

THE Carpathian Project



2.10

NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PLANS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The main objective of this action of the Carpathian Project is to collect important and available documents of policies and plans, analyse and evaluate the relevant national regional (if needs some sectoral) policies and spatial plans of the 8 countries in the Carpathian area from the point of view of the present project. Six EU-member of the 8 Carpathian area countries have (or will have soon) National Development Plans and Operative Programmes for the period 2007–2013 which have exclusively great importance in the future of this part of Europe so these documents give the base of this review completing by the materials of the rest countries.

The delimitation of the project area is following the national level territorial divisions and for an easier access of data it covers a larger area than the territory of the Carpathians Convention. The area's overall development level is below the EU average though this area produces the highest development rate, the highest dynamics of development both in quantitative and qualitative aspects within the EU.

The project area (partially due to the excessive coverage of the project area) is showing large differences in development.

The Carpathian Highlands itself is an underdeveloped area in physical, economic and social aspects alike and in general it may be regarded as peripheral both by the centres and by 'morphology' of gravity zones. Consequently its development is determined by natural physical access and historical circumstances. A special combination of territorial, economic, natural, cultural and social development programmes should and can be prepared and realised and this combination should be preserved during their implementation within national, transnational (interregional) frameworks.

The Carpathian Highlands at the same time are surrounded by the motorised zones of the East Central European region and these areas are strongly tied to the Carpathian Highlands in historical, economic and cultural sense: for example the Vienna-Bratislava-Budapest historical golden triangle of investments or Katowice and Cracow in Poland, Lvov in Ukraine, Bukarest, Brasow and Timisoara in Romania or the





Serbian regions with Belgrade as a centre. According to our hypothesis the wider coverage of the project area is motivated not only by formal institutional reasons but from the aspects of development policy and sustainable development a wider spatial context provides a more convenient regional framework for the coordination of regional development actions targeted at the mainstream of European spatial development, for the synchronisation of special (mostly rural development type) interventions and development programmes for the preservation of natural-cultural heritage at national and international level, for the realisation of objectives set up by the Carpathians Convention and for a successful and efficient fulfilment of the intervention programmes.

The Carpathian region is a European Region, stretching to the area of 8 European countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and the Ukraine). Its total area and population is even larger than that of the Alps. Nevertheless, so far much less attention was paid – in European context - to this area than to the Alps. From the 1st of January 2007, 6 Carpathian countries out of the 8 will be members of the European Union. But even the other two – the Ukraine and Serbia - are of key importance for European security and development. One of the most important aims of the Carpathian project is to call the attention of European decision-makers to this unique European region, to its strengths and weaknesses, to its development opportunities and to the threats of non-action in this area.

The countries of the Carpathian region have different traditions in regional policy and planning. Besides the federalist (decentralised) Austria Poland and Hungary have a relatively long-term history of regional policy and planning. The EU accession in all the affected countries significantly increased the importance of programming and the use of the standards of EU regional policy and planning homogenised the practice of regional policy and planning. Besides the EU Ukraine and Serbia – especially in the field of regional planning – have far weaker planning background and the number of documents and even those that are valid is very few.

In the new member countries for all of their improvement central – governmental – development programmes, plans, particularly sector oriented ones are still in overwhelming majority. The dominance of low development level and the urgent need for socio-economic modernisation have resulted such a situation when programmes targeted at the development of physical and mental infrastructure and of





the system and institutions of administrative and public service sectors have a significantly greater importance than in the other, more advanced countries of the European Union. In this way the role of economic development orientation and the weight of economic interventions are under-represented – especially in case of plans elaborated for decentralised territorial units.

The Carpathian region as a geographical unit is very rarely described explicitly in sectoral and regional level planning documents as an intervention area and it is even not marked as an area in extreme geographical-environmental position. Its rare appearance in planning documents in the majority of cases is seen mostly in the context of environmental conservation and development actions.

The Carpathians as a territorial unit has no major role either in bilateral or multilateral cross-border cooperations or in interregional cooperation plans; the majority of member countries would rather be involved in such international cooperation projects which are targeted at other directions or at other regions. It should be remarked however that these international cooperations are yet at an early phase: building institutional settings, exchanging experiences, coordinating plans, strengthening general institutional relations these are behind their real content. Today only very few directly target oriented and really operating development actions can be discovered around in the Carpathian region.

For all these reasons there is a real need for the Carpathian region (besides environmental development programmes) and also for working out such a multilateral and common socio-economic development strategy (concept) which could give a chance that the member countries' contributions to common development projects could be integrated into the national or regional action plans having been approved so far to specify the implementation of sectoral or regional operative programmes.





CHAPTER ONE

1. INITIATIVES IN THE CARPATHIAN SPACE

1.1 European Mountain Convention¹

Mountain areas in Europe

- represent 30% of the territory,
- are the living areas for 30 million people; many more benefit indirectly from their resources,
- constitute a strategic reservoir of : Biodiversity, cultural and landscape Diversity, water Resources, tourist resources, specific food productions, unfragmented natural areas (very often border areas).

Mountains are particularly well adapted for multifunctional development, based on the use of local resources.

Mountain agriculture has always adapted to make the most of the constraining physical and geographical conditions. It relies very often on fine and complex production systems developing the environment.

The social and economical developments, the environment of these regions are still fragile and threatened by abandonment. This is why architects of European and national policies must be vigilant and attentive in order to support the development of resources by human activities, and not to neglect them.

European Mountain Convention (Ljubljana, 1998) states a European mountain policy was born in 1975 with regulation 268/75 and turns attention to new challenges of EU enlargement. Namely that mountain areas of the CEEC show mixed situations: small family farms in the Romanian Carpathians, co-operatives and low agricultural employment in the Czech and Slovak massifs.

¹ European Mountain Convention, www.euromontana.org/Doc/Themes_Ljubljana1998_EN.pdf





1.2 Mountain Partnership²

The Mountain Partnership is a voluntary alliance of partners dedicated to improving the lives of mountain people and protecting mountain environments around the world.

Launched at the World Summit for Sustainable Development in 2002, the Mountain Partnership taps the wealth and diversity of resources, information, knowledge, and expertise of its members to support positive change in mountain areas.

