Donets Iryna Anatoliivna, Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Geography and Tourism, Bogdan Khmelnitsky Melitopol State Pedagogical University, Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine, ORCID (https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5714-6316https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5714-6316)

Arsenenko Iryna Anatoliivna, Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Associate Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Geography and Tourism, Bogdan Khmelnitsky Melitopol State Pedagogical University, Zaporizhzhia, Ukraine, ORCID (https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7763-5720)

FORMATION OF A COMPETITIVE TOURISM DESTINATION IN THE TIACHIV DISTRICT OF ZAKARPATTIA OBLAST: PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Abstract

This article examines the problems and strategic directions for the development of a competitive tourism destination in the Tiachiv District of Zakarpattia Oblast within the framework of sustainable development and contemporary challenges associated with the martial law in Ukraine. Amid military actions and the ongoing economic transformation of regions, tourism is increasingly recognized as a key factor in the socio-economic recovery of territories. Safe regions, such as the Tiachiv District, emerge as priorities for the development of domestic tourism, investment in recreational and infrastructural sectors, and the implementation of post-war regional recovery strategies.

The study analyzes the tourism-resource potential of the district, including natural-recreational, historical-cultural, and infrastructural assets, as well as the historical foundations of the regional tourism system. Key challenges in tourism development under current conditions were identified, including insufficient

infrastructure, fragmented tourism offerings, limited service quality, a shortage of qualified personnel, and weak marketing positioning. A SWOT analysis was applied to assess the district's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, taking into account the current military-political situation.

Strategic directions for establishing a competitive tourism destination based on sustainable development principles and adaptation to the challenges of wartime were substantiated. These include the development of health and balneological tourism based on the salt resources of the Solotvyno resort area, active and ecological tourism in the Svydovets, Krasna, and Marmarosy mountain ranges, as well as cultural, ethnographic, and speleological tourism. The study emphasizes the importance of an integrated approach combining infrastructure modernization, support for small and medium-sized enterprises, digital marketing, and sustainable resource management, which contributes to enhancing the district's competitiveness and its role in the post-war recovery of Ukrainian regions.

Keywords: tourism, tourism destination, tourism potential, sustainable development, regional development, tourism infrastructure, competitiveness, SWOT analysis.

Problem statement. Under the current conditions of decentralization, regional economic transformation, and martial law in Ukraine, tourism is increasingly regarded as one of the priority drivers of the socio-economic development of territories, particularly mountainous and border areas that are relatively safer and capable of becoming centers of post-war recovery. The Tiachiv District of Zakarpattia Oblast is characterized by substantial natural-resource, historical-cultural, and recreational-tourism potential; however, the level of its tourism development remains insufficient and does not correspond to the existing opportunities. This limits the contribution of tourism to the recovery and stabilization of the regional economy.

The core problem lies in the imbalance between the territory's resource endowment and the efficiency of its utilization in tourism activities. The absence of a systemic approach to tourism product development, inadequate infrastructure development, weak marketing positioning, and limited investment attraction constrain tourism growth and reduce its potential as a mechanism for post-war regional recovery. The relevance of this issue is further intensified by contemporary challenges, including the need for economic diversification, increased employment, the development of small businesses, and the implementation of sustainable development principles in the context of post-war territorial stabilization.

Analysis of previous research. The problems and prospects of tourism development in the regions of Ukraine under the current conditions of martial law and post-war recovery have been widely addressed in the works of domestic scholars in the fields of human geography, tourism economics, and regional development [1-6, 10, 11, 13]. These studies examine the theoretical and practical foundations of tourism destination formation, identify challenges and prospects for sustainable development, and analyze mechanisms for the efficient use of tourism and recreational potential of territories.

A number of scientific publications [1, 12, 17-19] focus specifically on the analysis of the tourism potential of Zakarpattia Oblast, the development of health, ecological, and rural green tourism, as well as the formation of tourism clusters in mountainous areas. At the same time, the Tiachiv District is considered only fragmentarily in most studies, mainly in the context of individual types of tourism (balneological, speleological, or mountain tourism), without a comprehensive analysis of the problems and prospects of its development as an integrated tourism destination. This situation highlights the need for further in-depth scientific research in the study area.

