cultural heritage is located in museums, in repositories where only a small share (5-7% of all funds) is shown in exhibitions (both exhibits and funds are maintained in the conditions which by no means meet today's requirements and needs)¹⁰⁴. In addition, almost 1,500 cities and towns and more than 8 thousand villages in Ukraine have valuable cultural and historical heritage landmarks. However, cultural heritage is not limited to officially registered monuments, since more than 70 thousand landmarks¹⁰⁵ need to be studied and registered;
- **low level of legal awareness of citizens in the field of cultural heritage protection and preservation, and sometimes irresponsibility and a sense of impunity.** In particular, the lack of effective legal mechanisms which would impose financial penalties for misconduct in cultural heritage protection field does not contribute to preservation of the latter;
- **low corporate culture in relation to the protection of immovable objects of cultural heritage.** This concerns, first of all, the representatives of

103 Biletska T.F., Petrakov Ya.V., Syzonenko O.V. Prospects of the intangible cultural heritage in the business chains of creative industries in Ukraine in the context of integration into the EU, "Interscience", No. 3 (2017), p. 33.

104 Mazuryk Z.V. Cultural heritage of the region as a tourist product, www.tourlib.net/statti_ukr/mazuryk.htm.

105 Kholodok V.D. State Management of Cultural Heritage in Ukraine: Condition and Development Prospects, "State Building", No. 1 (2011), www.kbuapa.kharkov.ua/e-book/db/2011-1/index.html 1

business (such as property developers) and local authorities, who seek for obtaining the maximum profit from construction projects while completely neglecting the social importance of the need to preserve both historical and cultural environment as a whole and specific heritage objects that form it;

- **the presence of numerous cases of unauthorized archaeological exploration and excavation.** Tomb raiding is a widespread thing in the regions, which causes irreparable damage to the archaeological heritage of the country. These unauthorized excavations reached an alarming level. And the seizure of archaeological heritage during privatization of land in recent years has increased dramatically due to the inaction of local executive authorities and the absence of a sufficient number of qualified archaeologists. Thousands of objects of archaeological heritage found themselves in the private property, and they are under threat of destruction. As a result, according to Ukrainian experts, at least 500 archaeological monuments annually disappear, which is irreparable loss for the national cultural heritage¹⁰⁶;
- **provocative acts of vandalism, aimed at the destruction of monuments and memorials on the ground of ideological confrontation have become a systemic issue.** Overcoming the cases of ideological and world-view conflicts in Ukrainian society in this area remains an urgent task of the authorities. In addition, acts of “domestic” vandalism, caused by the actions of metal collectors, antiquities traders and ordinary hooligan acts, also cause a great damage to objects of cultural heritage.

Among other problematic points in the sphere of conservation and promotion of cultural heritage the following should be indicated: lack of coordination of actions by state and public institutions in the historical and cultural heritage protection management; ineffective promotion of the national heritage and its insufficient usage for the development of cultural tourism; low level of international cooperation and constructive dialogue on the establishment of intercultural bridges and cross-border cooperation of cultural heritage protection and the search for historical truth.

106 Cultural heritage in the context of the “Collection of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Ukraine”, Kot S.I. (resp. ed.), Institute of History of Ukraine, Kyiv, 2015, p. 77.

Ukraine's implementation of cultural heritage preservation programs and activities is largely oriented towards Polish experience. In particular, Polish legislation provides criminal liability for the destruction or damage of monuments in the form of imprisonment for a period of 3 months to 5 years, and for crimes against the values of special importance for culture, detention from one year to ten¹⁰⁷. In addition, at the local level, the province Conservator is responsible for protection and preservation of the monuments, who is appointed and dismissed from the post by the governor upon submission or with the consent of the General Conservator of the monuments. Certain requirements are put forward to the candidate for Province Conservator: they must have a master's degree in one of the areas related to the protection of monuments or at least five years of experience in this field, public administration expertise and knowledge of normative and legal acts concerning protection and preservation of monuments, not punished for intentional crime¹⁰⁸.

The use of a factor that would enhance the potential of local identities is to attract the potential of local communities to protect, preserve and promote local cultural heritage. In Poland, local action groups (Lokalne Grupe Działania – LGD) have become widely recognized as an example of the cooperation of many local partners in solving local problems¹⁰⁹. LGD are responsible for using the funds to implement the strategies, including those related to national heritage, local traditions and regional uniqueness in their areas. LGD partners are usually represented by local self-governments, including responsible bodies in the field of spacial development, employment, environmental protection; residents (i.e. individual activists); entrepreneurs, business support institutions, etc. LGD comprises at least 50% of the representatives of private and non-governmental sectors of the community (region). The implemented projects resulted in creation of new tourist routes, increasing the attractiveness of original local areas and giving a “new breath” to dying villages. Residents of big cities visit old houses with pleasure, and even buy and restore them on their own. Local (small) economies have revived in villages. Local residents demonstrate entrepreneurship initiative, which influenced the development of crafts.

107 Ustawa o ochronie zabytków i opiece nad zabytkami dlja 23 lipca 2003 r., www.prawo.sejm.gov.pl/isap.nsf/download.xsp/WDU20031621568/T/D20031568L.pdf.

108 Prokopenko L., Gevel Experience of public administration in the field of cultural heritage preservation in EU countries [www.dridu.dp.ua/vidavnictvo/2012/2012_01\(12\)/12p1lksk.pdf](http://www.dridu.dp.ua/vidavnictvo/2012/2012_01(12)/12p1lksk.pdf).

109 Polish experience for reforming Ukraine, www.vrc.rv.ua/files/Prezentaciya_navchalnogo_vizytu_Pidlyashshyaye.pdf.

In the attempts to use local potential in the field of cultural heritage protection and promotion, Polish experience in organization and functioning of the local self-government system, which provides new opportunities for the development of local areas, can be applied. Thus, one of the main differences between local government systems in Poland and Ukraine is that in Poland, the state-controlled vertical power acts at the province level only, and in Ukraine, state administrations act both at the regional level and at the district level¹¹⁰. The system of local self-governments functions on the basis of the principle of subsidiarity. This means that the central unit of local self-government is a community. The county carries out only those functions that cannot be solved by the commune. For example, the Podkarpackie Voivodship of Poland consists of 21 counties and 4 cities in the province. In the revenue structure of Polish counties' budget in the Podkarpackie Voivodship, on average, 71% is internal budgetary transfers, and 29% are the counties' revenues. The county budgets are fairly balanced, the surplus is directed towards the repayment of debts, and the deficit is covered by loans, sale of property and clear balance. On average, about 50% of all subsidies and subventions from the state budget to county budgets is educational subventions. The basis of own income of county budgets is formed by personal income taxes, real estate sales and communication fees. Museum (Muzeum), an institution created for the collection, research and maintenance of objects of historical or artistic value that are accessible to the public in the form of permanent or temporary exhibitions or stored on specially adapted warehouses is important among the organizational units of the Podkarpackie Voivodship counties. This institution is funded from the county budget, state budget subsidies and its own revenues. The costs are used for: 1) research and educational activity; 2) preservation and access to cultural property; 3) accumulation and protection of cultural property; 4) conducting research expeditions and excavations; 5) publication of brochures, catalogues and researches.

Poland's accumulated experience in organizing promotional events for its own cultural heritage within local regions has a chance to succeed in the implementation of geo-market opportunities for attracting tourists to historic cities and places. This process is closely linked to the formation of a developed tourist infrastructure of the city and the region through the creation of new hotels and restaurants, construction of modern cultural and art centers, an amusement park and a cable car park, perhaps a waterpark, rock climbing grounds, etc. Among other activities, they actively participate in international cultural festivals, cultural and artistic events, tourist exhibitions for the purpose of promotion

110 Krat M., Sofiy O. *The future of Ukrainian regions: Polish experience of local self-government functioning at the district level. Information and analytical help*, www.old.decentralization.gov.ua/pics/attachments/Maybutnye-ukrayinskih-rayoniv.pdf.

of tourist attractiveness of historical landmarks with the preparation and publication of promotional materials in languages of countries representing important and perspective tourist markets (or target markets).

We have mentioned only a small part of the possible measures and achievements that would contribute to intensifying Ukrainian-Polish dialogue and deeper knowledge of the cultural heritage of both countries based on the involvement of local communities. “Disclosure” of local identities in the socio-cultural sphere for the purposes of intercultural dialogue would promote a positive and constructive exchange in the field of cross-border cooperation, and would improve good-neighbourly relations. One of the important factors of Ukrainian-Polish cultural dialogue is the use of the opportunities provided by EU grant programs. Among such programs the Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020 can be mentioned¹¹¹. This program aims at enhancing the capacity of local communities, which, in cooperation with government institutions and partner organizations from other countries, can accumulate and make accessible (public) the international cultural space to the general public.

Indicators-Imperatives for Beneficiaries Granted within the “Heritage” goal: Cross-Border Cooperation Program Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020

Analysis of international experience in the implementation of programs for the protection and promotion of cultural heritage¹¹² made it possible to identify a number of indicators that are important to create productive strategies for writing grant proposals. Among the criteria indicators (indicators-imperatives) that should be taken into account by future beneficiaries there are the following: “accessibility and virtuality”, “accounting and audit”, “authenticity”, “interaction of interested parties”, “services and entrepreneurship”, “regulation” and “efficiency”.

111 The EU-Poland Border Cross-border Cooperation Program, Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020, www.pbu2020.eu/ua, p. 92.

112 See Norris L., Lankeline V. *Report on the development of the cultural heritage sector in Ukraine*, www.culturepartnership.eu/upload/editor/2017/Subsector_report_Ua_Ukrainian_Fin.pdf. Rybchynsky O. *Analysis of Cultural Heritage Preservation Programs of Ukraine*, www.kultura.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/Heritage.pdf.

Availability and virtuality

- diversity of the cultural heritage must be accessible not only within the country but also to the international community;
- use of the achievements of information and communication technologies, should be aimed at creating modern e-products adapted for use on smartphones, tablets and PCs.

Implementation: creation of e-guides, start-ups, e-tourism products, interactive guides in different languages, etc.

Accounting and audit (inventory of cultural heritage)

- creating registers of cultural heritage at all levels. In some cases the objects of heritage in Ukraine are not included in the balance of the protected sites (reserves) and insufficient legal regulation related to accounting issues prevents the preservation of most monuments in the protected areas;
- creation of an online database of objects of cultural heritage (e-register of cultural values);
- introduction of monitoring and control functions for the preservation of cultural heritage objects, taking into account the requirements and recommendations for accounting (e.g. improvement of the registration card of intangible cultural heritage objects);
- Organization of inspection for the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage objects.

Implementation: virtual electronic system of cultural heritage, development of information-analytical system, formation of digital catalogs, updating of normative and legal base on revitalization of intangible cultural heritage.

Authenticity

- maximum possible preservation of objects of cultural heritage, ensuring their authenticity;
- often the requirements of the investor demand the restorer to make serious deviations from the classical foundations of restoration, which may lead to the physical destruction of the monument;
- activities in the field of preservation of cultural heritage should be based on high-quality communication between representatives of different professions;
- justified selection of objects of common cultural heritage as a result of inter-cultural interaction and communication.

Implementation: compliance with project documentation, consultations with experts: historians, restorers, ethnologists, etc.

Interaction of stakeholders

- integration of efforts of all stakeholders related to the preservation of cultural heritage, and elimination of possible conflicts. In this case, the following persons act as the stakeholders: restorers; urban builders; special designers; utilities network designers; researchers of historical, technical, spatial, social and economic issues; city communities and government representatives; grantors and patrons;
- development of effective strategies for attracting funds and grants;
- acquiring fundraising skills (raising funds for implementation of projects and operational needs of an organization). Sector of Ukrainian as well as Polish cultural heritage will increasingly rely on attracting funds from the private sector;

- increasing trust of public organizations and potential investors in public administration;
- cooperation of specialists in various fields and local authorities should be supported by the community, public organizations and activists;
- organization of cultural heritage days in cooperation with national authorities and educational institutions;
- strengthening the role of joint of co-operation bodies (public, advisory and expert border), which would ensure full participation of the general public in the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of culture.

Implementation: presentation of museum projects, trainings on personal development, formation charity and philanthropy culture (both corporate and private), educational companies and promotion of cultural heritage objects, empowerment of the citizens to make common decisions in the public interest in the development of territorial heritage and public space, creation of an incentive system for those who finance preservation of heritage objects.

Services and entrepreneurship

- it is necessary to demonstrate the prospects of good investment return in museum activities;
- all resources of any museum (museum premises, its funds and qualifications of museum workers) should contribute to social, cultural and even economic development of society and local communities;
- conductsurveys of visitors to determine their needs and expectations;
- provide special services for museum visitors (souvenir shops, bookshops, cafes/restaurants, thematic excursions, special events, etc.);
- popularize cultural values at local and regional levels;

- introduce of innovative projects on protection and popularization of cultural heritage;
- develop museum education: establishing contacts and building relationships with educational organizations in planning and implementing educational programs;
- stimulate entrepreneurial initiatives in the field of protection and promotion of cultural heritage;
- elaborate tourist values and attractiveness of the cultural values of the region;
- develop entrepreneurship in the tourism sphere of cross-border activities (e.g., hotel business, ethno-tourism, etc.);
- create a sufficient number of information tourist centers (TICs) in the cross-border region.

Implementation: advertising, market research, volunteering, people-to-people meetings, tax incentives, tourist logistics, guiding courses.

Regulations

- improvement mechanism of state regulation in the field of historical and cultural heritage protection;
- ensure systematic and coordinated activities of state authorities aimed at historical and cultural heritage preservation;
- control on compliance with the legislation in the field of landmarks preservation by the authorities of all levels;
- resolve the issue of preferences in the field of protection of the historical and cultural heritage and tax exemptions;
- regulate of relations between executive authorities and property management bodies with the activities of cultural institutions;

- integrate the citizens into processes of cultural heritage preservation;
- improve legal expertise of specialists working in the field of cultural heritage protection, i.e. knowledge of the applicable laws and their main content;
- adopt the state target program for the protection of cultural heritage in Ukraine.

Implementation: public hearings, proper control over the implementation of the current laws, normative legal acts and decisions taken in the field of heritage protection, improvement of expertise, improvement of legislation, assessment of the authorities' actions for historical and cultural heritage protection by public representatives.

Efficiency (quantitative and qualitative indicators)

- the main quantitative indicator of the results of the implementation of grant projects aimed at preserving and promoting the cultural heritage is the increase in number of visitors to the historical and cultural heritage sites.

It is necessary to demonstrate the donor the prospects of the investments in renovation, promotion and protection of historical and cultural heritage objects. The amount of funds allocated should be closely linked to the annual results of expected activities that should be provided as quantitative data. Statistical indicators should **include not only quantitative outcomes, but also allow to evaluate qualitative changes**. Among the possible **qualitative indicators** of the results of the implementation of project proposals, the following should be suggested:

- new knowledge obtained by potential consumers (quality of knowledge, cognition, innovation);
- satisfaction with the implementation of the investment project (absence of negative associations; positive emotions, desire to come back, distribution of information among relatives, friends and acquaintances, positive feedback);
- involving volunteers for the promotion of cultural heritage objects;

- availability of positive reviews in mass-media, social networks;
- presence of a favourable moral and emotional climate for the cooperation of all interested parties.

Implementation: work of expert boards to substantiate the criteria for evaluating the submitted projects, stakeholder interviews, master classes, learning best practices, case studies, analysis of statistical indicators and feedback when visiting the web pages that promote cultural heritage.

Conclusions

The significance of cultural heritage in a modern globalized world is an increasing factor that shapes self-awareness and self-esteem, arising from cultural identity. In today's world, this is an essential component of the desire of societies to take care of their own destiny. Respect for the culture and identity of nations is an important element of any effective approach to the development of a friendly socio-cultural space and cultural dialogue. Identity and, in particular, the local identity, which is inextricably linked with the local environment and the activities of local communities, is crucial in this respect.

Using the potential of local communities and local identities for the development and promotion of local historical and cultural traditions can have a desired effect only if educational programs and practices are implemented in educational institutions (ethnography, ethnology, open lessons in museums, memorable places, research work, etc.); conducting effective cultural policy (support of local cultural heritage objects, development of local traditions and crafts, artists in decorative and applied arts); using the potential of local religious institutions, environmental nature center¹¹³. International experience is equally important in this process. For Ukrainian society, this is the experience of Poland, which in recent decades has made significant progress in preserving the cultural heritage and promoting national culture, primarily at the level of local self-government.

The expected result of the implementation of cross-border cooperation programs is not only measures aimed at cultural and historical heritage preservation, but also the economic development of local regions achieved by attracting investment from tourism and

113 See Kotenko Ya. Local identity as a condition for the development of united territorial communities (educational module), ICC "Legal Status", Kyiv 2016, p. 34.

entrepreneurship. The offered indicators-imperatives are intended to focus local communities not only on quantitative but also on qualitative changes achieved as a result of implemented projects. These are the qualitative changes that can instill patriotism and pride for their work in common people.

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Demographic threats to preservation of intangible cultural heritage of Belarus

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Summary

Based on the data of current statistics and population census, an analysis has been carried out of the geo-demographic situation in the Republic of Belarus and its regions in the beginning of the 21st century as of a threat to preservation of intangible cultural heritage. Vital statistics and demographic structure ratios related trends have been identified. The need has been substantiated for an efficient long-term scientifically based demographic policy.

The humanity has realized the highest potential of intangible cultural heritage in the era of post-industrial civilization. In October 2003, it was determined by the International Conference in Paris as especially valuable phenomena of spiritual culture of peoples expressed in the form of national languages, folklore, arts, scientific knowledge, household skills, customs and traditions of ethnic and other social groups'. Such phenomena of spiritual culture are transmitted from generation to generation, and their loss leads to spiritual impoverishment of peoples, reassessment of values, destruction of traditions and gaps in historical memory. And historical memory, in its turn, ensures connection between generations and their continuity. Unlike environmental components that are able, under favorable conditions, to recover, cultural heritage losses, especially the intangible ones, are irreparable. In this regard, there is an urgent need to protect the intangible cultural heritage, which means ensuring the viability of intangible spiritual culture phenomena among the current generation and further existence thereof for future generations.

Intangible cultural heritage is constantly evolving, since it does not only include inherited traditions and customs of the past, but is also enriched by each subsequent generation. At the current stage of social development intangible cultural heritage of different countries and regions of the world is under constant threat due to impact of today's global challenges. Among them, the key issues are demographic challenges, which have resulted from the global urbanization process. In the absolute majority of European countries, it has influenced a demographic transition from expansive to stationary, and in the end of the 20th century to constrictive type of population reproduction. Due to this fact, many European countries have faced depopulation and population ageing challenges. The countries, on the territory of which the Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020 is being implemented, are no exception, too. Intensification of the above-mentioned demographic challenges by the end of the 20th century represents a serious threat to the national security of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine and now not only highlights the issues

of preserving the intangible cultural heritage, but also the issues of who and for whom will preserve it. Disappearing phenomena of intangible cultural heritage as a result of constrictive population reproduction type will not appear again, national customs and traditions, language and regional dialects will not be in demand in another ethnic and social environment, and, therefore, they will not be viable. Both historical experience and events taking place on the contemporary political map of the world confirm the foregoing.

The greatest treasure of any sovereign state is its territory and population. That is why, along with the political, economic, social, commodity and other components of the national security of a country one of the key components is its demographic security.

By the end of the 20th century as a result of coinciding transformation processes in the environmental, economic and political development of the Republic of Belarus the country's demographic situation has drastically aggravated. Negative natural population increase resulting from a decline in the birth rate and an increase in the death rate has led to a constrictive population reproduction type. Belarus has entered the stage of a sustained and long-running depopulation accompanied by progressing ageing of the population, decrease in the average family size, significant increase in the mean age at marriage, non-favorable migration tendencies. The country's demographic situation has become a potential threat to the state's stable development and national security. Negative demographic trends, that have affected the whole Republic of Belarus, now are typical of the country's regions and even of large cities.

That is why it is not coincidence that legislative and executive public authorities of the Republic of Belarus have enacted a series of statutes and other important regulations facilitating the country's recovery from crisis and stabilization of the ratios threatening its demographic security. A notable example is, first of all, formulation of the Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On Demographic Security' that provides for legal and organizational framework to ensure the country's demographic security. The National Demographic Security Programs of the Republic of Belarus for 2007–2010, 2011–2015, 2016–2020, as well as the National Strategies of Sustainable Development are aimed to solve these issues. The National Strategy of Sustainable Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus until 2020 takes into account the geopolitical, economic, environmental and demographic peculiarities of the country's development¹¹⁴.

114 L.M. Alexandrovich (ed.), *National Strategy of Sustainable Social and Economic Development of the Republic of Belarus until 2020*, Unipak, Minsk 2004.

Negative trends of demographic development in Belarus in the end of the 20th and beginning of the 21st century have led to the above-specified challenges with key negative factors related to preservation of intangible cultural heritage. The bearer of the intangible cultural heritage of any region or state as a whole is the population of such region or state. In the production areas of national economies population is the main producer and consumer of material wealth. Non-production areas, including cultural area, and first of all, the spiritual one, are characterized by the fact that population is not only a producer and consumer of material wealth, but is also, in respect to intangible spiritual heritage, the bearer thereof. Therefore, it can be stated that geo-demographic situation, which determines the totality of relations between demographic and other components of a region or whole country, constitutes a comprehensive negative threat to preservation of the intangible cultural heritage. According to G.M. Fedorov, geo-demographic situation is a sequence of successive demographic situations inherent to a specific territory and developing under the influence of both external and internal, immanent to it as to a system, social and economic factors. It is an object of any demographic study of a region's population and includes structural and functional subsystems characterizing different aspects of the population development¹¹⁵. Among them, in our opinion, the ekistical, ethnic, economic, environmental and the demographic subsystem itself, as the bearers of intangible cultural heritage, are of crucial importance. The ekistical subsystem (distribution) as a form of territorial organization of population as populated localities is formed under the influence of the urbanization process, which changes the proportion of urban and rural population in favor of cities, and, first of all, in favor of the large ones, thereby diminishing the number of intangible cultural heritage bearers. The object of demographic analysis itself is natural and mechanical movement of population, its sex and age structure. Under the influence of urbanization, natural increase and migration of population and transformation of its demographic structures the ethnic composition of the population is formed with its traditions, customs, etc. The environmental sub-system is characterized, first of all, by public health. Demographic situation in any region is the crucial factor of forming the population employment structure and distribution thereof by various economic fields and branches.

All above-specified geo-demographic situation subsystems (ekistical, demographic, environmental, economic and ethnic ones) are complex and contradictory, interconnected and interdependent and characterize various aspects of development of population

115 G.M. Fedorov, *Scientific Basis of the Geo-Demographic Situation Concept*, Leningrad State University Publishing House, Saint-Petersburg, 1991.

not only as of a producer and consumer, but also as of a bearer of intangible cultural heritage.

In the era of agricultural civilization almost all population lived in rural areas, where the basis of customs and traditions of the residents of one or another country was primarily laid. Industrial civilization resulted in the classic stage of urbanization characterized by mass migration of rural population to cities.

Cities are one of the most significant and visible phenomena of the contemporary civilization development. Despite of the strongly pronounced contradictions in their development, for the majority of the world population they are the symbol of progress. The main feature of the social development at the junction of the 20th and 21st centuries is dynamic, continuous growth of cities and urban population. While in 1970 cities accounted for 35% of the global population, in 2000 the number of urban population increased to almost 50%. Since 2008 the urban population rate has accounted for more than one half of humanity. According to urbanization development forecasts for the nearest 20 years, in terms of settlement and distribution of population the future belongs to cities. By 2030 the number of urban dwellers in the whole world may reach 60% of the total global population¹¹⁶.

Urbanization, as a global social and economic process, has a stage and regional nature, that is why in different regions and countries of the world, being influenced by different factor groups, it has its own peculiarities. In the Republic of Belarus during virtually the whole second half of the 20th century urbanization took place in an extensive way. In the end of the 20th century previous patterns and trends in development of the Belarusian cities began to change due to the following coinciding transformation processes: the Chernobyl NPP accident, collapse of the USSR and a protracted economic crisis. The situation is especially critical in small urban settlements.

The total population of the Republic of Belarus in 2015 amounted to 9,480.9 thousand people. As a result of the ongoing urbanization process, a further redistribution of the country's population takes place between urban and rural populated localities in favor of cities and urban settlements, which results in urbanization rate increase. While, according to the 1999 population census data the ratio of urban dwellers amounted to 69% of the total population, according to the 2009 population census data it amounted to 74%.

116 A.A. Grigoryev, *Global Urbanization. Common Patterns*, Bulletin of the Russian Geographical Society, Saint-Petersburg, 2004, pp. 1-12.

The absolute number of urban population for this period increased from 6,956 to 7,058 thousand people, although for the first time the number of urban settlements decreased, from 212 to 206 (see Table 1).

As of the recent population census publication the urban population was represented by 112 cities and 94 urban type settlements. More than 93% of the urban population live in cities, and the remaining 7% live in urban type settlements. More than one half of the total urban population is concentrated in the country's capital and regional centers. Nearly 25% of the citizens live in cities with the population from 50 to 250 thousand residents. Every fourth citizen of the country is a resident of a small urban settlement. These changes in the country's population distribution urban structure have resulted in further decrease in the rural population and its percentage in the demographic potential of the Republic of Belarus from 31% in 1999 to 26% in 2009.

Table 1. Urban settlement and urban population dynamics in Belarus

Years	Number of			Urban population, thousand people	Urban population rate, %
	cities	urban type settlements	all urban settlements		
1897	36			649	10
1939	65	108	173	1 855	21
1959	69	115	184	2 481	31
1970	81	123	204	3 908	43
1979	96	111	207	5 234	55
1989	99	112	211	6 641	65
1999	104	108	212	6 956	69
2009	112	94	206	7 058	74
2015	113	90	203	7 325	77

According to the current statistical data, in 2015 the country's urban population distribution system included 113 cities and 90 urban type settlements with a total of 7,325.0 thousand residents, which accounted for 77% of the total population of Belarus. The rural population rate lowered to 23%. In the country's capital and regional centers already lived nearly 60% of the Belarusian urban population, and the ratio of dwellers of small towns decreased to 17%.

Small towns (of up to 20,000 dwellers) play a significant role in any regional population distribution system. This is due to the fact that the category of small towns serves as a link

between large cities and rural settlements. The majority of residents of small towns and rural populated localities are bearers of intangible cultural heritage. According to the data for 2015, there were 164 small urban settlements in Belarus, which accounted for nearly 80% of the total number of the country's urban populated localities. Their even distribution on the territory of Belarus should have facilitated the formation of rural dwellers' servicing centers. But for more than 20 years already, as a result of unfavorable environmental situation and protracted systemic economic crisis small towns are not able to fulfill this role. In the majority of them, due to disproportions in the sex and age structure of the population, decrease in the birth rate and increase in the death rate, demographic depopulation and urban environment degradation processes are ongoing and the unemployment rate is not decreased. As a result, one can see a drastic decrease in the population's quality of life.