Presently, 47 countries, 15 intergovernmental organizations and 82 major groups (e.g. civil society, NGOs and the private sector) are members.

Poverty

Mountain people are among the world's poorest and most disadvantaged. Living far from the centres of commerce and power, they have little influence over the policies and decisions that influence their lives and contribute to the deterioration of their mountain homelands. With the exception of a few regions, such as the European Alps where mountain communities are politically represented in national governments, the voices of mountain people generally go unheard. As a result, many mountain people live on the economic fringe as subsistence farmers and herders, traders and day labourers, with no authority over those who exploit their mountain homes.

Tourism

Mountains are one of the world's most important tourist destinations. Their soaring peaks and beautiful landscapes are becoming increasingly attractive as a place of escape in a stressful, urbanized world. But tourism presents both opportunities and dangers for mountain regions. Tourism revenues have become a primary source of income for many mountain communities. Yet, the influx of visitors into mountain regions poses a threat to these unique and often pristine environments. Mountain people are the stewards of mountain ecosystems, so any decision to develop tourism must be made with their involvement and agreement. Most of all, tourism must be sustainable, planned to ensure that the beauty of mountains can be enjoyed by present and future generations.

² www.mountainpartnership.org





The pressures of a market economy

Mountain farmers cultivate thousands of plant varieties, many of which thrive only at specific elevations and climates. Often, they encourage cross-fertilization between wild and cultivated varieties. In the Himalaya, for example, domestic and wild varieties of lemon, orange and mango trees are grown side by side. In Mexico, farmers allow teosinte, a distant ancestor of maize, to grow near their cultivated maize.

Planting many varieties of a single crop, as well as allowing wild varieties to mix in, encourages new characteristics to emerge while strengthening a species' genetic diversity and resilience. Many mountain farmers also say it improves yields and minimizes the need for pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers.

Recently, however, a growing number of mountain farmers have felt pressured to abandon age-old practices for modern, high-yield farming techniques. These not only include planting fewer seed strains, relying more heavily on irrigation and higher doses of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers, but choosing specific fruit and vegetable crops because they will generate higher returns in the market economy. While some communities may benefit financially, for others such changes spell enormous losses. A number of mountain communities, for example, have moved from traditional sheep and goat farming to cattle ranching. As a consequence, entire forest ecosystems have been wiped out as land has been cleared for crops and cattle.

Policy and Law

Mountain-friendly policies and laws are vital to protect mountain ecosystems and support mountain people. Mountains may constitute about one-quarter of the world's landmass, but few countries have developed specific policies to address the needs of these unique regions and peoples. Governments apply policies and laws created for lowland areas that do not take into account the fragility of mountain environments nor the singular needs, interests and priorities of mountain people. To support sustainable development in mountain areas, policies and laws need to be developed with the full participation of mountain people and be based on sound knowledge and research.

Why few policies and laws focus on mountains

Mountain people often lack political clout. They are not urban, many are extremely poor and there are insufficient numbers to generate a critical mass. Mountain people are further constrained by physical isolation, language differences, and limited access to transportation and communication facilities.





Ultimately, the responsibility lies with politicians. Because the benefits of effective legislation is often not felt for many years, politicians, whose careers depend on gaining the immediate approval of the electorate, do not treat mountain policies and laws as a priority.

Recognizing local property rights

Most mountain people do not have land ownership or user rights. In many cases, mountain resources fall under the authority of a state or federal government. Policies and laws that recognize local property rights are essential for sustainable mountain development. Mountain communities need decision-making control over the use of local resources, as well as incentives to manage them.

Supporting local actions

No single farming system or approach will work in all mountain areas. Yet for many years large-scale monoculture techniques designed for use on lowland farms have been applied to mountain environments. Often with poor results. The livelihoods of many mountain people depend on small-scale development and careful conservation of resources. Mountain farming, for example, relies on the cultivation of many different types of crops, grown on small plots of land with unique local microclimates. Government policies that support mountain farmers cultivating a wide variety of crops can help to protect biodiversity and ensure food security for mountain – and lowland people – around the world.

Ensuring gender equity

In many mountain communities, men go away to war or migrate to lowland areas in search of work. In still other communities, it is customary for women to tend the land. In all these situations, women are the primary stewards of local resources and keepers of traditional knowledge. The significant role that women play goes largely unacknowledged in many mountain societies. There are no laws that protect women's rights or allow them to own land and participate in resource planning and management. Issues of gender equity should be addressed in all policies and laws.

Crossing borders

One of the biggest challenges to sustainable mountain development is finding ways to manage mountain ranges that are shared by many countries as an integrated whole. "Soft" legal instruments, such as declarations, resolutions and codes of conduct, can carry some clout. In some cases, however, "harder" legal instruments are required. These often take the form of treaties and conventions. In the





1991 Convention on the Protection of the Alps, for example, eight European nations and the European Community agreed to share responsibility for safeguarding the future of the Alps. This was the first time a mountain area had been covered in its entirety under a mountain-specific international convention. Many of the rivers that originate in mountain watersheds also cross borders. As populations grow and the demand for water increases, the management of these watersheds will require international cooperation and agreements.

Putting a price on sustainable mountain development

Mountain resources are often undervalued or given away for free. Governments can help mountain communities by assigning dollar values to mountain resources and ensuring that this money circulates in the local economy. Examples of user fees include leasing land for mountain resorts at a fair market value, charging royalties for timber harvesting and mountain trekking, licensing tour operators and charging entrance fees to mountain parks, ensuring tourism revenues contribute to local community development and providing incentives for tour operators to train and hire local men and women. Legal frameworks should also be established as a means of compensating mountain communities for environmental services provided to downstream users. Most of the world's major rivers, for example, originate in mountains. Lowlanders who depend on mountain water, for drinking, for industry and for power generation, would be wise to compensate mountain communities for the protection and sustainable management of mountain watersheds.





1.3 Agenda 21: Chapter 13³ - Managing fragile ecosystems: Sustainable Mountain Development

Sustainable Mountain Development is the subject of Chapter 13 of Agenda 21, which notes that mountains are an important source of water, energy, biological diversity, key resources, such as minerals, forest products and agricultural products, and of recreation. Mountain environments represent major ecosystems which are essential to the survival of the global ecosystem, but they are rapidly changing.