The purpose and objectives of the article. The purpose of this article is to investigate the problems and strategic directions for the formation of a competitive tourism destination in the Tiachiv District of Zakarpattia Oblast in the context of sustainable development, contemporary challenges, and post-war recovery.

To achieve this purpose, the following objectives are set:

- to analyze the natural resource, historical and cultural, as well as recreational and tourism potential of the Tiachiv District;
- to assess existing tourism products and routes and their integration into a comprehensive tourism system;
- to identify the key problems and constraints affecting the development of tourism infrastructure and services in the study area;
- to substantiate strategic directions for sustainable development and mechanisms for enhancing the functioning of the tourism destination as a competitive territory.

Presentation of results. Contemporary aspects of tourism development in the study region have historical roots. In general, as early as the 1920s-1930s, Zakarpattia experienced an intensification of socio-economic development, manifested in the modernization of transport infrastructure, the activation of urban development processes, and the growth of cultural and educational activities. Positive shifts were also observed in the tourism sector and were accompanied by a change in its functional orientation. Whereas at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries the dominant form of recreation remained health and spa tourism, during the period when Zakarpattia was part of Czechoslovakia the emphasis gradually shifted toward cultural and educational tourism, excursion activities, and active recreation [6, 10].

The resort industry during this period was in a state of stagnation, which was caused by the consequences of the First World War and the preceding Romanian occupation, as a result of which resort complexes in Kobyletska Poliana, Uzhok,

Nelipyno, Shaian, Vyshkovo, Solotvyno, and other localities suffered significant destruction. The absence of a systematic state policy for their restoration led to criticism from Hungarian academic and public circles. At the same time, in the 1920s a number of comprehensive studies devoted to Subcarpathian Rus' appeared, emphasizing the significant balneological potential of the region and the need for substantial investments to modernize resort infrastructure. Partial restoration works were nevertheless carried out; however, the majority of health resorts had local or regional significance and performed an auxiliary function within tourist trips [6, 20].

Despite crisis phenomena in the resort sector, mineral waters remained an important component of Zakarpattia's tourism potential. In the 1930s, scientific research continued, in particular the works of F. Weisner, the results of which were published in a jubilee edition dedicated to Subcarpathian Rus' (1936) [6, 20].

The most dynamic development in the 1920s-1930s was observed in active forms of tourism—hiking and alpine skiing—combined with cultural and educational excursions. As noted by V. Furtii and F. Shandor, a decisive role in this process was played by the Czechoslovak Tourist Club (KČST), which carried out route marking, the construction of tourist shelters, informational and methodological support, and the promotion of active recreation. Among the most popular tourist attractions within the four key tourist regions of Zakarpattia were cultural, historical-architectural, and natural sites. In particular, the cities of Vynohradiv, Uzhhorod, Rakhiv, Tiachiv, Mukachevo, and Khust should be highlighted. It was precisely the activity of the KČST that contributed to the formation of an extensive network of tourist routes and shelters covering the main mountain and valley areas of Zakarpattia and laying the foundation for the modern spatial organization of tourism in the region [18, 19].

The marking of tourist routes in Zakarpattia began in the early 1920s with the establishment of five branches of the Czechoslovak Tourist Club (KČST) in the

cities of Uzhhorod, Mukachevo, Khust, Rakhiv, and Volovets. In the 1930s, the club's activities expanded to the Velykyi Bereznyi, Tiachiv, and Mizhhiria centers, each of which marked routes within its respective territory. In 1928, the result of this coordinated work was presented in the form of the "Jubilee Carpathian Trail," which stretched from Uzhhorod to Dilove [6, 20].

During the interwar period, the formation of the tourism system of Zakarpattia, including the territory of the present-day Tiachiv district, took place through the gradual development of the material and technical base, the key element of which was a network of tourist shelters and accommodation facilities. The most intensive stage of their development occurred in the 1930s, when up to 300 additional overnight places were provided during the summer season, although the seasonality of operation limited the full use of this infrastructure in winter [6, 19].

Public tourist organizations played a significant role in the formation of tourism infrastructure. At the end of the 19th century, the Hungarian Carpathian Association operated in the Carpathians, its activities aimed at equipping mountain shelters and preparing tourist guidebooks. After the First World War and the incorporation of the region into Czechoslovakia, the organization was dissolved; however, in the 1920s its activities were partially revived by the "Carpathian Club" ("Karpathen Verein"), which regained part of the tourist bases and functioned autonomously, remaining in constant organizational confrontation with the Czechoslovak Tourist Club (KČST) [6, 20].