An important aspect of geographical study of urbanization in terms of the prospects of urban and rural population development is studying the territorial and territorial and urban structures thereof (see Table 2).

Table 2. Urban population to the total population ratio in the Belarusian regions, %

Regions	1940	1959	1970	1979	1989	1999	2009	2015
Brest	17.1	24.0	34.8	45.1	56.5	60.7	65.7	69.4
Vitebsk	22.5	32.2	45.5	55.6	64.5	67.1	73.1	76.4
Gomel	21.6	28.5	40.1	52.4	64.0	68.2	73.1	76.3
Grodno	16.5	23.3	32.9	43.8	57.2	62.5	69.2	73.6
Minsk	24.3	39.4	54.0	64.8	73.0	76.3	81.2	85.6
Mogilev	23.2	31.1	42.5	56.8	66.0	70.3	73.9	79.0
Republic of Belarus	21.2	30.7	43.4	55.1	65.5	69.3	74.5	77.3

Regional peculiarities of the country's population urban concentration in 1940–2015 revealed based on the method suggested by the Polish demographer E. Rosset¹¹⁷ and Belarusian urbanologist S.A. Polski¹¹⁸ show that currently all Belarusian regions are highly urbanized.

The carried out analysis of urban structure transformation in Belarus has shown that, due to the ongoing urbanization process, in the beginning of the 21st century, too, further

117 E. Rosset, *Population Ageing Process: Demographic Studies*, Statistics, Moscow, 1968.

118 S.A. Polski, *Urbanization of the Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic*, Belarusian State University Publishing House, Minsk, 1985.

redistribution of the country's population takes place between urban and rural populated localities in favor of cities and urban settlements, which results in urbanization rate increase. While in 2000 the ratio of urban dwellers amounted to 69.7% of the total population, in the beginning of 2018 it amounted to 78.1 %. The absolute number of urban population for this period increased from 6,985 to 7,412 thousand people. The number of rural population, like in the end of the 20th century, has been constantly decreasing. Only during the first 17 years of the 21st century the number of rural dwellers reduced by almost 1 million people, amounting by January 01, 2018 to 2,080 thousand people (see Table 3).

Table 3. Belarusian population size dynamics in 2000–2018

Year	Total population, thousand people	Including:		Urban population rate, %
		rural population, thousand people	urban population, thousand people	
2000	10 019	3 034	6 985	69.7
2001	9 990	2 977	7 013	70.2
2002	9 950	2 919	7 031	70.7
2003	9 898	2 862	7 036	71.1
2004	9 849	2 804	7 045	71.5
2005	9 800	2 744	7 056	72.0
2006	9 750	2 691	7 059	72.4
2007	9 714	2 639	7 074	72.8
2008	9 690	2 582	7 108	73.3
2009	9 493	2 485	7 008	73.8
2010	9 500	2 423	7 077	74.5
2011	9 473	2 353	7 120	75.1
2012	9 464	2 290	7 174	75.5
2013	9 463	2 242	7 221	75.9
2014	9 468	2 214	7 254	76.3
2015	9 481	2 156	7 325	77.3
2016	9 498	2 128	7 370	77.6
2017	9 504	2 104	7 400	77.9
2018	9 492	2 080	7 412	78.1

So, the demographic potential of Belarus in the beginning of the 21st century, too, has continued to decline. As a whole, the population of Belarus during 2000–2018 has reduced by 527 thousand people, which led to serious threats to sustainable development of the country. To a large extent, the natural depopulation in Belarus has been offset by migration gain, which all these years has been positive. However, during the last 3 years

the positive migration balance has begun to reduce drastically. So, while in 2015 it exceeded 18 thousand people, according to the results of 2017 the migration gain amounted to only 3,874 people. In Belarusian regions, except for the Minsk region, population decrease continues (see Table 4).

Table 4. Population size dynamics by Belarusian regions, thousand people

Regions	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018
Brest	1 399	1 389	1 387	1 386	1 385
Vitebsk	1 229	1 199	1 194	1 188	1 180
Gomel	1 439	1 424	1 423	1 421	1 416
Grodno	1 071	1 053	1 050	1 047	1 044
Minsk	1 419	1 407	1 417	1 423	1 427
Mogilev	1 097	1 071	1 068	1 064	1 059

The main reason of population decrease in regions is not only negative migration balance, but also natural population decline. The only exception was the Brest region — the only region in the country, where, based on results of 2015 and 2016, an excess of the birth rate over the death rate was observed (0.8‰ and 0.9, respectively‰). More favorable demographic situation in the Brest region is due to the fact that the depopulation process in the region, because of a lower urbanization level, has begun several years later in comparison with the other regions¹¹⁹. In the other regions of Belarus natural population decline has been still observed (see Table 5).

Table 5. Natural population increase in the Belarusian regions, ‰

Regions	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017
Brest	-1.9	-2.1	0.8	0.9	-1.0
Vitebsk	-6.6	-6.6	-3.5	-3.5	-4.8
Gomel	-4.4	-3.5	-0.2	-0.2	-1.7
Grodno	-4.8	-4.2	-0.8	-0.8	-2.8
Minsk	-6.3	-4.6	-0.7	-0.9	-2.5
Mogilev	-5.4	-4.8	-1.4	-1.5	-3.1
Republic of Belarus	-4.1	-2.2	-0.1	-0.2	-1.8

119 K. K. Krasouski, *Urbanization in Belarus: Economic and Geographical Analysis: monograph*, Brest State University Publishing House, Brest, 2004.

The formation of the current demographic situation in Belarus is greatly influenced by the sex and age structure of the country's population. It was formed under the influence of social and economic, historical and demographic factors. At the same time, the sex and age structure itself has impact on natural and mechanical movement of population, employment rate and other demographic processes.

In the beginning of the 21st century the country's population sex structure across all age groups is characterized by rather significant disproportion of the male and female population, which is primarily formed under the influence of demographic factors. Males have a numerical superiority in the age group under 14, which is due to the common biological pattern, according to which more boys are born than girls. So, in 2017 in Belarus more than 52 thousand boys and nearly 50 thousand girls were born. But starting from the 15-19 age group, this picture of the male and female population proportion is reversed, which is due to an increased death rate of the male population. With age the higher percentage of women constantly increases. In the 60+ age groups there are more than twice women in comparison with men. Besides, it is worth noting that in recent years the previous sex structure normalization trend has stagnated and even worsened. So, as of January 01, 2018 men in the country's population accounted for 46.6%, while women accounted for 53.4%. The feminization rate in comparison with 1999 has increased from 111 women per 100 men to 114 women per 100 men.

The population age structure in Belarus has impact both on population reproduction and identification of labor force, employment policy, planning of children's and school facility networks, etc. The most accurate idea of the age structure is offered based on statistical, economic and demographic categories by age groups. According to statistical data, the main feature of the country's population age structure in the beginning of the 21st century is ageing process, that it a rise in the proportion of retirement age people and a decrease in the percentage of children. The carried out analysis of the country's population age structure dynamics by regions has shown that the youngest population age structure is typical for the Belarusian Polesye regions. This is due to more favorable demographic situation that has formed in recent years in Brest and Gomel regions of Belarus. Across the country in the beginning of the 21st century the percentage of population under working-age has decreased from 18.9% to 17.7%, and the percentage of population over working-age has increased from 21.6% to 25.0%.

So, currently every fourth citizen of Belarus is of retirement age. The ageing of population, being a result of the birth rate decline and average life expectancy growth, leads to an increase in economic pressure of out of working age population on economically active population. In the beginning of 2018 the pressure of children per 1,000 working-age people amounted to 310 children, and the economic pressure of pensioners amounted to 438 people. The total pressure of children and retirement age people for the first time in the demographic history of the county amounted to almost 750 people, which leads to serious challenges in organization and implementation of the state social policy.

The essence of the environmental subsystem of the geo-demographic situation is that urbanization results in environmental pollution. But there is also a reverse impact. Environmental situation, which has been forming in a specific territory for a long time, represents a crucial factor that has impact on the human health and demographic behavior.

Researchers note a close interdependence between environmental conditions and key demographic processes, such as death and birth rates, migration mobility of population, etc. Among all environmental components, the environmental parameters of which are able to have the most significant impact on the human health, the most important ones are water, atmospheric air and soils. However, according to L.P. Shakhotko, it is yet not possible to identify in pure form the impact of specific environmental factors on demographic processes and public health level, since in recent decades they have been influenced by other factors and reasons, too¹²⁰. The level of health is a comprehensive indicator, and, as numerous studies show, depends on a variety of factors. The public health can be measured by a single or by a group of medical and demographic indicators to be controlled by state statistics. The analyzed death rates show that currently the country's population is at the stage of a medical and demographic transition from the 'old pathology', that is characterized by a high rate of death from infectious diseases, TB, diseases related with malnutrition, etc., to a 'new pathology'. Now, the so-called 'civilization diseases' become central, that are primarily due to the quality of the living environment, which has formed during the country's urbanization process. The leading positions in the total mortality structure are still held by cardiovascular diseases, neoplasms and external reasons.

Public health is one of the primary values of humanity. It is measured not only by such demographic indicators as morbidity and death rate, but also by life expectancy. To a large

120 L.P. Shakhotko, *Population of the Republic of Belarus in the end of the 20th century*, Research and Development Institute of Statistics at the Ministry of Statistics of the Republic of Belarus, Minsk, 1996.

extent these indicators depend on the social and economic development of a country, material welfare of its population, environmental situation, level of medical service. This is exactly why the life expectancy at birth is one of the human development index indicators used by the UN to compare and assess the development of different countries all over the world.

Until 2000, the average population life expectancy indicators in Belarus were declining, and in recent years they have a tendency to growth (see Table 6). According to results of 2017, in the territory of Belarus the highest indicators of the average life expectancy at birth were registered during the whole post-war period. In comparison with 2010, in 2017 the average life expectancy increased almost by 4 years and came close to 75 years. An important fact is also a reduction in difference of the life expectancy of men and women. In some years of the 20th century this difference was up to 13 years and caused serious concerns among gerontologists. Currently, the life expectancy of men in Belarus is 70 years, and the life expectancy of women is 10 years more.

Table 6. Population's life expectancy at birth in Belarus

Calculation period	Total population	Including:	
		men	women
1960	70.3	66.2	73.5
1970	72.5	68.1	76.0
1980	71.1	65.9	75.4
1990	71.1	66.3	75.6
2000	69.0	63.4	74.7
2010	70.5	64.7	76.4
2017	74.1	68.9	79.0

Together with the average life expectancy one of the most sensitive indicators of the population's quality of life and social and living conditions, medicine development level is infant mortality rate. To some extent, this indicator can be called a 'barometer of welfare'. According to the current statistical data, in whole during the post-war period the country's infant mortality rate has reduced more than 10 times (see Table 7). Currently, by this indicator the Republic of Belarus is on par with economically high developed countries of the world, which evidences significant successes Belarusian medicine has achieved. According to results of 2017, the total country's infant mortality rate for the year was 3.2‰: in urban settlements this rate amounted to 2.8‰, and in rural areas — to 4.4‰. Among 102,556 children born in 2017 the number of children who died during

the first year of life amounted to 332: 181 boys and 151 girls. The structure of the children who died by sex evidences that at a very early age one can already see differentiation by sex in the population death rates.

Table 7. Infant mortality rate in the Republic of Belarus, ‰

Year	Number of children per 1,000 born who die before the age of one		
	Total population	Urban population	Rural population
1950	57.4	65.2	55.1
1960	34.9	32.1	36.2
1970	18.8	18.1	19.5
1980	16.3	15.3	18.2
1990	11.9	11.8	12.3
2000	9.3	8.3	12.0
2010	4.7	4.2	6.3
2017	3.2	2.8	4.4

Regional analysis of the current demographic situation in Belarus shows that in general regions have the same demographic trends as the country in whole (see Table 8). At the same time, the data shown in Table for 2017 evidence that the most favorable demographic situation has formed in Minsk, the only region of the country with a positive natural population increase, the highest indicators of average life expectancy and the lowest infant mortality rate. In all other regions of the country one can see an ongoing depopulation process; the most rapid pace of natural population decline can be observed in the Vitebsk region.

Table 8. Population demographic indicators in the Belarusian regions in 2017

Regions	Population, thousand people (January 01, 2018)	Birth rate, ‰	Death rate, ‰	Natural increase, ‰	Infant mortality rate, ‰	Life expectancy, years
Brest	1384.4	11.8	12.8	-1.0	3.0	74.5
Vitebsk	1180.2	9.6	14.4	-4.8	2.8	73.3
Gomel	1415.7	11.3	13.0	-1.7	4.1	73.5
Grodno	1043.7	11.1	13.9	-2.8	4.2	73.8
Minsk city	1982.0	9.9	8.7	1.2	2.3	76.5
Minsk	1426.5	11.5	14.0	-2.5	3.8	73.1
Mogilev	1058.7	10.5	13.6	-3.1	2.0	73.3
Republic of Belarus	9491.8	10.8	12.6	-1.8	3.2	74.1

The carried out analysis of the ekistical, demographic and environmental subsystems of the geo-demographic situation in the Republic of Belarus has shown that the demographic threat to preservation of the intangible cultural heritage in the territory of the country is increasing. Besides, one can see a drastic reduction in the number of rural population and small town dwellers, which are the bearers of intangible cultural heritage, and the irreversible process of total depopulation is at a significant pace.

Demographic situation in any region is the crucial factor of forming the population employment structure and distribution thereof by various economic fields and branches. These indicators characterize the economic subsystem of the country's geo-demographic situation. Under present demographic conditions, when due to a negative natural increase and ageing of the population the sources of further labor force increase are exhausted, the main production increase factor is labor productivity, that is closely connected with the level of education, culture, professional qualification, state of health and attitude to work.

The current population employment by branch structure in Belarus has been formed as a final result of the scale and speed proportion of specific industry development. The population employment is defined as a system of relations between people related to providing jobs and participating in economic activity, being determined by the peculiarities of a method of production, or, in other words, it can be defined as the final stage of relations upon distribution of the workers by economic activity types and by forms of ownership.

Almost until the end of the 20th century the main part of the working-age population in Belarus was employed with state-owned companies. However, already during the period from 2000 to 2017 the number of people employed with state-owned companies and enterprises reduced significantly, and their percentage reduced from 57.2% to 40.1% of the total employed population (see Table 9).

Table 9. Distribution of the employed population in Belarus by forms of ownership, %

Employment rate	2000	2010	2017
Total employed, %	100	100	100
State owned:	57.2	44.7	40.1
Private	42.4	53.6	56.0
Mixed	1.4	3.9	6.3
Foreign	0.4	1.7	3.9

Transformation of the country's economic system after sovereignty led to emergence, together with state owned enterprises, of privately owned companies. According to the official statistical data, the non-governmental sector already in 1990 accounted for 22% of the manufactured product volume in the prices of that period and for 1.5 million employed (29.2% of the total number of employed). At first, this sector was represented primarily by cooperative societies, leasing and joint enterprises, as well as by persons engaged in individual labor activity. By the end of the 20th century there were already bigger companies, which in 1999 accounted for 40% of the total product volume and for 45% of the total working-age employed population. According to data for 2017, already 56% of the economically active people were employed with privately owned companies. There was also a significant increase in the number and percentage of the population employed with mixed and foreign owned companies. During the period from 2000 to 2017 the percentage of people employed with companies of the above-mentioned two forms of ownership increased from 1.8% to 10.2%, that is more than five times.

In recent years, the population employment rate (employment to labor force ratio) in Belarus has a trend to decline. While in 2010 there were 4,703.0 thousand people employed in the country, in 2017 there were only 4,353.6 thousand employed. The economically active population, besides the employed people, also includes unemployed. For a long time, the unemployed category was absent in the economically active population composition of the former USSR republics' official statistical data. For the first time the fact of unemployment as of a social phenomenon was recognized by the USSR State Committee of Statistics in 1990. During the period from 2000 to 2017 the unemployment rate in Belarus had been changing as follows (see Table 10).

Table 10. Unemployment dynamics in the Belarusian regions, %

Regions	2000	2010	2017
Brest	1.7	0.8	0.7
Vitebsk	2.6	0.9	0.7
Gomel	2.6	0.9	0.7
Grodno	2.2	0.8	0.6
Minsk city	1.5	0.3	0.2
Minsk	1.9	0.7	0.5
Mogilev	2.6	0.8	0.6
Republic of Belarus	2.1	0.7	0.5

According to the statistical data, since 1991 the number of unemployed in the country had been rapidly increasing, having reached by 1996 132.5 thousand people, which accounted for a little bit more than 2.5% of the economically active population and for 2.2% of the total labor resources. Since 1997, the country's unemployment rate started to gradually decline. The number of unemployed in 2000 reduced to 95.8 thousand people, which accounted for 2.1% of the total labor force. The most significant decline in the number of unemployed in the Republic of Belarus was observed in recent years. According to the statistical data for 2017, in comparison with 2000 the percentage of unemployed in the country decreased from 2.1% to 0.5%. During the whole period under consideration, women accounted for the bigger part of the unemployed, in some years amounting to 80% of the total number of this population category. The lowest unemployment rate in the beginning of the 21st century was in Minsk city. Besides, by now differences in unemployment rates in different regions of Belarus have practically vanished.

The most synthetic indicator of structural changes in employment is characteristics thereof by three economic sectors: the primary sector includes agriculture and forestry, the secondary sector includes manufacturing and construction and the tertiary sector is the service sector. Some economists also mark the quaternary sector — science and scientific service.

Statistical data analysis has shown that the most part of the country's population is employed in the secondary sector, though its employment rate for 2000–2017 has lowered from 34.8% to 29.9%. At the same time, the percentage of employed in the manufacturing sector decreased from 28.1% to 23.5%, and in construction – from 6.7% to 6.4%.

During the same period, the percentage of employed in the primary sector of the country's economy has reduced from 15.2% to 9.6%. Thus, the absolute and relative indicators of the population employed in the primary and secondary economic sectors during the last 20 years have a trend to decline.

Release of labor force from the primary and secondary sectors of the economy resulted in redistribution thereof in the service sector. During the period under consideration, the percentage of employed in the service sector has significantly grown and now amounts to more than 50%. It is noteworthy that during this period, the increase in the number of employed was observed only in some service sector branches. The highest employment growth rates were observed in the trade and public catering branches.

So, the carried out analysis of the economic subsystem of the geo-demographic situation has shown that in this field one can see a demographic threat to preservation of the intangible cultural heritage, too. It is characterized by a drastic decrease in the number and percentage of employed in traditional economic branches and by a growth in the percentage of employed in new and newest branches of the national economy.

Preservation of the intangible cultural heritage largely depends on the ethnic and closely related to it confessional composition of the population. We have analyzed the data on the ethnic composition of the country's population, which are registered only during population censuses¹²¹. During the period of the Soviet Union, after the Second World War population censuses were held in 1959, 1970, 1979 and 1989. After independence, there were two more population censuses held in Belarus — in 1999 and 2009 (see Table 11).

Table 11. Population ethnic composition dynamics in the Republic of Belarus, %

Years	1959	1970	1979	1989	1999	2009
1. Belarusians	81.09	80.97	79.39	77.86	81.22	83.73
2. Russians	8.19	10.42	11.90	13.22	11.37	8.26
3. Poles	6.69	4.25	4.23	4.11	3.94	3.10
4. Ukrainians	1.65	2.12	2.42	2.87	2.36	1.67
5. Jews	1.86	1.64	1.42	1.10	0.28	0.14
10. Lithuanians	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.05
Others	0.42	0.51	0.57	0.77	0.77	3.05

The carried out analysis of the population ethnic composition dynamics in Belarus allows to come to the following conclusions:

1. The Republic of Belarus can be regarded as a mono-ethnic state, like the majority of the European countries, since the percentage of the titular ethnic group amounts to more than 80% of the total population;
2. The percentage of people who identified themselves as Belarusians in the total population of the country prior to sovereignty had an apparent trend to decline;

121 K. K. Krasouski, *Sex and Age and Ethno-Confessional Structure of the Population of Belarus and Lithuania*, Brest State University Publishing House, Brest, 2016, pp. 32-39.

3. After independence, the percentage of the titular ethnic group in the country's population has increased by more than 5% and, according to the 2009 population census data, amounted to 83.73%;
4. In 1959 among ethnic minorities the most numerous ethnic group were Russians, the percentage of which amounted to 8.19%. Up to the latest Soviet population census, the percentage of Russians had been increasing and, according to the 1989 population census data, amounted to 13.22%;
5. The sovereignty period led to a decrease of the percentage of Russians in the population ethnic composition in Belarus to 8.26% (2009);
6. The representation of Poles, as of an ethnic minority, during the period under consideration has decreased. In 2009, as compared with 1959, the percentage of the Polish ethnic group reduced from 6.69% to 3.10%. Moreover, the trend to reduction in the number of Poles had been observed in the country during the whole period;
7. The third place by percentage of ethnic minorities in Belarus is held by Ukrainians. The number of Ukrainians, like the number of Russians, had been growing until 1989, and then started to reduce, amounting to 1.67% in 2009.
8. The 4th place among ethnic minorities in Belarus is held by Jews, the percentage of which at earlier stages of the country's historical development was significant. As a result of emigration, primarily in the first half of the 20th century, the percentage of Jewish population has significantly reduced. According to the 2009 population census data, the percentage of Jews in Belarus amounted to 0.14%;
9. Taking into account the historic past, among the ethnic minorities we have carried out an analysis of the Lithuanian population dynamics. As it can be seen from the statistical data, Lithuanians living in Belarus, according to the 2009 population census data, hold only the 10th place, and their percentage in the total population of the country during the whole period under consideration had a trend to decline (from 0.1% in 1959 to 0.05% in 2009). The number of ethnic Lithuanians during this period reduced from 8 to 5 thousand people;

10. The percentage of other ethnic groups living in the territory of Belarus prior to the 2009 population census was quite insignificant and amounted in general to less than 1%. In 2009 the percentage of other ethnic groups, not being the object of the statistical analysis, increased almost four times and amounted to 3.05%;
11. In the territory of Belarus there are significant intra-territorial differences in the population ethnic composition. So, the Grodno region, where the percentage of the titular ethnic group amounts to only 67%, is in sharp contrast to the other regions. The second largest ethnic group in the Grodno region is Poles, the number of which amounts to nearly a quarter of the region's population;
12. According to the most recent population census data, the native language for 60% of Belarusians is Belarusian, but 70% of them at home speak Russian.

The confessional composition of the country's population is in close interdependence with its ethnic and linguistic peculiarities. In some countries questions about religious affiliation are included in population census programs, since these data are representative ones. In this regard, in the Republic of Belarus population census programs include questions only about ethnic identity. Data on the religious composition of the population in Belarus are estimated ones and are based on information provided by the Office of the Commissioner for Religious Affairs of the country. According to this information, in Belarus there are nearly 50% of non-believers, and only 6% of the population regularly go to religious institutions. Among the believers, 82% are Orthodox Christians and 12% are Catholics. Among representatives of other religions in Belarus one can note followers of the third branch of Christianity, that is Protestants, as well as followers of Islam, Judaism and eastern religions.

Thus, currently in Belarus there is quite complex and contradictory geo-demographic situation. Urbanization process, that has led to a reduction in the number of rural population and small town dwellers, constitutes a serious threat to preservation of the intangible cultural heritage. This challenge was actualized by depopulation, changes in the country's population ethnic composition and employment rates, since in the context of administrative regions one can see a significant contrast of these indicators. To overcome the negative demographic trends in the Belarusian regions, one needs a scientifically based, long-term and efficient demographic policy and population employment policy. The Demographic Security Programs and Law adopted in the country, together with an

increase in the population's quality of life, shall facilitate the country's recovery from the demographic crisis. At the same time, it is worth taking into account not only the quantitative parameters, but the qualitative ones as well: physical and mental health and social welfare of the people. Practice shows that third and subsequent children are often born in disadvantaged families to receive and to use the maternal capital not as intended.

The birth rate decrease at this stage of development of the society is also a result of intra-family planning of the number of children to be born in family. To clarify the demographic attitudes of the younger generation and its expected demographic behavior one needs to carry out a specific sociological study, that would constitute a scientific basis to implement demographic policy measures aimed at increasing of not overall, but of specific birth rates (included the cumulative one). The demographic policy being held until now and aimed at raising the birth rate primarily consisted of providing benefits to families with children. But benefits are not a fertility incentive, but are leveling the standards of living. The policy should be aimed at providing assistance to families in satisfying their needs, at reducing the gap between the number of children that parents are going to have under given social and economic conditions and the number of children they would like to have in a favorable in every regard situation.

Based on the foregoing, the priorities of the European Union Cross-border Cooperation Programme could also include, among others, relevant issues related to studying population's demographic attitudes and behavior under one or another social and economic conditions.

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Popularization of the archeological heritage in the Poland, Belarus and Ukraine cross-border region

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Summary

This article deals with the prospects of study, preservation and popularization of the archeological heritage on the territory of the cross-border regions. The author comes to a conclusion that the most efficient popularization tool is development of archeological tourism, one of the component of which is creation and development of open-air archeological museums. The most promising cross-border regions, where such objects can be established and developed, are the 'Augustow Canal' tourist and recreational park and 'Belovezhskaya Pushcha' National Park. Specific activities aimed at promotion of the archeological heritage can be implemented using the Cross-border Cooperation Programmes within the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) in 2018-2020.

Archeological heritage is one of the crucial components of historical and cultural heritage of the Eastern European countries, an evidence of the cultural wealth and depth of national historical memory. Protection of the archeological heritage includes not only preservation of famous archeological monuments and sites, but also identification, study, introduction into scientific activities and popularization of new ones. Over many decades, the main archeological losses were due to construction activities, during reconstruction of historical cities, economic development of territories. The archeological site preservation degree on the territory of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine has recently worsened and reached a critical level. The greatest harm is caused by intense economic activities and illegal excavations resulting in destruction of both separate components and monuments as a whole. A lot of sites that are not identified on the ground (settlements, graves, cemeteries, sacred sites) will be irretrievably lost, if they are not listed and their location is not registered within a historical and cultural landscape. The value of archeological sites is hidden beneath the ground and, so, is not that obvious, that's why it is necessary to carry out a number of interrelated scientific and reconstruction and educational activities that would clearly demonstrate the common roots of historical development of neighboring countries and regions, using the example of archeological sites of Podlasie, Ponemanie, Polesye and Volyn. Joint scientific and popular activities are to facilitate improved access to information on archeological monuments and sites of the cross-border regions, acquisition of new knowledge and competencies in the field of studying the common heritage, training qualified staff required to implement national legislations in the cultural field. Digitalization of obtained authentic materials and creation of electronic images of ancient settlements and their dwellers offers practically unlimited opportunities for popularization of specific archeological sites on the Internet and attraction of visitors from

the whole world. Organizations representing various countries are interested in distribution of the project results for the purpose of forming national identity and, at the same time, preserving the common heritage of the cross-border region.