Many global mountain areas are experiencing environmental degradation. At the same time, about ten percent of the world's population depends directly on mountain resources, and a much larger percentage draws on mountain resources, including and especially water.

On 10 November 1998, the General Assembly proclaimed the Year 2002 as the International Year of Mountains, by adopting without a vote, a draft resolution recommended by the Economic and Social Council.

Chapter 13 includes two programme areas to further elaborate the problem of fragile mountain ecosystems: these are (1) generating and strengthening knowledge about the ecology and sustainable development of mountain ecosystems; and (2) promoting integrated watershed development and alternative livelihood opportunities.

Sustainable mountain development was discussed at the third session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the nineteenth Special Session of the General Assembly. Within the framework of the Commission's multi-year programme of work, it will next be taken up at the eighth session, in the year 2000, in the context of the sectoral discussion on "integrated planning and management of land resources."

³ www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/agenda21/english/agenda21chapter13.htm





1.4 Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians⁴

.....

“ACKNOWLEDGING that the Carpathians are a unique natural treasure of great beauty and ecological value, an important reservoir of biodiversity, the headwaters of major rivers, an essential habitat and refuge for many endangered species of plants and animals and Europe's largest area of virgin forests, and AWARE that the Carpathians constitute a major ecological, economic, cultural, recreational and living environment in the heart of Europe, shared by numerous peoples and countries;

REALIZING the importance and ecological, cultural and socio-economic value of mountain regions, which prompted the United Nations General Assembly to declare 2002 the International Year of Mountains; RECOGNIZING the importance of Mountain areas, as enshrined in Chapter 13 (Sustainable Mountain Development) of the Declaration on Environment and Development ("Agenda 21", Rio de Janeiro, 1992), and in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;”

.....

“AIMING at ensuring a more effective implementation of such already existing instruments, and BUILDING upon other international programmes;

RECOGNIZING that the Carpathians constitute the living environment for the local people, and ACKNOWLEDGING the contribution of the local people to sustainable social, cultural and economic development, and to preserving traditional knowledge in the Carpathians;”

⁴ www.carpathianconvention.org/text.htm





1.5 Declaration on Environment and Sustainable Development in the Carpathian and Danube Region

- Bucharest, 30 April 2001 -

„Acknowledging that the Carpathian region is a natural treasure of great beauty and ecological value, a reservoir of biodiversity, the headwaters of major rivers and Europe’s largest area of virgin forest;”

.....

„Recognizing that a world wide scientific assessment of biodiversity by World Wide Fund for Nature identified the Carpathian Mountains and the Danube Delta as two of the world’s most important ecoregions with a representative selection of the world’s most outstanding and distinctive biological resources;”

.....

„Being aware of the fact that efforts to protect, maintain, and sustainable manage the natural resources of the Carpathian Mountains and the Danube River Basin cannot be achieved by one country alone and require regional co-operation;”

„Emphasizing that cooperation on environment and sustainable development will assist the efforts towards stability and peace in the region;”

.....

„**DECLARE** their intention to encourage and support:

1. (a) International and regional co-operation with a view to maintaining and rehabilitating the natural assets and to improving the state of environment in the Carpathian region and the Danube River basin;
- (b) Regional efforts and concrete measures in a common quest for sustainable development;
- (c) Regional, bilateral, national and local initiatives that demonstrate the ability of humans to live in harmony with nature in the Carpathian and Danube region;
- (d) Joint assessments of development policies and programmes ensuring the integration of environmental considerations in economic and social development to prevent harmful effects in the cost-effective way in order to enhance the impact of market-driven solutions;
- (e) Bringing together in partnership entities from the private sector, government institutions, research or educational establishments and non-governmental organisations in a constructive dialogue on practical ways and means to achieve conservation of nature and sustainable development;





- (f) Co-operation with and among stakeholders and public-private partnership in accordance with the principles of the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998);
- (g) Regional co-operation with a view to achieving the objectives of relevant United Nations Conventions, in particular the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
- (h) Strengthening the implementation of multilateral and bilateral environmental agreements to prevent and reduce pollution, preserve biological diversity and avoid and mitigate environmental emergencies;
- (i) Joint activities under the Regional Environmental Reconstruction Program (Rerep) in South-Eastern Europe in the framework of the Stability Pact.

2. (a) The activities for developing new intergovernmental regional instruments for conservation and sustainable development in the Carpathian region, by paying special attention to the celebration of the UN International Year of the Mountains in 2002 as well as to the Ministerial Conference 'Environment for Europe' (Kyiv, 2003);

(b) New ways and means of integrated and participatory approaches to sustainable development in the Carpathian region by addressing the specific issues of industry, agriculture, forestry, rural development, cultural heritage, energy, mining and transport at a regional level in co-operation with national stakeholders, private sector and international organisations, assessing the environmental impact of such activities, and designing common solutions in response to environmental challenges;

3. (a) The activities of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), i.a. the elaboration of a River Basin Management Plan in accordance with the EU – Water Framework Directive;

(b) The implementation of the Joint Action Programme (JAP) and the Common Platform (Guidelines for Development of National Policies and Actions for Pollution Reduction);

(c) Further co-operation on the Lower Danube Green Corridor to ensure proper protection and rehabilitation of floodplains, wetlands and natural forests in order to enhance the implementation of the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, 1971);

4. (a) The regional and national strategies for the conservation and protection of the environment and for sustainable development to be compatible with the European and international policies;





- (b) Creation of a favourable climate for enhanced cooperation in technology-transfer, environmental science and technology, in particular for the development and dissemination of innovative energy-efficient and environment-friendly technologies;
 - (c) Mobilisation of financial resources for environment and sustainable development projects and programmes in the Carpathian and Danube region and the use of existing mechanisms for this purpose, in particular EU funds and the Global Environment Facility (GEF);
 - (d) Involvement of the private sector in addressing environmental issues by facilitating access to information, financial resources, and expedient recourse to justice;
5. Highlighting the importance of improving substantially, within the existing framework, the co-operation in the Carpathian region and the Danube River basin as a significant contribution to the strengthening of the regional character of the 'Environment for Europe' process;
6. The presentation of this Declaration and early results on its implementation to the "Rio+10" United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Johannesburg, in 2002."