The development of tourism infrastructure was also ensured by state and private initiatives, in particular through the construction and reconstruction of mountain huts and shelters in the Svydovets and Rakhiv massifs, as well as in the valley areas of Zakarpattia. The hospitality industry was concentrated mainly in urban centers, among which Uzhhorod, Mukachevo, Berehove, Tiachiv, and Vynohradovo performed the function of local hubs of tourist services [11, 18].

A determining factor in the intensification of tourist flows was the development of transport infrastructure. The expansion of the network of motor roads and narrow-gauge railways ensured transport accessibility to remote mountainous areas, while the opening of a state aerodrome in the city of Uzhhorod in 1929 contributed to the integration of the region into the system of international tourist transportation.

Information support and the promotion of the recreational and tourism potential of the region were of great importance in shaping the tourism space. During the interwar period, tourist guidebooks, maps, and reference materials were published, in particular the works of I. Kral, A. Svoboda, and J. Dostal, which became the first comprehensive sources on the organization of tourist routes and the description of recreational resources of Subcarpathian Rus'. The activities of specialized institutions engaged in tourism promotion contributed to the growth of international tourist flows and the formation of a positive image of the region [6, 20].

At the same time, specialized types of tourism developed actively, primarily alpine skiing, the centers of which were located in certain mountainous areas of Zakarpattia. However, the material and technical provision of ski infrastructure and the level of safety of ski slopes remained limiting factors for the further development of this sector. Special attention in official documents and academic publications was paid to the role of the local population in tourism development. Emphasis was placed on the need to form a tourism culture, involve educational institutions, and train local personnel as a key condition for the sustainable tourism development of the region [19, 20, 21].

As noted by scholars Zh. Sobov and A. Melnyk, for many recreational centers of Zakarpattia, summer-residence-type households were the first form of recreational development of the area. In the Carpathians, a *litnysko* was defined as a seasonal place of residence to which intellectual families moved for the summer.

This form of recreation and resort practice implied the presence of summer houses in mountainous areas or temporary residence in houses belonging to family members [19, 21]. Analyzing the works of these authors, it should be emphasized that summer-residence recreation synthesized several directions of tourism activity: leisure tourism—organization of leisure and relaxation in a mountainous environment; health tourism—the use of natural resources, particularly springs and forest areas, to strengthen physical and mental health; cognitive tourism—familiarization with local history, culture, and natural values; and active tourism—hiking and skiing, which combined physical activity with direct contact with the natural environment.

Thus, summer-residence (*litnysko*) recreation functioned as a widespread form of family leisure, encompassing villages with picturesque landscapes and recreational resources, in particular: springs with drinking and medicinal water; forest areas for walking and active recreation. To meet the needs of tourists and vacationers, specific facilities were arranged, including summer dwellings of alpine meadow shepherds; foresters' lodges; and cheese dairies, in particular on the Kvasivskyi Menchul alpine meadow, which combined recreational and production functions.

Such an approach to the organization of summer recreation demonstrates the integration of health-related, cognitive, and active elements of tourism, which made summer-residence recreation one of the key forms of mountain recreational activity in Zakarpattia and Galicia at the beginning of the twentieth century. It should be noted that the summer-residence movement, which envisaged recreation in rural areas as a form of ecological tourism, was widespread within the Carpathian region from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. This form of recreation combined nature-based leisure, health-improving practices, and a cognitive component, contributing to the formation of tourism

traditions and the development of local tourism and recreation centers in mountainous areas.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Zakarpattia began to gain considerable tourist attractiveness for European travelers due to the richness of historical, natural, cultural, and architectural heritage sites. The combination of centuries-old historical traditions of various ethnic groups with natural landscapes and local cultural practices formed the unique tourism potential of the region, which determined its popularity among vacationers and tourists from the initial stage of mass tourism development [10, 11].