In society, particularly in recent years, there has been a growing interest in memorable sites among representatives of various ethnic communities residing both in Belarus and neighboring countries. People want to know their own roots, want to see with their own eyes the places, where representatives of their ethnic groups lived that made a contribution to the world culture, want to see the monuments telling the history of ethnic communities in neighboring countries. Compatriots of any ethnicity that once left Belarus, Poland or Ukraine also show interest in historical sites of their former countries of residence.

In the tourist service sector of many European countries a specific place is held by scientific archeological tourism, which, undoubtedly, has all preconditions for development on the Poland-Belarus-Ukraine cross-border region and will facilitate the popularization of archeological heritage.

Today, archeological tourism can be divided into three types: organization of hiking (bi-cycle, car or water) tours including visiting archeological monuments or sites (skansens, open-air museums); targeted tours to archeological excavation sites to familiarize oneself with features of the specialists' work of studying archeological sites and to visit dedicated archeological festivals; direct participation of tourists in archeological expeditions dedicated to the study of monuments and sites. Development of archeological tourism as of an archeological heritage popularization tool should rely upon wealth and uniqueness of the country's historical and cultural heritage and be of scientific, state and social importance. It is necessary to focus on unique archeological monuments and various sites. The tourism sector in different regions should first of all include the monuments related to existing infrastructure.

One of the directions facilitating the development of archeological tourism, preservation and popularization of archeological heritage is organization of archeological open-air museums. This direction is a common and popular phenomenon in a number of European countries — France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Norway (archeological parks, archeological reserves, archeological skansens). They are created not only on the territory of already known archeological sites using identified and reconstructed ancient objects,

but also on territories without any archeological objects that are very suitable for tourism business development. On the territory of Poland, Ukraine and Lithuania there are several dozens of various museums built directly in the territory of archeological sites. The most famous museums actively visited by tourists from different countries include: open-air archeological museum in Biskupin located in the territory of an ancient Iron Age settlement, a skansen-museum in the territory of Neolithic flint mines in Krzemionki Opatowskie, nature and archeological reserves 'Szczekotowo' in Belovezhskaya Pushcha, 'Krzemianka' in Knyszynska Pushcha, where one can see early-medieval burial mounds and an ancient flint mine (Poland), the archeological site 'Kernave' located in the territory of an ancient Iron Age and Middle Age settlement in Lithuania.¹²²

In Belarus, such objects include the Middle Ages objects turned into museums — 'Drevnee Beresty'e' in Brest, 'Nizhnyaya Tserkov' in Grodno, the historical and archeological site 'Drevni Turov', Ethnographic Museum of Folk Architecture and Household in Strohchitsi and Boulder Museum in Minsk. Unfortunately, an attempt to create a new museum in the territory of the Upper Paleolithic man site 'Yurovichi' in the Gomel region did not turn out successful.

However, this direction has development prospects in Belarus, and, first of all, on Belarusian and Polish cross-border territory. We mean the territory of the 'Augustow Canal' tourist and recreational park and 'Belovezhskaya Pushcha' National Park.

The Belarusian part of the Augustow Canal for a long time has been outside of archeologists' attention due to its border location, where access has been hampered. The physical and geographical features of this region and comparison thereof with neighboring Polish sites gave archeologists hope to discover archeological sites here, too. In 2005 during reconstruction of the Augustow Canal, over a distance of 20 km at the Belarusian part of the Canal there were discovered nearly 50 various archeological sites and several thousands of ancient artefacts. Near Nemново village there was discovered an archeological complex consisting of four ancient settlements. Even larger concentration of archeological sites was found near the villages of Usova (5 sites), Dombrovka (6 sites), Lesnaya (7 sites),

122 W. Borkowski, *Krzemionki Opatowskie – rezerwat archeologiczno-przyrodniczy*, [w] *Z otchłani wieków*, Rocznik 55, Nr. 1, 2000, s.10-17; W. Piotrowski, *Muzeum Archeologiczne w Biskupinie*, [w] *Z otchłani wieków*, Rocznik 55, Nr. 1, 2000, s. 20-27; M. Zalewski, *Leśne rezerваты przyrodniczo-archeologiczne na Podlasiu*, [w] *Z otchłani wieków*, Rocznik 55, Nr. 1, 2000, pp. 18-19.

Chertok (8 sites), Sonichi (11 sites).¹²³ Within the territory of the Augustow Canal there are Stone and Bronze Age man sites, Iron Age and Middle Age settlements, burial monuments. Studying these archeological sites and monuments allows to trace all stages of the region settlement — from first people coming to the Chernaya Gancha river basin in the Final Paleolithic Age up to the Middle Ages and modern time. However, the majority of these sites and monuments remain almost unknown and are not available for familiarization. A long-term comprehensive program is necessary aimed at significant expansion of scientific and archeological studies, as well as at wide practical application of archeological monuments and materials for the purpose of preserving and promoting them.

Another promising area for archeological tourism development is located near Kamenyuki village of Kamenetsky district of Brest region – the administrative and main tourist center of Belovezhskaya Pushcha. Here, in the surroundings of the village there is a whole complex consisting of 12 ancient settlements, which illustrate all stages of settlement and use of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha territory – from the first reindeer hunters coming here up to the present.

According to Vadim Lakiza, a Belarusian archeologist, on the territory of the archeological settlements of Kamenyuki 1, 2, 3, using natural landscapes of the Lesnaya Pravaya river basin, sandy uplands and terraces and relying upon carried out research studies, one can reconstruct the peculiarities of primitive people's life and household, discover the peculiarities of their material and spiritual culture. Historical reconstructions will allow to reveal the topography and planography of the ancient settlements, the types of housebuilding, the level of stone milling, peculiarities of making various working tools, dishes or pottery items, weaving, metallurgy and metalworking, as well as other primitive and medieval handicrafts. Buildings of the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Ages (houses, household and religious buildings), a reconstructed settlement of the Iron Age, dwelling houses and whole streets of the Early Middle Ages citizens – this is only a part of what is planned to create in the future 'Open-Air Archeological Museum'.¹²⁴

On the territory of the Kamenyuki-2 settlement Belarusian archeologists suggest to reconstruct a Neolithic Age dwelling of the end of 3000 BC. This is a typical dwelling of the Corded Ware culture population, which actively used the territory of the modern

123 Abukhovski V., Lakiza V., Археалагічныя помнікі беларускай часткі Аўгустоўскага канала, [w] 'Augustow Canal' and Modern Ecotourism, Pultusk-Minsk-Grodno, 2008, pp. 131-148.

124 Lakiza V., Археалагічная спадчына Белавежскай пушчы і магчымасці яе практычнага выкарыстання, [w] 'Belovezhskaya Pushcha': History, Nature, Tourism, Alternativa, Brest, 2010, pp. 35-45.

Belovezhskaya Pushcha. The Bronze Age village reconstructed in the territory of the Kamenyuki-3 settlement is to become even more interesting object illustrating the peculiarities of housebuilding of 2000 BC. Here, on the uplands at the forest edge a whole archaeological complex can be created consisting of various by form and designation dwellings, household and religious buildings of the Tshinetskaya culture, the area of which also included the territory of the modern Belovezhskaya Pushcha.

A special place in the 'Open-Air Archeological Museum' should be given to reconstruction of an Early Iron Age settlement Kamenyuki-1. Inside the settlement with the diameter of nearly 50-60 meters, streets may be reconstructed with dwellings and household buildings. Here some ancient handicrafts can also be demonstrated, as well as manufacturing processes, first of all, iron extraction and smelting in special forges and furnaces, making iron tools and weapons. Not far away from the settlement, a separate yard might be reconstructed (Pshevorskaya culture population), as well as dwellings of Early Slavs. All dwellings and household buildings of the future museum shall function permanently. Some of them may be used for mini-cafes, the menu of which might include drinks and dishes cooked according to ancient recipes, small shops with various souvenirs and mini-hotels with primitive or the Middle Ages living conditions.¹²⁵

Thus, study, preservation and popularization of the archeological heritage on this cross-border region territory has good prospects. It is necessary to continue scientific archeological study of the promising regions, first of all, of the territory of the Augustow Canal and Belovezhskaya Pushcha, to create a complete list of the archeological monuments and sites of the cross-border regions, to carry out stationary excavations of archeological monuments and sites of different eras located in the most convenient places to be included in the national and cross-border tourist routes. To promote the archeological heritage it is necessary to develop the projects of hiking, bicycle and bus tourist routes taking into account the availability of relevant archeological objects and to provide tourists and guides with all necessary scientific and other information in paper and digital formats illustrating the peculiarities of the ancient people's life, to place at the archeological monuments and sites information materials in several languages. Taking into account the originality and specific nature of the Belovezhskaya Pushcha and Augustow Canal, their uniqueness and attractiveness as scientific and tourist objects and a special visa-free regime for foreign tourists being here in force, these sites can be used in projects for further

125 Lakiza V., Аб магчымасці стварэння на тэрыторыі Беларусі археалагічных музеяў пад адкрытым небам, [w] Археологія і давняя історія Украіны, Вип. 10, Київ 2013, pp. 106-111.

popularization of the archeological heritage, reconstruction and modeling. Taking into account good accessibility and tourist infrastructure, it is an ideal place for holding archeological scientific and practical conferences, workshops, trainings, seminars with the participation of a broad scientific community, youth, representatives of local authorities, tourism sector and businesses of Poland, Belarus, Lithuania and Ukraine. Such activities can be implemented using the Cross-border Cooperation Programmes within the European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) in 2018-2020.

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Lakiza V., Археалагічная спадчына Белавежскай пушчы і магчымасці яе практычнага выкарыстання, [w] 'Belovezhskaya Pushcha': History, Nature, Tourism, Alternativa, Brest, 2010.

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Synergy of selected capitals of Subcarpathia as an instrument of activation of local communities

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Summary

The interest of sociologists in social capital is primarily focused on searching for factors that enable and facilitate solving problems of social groups, local communities and entire societies. The concept of social capital is defined in various ways, which renders it ambiguous. The list of elements which constitute social capital is fairly long, and among the most important ones are usually: diverse interpersonal connections, trust, willingness to reach an agreement, common values and behaviours, and social networks determining joint actions. Social capital is everything that determines collective action for the common good in every field: economy, culture or politics. The diagnosis and designation of the condition of social capital at the mezzo level, an example of which is a city, allows for indication of resources which may influence the important from the perspective of the development of the city. The results of the empirical studies demonstrate that social capital is a resource which provides individuals and local communities with concrete benefits. An important benefit from deploying urban categories of social capital in the analysis is the ability to use them in shaping local policies which respond to the real needs of the residents in a better way.

Key terms

Social capital, social activity, local development.

Introduction

Following the concepts of human capital and cultural capital, the concept of social capital is another attempt at supplementing the theory of the economic explanatory model of various phenomena both in economy and other aspects of social life. The interest of sociologists in this issue is primarily associated with searching for factors that enable and facilitate solving problems of social groups, local communities and entire societies. The assumption is that social relations and networks of connections between individuals may be treated as a resource which facilitates achieving certain benefits¹²⁶. Despite numerous studies on this subject, like in the case of many other terms in the field of social sciences there is no precise definition of social capital. The concept of social capital is defined in various ways, which renders it ambiguous. The list of elements which constitute

126 M. Kwiatkowski, Kapitał społeczny, [in:] Z. Bokszański, H. Kubiak (ed.), *Encyklopedia socjologii. Suplement*, Oficyna Naukowa, Warsaw 2005.

social capital is fairly long, and among the most important ones are usually: diverse interpersonal connections, trust, willingness to reach an agreement, common values and behaviours, and social networks determining joint actions. Social capital is everything that determines collective action for the common good in every field: economy, culture or politics.

In the recent years, the concept of social capital was one of the most commonly used theories in social sciences. As emphasised by Alejandro Portes, over the last years the concept of social capital has become a starting point for formulating one of the most popular sociological theories that was transferred into everyday language¹²⁷. With the popularity of the theory of social capital, many different definitions have emerged. As emphasised in the literature, three names were particularly important to the development of the theory: Bourdieu, Coleman and Putnam. As described by Pierre Bourdieu, social capital is “the sum of resources, actual or virtual, that accrue to an individual or a group by virtue of possessing a durable network of more or less institutionalised relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition.”¹²⁸ According to this depiction, using the potential of the resources of social capital by an individual depends on the accessibility and the range of the network of connections and relationships in which the individual participates. According to Bourdieu, the use of the resources is determined by individual actions of each person, the ability and the competence to develop the social capital given to an individual. The second important concept of social capital, created by James Coleman, is considered classic to the comprehensive, systematic study of social capital described as an economic perspective (rational action theory)¹²⁹. Coleman defined social capital as “the ability of people to work together for common purposes in groups and organizations”¹³⁰ (Fukuyama 1997: 20). The author of the third concept to be mentioned is Robert D. Putnam. He is generally considered to be the main inspiration behind the success of the social capital concept, as well as its primary exponent¹³¹. According to Putnam, social capital “refers to features of social organization, such as trust, norms, and networks, that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating coordinated actions.”¹³² It is important

127 A. Portes, *Social Capital: Its Origins and Applications in Modern Sociology*, “Annual Review of Sociology”, no. 24 (1998), p. 2.

128 P. Bourdieu, L. J. Wacquant, *Zaproszenie do socjologii refleksyjnej*, Oficyna Naukowa, Warsaw 2001, p. 105.

129 C. Trutkowski, S. Mandes, *Kapitał społeczny w małych miastach*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, Warsaw.

130 F. Fukuyama, *Zaufanie: Kapitał społeczny a droga do dobrobytu*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warsaw, Wrocław 1997, p. 20.

131 C. Trutkowski, S. Mandes, *Kapitał społeczny w małych miastach*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, Warsaw.

132 R. D. Putnam, R. Leonardi, R. Y. Nanetti, *Demokracja w działaniu: Tradycje obywatelskie we współczesnych Włoszech*, Społeczny Instytut Wydawniczy Znak; Fundacja im. Stefana Batorego, Kraków, Warsaw 1995, p. 56.

to emphasise the fact that Putnam's remarks pertaining to social capital were made in Italy and are based on the observations of the functioning and the level of development of Italian regions.

Among the sources and constituents of social capital (the boundaries between them are rarely defined clearly) are trust, networks of social connections, and many diverse norms, usually including the norm of reciprocity. One of the major sources of controversy in regard to the discussed concept is the issue of the relation between trust and social capital. Can it be identified with social capital, as indicated by Francis Fukuyama, or should it be considered the source and the primary constituent of social capital, as proposed by Robert D. Putnam, or is it perhaps one of its forms, as suggested by Coleman? Paul Adler and Seok-Woo Kwon recognise that trust is something separate from social capital, being both its source and its effect. According to them, trust is the quality of an individual, and social capital is the property of a social structure¹³³.

The results presented in this paper are survey materials collected as part of the project "Model aktywizacji społeczności lokalnych oraz narzędzia IT poprzez Co-design MASiT_COD" (The model of activation of local communities and IT tools through Co-design MASiT_COD) (National Centre for Research and Development, Social Innovation). Field studies were performed during the period from November 2015 to July 2016 within the area of five counties (poviats) of Subcarpathian Voivodeship: Lubaczów County (powiat lubaczowski), Przemyśl County (powiat przemyski, rural), Ropczyce-Sędziszów County (powiat ropczycko-sędziszowski), Strzyżów County (powiat strzyżowski) and Rzeszów County (powiat rzeszowski, rural). The research method used was PAPI (Pen And Paper Interviews) method, which consists of direct interviews conducted with the use of traditional paper questionnaires. In order to select individuals to be surveyed, random stratified proportional selection was used. In step one, the surveyed population was divided into strata, which were municipalities (communes). The surveyed area covered 42 municipalities. In step two, one town or one village was selected within the administrative territory of each municipality. In step three, the size of the units in the research sample was estimated in proportion to the number of adult residents in the town or the village, their age and gender. On the whole, the research sample amounted to 2131 people. The survey was representative of the area of the five counties with the assumed level of trust of 95% (0.95) and estimation error (maximum error) of 3%. In order to reach respondents,

133 P. S. Adler, S-W. Kwon, *Social Capital: The Good, the Bad and the Ugly*, [in:] Lesser E. L. (ed.) *Knowledge and social capital. Foundations and applications*, Butterworth-Heinemann, Boston 2000, p. 101.

the *random route* method was used. Selecting respondents by the *random route* method allowed for an efficiently and reliably conducted survey from the methodological point of view.

Social capital – theoretical framework

During the last two decades it was possible to observe an increasing interest in the concept of social capital, generally understood as individual and collective resources, including networks of social connections, the mobilisation of which is possible due to social trust¹³⁴. The interest in social capital is the domain not only of sociologists, but also economists, who display an increased interest in the role of social capital in economic development. Although the way in which economists use this concept may be criticised (Fine 2001), social capital is probably one of the most widely introduced “new” concepts in economics in the last decade¹³⁵.

The popularity of the concept of social capital which refers to the realm of everyday social interactions, as well as social and civic participation, results largely from its intuitive nature. Interrelations between social capital and other phenomena, as described in the source literature, are also characterised by intuitiveness and simplicity of the depicted mechanisms. In research practice, numerous difficulties and limitations are encountered, both at the conceptualisation stage and the operationalization stage of this concept. The authors who represent the critical approach try to remedy the abovementioned. Based on the review of world literature, it may be observed that the analysed concept is entering the stage of scientific maturity, in which emerges the main framework of the concept accepted by most scholars. At the same time, progressively less researchers accept the enthusiastic and uncritical theses contained in Robert D. Putnam’s works¹³⁶.

Despite numerous studies on this subject, like in the case of many other terms in the field of social sciences there is no precise definition of social capital. The concept of social capital is defined in various ways, which renders it ambiguous. The list of elements which constitute social capital is fairly long, and among the most important ones are usually:

134 J. Działek, *Kapitał społeczny jako czynnik rozwoju gospodarczego w skali regionalnej i lokalnej w Polsce*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków 2011, p. 7.

135 S. Beugelsdijk, T. van Schaik, *Social capital and growth in European regions: An empirical test*, “European Journal of Political Economy”, 21 (2005), no. 2, p. 302.

136 J. Działek, *Kapitał społeczny jako czynnik rozwoju gospodarczego w skali regionalnej i lokalnej w Polsce*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków 2011, p. 7.

diverse interpersonal connections, trust, willingness to reach an agreement, common values and behaviours, and social networks determining joint actions. Social capital is everything that determines collective action for the common good in every field: economy, culture or politics¹³⁷.

An attempt at systematising depictions of social capital that are widely present in the literature, is the proposition of researchers from the *Centre for Educational Research and Innovation OECD*, who indicated four approaches to describing social capital:

1. Anthropological approach is based on emphasising the presence of roots of social capital in human nature, as well as the biological foundations for creating associations of people and the resulting models of social order.
2. Sociological approach describes social norms and sources of human motivation, emphasising at the same time the properties of social organisation, such as: trust, norms of reciprocity and networks of civic engagement.
3. Economic approach is based on the assumption that people try to maximise their personal profits by establishing contact with others, and use the resources of social capital to realise various group goals. In this approach, particular emphasis is placed on individual and group strategies of building social capital.
4. Political approach (*political science*) emphasises the role of institutions, politics and social norms in shaping human behaviours. The studies based on this approach analyse the role of social capital in reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development, at the same time placing an emphasis on the role of institutions, contracts referring to social affairs, trust and social networks (an example of studies realised as part of this approach are studies of the World Bank in developing countries)¹³⁸.

The concept of social capital is widely used in many fields of studies, but its development did not allow for resolving basic issues related to defining, operationalization,

137 H. Kotarski, K. Malicki, *Stolica Podkarpacia wczoraj i dziś: Studium socjologiczne społecznych aspektów przemian w Rzeszowie w latach 1989-2009*. Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Rzeszów 2013.

138 OECD, *Well-being of Nations: The Role of Human and Social Capital*. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, New York 2001.

and measuring, despite the ongoing disputes over its sources, forms and effects¹³⁹. As remarked by Jarosław Działek, the first objection against social capital is the ambiguity of its definition¹⁴⁰. Tomasz Zarycki notes even that the definitions of social capital which function in the academic discourse do not state clearly what social capital is, but merely indicate what it relates to¹⁴¹. Another point of criticism toward the concept of social capital was perceiving it as something substantially good, the resources of which should to be maximised without hesitation. According to this assumption, communities with greater resources of social capital were bound to be successful, more safe and better managed, their surroundings cleaner, and the residents wealthier and satisfied with their lives. Research groups associated with such international organisations as the World Bank or OECD saw it as a tool which was to facilitate intra- and intergroup cooperation, contributing to the fight against poverty and promoting economic growth in underdeveloped countries¹⁴². A further consequence of the critical approach was the statement that there is “negative social capital”, whose embodiment are mafia-type organisations, where strong bonds and trust within the criminal group are factors of its success¹⁴³ (Kaźmierczak 2007). However, it is necessary to specify that evaluating social capital as “positive” or “negative” does not lead to distinguishing its two new types, but merely to indicating the existence of negative effects of social capital for particular individuals or groups. Another trend in the critical reflection on the “negative social capital” was concerned with limiting social relations to closed social groups and their negative effect on their environment. It refers to, among other things, the privileges of certain social groups which can appropriate disproportionately high shares of the national resources, forcing others to suffer the consequences, or the activities of certain organisations which function as interest groups and pursue their own goals at the cost of the common interest. Among such groups are trade unions, professional associations and lobby groups¹⁴⁴.

139 D. Mihaylova, *Social capital in Central and Eastern Europe: A critical assessment and literature review*, Center for Policy Studies CEU, Budapest 2004, p. 15.

140 J. Działek, *Kapitał społeczny jako czynnik rozwoju gospodarczego w skali regionalnej i lokalnej w Polsce*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków 2011, p. 25.

141 T. Zarycki, *Kapitał społeczny a trzy polskie drogi do nowoczesności*, „Kultura i Społeczeństwo”, XLVIII, no. 2 (2004), p. 46.

142 J. Działek, *Kapitał społeczny jako czynnik rozwoju gospodarczego w skali regionalnej i lokalnej w Polsce*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków 2011, p. 27.

143 T. Kaźmierczak, *Kapitał społeczny a rozwój społeczno-ekonomiczny – przegląd podejść*, [in:] T. Kaźmierczak, M. Rymśza (ed.) *Kapitał społeczny, ekonomia społeczna*, Fundacja Instytut Spraw Publicznych, Warsaw 2007.

144 J. Działek, *Kapitał społeczny jako czynnik rozwoju gospodarczego w skali regionalnej i lokalnej w Polsce*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Kraków 2011, p. 28.

Social capital and social activity

Formal membership in any of the officially existing associations is one of the aspects of social capital. However, it is often treated as a useful barometer of social engagement¹⁴⁵. The advantages of associations were discussed by Alexis de Tocqueville, who provided American society as an example: "Americans of all ages, all conditions, and all dispositions, constantly form associations. They have not only commercial and manufacturing companies, in which all take part, but associations of a thousand other kinds – religious, moral, serious, futile, extensive, or restricted, enormous or diminutive. [...] Thus the most democratic country on the face of the earth is that in which men have in our time carried to the highest perfection the art of pursuing in common the object of their common desires, and have applied this new science to the greatest number of purposes."¹⁴⁶ Robert Putnam also notes that civic associations contribute to the efficiency and stability of the democratic government, due to both their "internal" influence on particular members and their "external" influence on a broader range of society. By having internal influence, associations graft the habit of cooperation, solidarity and thinking about social issues in their members. By having external influence, the dense network of secondary relationships strengthens what political scientists call "interest articulation" and "interest aggregation"¹⁴⁷. For most theoreticians, not only one of its dimensions – association of the citizens – but widely defined social capital is the essence of a civic society, and certainly of a developmentally efficient society¹⁴⁸.

The participation of the residents of the five counties of Subcarpathian Voivodeship in the activities of any of the officially operating social organisations (associations) can be treated as formal social capital. In the survey, a very broad meaning of the concept of social organisation was used. The respondents were asked whether they have ever been members of:

- Association, social, political, or self-help organisation, foundation.
- Trade union, voluntary service (e.g. fire brigade).
- Residents' committee, central administration of housing community.
- Parents' boards, school boards
- Religious and parish community (e.g. rosary club etc.).
- Sports club, music group, hobby club.

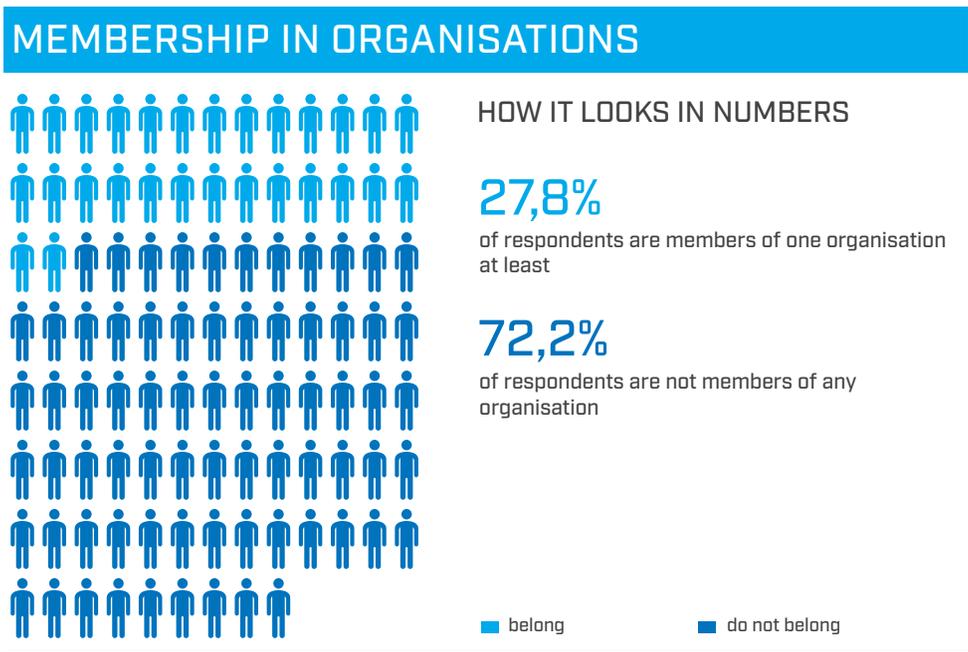
145 H. Kotarski, *Kapitał ludzki i kapitał społeczny a rozwój województwa podkarpackiego*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Rzeszowskiego, Rzeszów 2013, p. 141.