1.6 Carpathian EcoRegion Initiative⁵

The Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative, 'CERI' (formerly known as the 'CEI') is an international network of NGOs and research institutes from seven Carpathian countries (Hungary, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Ukraine and Serbia & Montenegro) dedicated to the protection of one of the most important natural areas of Europe, and of the world.

Now headquartered in Bratislava, Slovakia, the Initiative was created in 1999 to take a complex, multidisciplinary ecoregional approach to conservation of the Carpathian mountain range, consistent with the WWF methodology for ecoregion management developed in the 'Global 200' Programme. As a 'Global 200' Ecoregion, the Carpathian Mountains in Central and Eastern Europe represent one of the most biologically outstanding ecosystems in the world.

The Initiative works on biodiversity protection inside and outside of protected areas, in forestry, freshwater, grasslands and species issues relevant for sustainable livelihoods.

Current Projects

CERI projects are of three different types depending on the involvement of CERI. The 3 different categories are:

CERI Secretariat projects

(i.e. network-wide) These are projects related to the three main roles of CERI namely as a Conservation Broker Clearing House and Communicator. The most important projects at this stage of CERI's development are related to the development of an EAP. These form the majority of the work programme for CERI.

"CERI-brokered" projects

These are projects that have been developed by members and potential members in full partnership with CERI and partly managed and operated by CERI.

CERI "certified" projects

Projects devised and managed by CERI members and submitted to CERI for their endorsement as they have been assessed to support the objectives of CERI (such as supporting the implementation of the

⁵ www.carpat.es.org/index.htm





Carpathian Convention and other criteria). Note: this is a future category of CERI projects types that has just begun official recognition as of the last General Assembly. The projects included in the application are members' projects that are already ongoing and have not yet been officially endorsed by CERI, but serve as examples of projects that could qualify for such endorsement in the future, as explained in the 'General Comments' at the beginning of the application.



1.7 SARD – M Project⁶

Mountain Policy Project

The SARD-M project liaises between Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) and Mountain issues. The project recalls the importance of these issues - both discussed at the Rio Conference in 1992 - and identifies the many challenges of Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development in mountain regions, and calls for coherent policies, instruments and programmes.

Overall objective

The SARD-M Project aims to facilitate the design, implementation and evaluation of new policies for sustainable agriculture and rural development in mountain regions, taking into consideration the essential linkages between mountain and lowland populations.

Specific objectives

1. Raise awareness among policy-makers, the international community and civil society, on:
 - The role and value of mountain ecosystems
 - The need for SARD mountain-specific policies, legislations and institutions.
2. Build national capacity to promote SARD mountain policies and instruments, according to a participatory approach.
3. Support in-country implementation of SARD mountain policies – by facilitating the mobilization of the necessary human, institutional and financial resources.

⁶ www.fao.org/sard/en/sardm/home/index.html





1.8 Mountain Forum⁷

Mountain Forum is a global network of individuals and organisations concerned with the well being of mountain people, their environments and cultures.

Mountain Forum seeks to bring lessons and experiences of mountain people into policy discussions at national and international levels with the aim to improve their livelihood and promote the conservation of mountain environments and cultures.

In order to achieve these objectives, Mountain Forum uses modern and traditional communications, supports networking and capacity building and encourages members to be proactive in advocating sustainable development of mountain areas. Mountain Forum's electronic information services include global, regional, and thematic discussion lists, focused e-conferences, a calendar of events, and a rapidly growing online library of mountain resources.

The organisation was founded in 1996, through extensive discussions and participation of mountain stakeholders, as a global network of networks guided by an appointed and elected Board of Directors.

European Mountain Forum

The mission of European Mountain Forum (EMF) is to promote ideas, processes and best practices on issues related to sustainable development in the mountains of Europe and to raise awareness of the importance of these mountains in Europe. Currently the focus area of EMF is to bridge the different European mountain ranges and massifs based on the principles of subsidiarity with regional and local partners in Europe. Currently, there are 74 organisational members from 22 countries and 526 individual members from 29 countries who are registered with European Mountain Forum.

⁷ www.mtnforum.org



2. CONCEPT OF ANALYSIS

How synchronized are the plans with the EU common regional goals?

2.1 ESDP – polycentric town-system

European Spatial Development Perspective

Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union

The ESDP is a suitable policy framework for the sectoral policies of the Community and the Member States that have spatial impacts.

The following are the most important treaty headings providing the European Commission with the basis for action with implications for spatial development in the EU:

- Community Competition Policy;
- Trans-European Networks (TEN);
- Structural Funds;
- Common Agricultural Policy (CAP);
- Environment Policy;
- Research, Technology and Development (RTD);
- Loan Activities of the European Investment Bank.

Three policy guidelines for the spatial development of the EU:

- development of a balanced and polycentric urban system and a new urban-rural relationship;
- securing parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge;
- sustainable development, prudent management and protection of nature and cultural heritage.

The objectives set out in the ESDP should be pursued by the European institutions and government and administrative authorities at national, regional and local level.



Reflecting these aims and options in spatially significant sectoral policies at Community, national, regional and local levels can ensure that, besides the implementation of sectoral objectives, spatial development guidelines for the territory of the EU are also taken into consideration at an early stage in the policy process. These spatial development guidelines are as follows:

- Development of a polycentric and balanced urban system and strengthening of the partnership between urban and rural areas. This involves overcoming the outdated dualism between city and countryside.
- Promotion of integrated transport and communication concepts, which support the polycentric development of the EU territory and are an important pre-condition for enabling European cities and regions to pursue their integration into EMU. Parity of access to infrastructure and knowledge should be realized gradually. Regionally adapted solutions must be found for this.
- Development and conservation of the natural and the cultural heritage through wise management. This contributes both to the preservation and deepening of regional identities and the maintenance of the natural and cultural diversity of the regions and cities of the EU in the age of globalization.