It should be noted that the Tiachiv district possesses significant natural and cultural-historical tourism potential. Natural and cultural heritage, as well as recreational and tourism opportunities, provide the basis for the development of the tourism sector at both domestic and international levels. Problems related to infrastructure and marketing require a systematic approach to integrating the district into the tourism flows of Zakarpattia and Ukraine as a whole [1, 2, 5, 13].

The Tiachiv district is distinguished by its mountainous natural environment and unique recreational sites: the Salt Lakes of Solotvyno, which represent one of the key health resources with a salt concentration comparable to that of the Dead Sea waters, creating potential for the development of balneological and medical tourism; the Svydovets, Krasna, and Marmarosy mountain massifs, which constitute the basis for ecotourism, mountain hiking, and “green” tourism, featuring high peaks (over 1500-1700 m) [9, 12, 14, 17].

Historical and cultural resources are represented by the historical landmarks of the city of Tiachiv, including the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Stephen, Lutheran and Reformed churches, memorials and sculptures, churches and folk architecture in the villages of Kolodne and Nyzhnia Apsha, as well as the local history museum *Sriberna Zemlia* in Hrushovo with a substantial collection of exhibits [8, 9, 12, 14]. The study region is also known for its natural caves: the

cave system in Velyka and Mala Uholka, including the Siphon Cave and the Druzhba Cave, is promising for the development of a speleotourism product and the organization of speleological excursions [15]. Routes to these caves require the involvement of specialized guides and the use of tourist equipment to ensure safe passage, thereby providing a niche tourism product [21].

In the city of Tiachiv, cultural and historical tours are organized with visits to architectural landmarks, museums, and participation in local cultural events. In the villages of Neresnytsia, Nyzhnia Apsha, and Kolodne, ethnographic tourism has developed with the presentation of traditional cuisine and crafts. Health-oriented routes are primarily represented by the Solotvyno balneo-tour, which includes recreation around the salt lakes and the use of the natural properties of salt for therapy and relaxation. Tourism services offer accommodation in local hotels and private homesteads, contributing to the development of small businesses [7, 9, 21, 22].

For active recreation, hiking and mountain routes have been developed. According to official data, several hiking routes are marked within the territory of the Tiachiv district, incorporating historical and natural components (forests, museum locations, natural tracts). Particularly promising are routes within the Svydovets and Krasna mountain massifs, which combine natural panoramas with active recreation [9].

Despite the significant recreational and tourism potential, comprehensive official statistics on the number of tourists in the Tiachiv district in recent years have not been publicly disclosed. However, general data for Zakarpattia Oblast demonstrate an increase in domestic tourism, particularly health tourism, associated with travel to salt lakes and mountain resorts. Solotvyno, as one of the key resorts, annually attracts thousands of visitors due to the healing properties of its waters and its recreational opportunities.

Based on the SWOT analysis method, the tourism development of the Tiachiv district was examined, and its complex multifactorial nature was identified, formed under the influence of the interaction between internal resource prerequisites and external socio-economic and geopolitical factors (Table 1).

In the scientific context, the SWOT matrix serves as a strategic diagnostic tool that makes it possible to substantiate priority directions of territorial tourism development of tourism destinations and to determine optimal management decisions.

Table 1

SWOT- analysis of tourism sector development in the Tiachiv district

SWOT Component	Factors / Explanation
1	2
Strengths	- Substantial natural and recreational resource base, including the mountain landscapes of the Svydovets, Krasna, and Marmarosy ranges, extensive forested areas, and river valleys, forming a strong foundation for nature-based tourism development. - Unique salt resources of Solotvyno characterized by high mineralization levels, creating favorable conditions for the development of balneological, medical, and wellness tourism of national significance. - Rich historical and cultural heritage, represented by sacral architecture, historic churches, traditional folk culture, museums, and ethnic diversity, enhancing destination attractiveness. - Existing recreational infrastructure, including rural green tourism homesteads, hotels, recreation centers, and campgrounds, which supports basic tourism services. - High diversification potential of tourism activities, including health and wellness, ecological, cultural and educational, mountain, speleological, and ethnographic tourism. - Institutional support mechanisms, such as development initiatives and the regional tourism brand *"Tiachiv Region – the Salt Guardian of Ukraine."*