146 A. de Tocqueville, *O demokracji w Ameryce*, Społeczny Instytut Wydawniczy Znak, Fundacja im. Stefana Batorego, Kraków, Warsaw 1996, p. 116.

147 R. D. Putnam, R. Leonardi, R. Y. Nanetti, *Demokracja w działaniu: Tradycje obywatelskie we współczesnych Włoszech*, Społeczny Instytut Wydawniczy Znak; Fundacja im. Stefana Batorego, Kraków, Warsaw 1995, p. 137.

148 J. Czapiński, T. Panek, D. Batorski, *Diagnoza społeczna 2007: Warunki i jakość życia Polaków raport*, Vizja Press&IT, Warsaw 2007, p. 257.

Figure 1. Being a member of social organisations



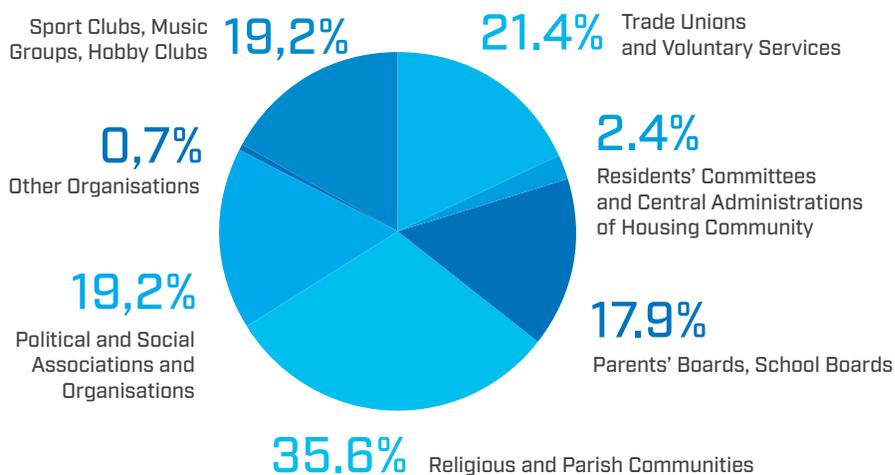
Source: Own calculations

The result of the survey is a quite optimistic fact that over one fourth of the respondents are members of social organisations operating in their local communities. 0.2% of the respondents who are members of social organisations belong to four or more organisations. 2.4% belong to three organisations, and 14.2% to two organisations.

The surveyed residents of the five counties of Subcarpathian Voivodeship are most frequently members of parish organisations and religious communities. Over one third of the respondents belong to this type of organisations (35.6%). Every fifth respondent belongs to trade unions or voluntary services (21.4%). Almost one fifth of the respondents belong to sports clubs, music groups or hobby clubs (19.6%). A slightly smaller percentage of the respondents declared belonging to social and political organisations, associations (19.2%). Slightly more than seventeen percent of the surveyed residents actively participate in school councils and parent-teacher associations (17.9%).

Figure 2. Being a member of specific social organisations

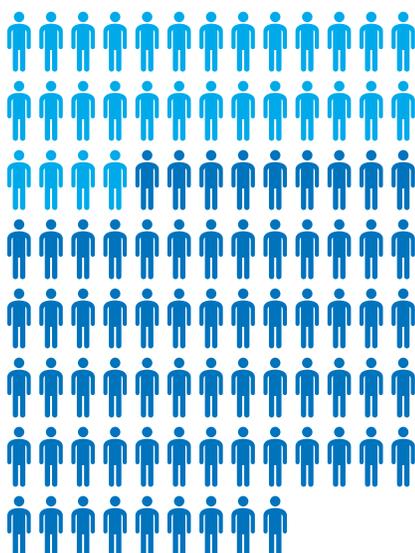
MEMBER OF SPECIFIC SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS



Source: Own calculations

Figure 3. Being a member of social organisations – Rzeszów County

MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANISATIONS



HOW IT LOOKS IN NUMBERS

30,4%

of respondents are members of one organisation at least

Residents of Rzeszów County were asked if they are members of any social organisations

69,6%

of respondents are not members of any organisation

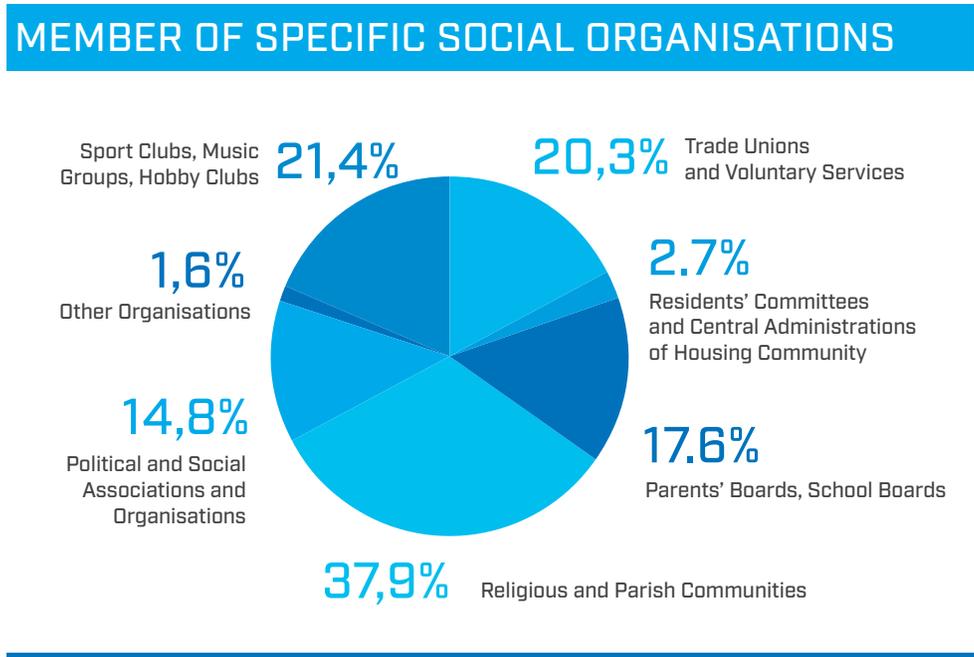
■ belong

■ do not belong

Source: Own calculations

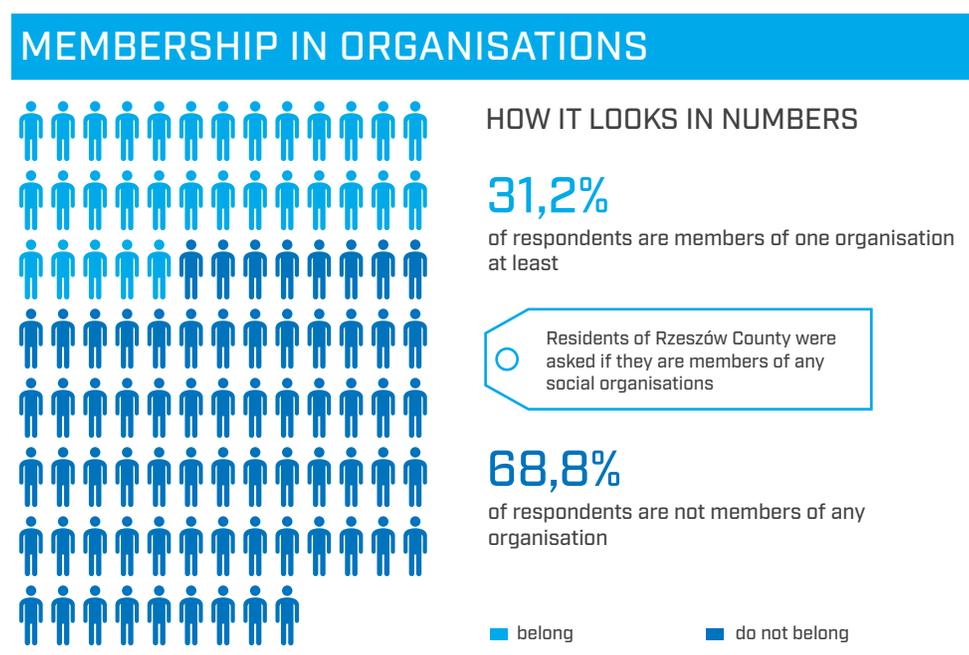
The residents of Rzeszów County were members of social organisations more often than the residents of all five counties on average. The surveyed residents of Rzeszów County are most frequently members of parish organisations and religious communities. Over one third of the respondents belong to this type of organisations (37.9%). Every fifth respondent belongs to sports clubs, music groups or hobby clubs (21.4%). One fifth of the respondents belong to trade unions or voluntary services (20.3%). A smaller percentage of the respondents declared belonging to social and political organisations, associations (14.8%). Slightly more than seventeen percent of the surveyed residents actively participate in school councils and parent-teacher associations (17.6%).

Figure 4. Being a member of specific social organisations – Rzeszów County



Source: Own calculations

Figure 5. Being a member of social organisations – Lubaczów County

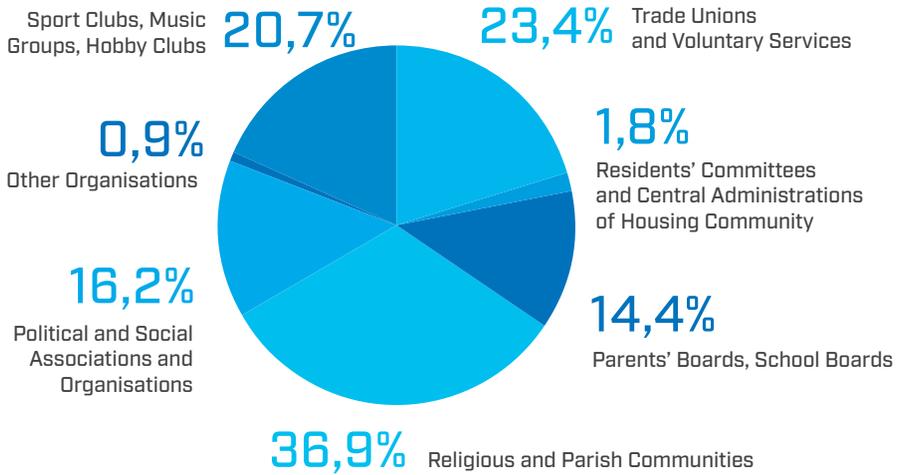


Source: Own calculations

The residents of Lubaczów County were members of social organisations more often than the residents of all five counties on average. The surveyed residents of Lubaczów County are most frequently members of parish organisations and religious communities. Over one third of the respondents belong to this type of organisations (36.9%). Almost every fourth respondent belongs to trade unions or voluntary services (23.4%). One fifth of the respondents belong to sports clubs, music groups or hobby clubs (20.7%). A smaller percentage of the respondents declared belonging to social and political organisations, associations (16.2%). Slightly more than fourteen percent of the surveyed residents actively participate in school councils and parent-teacher associations (14.4%).

Figure 6. Being a member of specific social organisations – Lubaczów County

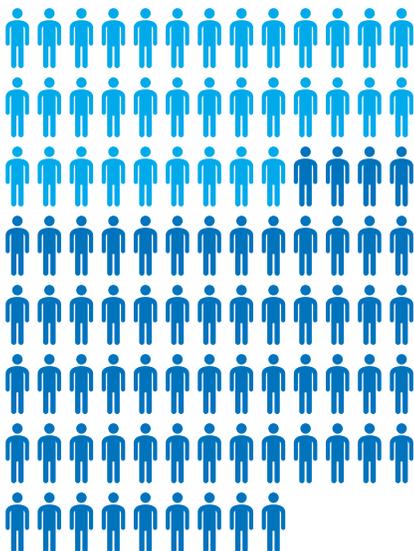
MEMBER OF SPECIFIC SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS



Source: Own calculations

Figure 7. Being a member of social organisations – Strzyżów County

MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANISATIONS



HOW IT LOOKS IN NUMBERS

35,2%

of respondents are members of one organisation at least

Residents of Strzyżów County were asked if they are members of any social organisations.

64,8%

of respondents are not members of any organisation

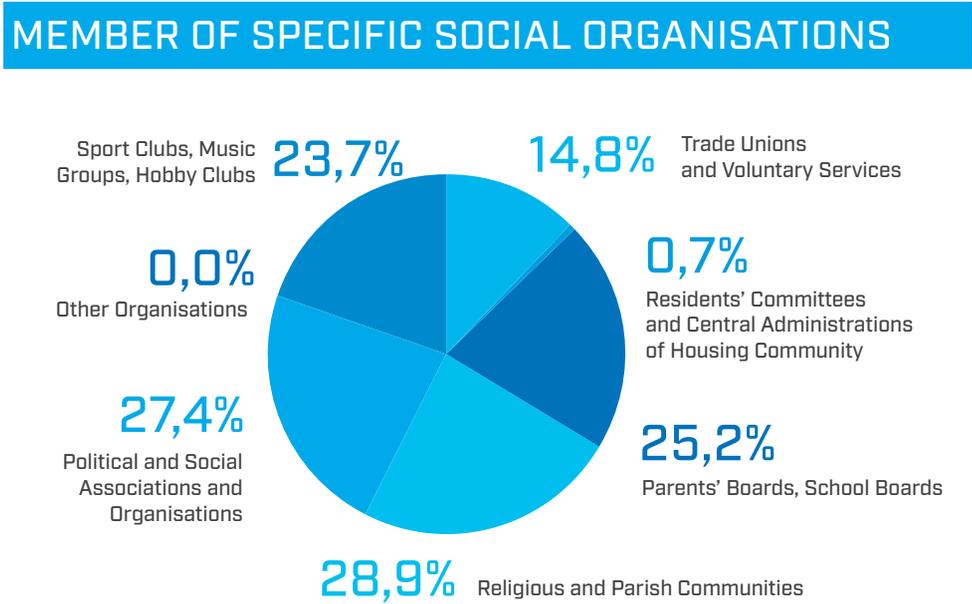
belong

do not belong

Source: Own calculations

The residents of Strzyżów County were members of social organisations most often compared to the residents of all five counties. The surveyed residents of Strzyżów County are most frequently members of parish organisations and religious communities. Almost thirty percent of the respondents belong to this type of organisations (28.9%). A slightly smaller percentage of the respondents declared belonging to social and political organisations, associations (27.4%). One fourth of the surveyed residents actively participate in school councils and parent-teacher associations (25.2%). A slightly smaller number of the respondents belong to sports clubs, music groups or hobby clubs (23.7%). Almost fifteen percent of the respondents belong to trade unions or voluntary services (14.8%). Almost fifteen percent of the respondents belong to trade unions or voluntary services (14.8%).

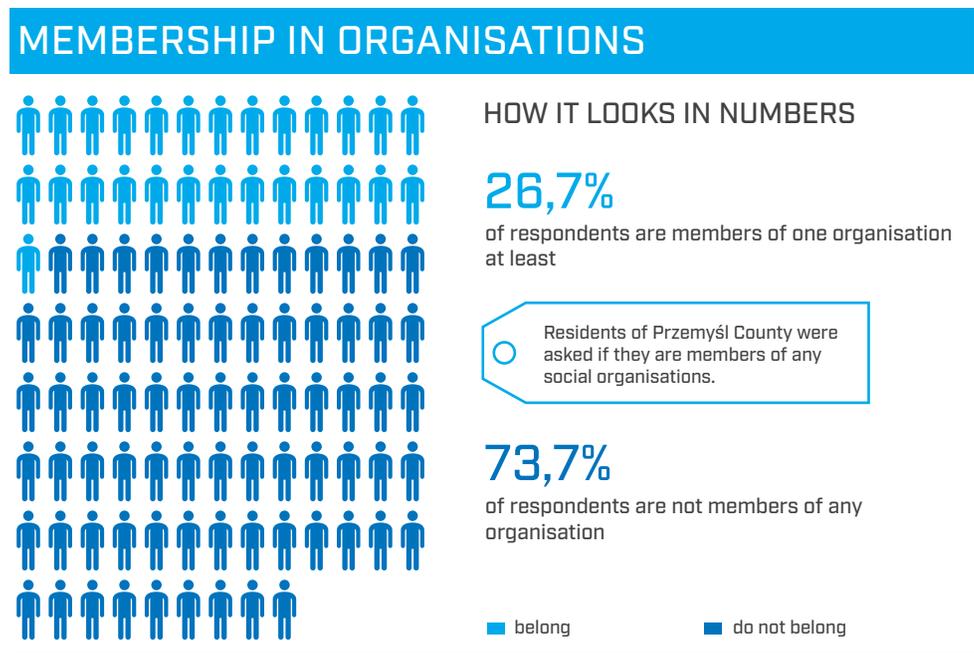
Figure 8. Being a member of specific social organisations – Strzyżów County



Source: Own calculations

The residents of Przemyśl County were members of social organisations slightly less often than the residents of all five counties on average. The surveyed residents of Przemyśl County are most frequently members of parish organisations and religious communities. Over forty percent of the respondents belong to this type of organisations (43.8%). Almost one fourth of the respondents belong to trade unions or voluntary services (24.1%). Almost one fourth of the respondents declared belonging to social and political organisations, associations (18.8%). Twelve percent of the respondents belong to sports clubs, music groups or hobby clubs (12.5%). Slightly more than fourteen percent of the surveyed residents actively participate in school councils and parent-teacher associations (14.3%).

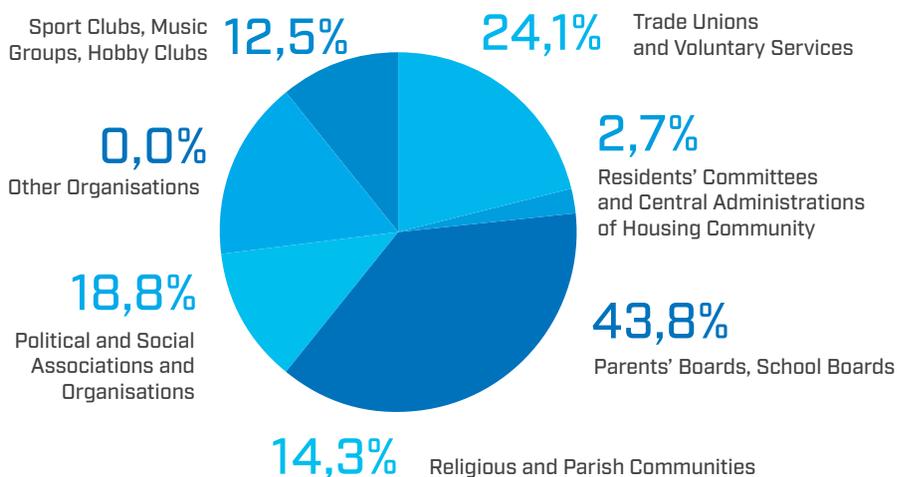
Figure 9. Being a member of social organisations – Przemyśl County



Source: Own calculations

Figure 10. Being a member of specific social organisations – Przemysł County

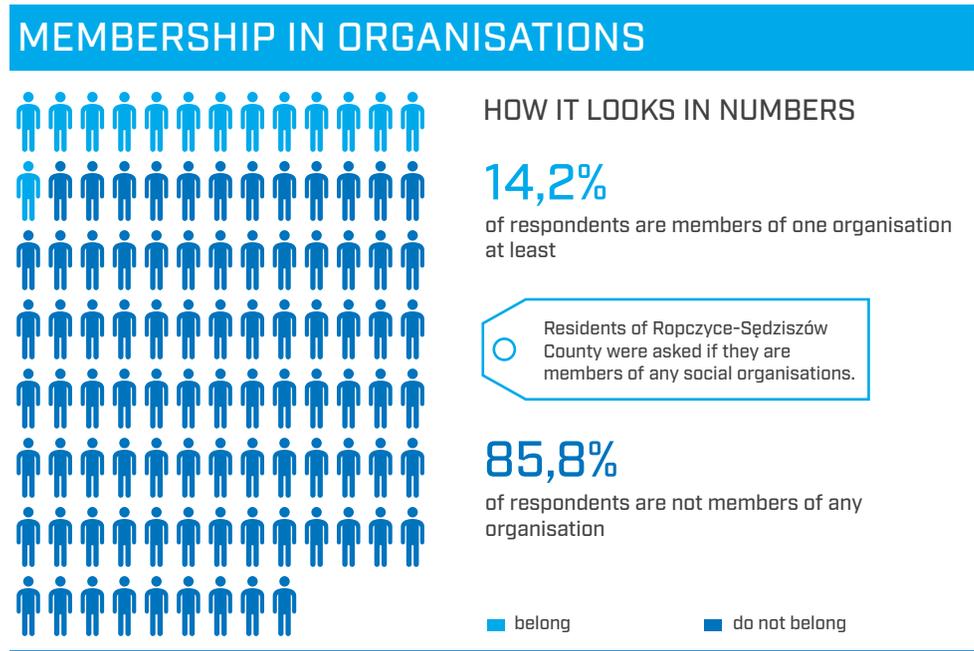
MEMBER OF SPECIFIC SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS



Source: Own calculations

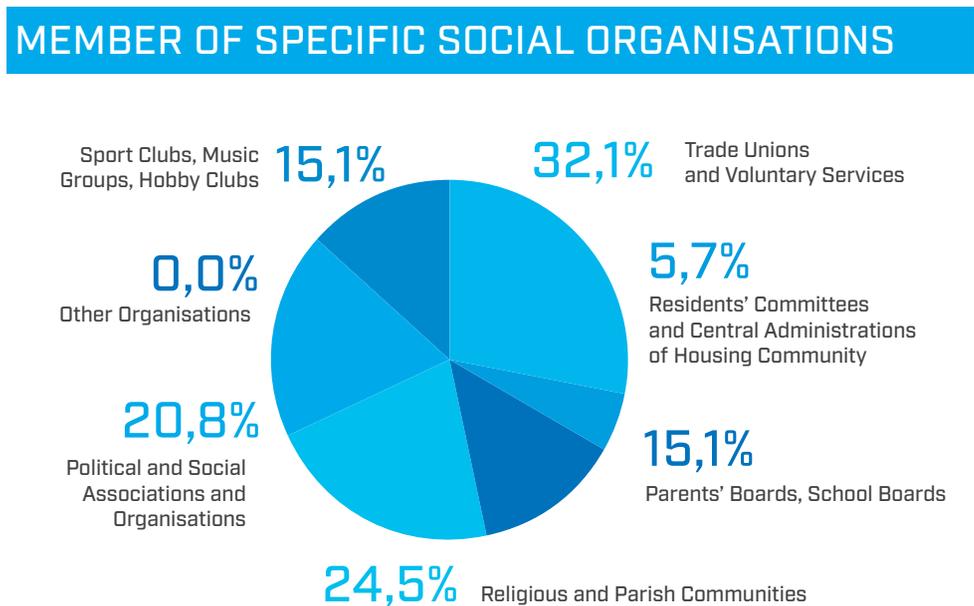
The residents of Ropczyce-Sędziszów County were members of social organisations the least often compared to the residents of all five counties. Only 14.2% of the respondents belong to social organisations. The surveyed residents of Ropczyce-Sędziszów County most frequently belong to trade unions or voluntary services. Almost one third of the respondents belong to this type of organisations (32.1%). One fourth of the respondents belong to parish organisations and religious communities (24.5%). Every fourth respondent declared belonging to social and political organisations, associations (20.8%). Fifteen percent of the respondents belong to sports clubs, music groups or hobby clubs (15.1%). The same percent of the surveyed residents actively participate in school councils and parent-teacher associations (15.1%).

Figure 11. Being a member of social organisations – Ropczyce-Sędziszów County.



Source: Own calculations

Figure 12. Being a member of specific social organisations – Ropczyce-Sędziszów County



Source: Own calculations

Willingness toward social cooperation

As claimed by Robert Putnam, to be a citizen in a community means most of all to actively participate in social affairs¹⁴⁹. It is hard not to agree with that statement. Another researcher, Michael Walzer, wrote about the need of civic engagement in the following way: "Interest in public issues and devotion to public causes are the key signs of civic virtue."¹⁵⁰ Civic engagement and willingness to cooperate for the benefit of society are the basic form of social capital. The higher the level of willingness to cooperate, the bigger the chances for development and better functioning of the society. As stated by previously mentioned Putnam, networks of civic engagement are conducive to forming strong norms of reciprocity, as well as facilitate communication and improve the distribution of information. The better the distribution of information between partners, both direct and indirect, the stronger their mutual trust and the easier their cooperation¹⁵¹.

In analysing this dimension of social capital, the following issues were investigated:

- Willingness to engage in the issues of the local community.
- Leaders in local communities.
- Civic participation.
- Willingness to cooperate and collaborate.
- Willingness of the authorities to support civic initiatives.

The first indicator of civic engagement and willingness to cooperate was readiness to take action in the interest of the local community. The action in which the respondent were to engage in was reconstruction of the street in which they live (The question was as follows: *If the street in which you live required reconstruction, how would you generally behave? 1) I would wait for the decision of authorities responsible for the condition of the roads in the locality; 2) I would write to relevant authorities in order to advance the reconstruction works; 3) I would reconstruct the street next to my house on my own; 4) I would organise residents' reconstruction committee in order to reconstruct the street on our own; 5) I would organise residents' reconstruction committee in order to influence authorities responsible for the condition of the street as a group; 6) Other actions; 7) I would do nothing and await my neighbours' initiative*).

149 D. Putnam, R. Leonardi, R. Y. Nanetti, *Demokracja w działaniu: Tradycje obywatelskie we współczesnych Włoszech*, Społeczny Instytut Wydawniczy Znak; Fundacja im. Stefana Batorego, Kraków, Warsaw 1995, p. 133.

150 Ibidem, p. 133.

151 Ibidem, p. 270.

59.7% of the respondents were willing to take action and cooperate with other residents. Slightly over forty percent (40.3%) decided to remain inactive and wait for the neighbours' initiative or reaction of authorities responsible for the condition of the roads in the locality. The respondents who declared willingness to cooperate most often indicated the need to write to relevant authorities in order to advance the reconstruction works (30.2% of all respondents). Almost twenty percent of the respondents were willing to organise residents' reconstruction committee in order to influence authorities responsible for the condition of the street as a group (19.8%). Four in one hundred of the respondents were willing to take matters into their own hands and reconstruct the street next to their houses on their own (4.0%).