Policy Aims and Options for the Territory of the EU

- Spatial Orientation of Policies
- Polycentric Spatial Development and a New Urban-Rural Relationship
 - Polycentric and Balanced Spatial Development in the EU
 - Dynamic, Attractive and Competitive Cities and Urbanised Regions
 - Indigenous Development, Diverse and Productive Rural Areas
 - Urban-Rural Partnership
- Parity of Access to Infrastructure and Knowledge
 - An Integrated Approach for Improved Transport Links and Access to Knowledge
 - Polycentric Development Model: A Basis for Better Accessibility
 - Efficient and Sustainable Use of the Infrastructure
 - Diffusion of Innovation and Knowledge
- Wise Management of the Natural and Cultural Heritage
 - Natural and Cultural Heritage as a Development Asset
 - Preservation and Development of the Natural Heritage





- Water Resource Management – a Special Challenge for Spatial Development
- Creative Management of Cultural Landscapes
- Creative Management of the Cultural Heritage

2.2 Accessibility – transportation

White Paper - European transport policy for 2010: time to decide⁸

As regards the guidelines for trans-European networks, the Commission plans to propose:

In 2001, an adaptation of the current guidelines with the aim of:

- *eliminating bottlenecks to encourage rail corridors* with priority given to freight, greater integration of high-speed lines with air transport, and the introduction of traffic management plans on the main road arteries;
- *amending the list of 'specific' projects (the 'Essen list')* adopted by the Community in 1996 by adding major projects. By way of illustration:
 - the high-capacity freight rail route through the Pyrenees;
 - East European high-speed train/combined transport: Paris–Stuttgart–Vienna;
 - the Fehmarn Belt bridge/tunnel between Germany and Denmark;
 - the Galileo satellite radionavigation project;
 - improved navigability of the Danube between Straubing and Vilshofen;
 - the Verona–Naples rail link, including the Bologna–Milan branch;
 - interoperability of the Iberian high-speed rail network.

In 2004, major changes to the guidelines on the trans-European network aimed at integrating the networks of candidate countries, introducing the concept of 'motorways of the sea', developing airport capacity and improving links with outlying regions.

⁸ European Communities, 2001
http://ec.europa.eu/transport/white_paper/documents/doc/lb_texte_complet_en.pdf





As regards the financing of infrastructure, the Commission plans to propose:

- a change to the funding rules for the trans-European network, increasing to 20 % the maximum Community contribution for cross-border projects crossing natural barriers and projects at the borders of candidate countries;
- the establishment of a Community framework to channel revenue from charges on competing routes towards the building of new infrastructure, particularly rail.

As regards technical regulations, the Commission plans to propose:

- harmonisation of *minimum safety standards* for road and rail tunnels forming part of the trans-European transport network;
- a directive designed to *guarantee the interoperability of toll systems* on the trans-European road network.

2.3 Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Convention)

“ACKNOWLEDGING that the Carpathians are a unique natural treasure of great beauty and ecological value, an important reservoir of biodiversity, the headwaters of major rivers, an essential habitat and refuge for many endangered species of plants and animals and Europe's largest area of virgin forests, and AWARE that the Carpathians constitute a major ecological, economic, cultural, recreational and living environment in the heart of Europe, shared by numerous peoples and countries”

2.4 Implication the goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Lisbon Strategy is an action and development plan for the European Union. It intends to deal with the low productivity and stagnation of economic growth in the EU, through the formulation of various policy initiatives to be taken by all EU member states. The broader objectives set out by the Lisbon





strategy is to be attained by 2010. It was adopted for a ten-year period in 2000 in Lisbon, Portugal by the European Council. It broadly aims to "make Europe, by 2010, the most competitive and the most dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world".

The main fields are economic, social, and environmental renewal and sustainability. The Lisbon Strategy is heavily based on the economic concepts of:

- Innovation as the motor for economic change (based on the writings of Joseph Schumpeter)
- The "learning economy"
- Social and environmental renewal

Under the strategy, a stronger economy will create employment in the EU, alongside inclusive social and environmental policies, which will themselves drive economic growth even further.





3. EVALUATION OF EXAMINED DOCUMENTS

3.1 Hungary

In the case of Hungary, we studied mostly documents that refer to the time period between 2007 and 2013 as the Hungarian Development Plan, the operative programs of the seven NUTS II regions, the sectoral operative programs for economic developments, at the topic of transport, research and development, innovation, social renewal, social infrastructure, and there are also common programs, the INTERREG Neighbourhood Programme Hungary/Slovakia/Ukraine 2004-2006 and the HUNGARY-SLOVAKIA PHARE Cross Border Co-operation Program. Former documents were also concerned within our analysis.

The most important goals of the documents are to remedy our most acute economical and social problems, and to assure the equal, balanced economic growth. The main objectives of the programs are the expansion of employment and the establishment of the conditions of sustained economic growth.

The local and sectoral programs generally rely on the most important Hungarian and international, union policy principles, the goals are synchronised with the EU common aims. The plans study the condition of the Hungarian economy and society; examine the causes of the problems, than point out the key issues and objectives, as the improvement of the quality of life, accretion of the more competitive economy, reduction of the significant lag in many aspect, improved use of human resources and promotion of a better quality environment and regional development. The concepts establish and influence the comprehensive long-term development of the country. It determines the long-term, overall development programmes and further ensuring information for the connected sectors, regional planning and regional development actors.

In the Hungarian National Development Plan the Carpathians are not mentioned as a concrete point of the document. There is only one short paragraph about the cooperation with the Romanian, Ukrainian and Slovakian authorities in case of the environmental safety. This cooperation states, that the countries





have to minimize the risk of the flooding of the rivers. The cooperation efforts are based on that fact that Hungary is characteristically a transit country: water reserves and the ecological system predominantly depend on interventions in neighbouring countries, in terms of both quantity and quality.

In the document of The New Hungary Development Plan the Carpathian Basin is mentioned only in connection with the preservation of the environmental values that the Carpathian Basin provides us. The only advance about the Carpathian is that the new document put bigger emphasis on the international cooperation with Carpathian Countries due to the peace process in South Slavic countries and the accession of Romania and Bulgaria. So these processes can broaden the particular cooperation opportunities on the one hand from the aspect of the development of Hungary and on the other hand from the strengthening of environmental safety. The last is stressful in the aspect of the growing danger of climate change: the countries have to take into account the possibility of increasingly extreme weather conditions. The document appropriates that as the environmental and ecological status is hardly affected by each other the preventing measures should be harmonized by these countries.