Continuation of table 1

1	2
Weaknesses	- Limited transport accessibility and poor condition of road infrastructure, particularly in mountainous areas, constraining tourist mobility and destination accessibility. - Insufficient development of tourism infrastructure in line with contemporary quality standards, including a shortage of tourist information centers and integrated service facilities. - Fragmentation of tourism products and their predominantly local character, alongside the absence of integrated, destination-level tourism routes and packages. - Shortage of qualified human resources in tourism and hospitality management, negatively affecting service quality. - Weak marketing performance and low visibility of the district as a tourism destination at national and international levels. - Strong seasonality of tourist demand, with peak flows concentrated mainly in summer and autumn.
Opportunities	- Growth of domestic tourism and increasing demand for nature-based, wellness, and rural green tourism in the context of post-war recovery. - Development of integrated, multi-component tourism products combining health, cultural, and active tourism experiences. - Strengthening territorial branding and destination marketing through digital platforms, social media, and online booking systems. - Access to national and international regional development programs, grants, and investment mechanisms aimed at tourism infrastructure modernization. - Expansion of cross-border cooperation and interregional tourism partnerships. - Stimulation of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in tourism and recreation as a driver of local economic development.
Threats	- Military-political and economic instability, constraining investment inflows and international tourist demand. - Increasing competition from other Carpathian tourism destinations with more advanced infrastructure and stronger market positioning. - Environmental pressures, including landscape degradation, water pollution, and excessive recreational load on sensitive ecosystems. - High vulnerability of mountainous infrastructure to natural hazards and climate-related risks. - Risk of loss of cultural authenticity due to unsystematic tourism development and commercialization. - Structural instability of basic infrastructure, including transport networks, utilities, and tourism facilities.

SO-strategies (using strengths to realize opportunities). The combination of unique natural and recreational resources (the salt lakes of Solotvyno and the mountainous landscapes of the Carpathians) with the growing demand for

domestic, health-related, and ecological tourism creates a basis for the formation of competitive, multi-component tourism products.

The implementation of SO-strategies involves the development of integrated tourism routes that combine health, cognitive, and active forms of tourism, as well as the use of historical and cultural heritage as a factor in enhancing the tourist attractiveness of the territory. From a scientific perspective, emphasis on the sustainable use of resources is well grounded, as it ensures long-term economic efficiency without degradation of the natural environment.

WO-strategies (overcoming weaknesses through opportunities). Identified infrastructural and human resource constraints can be mitigated through the involvement of national, regional, and international tourism support programs, as well as through the intensification of investment activity and support for small and medium-sized enterprises. The application of modern digital marketing tools and territorial branding development can compensate for the weak informational presence of the Tiachiv district in the tourism market [1]. From a scientific standpoint, the implementation of a cluster-based tourism development model is advisable, as it will facilitate the integration of fragmented tourism facilities into a coherent system.

ST-strategies (using strengths to neutralize threats). The significant natural and cultural potential of the district can serve as a tool for reducing competitive pressure from other Carpathian regions, provided that it is rationally positioned and specialized. The formation of a unique tourism image, particularly based on salt-based recreation and authentic cultural heritage, makes it possible to differentiate the tourism offer and reduce dependence on mass tourism [1]. Accordingly, this contributes to lowering environmental risks through the development of niche and small-scale forms of tourism.

WT-strategies (minimizing weaknesses and threats). Under conditions of military-political instability and environmental challenges, a risk-limitation

strategy becomes particularly relevant, envisaging the phased development of tourism infrastructure, diversification of tourist flows, and strengthening of the resilience of the local economy. From a scientific perspective, the introduction of systems for monitoring tourism pressures and the environmental condition of territories, as well as improving the level of professional training of personnel, is justified, as this will make it possible to minimize the negative impact of external threats and ensure the adaptive development of the tourism sector.

Thus, the SWOT analysis confirms that the strategic direction of tourism development in the Tiachiv district should be based on an integrated, scientifically grounded approach that combines the efficient use of resource potential, infrastructure modernization, innovative marketing instruments, and the principles of sustainable development. This creates the prerequisites for transforming the district into a competitive tourism destination at the regional and national levels.

Despite the functioning of hotels, a water park, recreational zones, and holiday facilities, the infrastructure in the study region generally remains underdeveloped, characterized by poor road quality and an insufficient number of modern accommodation facilities and services.