Table 1. Willingness of the residents to take action in the interest of the local community.

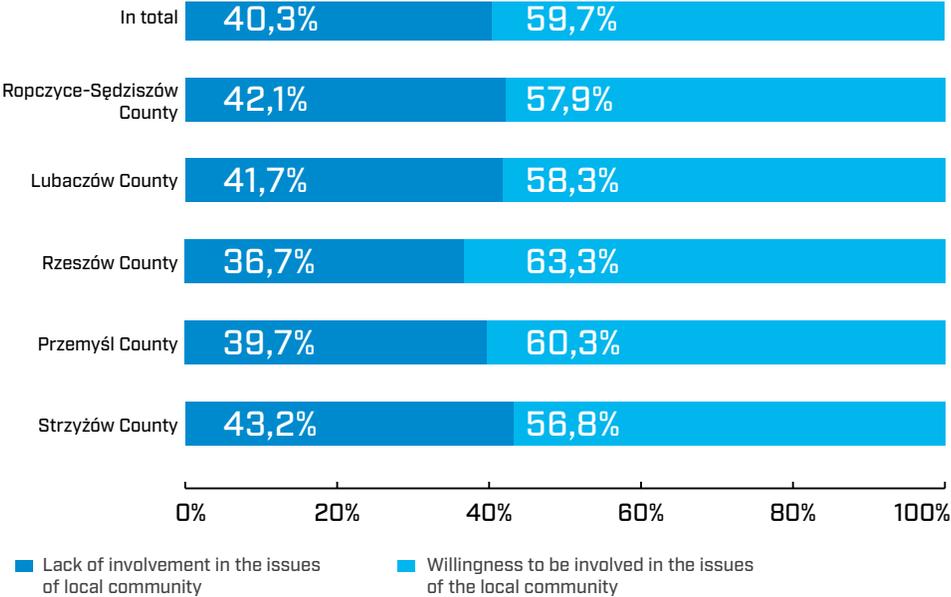
If the street in which you live required reconstruction, how would you generally behave:	N	%
I would wait for the decision of authorities responsible for the condition of the roads in the locality	601	32.3
I would write to relevant authorities in order to advance the reconstruction works	561	30.2
I would reconstruct the street next to my house on my own	75	4.0
I would organise residents' reconstruction committee in order to reconstruct the street on our own	93	5.0
I would organise residents' reconstruction committee in order to influence authorities responsible for the condition of the street as a group	368	19.8
Other	13	0.7
I would do nothing and await my neighbours' initiative	147	7.9
In total	1858	100.0

Source: Own calculations

The differentiating factor of the level of civic engagement and willingness to cooperate turned out to be the educational background of the respondents. People with higher education were characterised by the highest level of civic engagement. The percentage of people declaring willingness to take action amounted to 72.4% in this group. Among the respondents with primary education, the percentage of people involved in the reconstruction of the street amounted to 42.9%. Pearson's test λ^2 demonstrated a statistically relevant relation between the variables. The value of Pearson's contingency coefficient C indicated a moderate strength of the relation (0.172).

Higher level of civic engagement was more likely to occur when a higher level of formalised social capital was present. People who declared belonging to social organisations were characterised by a higher level of civic engagement. Pearson’s test λ^2 demonstrated that there is a statistically relevant relation between belonging to social organisations and the level of civic engagement. The strength of the relation was low for the standards of social sciences, but noticeable. The value of Pearson’s contingency coefficient C was 0.091.

Diagram 1. Willingness to cooperate in the interest of the local community in different counties.



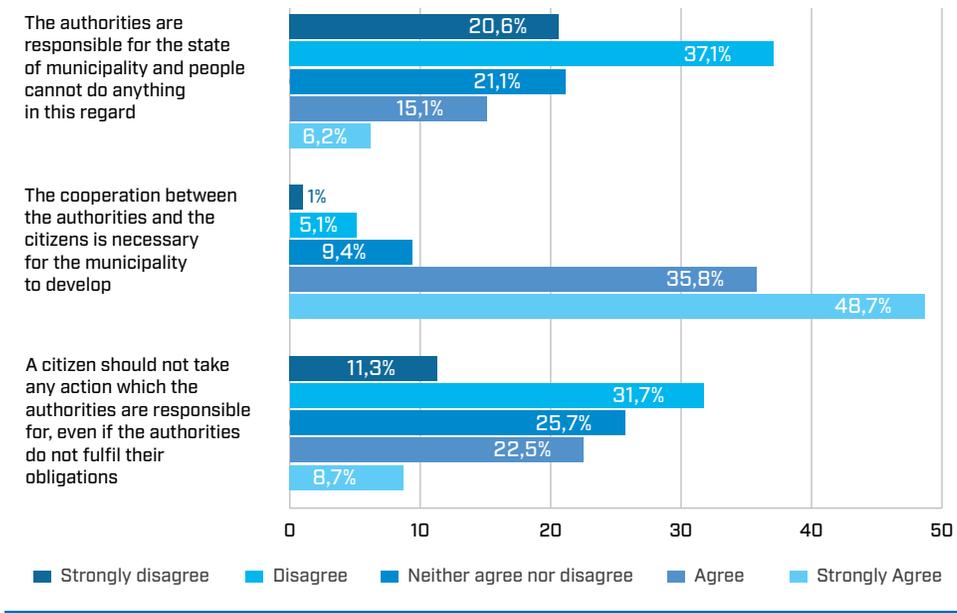
Source: Own calculations

The level of engagement was different depending on the place of residence of the respondents – the county. The highest level characterised the respondents from Strzyżów County, Ropczyce-Sędziszów County and Lubaczów County. A slightly lower characterised the respondents from Przemyśl County, and the lowest from Rzeszów County.

An indirect indicator of engagement in the issues of the local community was the question about willingness to dedicate one’s free time to other people at the cost of one’s family. A vast majority of the respondents prefer to spend their free time with family, and not with other people (82.4% of all respondents). However, there is a certain percentage

of respondents willing to dedicate their time to others. This percentage amounted to almost six percent. Factors which differentiated willingness to dedicate one's free time to other people at the cost of family were: age and education. Using Kendall's Tau b correlation coefficient, a moderately strong correlation between engagement in helping others and the age of the respondents ($r = -0.129$; $p = 0.01$) can be observed. The negative value of the coefficient indicates that agreeing with the statement that free time should be spent primarily with family and not with other people increases with the age of the respondents. Statistical relation occurs also between engagement in the issues of the local community and the educational background of the respondents. However, the strength of the relation measured with Kendall's Tau b test is low ($r = 0.096$; $p = 0.01$). In interpretation of this result we can state that with the increase in the level of education grows the willingness to dedicate one's time to other people at the cost of family.

Diagram 2. Opinions on cooperation in the interest of the local community.



Source: Own calculations

The level of engagement in the issues of the local community was determined through the declarations of the respondents regarding the necessity of cooperation between the authorities and the citizens in the interest of development of the municipality, and grassroots initiative when the authorities do not fulfil their obligations completely. The highest

level of agreement from the respondents occurred with the statement that the cooperation between the authorities and the citizens is necessary in order for the municipality to develop (strongly agree 48.7% and agree 35.8%). It might cause some concern that nearly one third of the surveyed residents of the five counties think that a citizen should not take any action which the authorities are responsible for, even if the authorities do not fulfil their obligations. On the other hand, it is comforting that the level of agreement with the statement that the authorities are responsible for the state of the municipality and people cannot do anything in this regard is lower. Over half of the respondents disagreed with that statement.

Conclusions from the survey on social capital

Statistical analyses proved that the highest level of formalised social capital characterises the respondents from Strzyżów County, Lubaczów County and Rzeszów County. It should be emphasised, however, that the differences in the level of formalised social capital among the surveyed residents of four counties were not high. A clear difference is visible only in the case of the residents of Ropczyce-Sędziszów County. Pearson's test λ^2 demonstrated that there is a statistically relevant relation between gender and declaration of belonging to social organisations in the case of the residents of two counties – Przemyśl County and Lubaczów County. The value of Pearson's contingency coefficient C was 0.108 for the surveyed residents of Przemyśl County, and 0.110 for the surveyed residents of Lubaczów County. In the case of social surveys, such strength of the relation is considered low. In the case of many respondents, the relation proved statistically relevant only for the residents of Rzeszów County. Pearson's test λ^2 demonstrated that there is a statistically relevant relation between age and declaration of belonging to social organisations. The value of Pearson's contingency coefficient C was 0.127. The relation between belonging to social organisations and socio-demographic factors was observed in the case of the educational background of the respondents. Pearson's test λ^2 demonstrated that there is a statistically relevant relation between level of education and declaration of belonging to social organisations in the case of the residents of two counties – Strzyżów County and Ropczyce-Sędziszów County. The value of Pearson's contingency coefficient C was 0.225 for the surveyed residents of Strzyżów County, and 0.192 for the residents of Ropczyce-Sędziszów County. Such strength of the relation may be considered low but noticeable. The strongest statistically relevant relation was observed between belonging to social organisations and the frequency of religious practices. Such interrelation was observed for the residents of all five counties. The value of Pearson's contingency coefficient C for

all the respondents regardless of the county in which they lived was 0.194. The strongest relation between the frequency of religious practices and belonging to social organisations was visible among the residents of Przemyśl County and Rzeszów County. The value of Pearson's contingency coefficient C was 0.269 (Przemyśl County) and 0.219 (Rzeszów County) respectively. The lowest value of Pearson's contingency coefficient C was noted in Strzyżów County – 0.143.

In summarising the results of the survey, it may be concluded that social capital is the primary element of building the model of social activity of residents. Without analysis of the resources of this capital it is difficult to indicate groups which may constitute the basis for stimulation of endogenous resources of local communities. Social capital is both the "lubricant" and the "binder" of grassroots activity and the basic element of social development. This is why an in-depth analysis of the resources of this capital is so important.

The differentiating factor of the level of civic engagement and willingness to cooperate turned out to be the educational background of the respondents. People with higher education were characterised by the highest level of civic engagement. The percentage of people declaring willingness to take action amounted to 72.4% in this group. Among the respondents with primary education, the percentage of people involved in the reconstruction of the street amounted to 42.9%. Pearson's test λ^2 demonstrated a statistically relevant relation between the variables. The value of Pearson's contingency coefficient C indicated a moderate strength of the relation (0.172).

Higher level of civic engagement was more likely to occur when a higher level of formalised social capital was present. People who declared belonging to social organisations were characterised by a higher level of civic engagement. Pearson's test λ^2 demonstrated that there is a statistically relevant relation between belonging to social organisations and the level of civic engagement. The strength of the relation was low but noticeable. The value of Pearson's contingency coefficient C was 0.091.

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Digital preservation of historical heritage for tourism development

Paper peer-reviewed by Prof. Oleh Zhernokleyev

Digital photogrammetry combined with laser scanning is currently the generally accepted method of collecting 3D-representations of the environment. These technologies are widely used to create high-quality 3D models of cultural and natural heritage objects. The article shows the results of laser scanning, aimed at creating a network of tourist sites as the basis of thematic routes and packages that combine the historical, cultural and natural heritage of the cross-border area.

Introduction

In the second half of the 20th century, the world community faced the problem of ensuring the protection of cultural and natural objects, which were increasingly threatened by deliberate or involuntary activities during peacetime. In fact, it dates back to 1959 when the temple of Ramses II Abu Simbel had to be rescued. It was the first major UNESCO campaign that required international cooperation. Later on the campaigns to protect the monuments of Florence and Venice, affected by the flood in 1966, and a campaign to save the Athenian Acropolis took place. This was the beginning of the phase when universal international legal standards for the protection of cultural values in the peaceful period were developed began. During this phase, the UNESCO Convention on Protection of the World Natural and Cultural Heritage¹⁵² was adopted in 1972 paving the way for the development of a system for the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. This system was supplemented by the adoption of the Convention on Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage in 2001, and the Convention on Protection of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2003. In a globalized world, new regulations were issued that reflect the protection of the heritage at the present stage, namely: Charter on Preservation of the Digital Heritage of 2003, Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, 2005. Undoubtedly, the list of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, which today has 1031 objects, is a key element of this system. Poland and Ukraine offered to add to the UNESCO World Heritage 16 wooden churches, some of which were built almost 500 years ago and are situated in the Polish and Ukrainian Carpathians. Two churches in Zakarpattia region have a status of UNESCO object – the Church of St. Archangel Michael in the village of Uzhok and the Church of the Ascension of Christ in Yasinia village. During the years of Ukraine's independence, about 13 churches burned down or were disassembled. About a dozen of churches disappear without a trace because of poor care every year. Out of 117 Transcarpathian wooden temples, only

152 The Convention was ratified by the Decree of the Presidium of Verkhovna Rada No. 6673-XI (6673-11) dated 04.10.88, http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_089

20 have preserved their original appearance. The architecture of others was destroyed by time or by inefficient restoration.

At present, in our opinion, we can say that the World Heritage system has received additional impetus due to development of international tourism. It should be noted that international tourism has a steady upward trend in spite of economic tremors, instability of currencies, natural disasters, epidemics, and threats of terrorist acts.

In accordance with the Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, "Each State Party to this Convention recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory,"¹⁵³ Thus, the popularization of the world cultural and natural heritage objects gradually leads them to become an integral part of the tourism industry, bringing a considerable income to the country where they are situated. Modern Europe develops an economy where the service sector prevails, and tourism holds one of the leading positions in its structure. Tourists are a source of income that local communities do not need to create.

Thus, at the present stage talking about the cultural heritage, we speak not only about its preservation, which means the identification of cultural monuments, their restoration, protection, but also, if possible, modernization and ensuring access to the object. These recommendations are extremely relevant for the cross-border areas of Ukraine and Poland, which are rich in the items of world cultural and natural heritage. However, the problem of preserving historic landmarks is still of prime importance.

At the moment, the priorities for tourism development have been identified, which would ensure, on one hand, making best use of the opportunities provided by tourism, and on the other hand, the preservation of outstanding historical and cultural heritage:

- cooperate in the field of transnational approaches that are key to strengthening the tourist brand of the heritage and offering tourist products;

153 Ibidem.

- exchange experience and knowledge to create coordinated management structures on sustainable tourism, heritage conservation, education, research and interpretation;
- develop appropriate standards and protocols for solving the main problems of the heritage items, such as borders and buffer zones, selection of the item, burial of archeological deposits, etc.;
- implement monitoring systems at the local, national and transnational levels to measure changes, impact of activities and change of the objects' value;
- provide high-quality, consistent and meaningful information about the heritage during the entire trip of the tourist, form expectations of tourists and do whatever is necessary to ensure they have the best impressions;
- allocate funds for preserving the intangible cultural heritage – traditional crafts, gastronomy, customs, music and other forms of cultural self-expression, in order to improve the visitor's impressions and promote intercultural understanding and exchange. This can be achieved through the creation of community centers for capacity building, organization of cultural festivals as well marketing and advertising campaigns;
- use technologies and innovations such as three-dimensional digital scanning, simulation, storage and archiving. With these methods, a public archive can be created that allows people to get acquainted with the world cultural heritage. These technologies can also contribute to the effective management of heritage items today and their preservation for the future.

Monumental historic objects are inherently very fragile and prone to destruction under the merciless impact of nature and time. Earthquakes, floods, climate change, and other elements can significantly destroy and even erase thousands of years of history from the face of the earth in a moment. Thus, preserving the cultural heritage for future generations is one of our main tasks of today.

One of the most effective methods for preservation of cultural and natural heritage is 3D modeling based on photogrammetric shooting and laser scanning data, which are being increasingly used in various sectors. Information about the object can be obtained from the air, using photogrammetric survey, and from the ground with the help of laser scanning technology.

Main part

The methods of photogrammetric shooting and laser scanning differ significantly and allow obtaining different information about architectural monuments. The main difference lies in the outgoing data obtained by each method, namely: in the laser scanning method, it is a point cloud, whereas in the photogrammetric method, it is a digital image. Therefore, the most effective is the combination of both methods, the so-called integration of photogrammetric data and laser scanning.

Based on the photogrammetric technology, a digital terrain model (DTM) is constructed using unmanned cartographic systems, for example, quadcopter DJI Phantom 4 Pro + (Plus). The aerial photographs are the basis for: orthophotomaps, three-dimensional digital terrain models (DTMs) and a digital relief model (DRM contains information on the terrain relief). Aerial photography shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of regulatory documents.

The main advantage of photogrammetric methods is that currently it is possible to obtain the spatial coordinates of the points of the studied object, that is, the representation of its shape and size. These methods are of particular value in cases where it is necessary to measure a large number of points, and the object itself is in a state of motion, change or is difficult to access. Therefore, to create plans for architectural structures digital photogrammetric survey will be one of the best methods.

Within the photogrammetric survey the following set of measuring works is carried out:

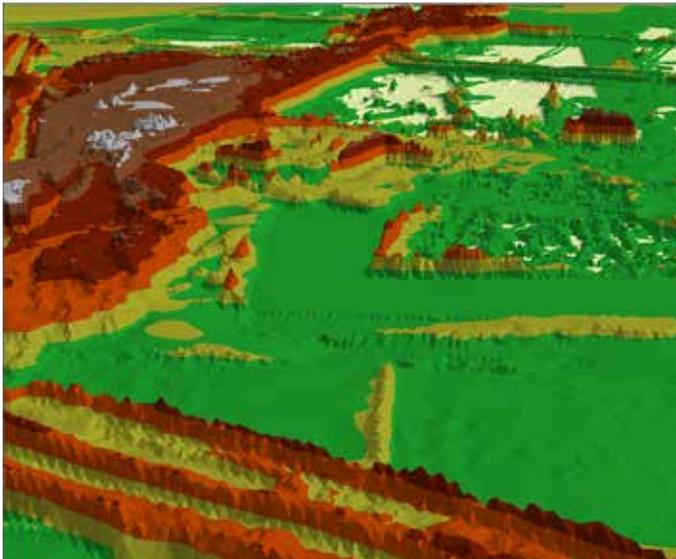
- preliminary survey of the object under study, determination of distances and base value;
- designing and marking the reference points on the object;
- preliminary calculation of estimated coordinates measuring accuracy;
- tacheometric survey;
- survey of the object using Canon digital camera;

- photogrammetric processing of digital images on the DPS “Delta” in the Models program;
- 3D object simulation;
- measurements of fragments and architectural details in stereo mode;
- estimating the accuracy of graphic constructions.

After obtaining aerial photographs and results of plan-altitude binding of aerial photographs, the photogrammetric condensation is performed. Photogrammetric works are carried out with the software of the digital photogrammetric station “Delta” and the software “Digitals” and Agisoft Photoscan. Based on the results of the territory survey with the *BPLA*, a point cloud will be obtained, representing the data for the DTM construction.

Based on aerial photography made with *BPLA*, a digital matrix of the surface of the object under study is created using the TIN method (digital mapping of the earth’s surface in the form of an irregular grid of triangles) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. TIN Scheme



To get a 3D object model based on the digital matrix of the ground, you need to take a picture of it from at least two points.

Another source of data for obtaining DRM is the 3D laser scanning technology (another name is ground-based laser scanning – GLS)¹⁵⁴.

The principle of laser scanners' operation, regardless of their type and purpose, is based on measuring the distance from the source of the laser pulse to the object. The laser beam going from the emitter reflects from the surface of the object under study. The reflected signal enters the scanner receiver, where based on time delay (pulse method) or phase shift (phase method) between the emitted and reflected signal the required distance is determined. Knowing the coordinates of the scanner and the direction of the pulse, you can determine the three-dimensional coordinates of each point from which the pulse was reflected. Modern laser scanners provide the ability to generate measuring impulses with a frequency up to several hundred thousands per second, and, with the system of moving mirrors or the scanner frame itself, the distribution of these pulses throughout the surface of the scanning object is ensured: the slope or displacement groups. As a result of such measurements or "scanning" in a short time a cloud of three-dimensional points is obtained, the object under study is described with great accuracy and completeness. The resulting set of points after processing with special software products can be represented as a three-dimensional model of the object, a flat drawing, a set of sections, or a surface. The measurement accuracy of laser scanners ranges from 1 to 10 mm at a distance of up to 1000 m.

Laser scanning has a number of advantages over other methods of survey. It is characterized by high speed of operation, higher accuracy of measurement and safety when surveying hard-to-reach and dangerous objects. Another significant advantage of this method is that the laser scan allows collecting information about the object in digital form, which greatly enhances the possibilities for further computer processing of results.¹⁵⁵

Modern 3D scanners consist of two main components: a scanning system and a digital video camera. The scanning system is designed to simulate the shape of measured objects, and a digital video camera – for accurate color transfer of the objects. In this case, the whole process of survey is fully automated. It is clear that only one part of the object, which is in the direct visibility area, can be seen during the scanning. In order to make photos of the whole object, it should be scanned from all sides. After combining all the

154 M.R. Nychvyd, *Changing Technologies: The most promising products, solutions and services*, "Recent advances in geodesy science and production", ed. II (34) (2017), pp. 175-183.

155 V. I. Zatserkovny, V. H. Burachek, O. O. Zhelezniak, A. O. Tereshchenko. *Geographic information systems and databases*. – Nizhyn: Nizhyn State University named after. M. Gogol, 2014, p. 492.

“point clouds” into a single geometric space, a single description of the object under survey is obtained.

The scans are then processed to create a single scan to fully cover the studied surface. It should be noted that to create a single scan (“cross-link”), we use the method of combining scans in reference points that are displayed on adjacent scans.¹⁵⁶

Basic parameters of the laser scanner: *range, accuracy, speed, angle of view.*

The process of creating a 3D model can be divided into the following steps:

1. Preparatory stage:

- designing a network with reference points for further model scaling. For this purpose, the appropriate markers and characteristic building points, such as contrasting bricks of different colors, should be used.
- designing a network of stations that will be used to shoot markers using the 3D laser scanner.

2. Field stage:

- installation of markers and stations in the designed locations and their coordination.
- laser scanning with the appropriate scanner. Scanners can be divided by their accuracy. If the task is to scan a high building, then the scanner should have the highest accuracy class.

3. Office stage:

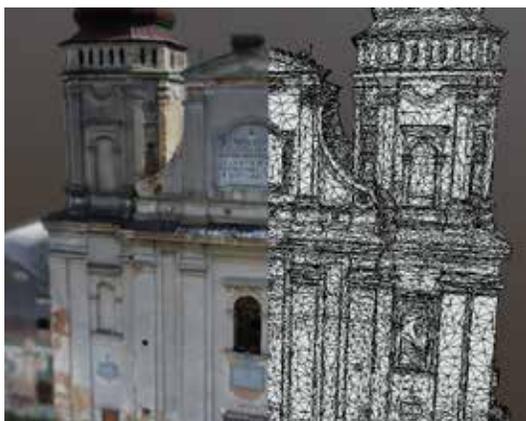
- processing of results of geodetic survey;
- rotation of the shooting axes in the desired directions, the calculation of the accuracy of the shot and the calculation of the possible accuracy of the 3D model, based on the scanner data and photographs. Laser scanning should result into coordinates system of markers on the building and “bind” everything into a single balanced point cloud. Photos require initial processing, such as: suppressing the illuminated areas of the picture and brightening shades, increasing the percentage of useful information thereon. The final step is to transform all markers with coordinates into laser scanning and photogrammetric survey materials.

156 Ibidem.

This can be done in the appropriate 3D modeling programs. For example, here we can mention Agisoft Photoscan, Pix4D, Bentley Context Capture.

Modern laser scanning combined with the capabilities of digital photogrammetry allows creating accurate 3D models of both territories and objects of historical and cultural heritage. The digital image of the object, or a 3D model, is a set of lines (Figure 2) corresponding to the real form of the object.

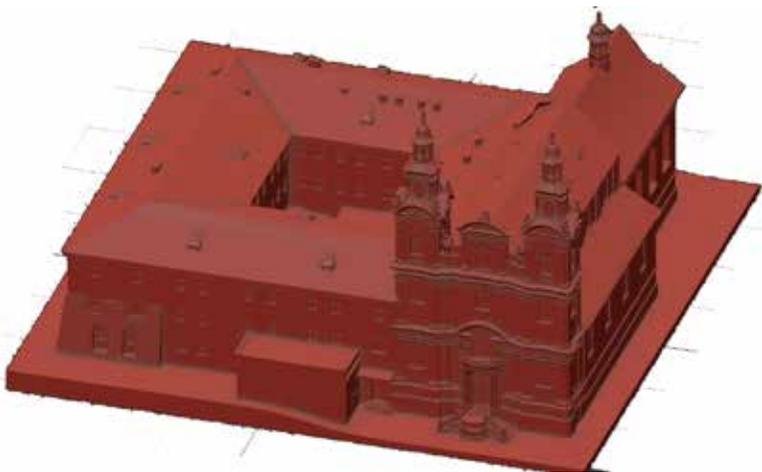
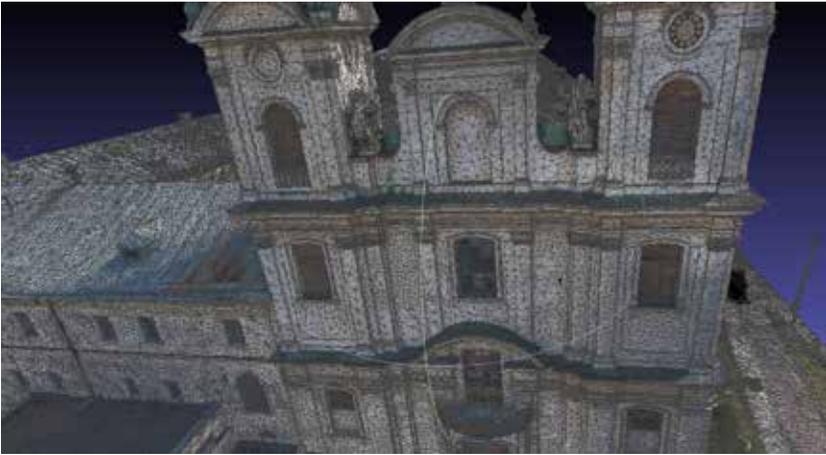
Figure 2. Example of a typical 3D model



Once such models have been obtained, they can be used for many purposes, from creating miniature copies on 3D printer to computer games and restoration projects.

Creating mini-copies of buildings has become much easier 3D printers. Using these devices, it is possible to build simplified models of objects. A great advantage is that such models do not require high scanning accuracy. It is enough to accomplish photogrammetric survey with GNSS-binded shots. Inaccuracy of scanning of 20 and more centimeters is completely offset by the scale of the print. However, there is a need to simplify the model to rough forms: reducing the number of polygons by hundreds or thousands times, aligning the surfaces of walls and windows. Figure 3 shows, for example, a model of the House of Chamber and Organ Music in Lviv, where the image was simplified for printing.