These priorities are in strong relation with the proposals that occur in the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians. The relative article states the importance of the risk assessments, environmental impact assessments and strategic environmental assessments, taking into account the specificities of the Carpathian mountain ecosystems. Refer to this article, the Parties shall consult on projects of transboundary character in the Carpathians, and assess their environmental impact, in order to avoid the transboundary harmful effects.

Also in other aspects the Plan takes a stand on the strengthening and broadening of co-operations between the surrounding countries. The aim is the organic integration of Hungary into its broader environment and into the European space through supporting cross-border and cross-regional developments. In order to ensure the viability of developments encompassing two or more countries or regions, Hungary is preparing an independent document which at the same time forms the integral part of the New Hungary Development Plan. It must be added that one of the main motors of these efforts is to enhance the realignment and modernisation of Hungarians living in the neighbouring countries.

In the chapter of Indicative financial allocation plan of the operational programmes the document gives detailed data about the available funds amounting to EUR 22.4 billion on 2004 price level and completed by the national public contribution amounting to 15% of the total available funding. From this the financial framework for the „European Territorial Cooperation” objective (cross-border programmes, projects) is fixed: it contains EUR 338 million co-financing; this funding is composed of cross-border and





trans-national allocation of funds, which will be integrated into the joint cross-border and trans-national budgets following programme level allocation decisions by the countries concerned. On the whole the objective is to help to set the regions on a modernisation course defining joint regional, infrastructural, institutional and economic development through cooperation.

We studied the National Environmental Programme that refers the time period between 2007 and 2013. It promotes the establishment of social, economic and environmental conditions required for the transition towards sustainable development. Environmental protection focusing on ethical considerations recognises the need to preserve values, which supersedes any economic interests. According to the document Hungary takes an active part in the involvement and participation in the development of the environmental policy of the EU:

- EU sustainable development strategy
- integration of policies in the framework of the Cardiff process
- measurement of environmental performance progress through indicators
- development of the system of environmental reports and fulfilment of Hungarian obligations
- active participation in the programmes of the European Environmental Agency (EEA)
- dissemination of the EU environmental policy in Hungary, development of Natura 2000 network
- participation in the environmental co-operation of European regions, as well as activities of ENCORE conferences held biannually

The Carpathian territory does not appear as a concrete point of the document, it is only mentioned in connection with its location and ecological features. Only Slovakia is named in the document, in case of the joint world heritage of Aggteleki Karszt.

Although the Carpathian territory does not come up in the document the strategy unambiguously urges the international co-operations. It supports:

- the development of co-operation with the EU Member States and accession countries reflecting both Hungarian and EU environmental interests.
- Hungary's active participation in multilateral environmental co-operation is essential, and joint management of global environmental problems on the basis of the principle of the common but differentiated responsibility.

This means that Hungary actively is opened to support and sub-regional co-operation and co-operation with neighbouring countries. It also adds that Hungarian environmental diplomacy must consistently





represent national and sub-regional interests in addition to the implementation of the common policy, especially in areas determining the environmental security of the country on a long-term basis. With Eastern enlargement and on the basis of its special geopolitical situation, it can thus undertake a sub-regional co-ordination role for various programmes, agreements and projects.

These facts means, that there are also common points with the Convention that stresses the role of the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, the preventing process of the cross-border impact of pollution under the aims of the article about spatial planning. The sustainable and integrated water and river basin management, or the sustainable agriculture and forestry are also common aims that exist in both of the documents, and give a principle to make common efforts and cooperate in order to achieve these main objectives.

In connection with the Convention applies to the Carpathian region and parallel on the basis of the Thematic Action Programmes to be implemented within NEP-II Hungary defines and sets the target of a more intensive integration of environmental and nature conservation, water management and other sectoral policies, international co-operation. To achieve these targets it is needed to identify the following tasks:

- elaboration of technical programmes, supply of intellectual and financial resources for undertaking the donor role in environmental protection; co-operation with EU Member States and other donor countries in the implementation of support programmes with EU Member States and other donor countries (for example, building and operating a database for the effective use of expert capacities);
- following Hungary's accession to the European Union, the country's relations with other Member States will be determined by co-operation in the elaboration of EU policies, reflecting Hungarian interests in the process of drafting Community legislation, programmes and other documents;
- active role in international environmental co-operation in the framework of the UN, its specialized agencies, and other inter-governmental and international organisations. Participation in the implementation of multilateral international environmental and nature conservation treaties, and development of international environmental law;





- proposal, continuation and intensification of sub-regional co-operation (for example, with countries of the Visegrád Group, Tisza river basin), implementation of joint programmes, and development of sub-regional agreements, legal instruments as required;
- bilateral co-operation in environmental protection and nature conservation, as well as water management;
- conclusion of agreements and effective implementation of existing agreements with all neighbouring countries;
- proposal and implementation of joint actions with the government agencies concerned for the implementation of the Action Programmes of NEP-II in the framework of intergovernmental framework agreements and sectoral co-operation (similarly to integrated programmes, for example in the fields of water and health, environment and transport, energy and environment, etc).

The programme promotes the establishment of social, economical and environmental conditions required for the transition towards sustainable development. Environmental protection focusing on ethical considerations recognises the need to preserve values, which supersedes any economic interests. These aims come up as basic terms of the development documents so they could be implemented as common effort also at the case of the Carpathian countries.

The National Regional Development Concept is in relation with the Lisbon Programme; it establishes and influences the comprehensive long-term development of Hungary. Its main aim is to improve the quality of life in case of the regional population. It determines the long-term, overall development programmes and further ensuring information for the connected sectors, regional planning. This Concept is focusing on the regional disparities and the future possibilities to offset the lagging behind. The Carpathians does not appear as a direct topic of the document, but when the plan states the importance of the problem of regional disparities, we are able to find common aims and goals that could be accepted by the Carpathian territory. These general objectives exist also in the Convention, stressing the importance of the common international programmes.