The lack of systematic promotion of the Tiachiv district as a tourism brand at the national and international levels leads to low destination recognition. An insufficient number of qualified guides, tourism managers, and hospitality professionals limits the quality of services provided [1].

The prospects for tourism development in the Tiachiv district of Zakarpattia Oblast are determined by its significant natural and recreational potential, rich historical and cultural heritage, and the growing role of domestic tourism [1]. Under current socio-economic conditions, it is expedient to form a multi-profile tourism destination based on the principles of sustainable development and the guidelines of post-war functioning [1-5].

A priority direction is the development of health and balneological tourism based on the salt resources of the Solotvyno resort area, which, under conditions of infrastructure modernization, may become a factor in enhancing the tourism competitiveness of the district. Ecological and active tourism is also promising, particularly hiking, mountain, and recreational routes within the mountain massifs of Svydovets, Krasna, and the Marmarosh Mountains.

An important role in diversifying the tourism offer is played by cultural-cognitive and ethnographic tourism, based on the use of sacred architecture, traditional culture, and the historical heritage of the region. Additional opportunities are created by the development of speleological tourism as a niche form of active recreation, provided that environmental protection requirements are strictly observed [1].

The development of rural green tourism and small entrepreneurship is strategically important, as it contributes to the socio-economic development of territorial communities and the preservation of local authenticity. The implementation of these directions, in combination with infrastructure modernization and digital marketing, creates the prerequisites for forming a competitive tourism destination at the regional level.

Stimulating investment in the hotel sector, service provision, public catering, and local crafts through incentives and grant programs, as well as the implementation of a targeted marketing strategy focused on digital platforms, social media, and cooperation with tour operators, will enhance the visibility of the destination in external markets.

Conclusions. The results of the study indicate that the recreational and tourism potential of the Tiachiv District is shaped by the combination of unique natural resources (mountain landscapes, forested areas, and the salt lakes of Solotvyno), a significant historical and cultural heritage (sacral architecture, traditional culture, and museums), as well as favorable conditions for the

development of various types of tourism, including health and wellness, ecological, cultural and educational, speleological, and active tourism.

The analysis of existing tourism products and routes demonstrates that they are predominantly local in nature and insufficiently integrated into comprehensive tourism offerings. Short-term health-oriented and excursion routes prevail, which does not ensure prolonged tourist stays in the region and, consequently, limits the overall economic impact of tourism development.

It has been substantiated that the key constraining factors in tourism development include the insufficient level of tourism and transport infrastructure, limited quality of services, a shortage of qualified personnel, and the absence of a systematic marketing and destination branding strategy. At the same time, the study confirms that the intensification of tourism activities is possible through the implementation of an integrated approach that encompasses infrastructure development, support for local entrepreneurship, digitalization of tourism services, and the consistent application of the principles of sustainable tourism.

References

1. Арсененко І.А., Донець І.А., Арабаджи О.С. Природа та культурна ідентичність Тячівського району Закарпатської області: сучасні аспекти формування туристичного іміджу. Cross-disciplinary studies in science, innovation and social development. Vol. 3. Monograph. Prague: Publishing house Education and Science s.r.o., 2026. С. 349-358. URL: https://phes.com.ua/files/Monograf_v3.pdf (дата звернення: 10.01.2026).

2. Арсененко І. А., Донець І. А., Донченко Л. М., Непша О. В. *Туристичні дестинації України: виклики та можливості в умовах воєнного стану* // Наукові перспективи : журнал. 2025. № 2(56). С. 63-73. URL: https://doi.org/10.52058/2708-7530-2025-2(56)-63-73 (дата звернення: 16.01.2026).

3. Арсененко І.А., Донець І.А., Донченко Л.М., Непша О.В., Тищенко І.І. (2025). Стратегічні аспекти регіонального розвитку туристичного ринку України: модель відновлення в повоєнний період. Actual scientific research in the modern world. Journal. Pereiaslav. Issue 3(118). С. 115-119. URL: https://drive.google.com/file/d/12D7fc3TloDctLxX_y3ibpVoK3a-VemP0/view (дата звернення: 10.01.2026).