Figure 3. 3D models of the House of Chamber and Organ Music in Lviv before and after simplification



For architecture, based on laser scanning and photogrammetric survey, 3D models serve as a basis for making drawings and assessing the state of the building. This type of work requires high accuracy.

Consider the scanning of the Church of Saints Olga and Elizabeth in Lviv (Figure 4) as an example.

Figure 4. Church of Saints Olga and Elizabeth in Lviv



To accomplish the main task of scanning – creating an accurate 3D model of the church to monitor the state of its facade elements, the following works have been done on this site:

1. Installation of 20 visor marks along the perimeter of the building (Figure 5). Visor marks represent a square film in which there is a target in form of two concentric circles and an intersection, to which a grid of threads of a laser scanner is turned. They are set around the perimeter of the object in such a way that at least two pieces were permanently in the visible area – this is the minimum requirement. The reverse side of the mark has a special sticky coating, with which it can be attached to almost any surface – brick, concrete, plaster, metal, etc.

Figure 5. Picture of the visor mark on the building



Figure 6. 2000 shots on the part of the building



2. Coordinating marks and characteristic points of the building with tacheometer. In total, we received more than 40 reference points for determining the coordinates.
3. Photogrammetric survey using the Canon camera and the DJI quad binocular. The number of shots is about 15,000.
4. Laser scanning around the church with Leica blk 360. The number of stations is about 30.
5. Creation of the drawing of the facade elements.
6. Developing a 'walk' that allows viewing a church in high resolution without losing any details.

Figure 7, 8, 9 show the results of processing of photogrammetric shots and 3D laser scanning of elements of the church.

Figure 7. 3D model of sacristy



Figure 8. 3D model of sacristy with a texture



Figure 9. Projection of the facade part



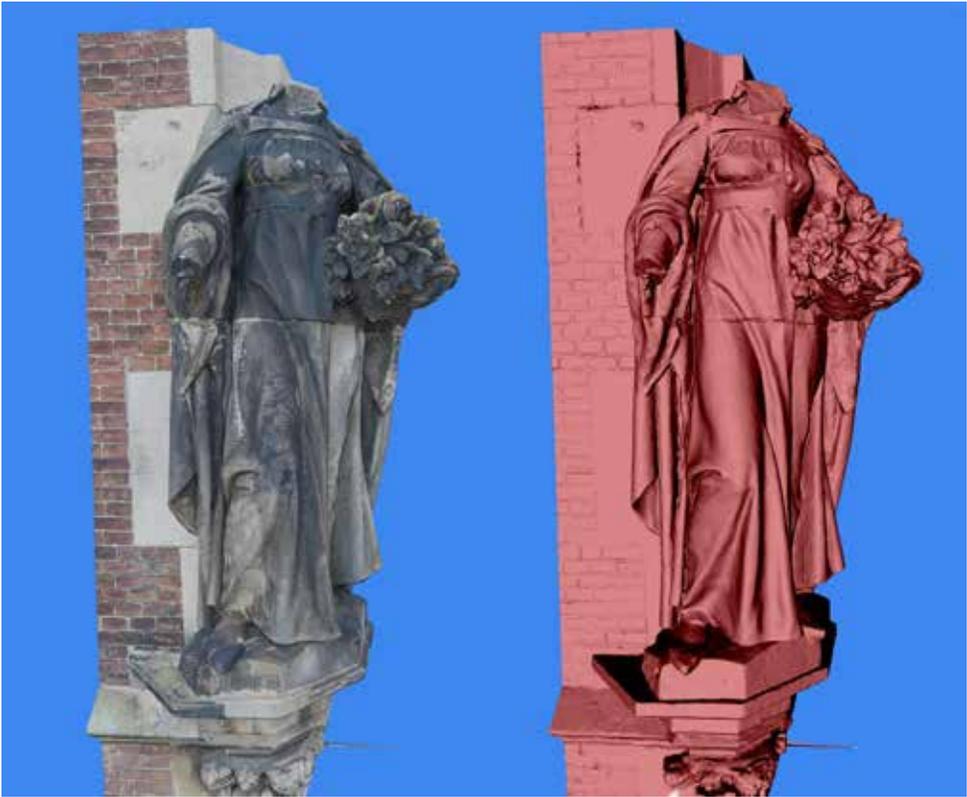
The final model allows for distinguishing the smallest details of the church and creating a model for restoration purposes.

Figure 10 and 11 show the location of the damaged sculpture on the church and its 3D image.

Figure 10. Location of the sculpture



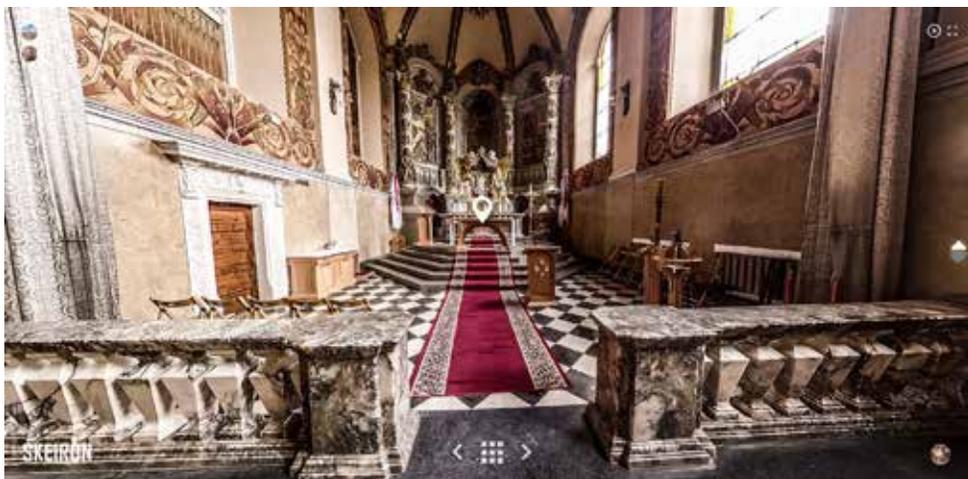
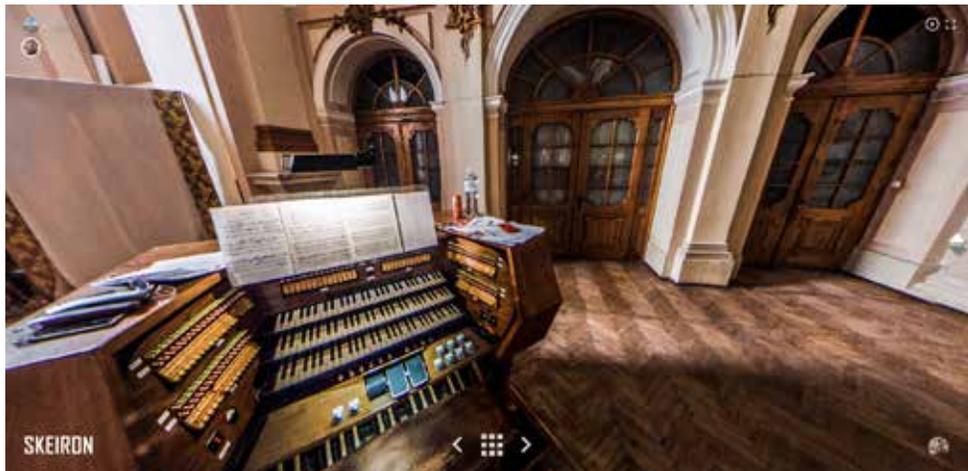
Figure 11. Sculpture with missing head and palm



In addition to photogrammetry and laser scanning, 3D models can be obtained using panoramic images and special software. A virtual exhibition is nothing more than a combination of dozens of 360-degree panoramas in one story or one walk. Special software allows gathering in panoramas information on pictures (Figure 12), sculptures and rotate their 3D models on your screen.

For these purposes, it is convenient to use special 360-degree cameras specifically designed for this purpose, such as Insta Pro 360. With this camera, a virtual tour of the House of Chamber and Organ Music in Lviv was created (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Screenshots of the virtual tour.



And such tours are not limited to interiors only. With unmanned aerial vehicles, similar virtual tours can be taken around the cities, nature parks and memorable or historic places.

Conclusions

Today, in Ukraine there is a situation where, because of imperfect system of historical heritage preservation, a large number of historical and cultural heritage items are ruined. Modern laser scanning combined with digital photogrammetry capabilities allows creating accurate 3D models of the historic sites. Such models can be used as a basis for tourist thematic routes and packages for common historical, cultural and natural heritage of cross-border areas.

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Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (*The Convention was ratified by the Decree of the Presidium of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine No. 6673-XI (6673-11 dated 04.10.88)*), http://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_089.

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M. R. Nychvyd, *Changing Technologies: The most promising products, solutions and services*, "Recent advances in geodesy science and production", ed. II (34) (2017), pp. 175-183.

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Influence of cultural and multicultural environment on management of organisations – world trends, their influence in Poland, Belarus and Ukraine

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The increasing internationalisation of activities in all areas of life affects the creation, functioning and management of organisations – not only in global arrangements, but also in cross-border, national, regional and even local arrangements. It is therefore appropriate to attempt to answer the following questions:

1. What is the impact of the cultural and multicultural environment on the management of contemporary organisations?
2. What are the chances and threats to the efficient functioning of the organisation resulting from their multiculturalism?
3. What is the impact of the cultural and multicultural environment on the management of organisations in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, including Poland, Belarus and Ukraine?

These three topics will be addressed in this article.

Organisations are groups of people working together in an orderly and coordinated manner to achieve a certain set of goals¹⁵⁷. Generally, organisations can be divided into non-profit and for-profit. In a more detailed approach, the following organisations can be distinguished:

- economic organisations (commercial, profit-oriented);
- public organisations (government administration, self-government administration, institutions providing services to citizens-taxpayers);
- social organisations (so-called non-governmental organisations);
- family.

From the spatial point of view, local, regional, national, international and global organisations can be distinguished.

Organisation management is a set of activities (including planning, organising, leading, controlling) aimed at the organisation's resources (human, financial, material, information) and performed with the aim of achieving the organisation's objectives in an efficient and effective way. The terms "efficient" and "effective" used here are used in contemporary

157 R. W. Griffin, *Podstawy zarządzania organizacjami*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN SA, Warsaw 2014, p. 5.

literature on the subject, mainly originating from the United States. Efficient means using organisation's resources wisely and without unnecessary waste, and effective means making the right decisions and successfully implementing them.¹⁵⁸.

In Polish literature, which often refers to praxeology (Tadeusz Kotarbiński, Jan Zieleniewski, Jerzy Kurnal, Tadeusz Pszczołowski, Witold Kieżun and others), the determinants of the efficient functioning of the organisation and its efficient management are above all: effectiveness, benefits and cost-effectiveness of activities.¹⁵⁹.

While characterizing modern management, it should be noted that:

- Management is first and foremost connected with people. Its aim is to cooperate with many people in such a way as to neutralize weaknesses and utilize the talents and strengths of the participants to the maximum. People are the most important resource of the organisation.
- Management is deeply rooted in culture. This means that it must take into account the accepted norms of proper behaviour recognised by the community, values that distinguish evil from good, symbols, myths, legends. Cooperation patterns are not universal. They must refer to cultural patterns. The most successful countries are those in which management refers to cultural traditions (Japan, Germany, USA). Management imposed against the culture of a given nation leads to catastrophic consequences (history provides many examples). Even in local arrangements one must remember that human beings are participants of many cultures: national, regional, professional, organisational, religious. Influencing other people in an effective manner requires knowledge of the cultures in which these people participate, as well as respect for these cultures.
- Management should lead to the organisation being able to adapt to changing conditions and continuous improvement of participants, i.e. acquiring new skills, opportunities, activity models.

158 Ibidem, p. 6.

159 W. Kieżun, *Sprawne zarządzanie organizacją*, SGH, Warsaw 1997, pp. 18-23; M. Lisiecki, *Klasyczne i nowe metody organizacji i zarządzania*, WSZiM, Warsaw 2001, pp. 38-39.

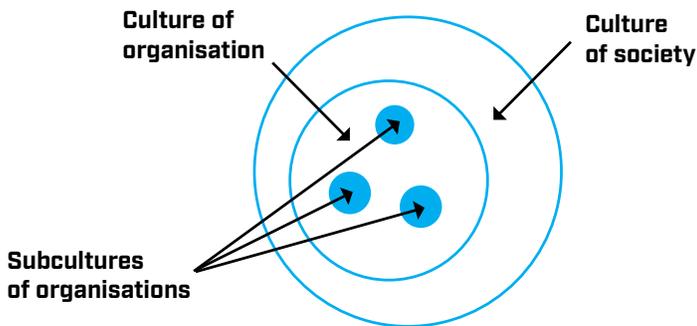
- Management must be clearly oriented towards the basic and most important final result, which is a satisfied customer¹⁶⁰.

The vital elements which determine the development, maintaining the current position or collapse of the organisation are: set of values, beliefs, behaviours, customs and attitudes which help members understand what the organisation stands for, how it works and what it considers important – this makes the organisation’s culture. Generally speaking, the organisation’s culture is a certain system of social norms and values of an organisation. Obviously, it changes over time under the influence of many external and internal factors. These changes are, inter alia, enforced in the process of organisation management.

Each organisation is characterised by its own specific culture. Organisations have a different history, structure, size, leadership, administration system. They differ in participants’ characteristics (values, attitudes, education, gender, age, work experience, life experience, emotional bonds), type of organisation (industry, market situation, products and technology), type of environment (national culture, social value system, regional social value system, local value system).

The essential factors influencing the culture of an organisation include the social culture characteristic for its environment and internal subcultures of the organisation. These factors are presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Factors influencing the organisation’s culture



Source: M.J. Hatch, *Teoria organizacji*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warsaw 2002, p. 229.

160 P. F. Drucker, *Management and World's Work*, "Harvard Business Review" 1988, September-October, pp. 65-76; A. K. Koźmiński, W. Piotrowski (eds.), *Zarządzanie. Teoria i praktyka*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warsaw 2005, pp. 62-67.

There are different organisational cultures in the world. Following Jerzy Kisielnicki, the following cultures can be distinguished:

- Anglo-Saxon culture;
- Germanic culture;
- Nordic culture;
- Middle East culture;
- Arabic culture;
- Far East culture;
- Latin American culture;
- Latin European culture;
- unusual and other changing cultures¹⁶¹.

In contemporary organisations, which are increasingly open, often international, and even global, we are dealing with increasing diversity and multiculturalism. On the one hand, it is a threat, on the other hand, an opportunity for the development of the organisation. The main factors of increasing diversity and multiculturalism include changes in the demographic characteristics of the labour force, changes in legislation (especially in the area of the freedom of employment), the belief that diversity can be a source of success, internationalisation and globalisation of activities. Diversity in organisations is the result of different ages of employees, gender diversity and an ethnic factor which is changing rapidly along with mass migration.

One of the first concepts for identifying and comparing organisational cultures was the Geert Hofstede model. Other well-known cultural models include Richard R. Gesteland's concept and Fons Trompenaars and Charles Hampden-Turner's concept¹⁶².

The Geert Hofstede model distinguishes the following dimensions of culture:

Dimension – individualism-collectivism:

- Ability to work as a team/individually.
- Rewarding individual/team results.
- The importance of a leadership in a group.
- Rewarding criteria (results, loyalty).

161 J. Kisielnicki, *Zarządzanie organizacją*, WSHiP, Warsaw 2000, pp. 224-238.

162 M. Rozkwitalska, *Zarządzanie międzynarodowe a modele zarządzania: amerykański, azjatycki, europejski, globalny*, „Organizacja i Kierowanie” No. 2 (132) 2008, pp. 81-86.

- Conformist, non-conformist attitudes.
- The importance of individual treatment of employees.
- The importance of individual needs vs. the needs of the group.
- The importance of self-realization needs vs. the needs for affiliation.
- Subordination to the paramount objectives.
- Recruitment criteria (competence, connections, group membership).
- Degree of employees' identification with the company.
- The relationship strength between the employee and the company.
- The importance of group harmony.

Dimension – distance of power (small, large):

- Degree of acceptance of imposed rules, standards, decisions.
- Level of participation of subordinates in management and willingness to take responsibility (centralisation/decentralisation).
- Degree of acceptance of differences in income.
- Preferred leadership style: prescriptive and supportive or participatory and achievement-oriented.
- Flat or tall organisational structures.
- Supervisory staff development level.
- Degree of dependence of wages and other privileges on the position in the hierarchy.
- Status of office and physical work.

Dimension – relation to uncertainty (degree of uncertainty avoidance – small, large):

- Acceptance of unplanned events.
- Acceptance of variable components of remuneration.
- The importance of employment guarantee.
- Degree of resistance to change.
- The level of stress experienced due to uncertainty.
- Tendency to create procedures.
- Tolerance for poorly structured tasks.
- Acceptance of technological novelties.
- Perception of conflict.
- Level of fluctuations in human resources.
- The importance of safety needs and achievements.

Dimension: masculinity-femininity

- Relationship to equal rights.
- Career opportunities for women.
- The importance of material goods, money, assertiveness.
- The importance of working atmosphere.
- The importance of work in human life.
- Perceiving the characteristics of an ideal leader: caring about the results or the integrity of the group.
- Competition within the organisation.
- The way of resolving conflicts.

Dimension: attitude towards time

- Horizon of planning and activities.
- Horizon of action results evaluation and prize awarding.
- Level of entrepreneurship.
- The importance attributed to hard work.
- Degree of importance of creating relationships with others.
- The importance of free time¹⁶³.

The most frequently described in the literature of the subject are national models of management in countries where the science and practice of management is developed the most: American, Japanese, Chinese, European¹⁶⁴.

The American model of management is characterized by the following features: small power distance, high individualism, masculinity, low uncertainty avoidance, short-term orientation. This model is dominated by short-term hiring, frequent appraisals of employees and organisation's activities, quick promotions, operational planning, striving for short-term profits, treating people as one of the company's resources from which productivity is expected. There is professionalism based on scientific management methods taught in business schools, individualism focused on the need for achievements and rapid promotion, lack of attachment of employees to the company for a longer period of time. Individual decision making prevails, formal and open mechanisms of employee evaluation are applied. Important elements are competitiveness both on the market

163 A. Koźmiński, W. Piotrowski (red.), *Zarządzanie. Teoria i praktyka*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa 2005, s. 595-604, R. W. Griffin, ed. cit., pp. 163-166.

164 M. Rozkwitalska, ed. cit., pp. 87-94.

and within the organisation, customer-oriented attitude, wide use of marketing instruments, Americans are not afraid of risk. They are evaluated and rewarded for the results achieved. There is a high level of formalisation of activities. American managers tend to impose their operating methods and solutions on others. Organisational structures tend to be flat. Management through objectives and tasks tends to prevail.

In the Japanese model of management we are dealing with the following characteristics: moderate power distance, collectivism, strong masculinity, high uncertainty avoidance, long-term orientation. This model is dominated by long-term employment, often life-long, and employee promotions are rare. Management is focused on the employees and their cooperation with the team. Profit is not the main goal of business organisations, strategic planning is developed. The activities of Japanese organisations are more evolutionary than revolutionary in nature. A characteristic feature is the quality of all areas of activity (products, interpersonal relations, relations with the environment, organisation of activities, management, etc.). Decisions are taken collectively but not democratically. The company is the common good of all employees, it is treated as a family. Despite the large power distance and vertical hierarchical organisational structures, Japanese managers often participate in solving problems together with their employees.

The specific features of management in Chinese companies include: large power distance, high collectivism, masculinity, low uncertainty avoidance, long-term orientation. In the culture of Chinese organisations there is a centralization of power and an extensive professional hierarchy. An autocratic style of leadership prevails, which does not mean that the superior is unjust or unfriendly. Particularly appreciated values are: hard work, economy, obedience, patience and perseverance. Both managers and employees are considered by external observers as workaholics. They attach great importance to the monitoring of activities. The main criterion for promotion is seniority or kinship. For the Chinese, power and money are important. They have the ability to negotiate, they are not afraid of risk. They attach great importance to sales, often neglecting the quality of products. In business relations it is important to build and use networks.

For many years, there has also been an attempt to construct a European governance model. This is not easy due to the national diversity of Western, Eastern, Central, Southern and Northern European countries. Hence, the characteristic features of the culture of European organisations are often constructed and described on the basis of subcultures of selected countries: Germany, France, Great Britain, Scandinavian countries, etc.

The European model of management is characterised by:

- Diversity management. National differences are understood and accepted and integration of diversity takes place. Euro-managers are open to differences and can make them a competitive advantage.
- Social responsibility. Profit is not the most important goal of a company. There is a visible element of the so-called business social responsibility.
- Internal negotiations. Companies negotiate with contractors and employees (crew and trade union representatives). As a result, European companies have relatively strong bi-directional vertical communication links. During the discussion, a rational solution, acceptable to the majority is worked out.
- Attitude towards people. There is a low formalism, leadership and management and intuitive management is visible.
- Product orientation.

Bjorn Bjerke, comparing the European model with the American one, points to the following features:

- the type of relationship in the USA is competition, while in Europe it is cooperation,
- decisions in the American model are taken individually, in Europe collectively (although not in the Japanese sense),
- American companies value individual rights highly; in Europe, the rights of employees as a whole take precedence,
- the role of the company is perceived differently. Americans believe that enterprise is a means to achieve the goals of individuals, Europeans see a broader, social role of enterprise¹⁶⁵.

The American and Japanese models are completely opposite. The European model is located somewhere in between. Summarizing the differences between the American, Japanese and European models of management, Bjorn Bjerke states: "(...) the American model of management focuses on finance and marketing, Japanese on quality and production, European on the less tangible skills of people¹⁶⁶."

An international company is a company that is mainly based in its home country, but obtains a significant part of its income from other countries by expanding its organisational structures.

165 B. Bjerke, *Kultura a style przywództwa*, Oficyna Ekonomiczna, Kraków 2004, p. 238.

166 Ibidem, p. 108.

A global company is one that crosses national borders and is not tied to a single home country. A global company is an example of the highest degree of economic activity internationalisation. The main characteristics of global organisations are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of the global organisation

Elements of the organisation	Characteristics of the global organisation
Organisational structure	Centralised global power No international branch A single company constitutes a whole
Management processes	Global strategic information system International coordination Global knowledge flows Global strategic planning Budgets for global programmes Global customer management Global evaluation and remuneration criteria for top managers
People	Employing foreigners in managerial positions International careers Frequent travels Identifying leaders and how they act Ethnically diversified composition of the Boards of Directors
Culture	Global identity Orientation towards global employment Co-dependence and not autonomy of corporate units

Source: own analysis based on G.S. Yip, *Strategia globalna*, PWE, Warsaw 2004, pp. 344, 460–461.

The activities of enterprises, including global ones, are focused on the future. In companies, special attention is paid to: quality, innovation, customer, staff, leadership, profit, image. A great importance is attached to increasing work efficiency through improvement of products and processes, improvement of work, employee motivation methods, organisational changes¹⁶⁷. This interest does not only apply to business entities – it is increasingly being passed on to non-profit organisations.

167 A. K. Koźmiński, W. Piotrowski (eds.), ed. cit., pp. 540-541.

With the development of international and multinational organisations, a new type of organisational culture is emerging, which can be defined as mix culture, interculturalism, or multiculturalism, and the corresponding management is intercultural management.

The aforementioned cultural differences and multiculturalism, on the one hand, pose a threat to the functioning of organisations, especially international and global ones, on the other hand, they may constitute their strength and inspire them to make changes that improve the efficiency of their activities. In the field of management sciences, there are many concepts which combine selected elements of different organisational cultures. An example is the Z theory, which points out that committed employees are the key to increase the productivity, and the author of this theory, William G. Ouchi, refers primarily to examples of functioning of Japanese organisations, to their characteristic features which are worth to follow in other parts of the world.¹⁶⁸ The Z Theory is the result of research conducted on Japanese organisations, which are successful on a global scale. According to forecasts, in the West this century will see more and more use of the principles of organisation and management of the Far East (Japan, also China, Taiwan, Korea and other countries). This will result, on the one hand, from the effectiveness of these principles and, on the other hand, to the relocation of capital and the expected multi-million migration. Some claim that the C theory, similar to the "Doctrine of the middle", written by Mencius (372-289 BC), will come into force. According to this philosopher, there is much in favour of using the "golden mean" and combining East and West management methods¹⁶⁹.

Following Andrzej Koźmiński, it can be assumed that multicultural management should take into account at least seven of the following principles. These include:

1. Principle of reflectiveness. It requires considering the forms, manifestations and sources of multiculturalism, recognising and preparing a cultural map of the organisational area in which we move for our own use.
2. Principle of empathy. It suggests the need to feel the perceptions, feelings, motives and emotions of the people among whom and with whose participation our activities take place.

168 J. A. F. Stoner, C. Wankel, *Kierowanie*, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne 1994, p. 194.

169 D. Waters, *Zarządzanie w XXI wieku. Jak wyprzedzić Japończyków i Chińczyków*, Warszawa 1995, WNT, pp. 97-99.

3. Principle of diversity recognition. It consists in granting the right to cultural diversity, i.e. its recognition as normal and worthy of emotional acceptance. Acceptance in this sense is the opposite of recognising diversity as a kind of deviation.
4. Principle of community. It requires an active search for common interests, motivations, attitudes, values, making all interested parties aware of them and building a sense of community on this basis.
5. The principle of compromise. It opposes cultural fundamentalism, i.e. acknowledging the absolute inviolability of all elements of a given cultural system (including secondary and superficial ones). It prescribes certain concessions in order to match different cultures to each other.
6. The principle of constant adaptation. It draws attention to the dynamic nature of multicultural systems. It is based on the fact that new subcultures and countercultures are constantly emerging and the existing ones are being modified. The requirements of external adaptation and internal integration, which cultural systems must meet, are also changing. Hence the need for constant new mediation and cultural adjustments.
7. The principle of speed of action. It requires a quick and even anticipatory response to cultural change, the creation of new patterns of behaviour, norms and values¹⁷⁰.

The cultural and multicultural environment has an impact on the culture of every organisation and on the culture of managing them. It has an impact on the level of competitiveness of activities. It seems interesting to compare the level of competitiveness of organisations from different regions of the world – including those considered to be the most developing and Central and Eastern European organisations. A ranking of the competitiveness of the best-rated countries juxtaposed with the Central and Eastern European countries is presented in Table 2.

170 A. K. Koźmiński, *Zarządzanie w warunkach niepewności*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warsaw 2005, p. 188.