The Operative Programs of the seven NUTSII regions do not mention either the Carpathians directly. In the plans the most important aims are to solve of the regional-specific problems, to secure the competitiveness, the economic growth and the improvement of life the expansion of employment, the





sustainable development and environmental protection. The plans deal with only the local problems of the territories, each document focuses on the regional disadvantages and solutions, so the Carpathian countries are not exists in these regional plans. Besides, we have to take into consideration, that the environmental aspects are getting bigger importance in these local documents, and in this regard a recognition is coming up that the cooperation is necessary – as it appears in the Convention.

At the case of the sectoral programs, as the operative programme of economic development, transport, social renewal, social infrastructure, and environment and energy, we are able to find only sectoral problems. The documents focus on the role of the SME-s, innovation, research and development, and its effects on the competitiveness, economic growth, at the case of the transport infrastructure, the development of the minor- and subsidiary road infrastructure, the improvement of the availability between the regions, to found high-level public transportation and intermodality. In those documents that deal with topic about environmental protection, there are more collective points and common aims with the Carpathian Convention.

The main goal of the social renewal operative programme is to secure the social renewal process and life-long learning. The main problems are in connection with the low proportion of active labour market, the high unemployment rate, and insufficient educational system. The most important aims in contrast with these problems are the increasing employability with new workplaces, human resource development, life-long learning, research and development, health-care and besides, there is no mention about the Carpathians. Only some data of Poland and Slovakia is represented in a table in connection with health-care indicators. These aims, the insurance of the employment, the role of the cultural heritage and traditional knowledge and the importance of the education are basic points in the Convention, so these common objectives should be stressed more as collective goals of the Carpathians.

The operative programme of environment and energy does not mention directly the Carpathians either; it relies on the most important environmental principles, the prevention, reconstruction, liability, with the keyword of the sustainable development – as it is also a basic motto of the Carpathian Convention. The cooperation would be needed, as most of the documents with the topic of the environmental protection also stress, but none of the Carpathian country is mentioned in this document. In a collective plan these common aims should be coordinated in order to give higher importance to the cooperation processes among the Carpathian countries.





All the regional, sectoral and national documents have many common problems and similar opportunities with the Convention that we should summarise and formalize as a collective characterization of the Carpathian countries.

There are also development programs that rely on common goals, like the Interreg and PHARE Programme, but these documents mainly focuses on the infrastructural, environmental problems and issue of regional development of the concerned country, so the necessity of the cooperation processes appears just indirectly, manly at the case of the environmental problems.

The Hungarian development plans contain many common points with the Carpathian Convention, but the Carpathian countries do not appear, as individual development territories in the documents. The common problems and goals would be important and necessary to have higher stress and implement into a collective Carpathian development plan to motivate the countries toward a stronger cooperation process.





3.2 Poland

According to the main aims of the Carpathian Project and the general objectives of the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians the most relevant documents relating to Poland are obviously the two versions of the National Development Plan, the National Cohesion Strategy, the operational programmes (OP Infrastructure and Environment, OP Human Capital, OP Innovate Economy, OP Development of Eastern Poland, OP of European Territorial Co-operation, OP Technical Assistance, Regional Operational Programmes) and supporting drafts like the National Strategic Reference Framework.

National Development Plan

The Polish government had been working on the second edition of the National Development Plan (NDP) since the beginning of 2004. The first edition covered the period of 2004-2006, the second one spans the years 2007-2013. Both are strategic documents containing key directions for the economic and social development of Poland.

NDP 2004-2006

As it is well-known Poland became the member of the European Union in 2004. The first National Development Plan is a complex document, which determines Poland's socio-economic strategy during first years of membership in the EU. The document was prepared on the basis of directives included in the Council's regulation no. 1260 of 21st June 1999 (1260/99/EU), which introduced general provisions referring to structural funds.

The NDP 2004-2006 was aimed at:

- Outlining key structural policies that Poland planned to conduct in 2004-2006.
- Policies were to be co-financed with the EU funds.
- Plan was a key document backing negotiations on the amount of funds from the EU budget that Poland was able to apply for.



National Development Plan presents socio-economic situation of Poland and her regions on the verge of the country's access to the EU. It formulates objectives and contains a description of the strategy, aiming to achieve social, economic, and spatial cohesion with the Community's countries and regions, it assesses expected effects of the planned interventions, and influence on the course of development processes, it indicates directions and the volume of the planned engagement of structural funds, the Cohesion Fund, and the country's resources, and determines the coordination and implementation method for the structural assistance during the period of the NDP execution.

The NDP 2004-2006 maintain:

- Supporting the competitiveness of enterprises.
- Development of human capital and increase of workplaces.
- Creating conditions for increased investment, sustainable growth and regional cohesion.
- Structural adjustment in agriculture and fisheries; changes of rural areas.
- Support for regional growth and increasing growth potential of poor regions.

NDP 2007-2013

The new National Development Plan is part of the National Development Strategy, which draft was prepared by the Ministry of Regional Development. It was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 29 November 2006. It is a principal strategic document which provides guidelines for other Government and local government strategies and programmes.

Overall document containing:

- Medium-term development strategy.
- All actions directed on the development of Poland, including those financed or co-financed by the EU funds.
- Actions requiring use of EU structural funds (National Strategic Reference Framework: operational programmes).
- Actions requiring use of other EU funds (development of rural areas, enlargement of the Schengen Zone, 7th Framework Programme, programme for growth and innovations).

This document should form a basis for formulating Polish position on the EU regional and structural policies.

The 5 priorities (and directions) of the plan:





- Knowledge and competences (better access to education, higher openness of education, higher quality of education).
- Employment, activation and mobility (increasing employability, support for creation of new workplaces, modernisation of organisation and operation of labour market, creating conditions for increased mobility of labour).
- Entrepreneurship and innovation (creating favourable business environment, open and competitive economy, development of knowledge-based economy, more innovative enterprises).
- Social integration (preventing social exclusion, supporting families, support, rehabilitation and activation of disabled, security system for elderly, better working and living conditions).
- Investment and regional issues (development of cities and rural areas, development of transport infrastructure, development of energy infrastructure, investment protecting the environment, rational use of natural resources).
- Good governance (higher quality of public administration, increasing social capital, increasing security).

Assessment of the priorities of the NDP 2007-2013

The mission of the National Development Plan for 2007-2013 is to take steps to ensure that the economy stays on the path of rapid growth as a result of a reinforced corporate and regional ability to compete, increased employment and a higher level of economic, social and territorial cohesion.