4. Арсененко І.А., Донець І.А., Байтеряков О.З., Донченко Л.М., Левада О.М. (2025). Сталий розвиток туризму і рекреації в Україні: концептуальні основи, виклики воєнного часу та шляхи відновлення. *Соціально-гуманітарні відносини в сучасній Україні: виклики та перспективи:* кол. моногр**.** Харків: СГ НТМ «Новий курс». С. 99-102. URL: https://dx.doi.org/10.61718/mon202503 (дата звернення: 15.01.2026).

5. Арсененко І.А., Донець І.А., Гришко С.В., Полякова А.Є., Хомотюк Ю.П. Інновації в туристичній сфері і готельно-ресторанному бізнесі як чинник сталого розвитку та адаптації в умовах економічної і геополітичної нестабільності в Україні. Наукові інновації та передові технології: журнал. (Серія «Управління та адміністрування», Серія «Право», Серія «Економіка», Серія «Психологія», Серія «Педагогіка»). 2025. №11(51). С. 594-607. Фахове видання, категорія Б, Index Copernicus. URL: https://doi.org/10.52058/2786-5274-2025-11(51)-594-607 (дата звернення: 16.01.2026).

6. Богдана Носа. Особливості розвитку туризму на Закарпатті в Чехословацький період (1918-1938). URL: https://dspace.uzhnu.edu.ua/server/api/core/bitstreams/57d00454-b492-4d08-8501-aeec71de3105/content (дата звернення: 06.01.2026).

7. Інформаційний портал України. Цікаві місця Тячів. ТОП локацій для туристів в місті та районі. URL: https://info-ua.net/interesting-places-tjachiv/ (дата звернення: 06.01.2026).

8. Історико-краєзнавчий музей Сріберна Земля. URL: https://tourinform.org.ua/3-ekspozytsiji-istoryko-krajeznavchoho-narodnoho-muzeyu-sriberna-zemlya (дата звернення: 15.01.2026).

9. КАРПАТИ. INFO. URL: https://www.karpaty.info/ua/uk/ (дата звернення: 15.01.2026).

10. Клапчук В. М. Історія розвитку туризму в Карпатському регіоні України. Івано-Франківськ : Фоліант, 2009. 260 с.

11. Кравців В. С., Гринів Л. С., Копач М. В. Рекреаційні ресурси Карпатського регіону. Львів : ІРД НАН України, 1999. 180 с.

12. Офіційний веб-сайт Тячівської районної державної адміністрації. URL: https://tyachiv-rda.gov.ua/salt/ (дата звернення: 15.01.2026).

13. Паньків Н. М. Туристично-рекреаційний потенціал Українських Карпат : монографія. Львів : ЛНУ ім. І. Франка, 2015. 284 с.

14. Паспорт Закарпатської області. URL: https://zaktour.gov.ua/pro-zakarpattia/ (дата звернення: 07.01.2026).

15. Спелеотуризм. URL: https://zaktour.gov.ua/tours/speleo-2/?utm_source=chatgpt.com (дата звернення: 06.01.2026).

16. Туристів кличуть до найбільшої печери Українських Карпат – "Дружби". URL: https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-tourism/3060964-turistiv-klicut-do-najbilsoi-peceri-ukrainskih-karpat-druzbi.html (дата звернення: 15.01.2026).

17. Тячівщина - соляний оберіг України. URL: https://tyachiv-rda.gov.ua/salt/ (дата звернення: 04.01.2026).

18. Фуртій В. Розвиток туризму на Закарпатті у період Чехословаччини 1918 – 1938 рр. *Східноєвропейський історичний вісник*. Дрогобич: Посвіт, 2017. Вип. 3. С. 114-117.

19. Шандор Ф. Ф. Туризм. С. 69-72. URL: https://shron2.chtyvo.org.ua/Zbirnyk_statei/Zakarpattia_1919_2009_rokiv_istoriia_polityka_kultura.pdf (дата звернення: 11.01.2026).

20. Як у часи Першої Чехословацької республіки розвивався туризм на Закарпатті. URL: https://fenixslovo.com/2024/01/29/31022/ (дата звернення: 11.01.2026).

21. KARPATY. URL: https://karpaty.rocks/tyachivskyy-rayon (дата звернення: 06.01.2026).

22. Turua. Знаходь свій відпочинок. URL: https://www.turua.com.ua/?utm_source=chatgpt.com (дата звернення: 10.01.2026).