Table 2. Ranking of competitiveness of organisations in selected countries of the world in 2016-2018

Selected countries	Place in the ranking in years 2016-2017	Place in the ranking in years 2017-2018
Switzerland	1	1
United States	3	2
Singapore	2	3
Netherlands	4	4
Germany	5	5
Hong Kong	9	6
Sweden	6	7
United Kingdom	7	8
Japan	8	9
Finland	10	10
Norway	11	11
Denmark	12	12
New Zealand	13	13
Canada	15	14
Taiwan, China	14	15
Estonia	30	29
Czech Republic	31	31
Azerbaijan	37	35
Russian Federation	43	38
Poland	36	39
Lithuania	35	41
Slovenia	56	48
Bulgaria	50	49
Latvia	49	54
Kazakhstan	53	57
Slovak Republic	65	59
Hungary	69	60
Georgia	59	67
Romania	62	68
Armenia	79	73
Croatia	74	74
Albania	80	75
Serbia	90	78
Tajikistan	77	79
Ukraine	85	81
Moldova	100	89

Source: *The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018* (ed. K. Schwab), World Economic Forum, s. 13. The research covered organisations from 137 countries. Belarus did not participate in the research.

The presented ranking confirms the dominance of Western European, American and Asian organisations (Switzerland, USA, Singapore, Netherlands, Germany, Hong Kong, Sweden, Great Britain, Japan, Finland, Norway, Denmark). It indicates the directions of searching for potential desirable business, scientific, didactic, tourist partners, etc. from which it is worth learning. It makes us aware that it is also worthwhile to follow the changes occurring in the organisational culture of selected countries of Central and Eastern Europe – especially the best rated ones, that is: Estonia, Czech Republic, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Poland, Lithuania.

By limiting oneself to the culture of management of organisations in Poland, one can refer to the research conducted by the author of this article in the years 2000-2018¹⁷¹. Its synthetic results are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. The culture of management in Polish organisations in the years 2000-2018

Selected scope of research			
Year	2000	2014	2018
Number of organisations taking part in the research	423	328	224
The method of organisation management:			
highly strategic	5%	6%	4%
strategic and operational	66%	70%	84%
primarily operational	26%	24%	12%
Nature of the organisational structure:			
formalised, relatively stable	72%	68%	59%
partly formalised, largely flexible, task-based	27%	28%	41%
non-formalised, flexible, highly task-oriented (virtual)	4%	4%	0%
Application of the lean management concept:			
yes	61%	51%	64%
no	39%	49%	36%
Application of reengineering elements:			
yes	28%	12%	43%
no	72%	88%	57%
Conscious use of benchmarking:			
yes	47%	46%	30%
no	53%	54%	70%
Application of outsourcing:			
yes	38%	40%	52%
no	62%	60%	48%
Pro-quality approach:			
yes	69%	55%	89%
no	31%	45%	11%
Pro-innovation approach:			
yes	x	x	75%
no	x	x	25%

Source: own analysis

171 M. Lisiecki, *Metody i techniki organizacji i zarządzania w praktyce polskich organizacji*, [in:] M. Pawlak (ed.) *Nowe tendencje w zarządzaniu*, T. VI, Wydawnictwo KUL, Lublin 2015, pp. 209-217.

The data in Table 3 indicate that:

- Poland attaches significant importance to both strategic and operational management. This is understandable, as operational measures are an implementing instrument for strategic thinking;
- organisational structures are largely formalised, relatively stable;
- organisations attach relatively high importance to the concept of lean management related to slimming down the organisation, i.e. its flattening, decentralization of activities, lowering operating costs, shortening information flow paths;
- the prevailing method of improving the functioning of an organisation is an empirical approach (based on organisational diagnosis). Conceptual (prognostic) approach is used less frequently, e.g. reengineering;
- The experience of others (competitors, the best in the sector, industry) is relatively little used in the activity of Polish organisations. It is confirmed by the fact that the benchmarking is not used in practice to a great extent;
- the level of specialization of Polish organisations is not the highest. In addition to the core business, there are a number of support activities that could be outsourced to other specialised organisations;
- There is a growing interest in the implementation of management by quality. It is understandable because the main objective of management by quality is to satisfy the customer;
- great importance is attached to pro-innovation activities, both in terms of products and processes (organisational).

In order to answer the question in which areas of organisation management there are similarities and differences in Poland, Belarus and Ukraine, similar research should be conducted in these countries.

Following Mirosław Matosek, when trying to synthetically present the characteristic features of organisational culture in Belarus and Ukraine, one can notice that:

In Belarus

- Belarusians make up almost 80% of the country's population, but only half of them speak their mother tongue;
- There is a great similarity between the organisational behaviour of Belarusians and Russians;
- There is a considerable power distance and the hierarchy of society is visible;
- Employee participation in matters important for the functioning of the organisation is illusory to a large extent. Discussions are more of a ritual of exercising power, and to a lesser extent serve to develop common solutions. It resembles the model of cooperative relationships known in the management sciences;
- Planning of activities and their implementation is primarily operational (short-term), immediate effects are expected. Less attention is paid to the future;
- The society is divided into two parts – older people recalling the times of the Soviet Union and young people, educated, more and more open to the world¹⁷².

Ukraine

- The organisational culture of Ukrainians is similar to that of Russians and Poles;
- There are differences between the eastern and western parts of Ukraine, including the prevailing style of management (autocratic in the west, democratic in the east), the use of everyday and commercial language;

172 M. Matosek, *Przedsiębiorcy „za miedzą” – zachowania biznesowe mieszkańców krajów sąsiadujących z Polską Wschodnią*, „Zeszyty Naukowe WSEI” series: EKONOMIA, 12(2/2016), pp. 150-152.

- The risk of investing in Ukraine is quite high. Often, various mafia groups appear and demand a “security fee” within a short period of time after the opening of the company. Bribes are a scourge in business;
- Connections and contacts are important in everyday life¹⁷³.

Similarities and differences in the culture of organisations, their management in Poland, Belarus and Ukraine, possibilities of taking advantage of opportunities and minimizing threats – not only in the operational, but above all strategic aspect – should be the subject of wider interest of all communities, in particular scientific, business, government administration, local government, non-governmental organisations. Cross-border relations should be based on a broad cooperation, in which the talents and strengths of the co-operating entities will be used in the first place in order to achieve an increasingly higher synergy effect.

Conclusion

As proved in this article, the increasing internationalisation of activities in all areas of life affects the creation, functioning and management of organisations – not only in global arrangements, but also in cross-border, national, regional and even local arrangements. This also applies to the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, including Poland, Belarus and Ukraine. The cultural and multicultural environment is both an opportunity and a threat to the efficient functioning of the organisation. Bearing in mind that management is deeply rooted in culture, it is essential to transfer solutions from other cultures – even those that are considered exemplary for social development – in a selective, cautious way, accepted by organisations. Not everything that is good in America or Asia must be good in Europe. Not everything in Western Europe must be good in Central and Eastern Europe. Not everything that is good in Poland must be good in Belarus or Ukraine – despite the existence of large cultural similarities. It should also be noted that the cooperation of many entities, including the cross-border area, is a necessity. It allows greater benefits to be achieved than in the case when these entities were to operate on an individual basis.

173 Ibidem, pp. 152-153.

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Perspectives of application
of the Polish-Ukrainian
historical heritage experience
in banking sector

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One of the areas of cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and Poland is cooperation in the banking sector. In this context, the study of the experience of banks in Lviv in the 19th-20th centuries, refers to the common historical heritage of the Polish and Ukrainian people. At that time, credit societies, joint-stock banks were established, and credit co-operation was developing. The first bank in Lviv was "Galicyjski Akcyjny Bank Hipoteczny SA". It was found that "Bank Krajowy dla Królestwa Galicji i Lodomerii z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim", which served as the central bank for Ukrainians and Poles, was the largest in terms of activity and capital.

The problem of access to cheap loans was solved through the creation of the Dniester Society, and the first Ukrainian bank in Lviv was the "Land Mortgage Bank"; the founders' committee united famous representatives of the religious, state and business circles of Galicia. The Bank was an element of the world banking system and united the economy of Western Ukrainian lands with the economies of North America and Europe.

The areas of applying the historical experience for creation of Polish-Ukrainian cross-border cooperation development strategy in banking have been identified. This is an important step towards integration into the European economic space.

The areas of cross-border cooperation between Ukraine and Poland are constantly expanding and deepening. Analysis of the selected program priorities from the "Promotion of local culture and history" within the framework of the cross-border cooperation Poland-Belarus-Ukraine (2014-2020) showed some issues that need to be taken into account in future programs. First of all, it concerns the development of joint initiatives and measures to promote, develop and preserve local culture and history related to banking services. Therefore, one of the areas of cross-border cooperation between the two states is cooperation in the banking sector. In this context, the study of the experience of banks in Lviv in the 19th-20th centuries, refers to the common historical heritage of the Polish and Ukrainian people. The city was the capital of the autonomous province Galicia and Lodomeria, which covered parts of the territory of today's Poland and Ukraine. The issue of banking sector development in Lviv, the city inhabited by Poles and Ukrainians, which has been the center of trade since ancient times, has been covered in the publications of Polish and Ukrainian scientists. However, despite a number of publications in the professional economic literature, the experience of banks in Lviv as a part of the European and world historical and cultural heritage is not studied sufficiently.

The aim of the study is to highlight the Polish-Ukrainian experience in the banking sector and its potential for further cross-border cooperation between Poland and Ukraine.

Banking operations have been provided since the city's foundation, loan funds at the Armenian Church and the Stavropigian Brotherhood were well-known, but the greatest development in the banking business in Lviv was in the early 20th century and reached its highest level before the First World War. However, the development of banking business as such began in the middle of the 19th century. It should be noted that Lviv, being the capital of Galicia within Austria, had fairly democratic laws for the development of banking sector since the first half of the 19th century. These conditions helped to combine activities in the field of mortgage and discount lending. Initially, credit societies were created, later joint-stock banks and credit co-operation were developed. Several dozens of small banking houses functioned in the first half of the 19th century. In 1841 the "Galicyski Stanowy Instytut Kredytowy" was founded in Lviv, which provided mortgage loans for agriculture. Joint-stock banks began to emerge in the 1960s and the first such bank organized in Lviv in 1867 was Galicyjski Akcyjny Bank Hipoteczny SA. The character of banking laws increased the risks of banks to a certain extent, leading to the first banking crisis of 1873. Out of 8 banks operating in Lviv, only two survived till the First World War. These banks, which are included in the list of 29 largest banks of the prewar period (Table 1), are mentioned in the dictionary of Polish banking¹⁷⁴.

Table 1. Banks established in Lviv, according to the rating of equity capital before the First World War¹

Rating	Name	Year of foundation	Equity	Amount of balance
5	"Galicyski Akcyjny Bank Hipoteczny"	1867	60	569
6	"Bank Krajowy dla Królestwa Galicji i Lodomerii z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim"	1883	42	864
10	"Bank Przemysłowy dla Galicji"	1910	20	75
20	"Galicyski Ziemski Bank Kredytowy"	1910	6	64
22	"Akcyjny Bank Związkowy"	1902	5	12
24	"Galicyski Bank Ludowy"	1911	4	20
26	"Land Mortgage Bank"	1910	2	23
28	"Galicyski Bank Kupiecki"	1913	2	-

¹ the amount of capital and balance is converted into Polish zloty at the rate of 1927.

174 Słownik historyczny bankowości polskiej do 1939 roku MUZA SA MUZA SA, Warszawa 1998.

In Table 1, banks established in Lviv are listed according to the rankings of Polish banks as of 1927. As it can be seen from the Table 1, "Bank Krajowy dla Królestwa Galicji i Lodomerii z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim" (the National Bank) was the largest bank in Lviv in terms of activity and capital amount. Founded in 1883, the National Bank has its history. Thus, in 1881 the Galician Sejm created a commission that adopted the proposal of the member of the Galician Sejm Mykola Zyblykevych (1823-1887), a Polish politician of Ukrainian origin (born in Staryy Sambir, now Lviv region)¹⁷⁵. The Bank was a public institution and it was under subordination of the regional administration. The Sejm elected the Council of the Bank consisting of 9 people and four deputies. "Bank Krajowy dla Królestwa Galicji i Lodomerii z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim" was divided initially into two departments: banking and mortgage, and then the communal and railroads departments were created. Initially, the bank's capital amounted at 1 million guilders (2 million kronen), which provided as a loan from the Galician authorities. Of the net profit of the bank, 30% went to the Reserve Fund, and 70% went to the Share Capital, until reaching 4 million kronen. After reaching this amount, the profit was supposed to be directed to the Galician Sejm. An increase of capital up to 4.4 million kronen was announced in 1889, which was only achieved in 1906, and in 1907 another increase up to 15 million kronen was made (Table. 2). Moreover, for the whole of this period only in 1912, the National Bank had losses, due to the financing of the rate of their own mortgage bonds. Since the foundation, "Bank Krajowy dla Królestwa Galicji i Lodomerii z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim" issued municipal loans, and starting from 1893 it began crediting the construction of railways. For example, as of December 31, 1900, mortgage bonds for the total amount of 119,585 thousand kronen of the "Bank Krajowy dla Królestwa Galicji and Lodomerii z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim" were circulating, namely: 4% mortgage letters – 62 952.1 kronen; 4,5% mortgage letters – 26,764.2 thousand kronen; 4% of municipal bonds of the IV emission – 4,099.4 thousand kronen; 4.5% communal bonds of the III emission – 5,167.6 thousand kronen; 5% municipal stock of the II emission – 5,365.8 kronen; 4% railroad bonds for 15,236.8 thousand kronen¹⁷⁶. The Bank assisted the authorities of Galicia by providing loans, and also rescued and rehabilitated private banks. In such a way many banks were rescued in Galicia in 1902. "Bank Krajowy dla Królestwa Galicji i Lodomerii z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim" essentially carried out functions of the central bank, in addition to the emission of money. In 1913, the National Bank concentrated 30% of the capital, 70% of deposits, 60% of mortgage loans and 33% of the short-term loans of the banking sector of the whole Galicia.

175 Irena Homola, *Kraków za prezydentury Mikołaja Zyblikiewicza*, Kraków, 1976.

176 *Sprawozdanie Dyrekcji Banku krajowego Królestwa Galicyi i Lodomerii z W. Ks. Krakowskiem*, Lwów, 1900.

With the beginning of the First World War in 1914, the management of the National Bank was evacuated to Vienna. Some of the personnel and funds that remained in Lviv were taken to Kyiv by Russian troops in 1915. The merger of two parts of the bank took place in 1917. With the regained Polish independence and in connection with the dismissal of the Galician Sejm, "Bank Krajowy dla Królestwa Galicji i Lodomerii z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim" was subordinated to the Ministry of Treasury. In 1920, this bank was renamed into "Polski Bank Krajowy", and the its headquarter was moved to Warsaw.

Table 2. Indicators of the dynamics of capital and the management of the National Bank for the Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria with the Grand Duchy of Kraków (1883-1920)

Capital		Presidents of the Bank	Directors of the Bank
Amount	Year		
1 million guld. (up to 4 million kronen)	1883	Hipolit Bochdan (1882-1908)	Anthony Wrotnowski (1882-1888)
4.4 million kronen	1898		Wladyslaw Smolka (1882-1887)
15 million kronen	1906	August Goriysky (1908-1913)	Alfred Zagursky (1883-1912)
33.6 million kronen	1907		Waclaw Domaszewski (1887-1911)
23.5 million marks	1919	Kazimir Lyaskowsky (1913-1918)	Josef Miliewski (1906-1913)
1 billion marks	1920		Jan Kangi Stechkowsky (1912-1920)
	1922	Stanislaw Nezabitosky (1918-1922)	

As it can be seen from the Table 2, the National Bank's capital has steadily increased and reached 33.6 million kronen in the pre-war period. The most competent and known persons managed the bank at that time in Galicia, but today there are only short mentions about them¹⁷⁷.

We can find information about the general situation of the development of the banking sector on the territory of Galicia from the speech of the member of the Galician Sejm Wladyslaw Dlugosz, which took place on February 9, 1910. The speech was devoted to the state of the economy and the need for the development of banks and the attraction of foreign capital to Galicia. In particular, Wladyslaw Dlugosz noted the poverty of the Galician land, and also emphasized that the capital owned by the people of the region was not sufficient for their own needs. At the same time, most of the branches of foreign banks successfully worked on the territory of Galicia and received high profits. Taking into consideration the above-mentioned facts, it becomes clear that the population could provide itself with the necessary loans for development needs, by accumulating funds from the agrarian sector, small and large enterprises through the creation of appropriate

177 https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Galicyski_Bank_Krajowy

institutions. Such institutions could have been presented by their own banks that would work in favor of Galicia, and then all areas would be able to grow more intensely¹⁷⁸. It should be noted that at that time the population of Galicia was poorer than the Czechs by four times, and poorer than the population of Lower Austria by 12 times. The poverty of the Galicians was testified by the amount of personal income tax. If in 1898, on average, in Austria, 7.29% of residents paid this tax, in Galicia, only 0.78% paid it. About seven million were below the minimum annual income of 1200 kronen.

The creation of the Industrial Bank, as comes from the same speech by W. Długosz, was possible due to Prince Lubomirski, who offered his contribution to the share capital of this bank in the amount of 1,900,000 kronen. Originally it was called „Bank Przemysłowy dla Królestwa Galicji i Lodomerii z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim SA we Lwowie”. The founders of the bank were S. Lubomirski and G. Radziszewski in 1910 from the Regional House of the Bank. The newly established bank involved the Czech capital “Živnostenska Banka”. However, during the war, the Czechs lost their stake in the bank’s capital, and the position of the director was taken by Leon Bilinski’s brother, a well-known professor of the Lviv University, Marian Bilinski, who represented the interests of Galician entrepreneurs. The Bank had functioned until 1927.

In addition to banks, credit co-operation was developing and credit societies established on the territory of Galicia from the middle of the 19th century. The Government of the Austria-Hungary, both in Lviv and throughout Galicia, created a wide network of branches to ensure accumulation of savings. Thus, in 1844 the first savings bank in Lviv was founded – “Galicyska Kasa Oszczędności” (Savings Bank). However, in the years 1898-1899, it was on the verge of bankruptcy, when the trespass of the President Franciszek Zima, who was connected to the already bankrupt oil industrialist Stanisław Szczepanowski, was revealed. Due to the successful leadership of the new President, A. Nikorowicz the panic was overcome, and the Savings Bank restored its condition and continued to develop normally. In 1902 the Union of Savings Banks of Galicia was created. In addition to the Savings Bank and the “Ukrainian Shchadnytsya”, 27 county and 24 city savings banks functioned in 1912. As of 1913, all Galicia’s savings banks accounted in total for 658 million kronen and their equity capital was worth 41 million kronen.

178 Przemówienie Posła Władysława Długosza w debacie nad sprawą powołania do życia krajowego Banku przemysłowego wygłoszone w dniu 9 lutego 1910 r. w Sejmie krajowym. Lwów: Nakładem „Kurjera Lwowskiego”. Lwów, 1910.

Postal savings banks belonged to one of the groups of savings institutions. They combined principles of cooperation with national postal network. So in 1883, all postal departments of Austria-Hungary received instructions from the central management of postal savings banks in Vienna on the conditions and rules of dealing with these institutions. According to the instructions, the depositor of "Postal Savings" could be any person without exception. The "Postal Savings" accepted any amounts without charge with full guarantee of their preservation, and the depositor obtained the book, regardless of the term of deposits, and interests were accrued tax-exempt. Savings books were not subject to bail, they were forbidden to confiscate, the government of "Postal Savings" guaranteed the secrecy of deposits. At the same time, the percentage of deposits was low – 3% per annum, but given the lack of costs for opening an account and tax incentives, these were the optimal conditions at that time. In the beginning of the 20th century, the experience of successful work of postal savings banks was also used by local self-government bodies. Under the same conditions – social donations, "Ukrainian Savings" appeared in 1906. The municipal saving banks emerged in all cities of Galicia, including Lviv (1912).

Credit institutions, organized by Ukrainian public leaders took a worthy place among the banks of Lviv at the beginning of the 20th century.. Thus, thanks to the actions of Stefan Fedak, Vasyl Nagirny and Damian Savchak in 1892, they were able to obtain permission to organize the "Dniester Mutual Credit Association" (Dniester Association) in Lviv, which has been developing dynamically (84,765 policies for the amount of 89,159,867 kronen were issued at the end of 1900). Such pace of development contributed to the creation of the Dniester Insurance Society in 1895. "Dniester Mutual Credit Association". The main purpose of this financial structure was to provide its members, especially those involved in agriculture and craft, financial assistance by saving funds and granting loans in the form of a special credit. According to the Charter, a member of the newly formed company could be a full member of the "Mutual Credit Association" or one that had a share (stake) in the main fund of the Dniester Association. Upon joining the "Dniester Mutual Credit Association", it was necessary to pay an entrance fee to the reserve fund in the amount of two kronen, as well as the stake, which was named with a share, in the amount of 50 kronen. The paid share remained the property of the member of the company and brought dividends in the amount determined by the general income tax at the end of the year. At the beginning of the activity, this institution provided loans up to 500 kronen, and starting from September 25, 1896, the Supervisory Board authorized the management with the right to give loan of up to 2000 kronen for 5-10 years (under 50% of pledged

property); further by a decree dated 25.02.1904 the management was authorized to issue even bigger loans for the term of up to 15 years.

The issues of getting a cheap and affordable loan was as relevant at these times as today. To address this issue, a regional credit institution “Regional Credit Union” was registered in the district court in Lviv, on July 2, 1889. The Committee of the founders of this financial institution included Yaroslav Kulachkovsky, Kost Levitsky and Stefan Fedak. The purpose of this institution was the organization of cooperative societies, search and provision of associations that entered the Union with cheap loans, as well as monitoring of their activities. In 1903, 82 associations became members of the Union, and their number increased constantly, then the “National Audit Union” was established, which expanded its functions by providing audit services to the cooperative societies.

The first Ukrainian bank in the territory of today’s Polish-Ukrainian borderland was the “Land Mortgage Bank”, which was established in Lviv on April 1, 1910. Before the official opening, significant organizational work was carried out, the content of which is still relevant today, when mortgage lending services are being restored in Ukraine. The founders’ committee included prominent people of Galicia, representatives of religion, authorities and business. The committee was composed of: Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky; Bishops Konstantin Chekhovych and Grygoriy Homyshyn; priest Titus Voinarovsky; Ambassadors Mykola Vasylo; Dr. Kost Levitsky; Dr. Yevhen Olesnytsky and Yulian Romanchuk; Dr. Theophil Dembitsky; Dr. Yaroslav Kulachkovsky; Dr. Tadey Soloviy; Dr. Stepan Smal-Stotsky, Dr. Stefan Fedak and Dr. Mykola Shukhevych.

The founders elected an executive committee, composed of Dr. K. Levitsky (initiator of the idea), Dr. S. Fedak, Dr. Ya. Kulachkovsky and Dr. T. Soloviy, who also prepared the draft Statute of the Bank. In April 1908, the Treasury Department of Austria-Hungary granted a concession with the right to accumulate the capital assets of the Bank in the amount of 1 million kronen, with the potential for future growth of up to 3 million kronen. Subscription for 2,500 shares of nominal value of 400 kronen, half of which were registered, and the other half were on bearer, was completed successfully in autumn 1908.

Table 3. Periods and basic information about the capital and management of the “Land Mortgage Bank” in Lviv (1910-1939)

Periods	Share capital		Presidents of the Bank	Directories of the Bank
	Amount	Year		
1910-1914	1,000,000 kronen	1910	Theophilus Kormosh	Alexander Kulchytsky
1914-1920	2,000,000 kronen		(1916-1929)	(1920-1930)
1920-1925	2,800,000 marks/pln	1918	Konstantyn Levytsky (1929-1930)	Volodymyr Singalevych
	263,300,000 marks/pln		Titus Voinarovsky (1930-1932)	
1925-1939	PLN 1,000,000	1920	Jan Matushewsky (1932-34)	(1930-1939)
	PLN 5,000,000	1923	Modest Karatnytsky (1934-1939)	
		1925		
		1929		

The largest shareholders of the “Land Mortgage Bank” became: A. Sheptytsky – 100 shares; Dniester Association – 100 shares; “Regional Credit Union” – 25 shares; “Folk Trade” – 25 shares and Dr. T. Soloviy – 25 shares. According to the Statute of the Land Mortgage Bank, every five shares provided the holder with one vote at General Meeting of the Association, and those who had less than this number, could join with other shareholders, and thus exercise their quota in the vote. At the same time, there was an upper limit on the number of votes at the general meeting, so no single shareholder had the right to have more than twenty votes equal to 100 shares. During the first period, the “Land Mortgage Bank” developed extremely dynamically in terms of all indicators. In particular, in the fourth year of its existence, mortgage loans were already granted in the amount of 6479,062 thousand kronen, in bills of exchange 4343,453 thousand kronen, respectively¹⁷⁹. For the whole prewar period, the bank issued 1,846 loans totaling 7,355.5 thousand kronen. The Land Mortgage Bank placed mortgage letters of its own emission to the level of mortgage loans provided. The mortgage letters were issued at nominal value: 100, 200, 1000, 2000, 10000 kronen. The first Ukrainian mortgage bank established in Lviv during its existence was an element of the global banking system and united the economy of Western Ukrainian lands with the economies of America and Europe through the correspondents of the Land Mortgage Bank in Amsterdam, Antwerp, Berlin, Brussels, Vienna, Winnipeg, Gdansk, Kharkiv, London, Milan, Mukachevo, New York, Paris, Prague,

179 Shvets.V. *Rozwój bankowości hipotecznej na Ukrainie // System bankowy a gospodarka: perspektywy Polski, Białorusi i Ukrainy.* – Kielce: WSU, 2007, pp. 157–176.

Uzhgorod, Chernivtsi, Zurich. In 1939, the Land Mortgage Bank, like all the banks of Galicia, was nationalized by the Bolsheviks.

Table 4. Types and rates of bank auctions on the Lviv Stock Exchange as of July 26, 1920

No.	Issuers	Nominal value (kronen)	Last dividend (kronen)	Paid (PL marks)	Offered	Transactions
I. Bank Shares (for unit with current coupon)						
1.	"Bank akcyjny związkowy" (4 and 5 emissions)	400	30	370	-	-
2.	"Bank Małopolski"	400	32	540	-	-
3.	"Bank hipoteczny Galicyjski"	400	28	580	-	-
4.	"Land Mortgage Bank"	400	24	340	-	-
5.	"Bank powszechny kredytowy"	200	10	215	-	-
6.	"Bank przemysłowy"	400	20	450	-	-
7.	"Bank ziemski kredytowy Galicyjski"	400	30	385	-	-

In the early 20's of the 20th century Lviv Stock Exchange conducted trading in securities and foreign currency. As it can be seen from the exchange announcements, the first part of the stock exchange bulletin reveals information on the supply, demand and transactions with shares¹⁸⁰. Thus, on July 26, 1920, shares of seven banks were quoted on the Lviv Stock Exchange, and five headquarters of these banks were located in Lviv. (tab. 4). Most of the shares were issued at a rate of 400 kronen (with the exception of "Banku powszechnego kredytowego"). These were the shares issued during the reign of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but, despite its collapse, they continued to be traded on exchanges. Accordingly, dividends for shareholders were assessed in the Austrian currency. For example, the largest amount of dividends as of July 26, 1920 was provided for shares coupon of "Bank Małopolski" – 32 kronen and "Bank akcyjny związkowy" – 30 kronen. As it can be seen from Table 4, the shares of "Bank hipoteczny" (580 pol. marks), "Bank Małopolski" (540 pol. marks) and "Bank przemysłowy" (450 pol. marks) were the most popular. In assessing this situation, it should be noted that with the transition from the Austrian currency to Polish marks the following rate was established: 7 marks for 10 kronen. However, this could not slow down inflation. Therefore, the most reliable investment was the investment of money in real estate, which explains the increased demand for shares of mortgage-backed banks.

180 Kurs Giełdy Lwowskiej z dnia 26 lipca 1920 r. Nr. 137. – Lwów: Drukarnia A. Goldmana, 1920.

A significant share on the Lviv Stock Exchange of the early 20's of the 20th century was represented by mortgage bonds and promissory notes of banks (tab. 5).

Table 5. The course of mortgage letters and bonds at the Lviv Stock Exchange as of 01.05.1922 (Polish marks)

No.	Types of securities	Buy	Sell	Transactions
Mortgage letters for 100 Mark (without valid coupons)				
1.1.	4.5% "Bank Małopolski"	104.5	106.5	-
1.2.	4.5% "Bank hipoteczny Galicyjski"	105.5	107.5	-
1.3.	4% "Bank hipoteczny Galicyjski"	100.0	102.0	-
1.4.	4.5% "Land Mortgage Bank"	99.0	101.0	-
1.5.	4.5% "Polski bank krajowy"	106.0	108.0	-
1.6.	4% "Polski bank krajowy"	101.0	103.0	-
1.7.	4.5% "Towarzystwo kredytowe Galicyjskie ziemskie"	107.0	109.0	-
1.8.	4% "Towarzystwo kredytowe Galicyjskie ziemskie"	102.0	104.0	-
1.9.	4.5% "Towarzystwo kredytowe ziemskie"	99.0	101.0	-
Bonds for 100 marks (without valid coupons)				
2.1.	4.5% communal "Polski bank krajowy"	105.0	107.0	-
2.2.	4% communal "Polski bank krajowy"	96.0	98.0	-
2.3.	4% railway "Polski bank krajowy"	92.0	94.0	-

As it can be seen from the Table 5, mortgage letters and bonds of six banks, both from Galicia and Lviv, of different years of emission were quoted¹⁸¹ at the Lviv Stock Exchange on May 1, 1922. It is well known that mortgage letters and bonds provided their holders with a fixed income, secured with property. Mortgage letters were secured by mortgage. The securities listed on the stock exchange were denominated in the amount of 100 Polish marks and brought annual revenues of 4% and 4.5%. Mostly, the banks with headquarters in Lviv were the issuing the mortgage letters. Their price ranged from (-1%) to (+ 9%) depending on their nominal value, but transactions as of 1.05.1922 were not recorded. The largest excess of the exchange price from the nominal value was observed for mortgage letters of "Towarzystwo kredytowe Galicyjskie ziemskie", "Polski bank krajowy" and "Bank hipoteczny Galicyjski". The situation with bonds represented on the Lviv Stock Exchange looked similar, where, with the exception of the first three positions – "Polski bank krajowy", all the rest were issued in Lviv. The purchase and sale price level for bonds was not significantly lower than the nominal value, with the exception of "Polski

181 Kursa Gieldy Lwowskiej z dnia 1 maja 1922 r. Nr. 81. – Lwów: Drukarnia A. Goldmana, 1922.

bank krajowy” (position 2.1 in Table. 5). The remaining bonds were valued in the range of (-8%) to (-2%) of the nominal price, however, like with mortgage letters not transactions have taken place. Comparing the prices of mortgage letters and bonds submitted to the Lviv Stock Exchange on May 1, 1922, it can be noted, that at the standard margin (2 marks), the price of mortgage letters in most cases is not less than nominal value, while bonds were mostly valued below the nominal value, which is explained by the inflation expectations of the population.

When Lviv was captured by Soviet troops on September 17, 1939, zloty was replaced by ruble at a rate of 1:1. In the same year, the entire local banking network was liquidated by the Soviet authorities.¹⁸² The State Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) has become the only issuing, cash and settlement body in the country. It carried out monetary emission and organized monetary circulation, conducted short and long-term lending to the national economy and population, carried out economic calculations, cash execution of the state budget, international credit and settlement operations and operations with precious metals and foreign currency. Until the second half of the 1960's only the branches of the State Bank of the USSR, the Soviet Union's Srobybank and labor savings banks operated in Ukraine. In late 80's the Government of the USSR has launched a new state policy of economic restructuring. In particular, these changes also affected the banking system of the USSR, and provided possibilities for creation of commercial banks. Creation of such banks granted a certain degree of independence of the banking sector from the state's credit policy, implemented through specialized state banks¹⁸³.

After gaining independence in 1991, a two-level banking system was formed: National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) and a network of commercial banks, 76 banking institutions were created by the end of 1991. During this time, Ukrainian-Polish economic relations have been restored, in particular in the field of banking.

The first bank in Ukraine with 100% of Polish capital was “Bank Pekao Ukraine”, created by the UniCredit group in 1997 in Lutsk (Volyn region). UniCredit at that time was the main shareholder of “Pekao SA” (Bank Polska Kasa Opieki Spółka Akcyjna) and owned more than 60% of the shares¹⁸⁴). Later on, “Bank Pekao Ukraine” changed its name to “UniCredit Bank Ukraine”, and then had several mergers.

182 Banks of Ukraine. History, <https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%91%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BA> (13.09.2018)

183 M.B. Kolisnyk, *Periodization of development of the banking system of Ukraine*, “Scientific Herald of NLTU of Ukraine”, Ed. 19.9 (2009), pp. 184-190.

184 Pekao, <https://uk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pekao> (13.09.2018).

According to Poles, “History of Pekao SA” is a story of Polish banking: it was the first bank that launched an ATM in Poland, issued the first credit card, established a broker’s office and applied biometrics in practice in the banking business”¹⁸⁵.

Today (mid-2018) the Polish Bank “Pekao SA” introduces a number of services for Ukrainians in Poland. According to the data of the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Policy of Poland, the number of Ukrainians who work legally in Poland is almost two million and it is expected that by the end of 2018 this figure will increase up to even three million; at the same time, according to the statistics data transmitted by Poland to the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine, in Polish institutions of higher education there are approximately 60 thousand students from Ukraine, and Ukrainians often chose Polish bank “Pekao”: almost every fourth (22.5%) Ukrainian citizen who uses banking services in Poland, is a client of “Pekao” bank (in total, more than 70 thousand people). Among students this percentage is even higher: every third (30%) student from Ukraine has an account in “Pekao” (11.4 thousand)¹⁸⁶. To expand its operations in the service sector Polish bank “Pekao” introduces a number of new services, namely:

1. free transfer of funds to Ukraine;
2. launch of Pekao24 service and PeoPay mobile application in Ukrainian;
3. hotline, which provides customer support in Ukrainian;
4. duplication of all documentation in Ukrainian;
5. free opening of a bank account for Ukrainians in Poland;
6. opening of “Pekao” ATMs in Ukraine;
7. etc.

Among other direct Polish investments in Ukraine, in particular in Lviv, investments in 2 other banks occupy an important place. Such large financial institutions with Polish capital as PJSC “Kredobank” and PJSC “Idea Bank” operate here.

Kredobank PJSC was established in Lviv in 1990. Until 2002, the Bank was known as JSC Western Ukrainian Commercial Bank (WUCB), and from July 2003 until March 1, 2006, Credit Bank (Ukraine), and from March 2006. PJSC “Kredobank”. In 1997, a partnership agreement with the Polish Kredyt Bank S.A. was signed and in 1999 as a result of the

185 https://www.pekao.com.pl/o_banku

186 Polish bank “Pekao” introduces a number of services for Ukrainians, <http://vsetutpl.com/polskyy-bank-pekao-vprovadzhue-ryad-poslug-dlya-ukrayintsiv-v-polschi>, (09.13.2018).

emission by Kredyt Bank S.A., Bank Investment Fund and Bank Trade House (all from Poland) acquired 46.54% of the shares of WUCB JSC.

In 2009, the share of strategic shareholder of PJSC “Kredobank” – “PKO Bank Polski” S.A. – the largest Polish bank) amounted to 99.5%. As of January 1, 2018, according to the NBU, PJSC “Kredobank” ranked 19 place by the size of assets (UAH 15.2 billion) among 84 banks operating in Ukraine. The main activity of the bank is the provision of loans to small and medium businesses. Advantage is an attractive interest. The Bank has repeatedly received honors for active operation in Western Ukraine (namely, in Lviv).

According to Yevhen Zaigrayev, Executive Director of corporate business and SME at Kredobank¹⁸⁷, “one of the emphases in lending is financial leasing and investment loans for the purchase of agricultural machinery – both new and used. Kredobank currently provides loans for up to 6 years in UAH and in foreign currency (US dollars, Euros, Polish zloty); leasing from “Kredobank” can be obtained in UAH with own contribution from 20%. Purchase and sale of foreign currency and international payments have become a popular services. For example, today about 20% of all international Ukraine – Poland transactions are carried out by Kredobank”.

PJSC “Idea Bank” has been operating on the Ukrainian market for 28 years and is the successor to PJSC “Plus Bank”. Since 2007 “Idea Bank” is one of the largest financial groups in Eastern and Central Europe – Getin Holding S.A (Poland). “Getin Holding” S.A. invests in companies with high growth potential, working in the financial services sector for private clients and small businesses.

The holding focuses on fast-growing market sectors, such as: retail banking services; banking services for small and medium businesses; leasing; mediation in insurance.

187 O. Zaruba, O. Butenko, Ye. Shpytko, P. Kornilyuk, Bank rating: how financial institutions felt in the first quarter of 2018, <https://mind.ua/publications/20184781-rejting-bankiv-yak-pochuvalisya-finustanov-vi-quarter-2018-hand> (13.09.2018)

“Getin Holding” S.A. includes companies that provide financial services: “Idea Bank” (Poland), “Idea Leasing”, “Idea Expert”, “Tax Care”, “M.W. Trade”, “Idea Bank” (Ukraine), “Idea Bank” (Belarus), “Idea Bank” (Romania), “Carcade” (Russia). “Getin Holding” S.A. belongs to one of the largest groups listed on the Warsaw Stock Exchange (this is confirmed by the group’s position in the top twenty companies).

According to the rating of reliable banks of Ukraine as of 2018, Kredobank ranked the 3rd place among the foreign banks with the highest rating, having lost to Ukrsibbank (BNP Paribas – France and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Credit Agricole (France)¹⁸⁸. Their credit rating is investmentone: Aa3 – A2 (high or higher average level). The share of assets of the Ukrainian unit in the total assets of “BNP Paribas” and “Credit Agricole” is very low: 0.06 – 0.07%. And the total assets amount to 1.5 – 2.1 billion Euros. In “PKO BP”, the share is slightly higher – 0.64%, and the total assets are much lower than 64.6 billion Euros.

“Bank idea” has a speculative credit rating of Va3, BB. The total assets of the holding amount to 15.5 billion Euros. Since “Idea Bank” ranks 31st in terms of assets in Ukraine, the share is not too high – 0.71%. In general, due to the presence of two negative factors at once: low rating and assets, the level of holding “Getin” does not correspond to the level of other European banking groups. Therefore, “Idea Bank” was not on the list of the most reliable banks.

In Table 6, we present some data on the rating of banks’ viability – an information draft data on the reliability of the largest financial institutions in Ukraine.

In this rating, banks with market share higher 0.3% of all solvent banks, are included in the rating.

188 Reliable banks of Ukraine 2018: rating, detailed analysis, <https://finsee.com/> (13.09.2018).

Table 6. Rating of viability of Ukrainian banks 2018¹⁸⁹ (extract)

Bank	Rating	Net Assets, mln. UAH	Instant liquidity,%	Problem loans,%
"Raiffeisen Bank Aval"	4.5	68710.9	14.7	4.4
"UkrSibbank"	4.5	43783.0	11.9	10.4
"Citibank"	4.5	19300.2	12.0	0.0
"ING Bank Ukraine"	4.5	9564.7	7.4	7.4
"Credit Agricole Bank"	4.5	30410.6	5.4	4.0
"SEB Corporate Bank"	4.5	1515.9	6.6	0.0
"Pravex Bank"	4.0	4770.9	30.8	0.1
"Kredobank"	4.0	14026.6	7.9	3.4
"OTP Bank"	4.0	30906.7	9.2	9.7
"Piraeus Bank MCB"	4.0	2900.8	8.6	6.2
"ProCredit Bank"	4.0	16042.4	6.4	1.7
"BTA Bank"	4.0	600.1	53.4	64.4
"Ukrgasbank"	4.0	74442.9	6.4	13.5
"Idea Bank"	4.0	3496.9	5.9	5.1
"UkreksimBank"	3.5	159468.3	3.7	38.9
"Universal Bank"	3.5	5488.9	8.4	7.8
"Oshchadank"	3.5	226960.0	5.3	35.3

As it can be seen from Table 6, the rating takes into account the most important factors of financial stability, which can be calculated on the basis of public information for solvent banks. During the preparation of the rating methodology, factors determining the viability of banks are taken into account, namely: capital adequacy; quality of the loan portfolio; profitability of the bank; liquidity; support and risks of owners; continuity of payments; system value of the bank; risk of open currency position.

Summarizing the research, it can be concluded, that in mid-XIX century – beginning of the XX century banking business had been developing successfully in Lviv within the territory of Polish and Ukrainian lands as a part of the Autonomous Province of Galicia within the Austro-Hungarian Empire and that Lviv had become one of the banking centers of the then Europe. This experience deserves to be shared and used for today's banking development as a common historical heritage of Ukraine and Poland, as it covers

189 Ibidem.

a range of artifacts. The material artifacts might include the buildings of banks as historical and architectural monuments, with most of them preserved in Lviv and other towns of the Polish-Ukrainian borderland. The documentary artifacts of the joint Polish-Ukrainian experience in the field of banking activity are securities, bank books, accounting documents and bank reports. However, the most significant evidence of banking heritage remains the founders and managers of banks whose activities remain little known, but they are evidence of Polish-Ukrainian cooperation and require more popularity and respect.

The problem of access to cheaper loans today can be solved by using the experience of mortgage banks, and first of all such as the first Ukrainian bank in Lviv, the "Land Mortgage Bank", which was founded by outstanding representatives of religion, authorities and business in Galicia and was an element of the world banking system, a link between the economy of Western Ukrainian lands and the economies of North America and Europe. The dissemination of this experience using artifacts will increase the literacy of the population in the field of finance and banking operations in the border area and promote the preparation of the ground for the full use of mortgage lending.

Modular and phased approach to the accumulation of such objects of cultural and historical heritage as bank art monuments, which requires significant resources and does not fall within the scope of financing micro-projects should be a priority. Projects for the creation of collections and museums of various thematic directions, for example, in banking or educational institutions may be presented by separate modules. Thematic topics may include artifacts from the cultural and historical heritage of Poles and Ukrainians, tangible, for example, local banking, development of credit cooperation, money circulation, formation of banking and insurance business in the border area. Such collections have every reason to become separate objects for tourism from both sides of the border. At a certain stage, museum collections created within the framework of microprojects can be exhibited in restored buildings of banks, castles or palaces.

Cultural heritage associations (unions) united around specific objects or territories, historical and cultural values can become effective in unifying and coordinating organizational units for the creation of collections, and hence, programs devoted to the experience of banking activities. The purpose of these unions is to unite and intensify the efforts of the public to preserve the historical and cultural values inherent in Poland's and Ukraine's banking and banking legacy. Achieving this goal involves solving the following tasks:

- identification and accounting of cultural heritage objects;
- spreading information about such objects of cultural heritage;
- accumulation of resources for the restoration of banking heritage objects;
- organization of control over the preservation of objects in banking;
- conducting training and organization of academies to promote the knowledge among youth and population in the field of banking;
- search for common aspects of the use of inherited values in the future prospect of cross-border cooperation between Poles and Ukrainians.

An important issue in the implementation of cross-border cooperation between Poland and Ukraine in banking is the design, preparation and implementation of investments in specialized tourist infrastructure and services for the purpose of in-depth use of the common cultural heritage in creating tourist routes, which would include acquaintance with historical buildings of banks, artifacts and collections on banking activities in adjacent border areas. The biggest challenge is transport access to recreated tourist facilities in the border area. This problem is acute within the Ukrainian territory, where, to a certain extent, monopolized passenger transportation routes complicate access to certain border areas and do not encourage the use of historical and cultural heritage in the banking sector, especially for people with special needs. The solution to this problem is in establishing cooperation with local governments in order to create a competitive environment among carriers, as well as the inclusion of historical heritage objects related to banking in the network of tourist routes.

In order to improve the assessment of the promotion of adopted programs for the economic and social development of the regions on both sides of the common border in the future an integrated approach to the connection between the program's indicators and the statistics data should be taken into account. For example, indicators of economic and social development of regions in a cross-border dimension, other than those in the program document, may include indicators of the growth of the share of young professionals with higher education among the employed population (the return of young people after completing their education in their native region), the growth rates of settlements using bonds, and also, the share of revenues received in the area of providing banking and financial services in the total income of the region.

An important direction in improving the indicators is the differentiation of quantitative indicators with the aim of providing them with analytical approach. For example, not

only the number of site visits de facto should be applied, but also the number of site visits and the amount of information downloaded, which will contribute to a qualitative description of the information provided on the experience of the Polish-Ukrainian cooperation in banking.

The implementation of the above-mentioned opinions and recommendations will contribute to the creation of more effective micro-and macro-projects in cross-border cooperation between Poland and Ukraine. And the perspectives of applying historical experience to the creation of the strategy for the development of cross-border cooperation between Poland and Ukraine in the field of banking are obvious, which will be an important step towards closer integration of both countries into the European economic space.

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15 years of the
Cross-border Cooperation
Programme
Poland-Belarus-Ukraine

Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine

The Cross-border Cooperation (CBC) Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine for 15 years supports the cross-border development processes in the borderland of Poland, Belarus and Ukraine by co-funding diverse projects. All projects funded within the Programme are non profit ones and contribute to the improvement of quality of life of inhabitants of eastern Poland and western Ukraine and Belarus. Each undertaking financed within the Programme shall demonstrate strong cross-border effect, not only through established partnership between institutions from these three countries, but mainly thanks to the results of the activities and its positive impact on the border territory.

The 1st Programme edition was implemented in years 2004-2006. At that time, Programme structure and financing of projects were much more complicated than it is now (in Poland costs were covered by the European Regional Development Fund, while the Belarusian and Ukrainian sides used funds from the TACIS), nevertheless with the total EU financing of 45,8 M EUR, 167 projects developing the borderland were financed.

Within 2007-2013 edition Programme was implemented under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). Its financing from EU budget significantly increased up to over 170 M EUR and using that funds 117 projects were implemented. These were large infrastructure, regular and umbrella projects. They resulted in multiple improvements in such sectors and areas as social infrastructure, healthcare, education, tourism, protection of cultural heritage, security and last but not least border-crossings' infrastructure and services.

In the programming period 2014-2020 the Programme operates under the framework of the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI). The ENI supports sustainable development along the EU's external borders, helps reducing differences in living standards and addressing common challenges across these borders.

In terms of the budget, the Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine is the biggest ENI CBC Programme at the EU land borders over 170 M EUR will be granted from the Programme to projects focusing especially on protection and promotion of cultural and natural heritage of border areas, infrastructural accessibility of the regions, improvement of border-crossings' infrastructure, procedures and services as well as development of health-care and public security services.

The Programme Strategy was adopted following the socio-economic analysis carried out at the request of the Managing Authority, in which the common national and regional priorities of the participating countries and their regions were identified. It is also based on the experience from the previous programming periods. The Programme Strategy takes also into account the opinions of the various stakeholders on the common needs and challenges the Programme area is facing. It finally reflects the decisions taken by the representatives of the Poland, Belarus and Ukraine in order to focus on the thematic areas in which the participating countries can address common problems and deal with the joint assets.

Due to the effort of representatives of participating countries, the Programme has developed over the years – it can be observed in increasing area and scope of the support.

Themes supported under the Programme

2004-2006	Number of projects:	2007-2013	Number of projects:	2014-2020 ¹⁹⁰	Number of projects:
Priority 1 Increase of competitiveness of border regions through modernization and development of cross-border infrastructure	79	Priority 1 Increasing competitiveness of the border area	40	Thematic objective HERITAGE	17
Measure 1.1 Modernization and extension of existing transport systems to improve the accessibility of the region	29	Measure 1.1 Better conditions for entrepreneurship	9	Priority 1.1 Promotion of local culture and history	10
Measure 1.2 Development of a common cross-border environmental protection system	30	Measure 1.2 Tourism development	21	Priority 1.2 Promotion and preservation of natural heritage	7
Measure 1.3 Development of business-related infrastructure and tourism	20	Measure 1.3 Improving access to the region	10		
Priority 2 Development of human capital and institutional forms of cross-border cooperation as well as improvement of security at the borders of the European Union	88	Priority 2 Improving the quality of life	26	Thematic objective ACCESSIBILITY	18
Measure 2.1 Strengthening cross-border institutional cooperation and improving the quality of human capital	79	Measure 2.1 Natural environment protection in the borderland	16	Priority 2.1 Improvement and development of transport services and infrastructure	17
Measure 2.2 Supporting initiatives of local communities	9	Measure 2.2 Efficient and secure borders	10	Priority 2.2 Development of ICT infrastructure	1
		Priority 3 Networking and people-to-people cooperation	51	Thematic objective SECURITY	17
		Measure 3.1 Regional and local cross-border cooperation capacity building	45	Priority 3.1 Support to the development of health protection and social services	11
		Measure 3.2 Local communities' initiatives	6	Priority 3.2 Addressing common security challenges	6
				Thematic objective BORDERS	13
				Priority 4.1 Support to border efficiency and security	7
				Priority 4.2 Improvement of border management operations, customs and visas procedures	6

190 In relations to the 2014-2020 edition data this publication reflects only the results of the 1st Call for Proposals

Neighbourhood Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine INTERREG IIIA/TACIS CBC 2004-2006 in numbers

total budget: 58.4 MEUR

EU Funds: 45.8 MEUR

area: 188 000 km²

projects: 167

micro-projects: 322

partners from three countries: 486

Cross-border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2007-2013 in numbers

total budget: 203.6 MEUR

EU Funds: 186.2 MEUR

area: 316 300 km²

projects: 117

strategic projects: 9

micro-projects: 56

partners from three countries: 349

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020 in numbers¹⁹¹

total budget: 201.4 MEUR

EU Funds: 183.1 MEUR

area: 316 300 km²

projects: 65

strategic projects: 10

partners from three countries (1st Call projects only): 210

Cross-Border Cooperation Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020

The Programme gives support under four thematic objectives through financing of three types of projects: large infrastructure projects (LIPs), regular projects (1st Call for Proposals) and micro-projects (2nd Call for Proposals). The Programme grants may constitute up to 90% of the projects budget. The balance must be financed from the beneficiaries' own resources, or from sources other than the EU budget.

The **Large Infrastructure Projects (LIPs)** mean projects strategic for the regions development where set of works, activities or services are intended to fulfill an objectives of common interest. Within the Programme these projects are implemented only by the institutions having the sole responsibility and competence for solving problems identified in a given area. LIPs were selected through a direct award procedure (without Call for Proposals). Representatives of cooperating countries decided which projects were

¹⁹¹ Without 2nd Call for Proposals result

crucial for the importance of the regions and their list was included main Programme document (Joint Operational Programme). 10 of these projects were finally approved for financing by the European Commission on 10th July 2018. The selected projects concern the improvement and development of transport, services and infrastructure, common security and health. Challenges, support of the efficiency and security of borders in the Programme Area.

The **1st Call for Proposals** within the ENCI CBI Programme Poland-Belarus-Ukraine 2014-2020 has been launched on 11th October 2016. The Call was open for all four Thematic Objective of the Programme: HERITAGE, ACCESSIBILITY, SECURITY, BORDERS and all their priorities. The total allocation for this Call was EUR 108.23 million and the grant value for a project within a range 100 000 to 2 500 000 EUR. The result of the 1st Call is 65 projects selected for financing under all four Thematic Objectives.

The **2nd Call for Proposals** was launched on 1st August 2018 and ended on 31st October 2018. The Programme intends to give special support to micro-projects offering mainly non-investment activities promoting cooperation, building of new cross-border citizens' contacts, exchange of experiences and social initiatives related to both priorities of the thematic objective: HERITAGE (local culture, historical and natural heritage). These projects are called micro-projects. Touristic and cultural events, promotion and cultivation of common traditions of the borderland areas, cross-border cooperation between schools and higher education institutions, touristic and cultural endeavors and other similar actions may be supported through the implementation of micro-projects. Favorable conditions will be created with a view to facilitate mutual contacts between bordering communities. Actions related to cultural diversity and minorities as well as development of local communities will also be targeted through the micro-projects. Total indicative budget for the Second Call is 5.2 M EUR. Projects will be selected in the first half of the 2019.

PROGRAMME BODIES

Joint Monitoring Committee

Representatives of each participating country
Decision-making body, supervision
of Programme management

Managing Authority

Ministry of Investment and Economic Development
of the Republic of Poland
Overall Programme management

National Authorities (NAs) in PL, UA and BY

PL – Ministry of Economic
Development of the Republic
of Poland
BY – Ministry of Foreign
Affairs of the Republic
of Belarus
UA – Ministry of Economic
Development and trade of Ukraine
Support the MA in the management
of the Programme
on its own territory

Joint Technical Secretariat

Center of European Projects
Assist the MA and JMC in carrying
out their respective functions

Branch Office UA

– IC CSC “DOBROSUSIDSTVO”

Branch Office BY

– Institution “Brest Transboundary
Infocentre”

Branch Office PL

– Marshal Office of the Podkarpackie
Voivodeship

Joint Technical Secretariat

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Center of European Projects**

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