This seems to be a correct way of achieving NDP objectives. A steady economic growth is indispensable to improving the competitiveness of Polish economy and, particularly, to reducing the civilization gap between Poland and other EU states. At the same time, the NDP names the regional and spatial policies as important instruments in achieving domestic economic objectives. They are key elements to improving economic competitiveness and evening out territorial and social development opportunities. The high level of structural unemployment is the main obstacle to Poland's development and that too was taken into account in the NDP mission and expressed in proposed priorities and initiatives.

However, that lucid presentation of NDP objectives does not seem to have been translated correctly into an action plan. The structure of these provisions does not seem to have been thoroughly thought out for it does not constitute a cohesive system. National development plans should be founded primarily on a





cohesive vision of the country's development. That vision is not evident in the case of Poland. The NDP draft is a collection of diverse sectoral projects, often overlapping, and not a clear action plan involving the entire government. It lacks reflection needed to streamline the proposed initiatives. When analyzed individually, each initiative seems suitable and necessary to national development. But the draft lacks a hierarchy of objectives and an indication which initiatives constitute a priority and which are supplementary or secondary. Consequently, the entire document ends up being a somewhat chaotic catalogue difficult to follow, which attempts to satisfy too many expectations and accommodate too many incompatible development models.

National Cohesion Strategy (NCS) 2007-2013

The National Cohesion Strategy is a document which framework at the European Union level is determined by the Lisbon Strategy and the Community Strategic Guidelines (CSG). Every member state of the European Union prepares its NCS on the basis of the CSG.

The national cohesion strategy:

- determines development activities to be undertaken by Poland in 2007-2013 in order to achieve sustained economic growth, improved competitiveness and the increase of employment.
- serves the purpose of providing assistance to regions and marginalised social groups, assistance in the restructuring of traditional economic sectors and problem regions.
- integrates the Community's priorities with Polish priorities, taking into account the challenges of the Lisbon Strategy and the principles of the National Reform Program.
- is prepared in co-operation with the European Commission as the guidelines for using Structural Funds and the Cohesion Fund.
- provides framework for the preparation of operational programmes.

Strategic goal of the National Cohesion Strategy is to create conditions for the improvement of competitiveness of the economy based on knowledge and entrepreneurship, ensuring the increase of employment and the higher level of social, economic cohesion.

Operational Programmes 2007-2013

The National Cohesion Strategy will be implemented through the following programmes negotiated with the European Commission:

- three operational programmes implemented at the national level





- 16 regional operational programmes implemented by the local governments of voivodships.
- operational programme intended for supporting the following voivodships: Warmińsko-Mazurskie, Podlaskie, Lubelskie, Podkarpackie, Świętokrzyskie.
- technical assistance operational programme.
- European territorial co-operation programmes.

From the point of view of the Carpathian Project the most interesting could be the regional operational programmes. Nearly one fourth of the budget (24.9%) is planned to be allocated for the investment into the development of Polish regions.

The justification for the preparation of the 16 ROPs is the decentralisation of the programming of regional development, an increased effectiveness of the provision development activities by the public administration, the strengthening of the civic and self-government dimension as well as the effective use of the structural measures for the period 2004-2006 by regions under the previous Regional Development Operational Programme.

The objectives of the ROPs are on the one hand set by voivodships in compliance with regional development strategies, while on the other hand they are also inscribed in such NSFR goals as enhanced competitiveness of individual regions and the promotion of balanced development.

All ROPs have a similar structure, but their contents and financial resources will be specified at regional level. The need to harmonise the list of activities implemented under regional programmes results from a number of premises, of which the most important is to ensure the consistency between the regional approach and goals and priorities of the national and European strategies, as well as taking into account activities concerning state aid for the SMEs sector (uniform criteria for the granting of aid will be laid down at national level).

Maximum 3% of ERDF allocations per each of the 16 ROPs may be used for housing projects which meet the requirements laid down in the relevant regulations. These activities will be complementary to ROP projects regarding urban areas threatened with degradation and social exclusion. Such solutions, despite being planned and implemented at regional level, will be form a component of activities connected with the improvement of the housing situation contained in the state policy with regard to housing.

In connection with the Carpathian Project we should highlight the Programmes of the European Territorial Cooperation Objective.

Under this Objective the funds have been allocated in the following manner:





1. Cross-border cooperation programmes (78.6% of total allocations, EUR 438.5 million)

- Poland-Germany (Zachodniopomorskie-Mecklenbur) – 8.9% of total allocations (EUR 50 million).
- Poland-Germany (Lubuskie Voivodeship-Brandenburg) – 8/9% of total allocations (EUR 50.1 million).
- Poland-Germany (Lubuskie and DolnośląskieVoivodeship - Saxony) – 12.6% of total allocations (EUR 70.1 million).
- Poland-Czech Republic – 20.8% of total allocations (EUR 115.8 million).
- Poland-Slovakia – 15.4% of total allocations (EUR 86 million).
- Poland-Lithuania – 7.5% of total allocations (EUR 41.7 million).
- Southern Baltic – 4.5% of total allocations (EUR 25 million).

2. Central-Eastern Area – 12.8% of total allocations (EUR 71.5 million)

EUR 173.3 million will be transferred for the activities implemented under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument; it is envisaged that two programmes of transborder cooperation with the participation of Poland will be implemented:

- Poland-Belarus-Ukraine
- Poland-Kaliningrad District of the Russian Federation (or Poland-Lithuania-Kaliningrad District RF).





3.3 Slovakia

The total area of the Slovak Republic can be considered as the target area of the Carpathian Project since most of the eight Slovak regions (NUTS 3 level) are covered by the range or foothills of the Carpathians, especially by the Low and High Tatras. Based on this fact all of the strategic documents could be involved -directly or indirectly- to the research, nevertheless three significant documents have been selected and introduced in details, as follows:

- National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Slovak Republic (2001);
- Tourism Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2013 (2005);
- National Development Plan of the Slovak Republic 2004-2006.

National Strategy for Sustainable Development of Slovak Republic

Firstly the sustainability and the sustainable development have been defined and the long-term evolution of these notions has been introduced since the 70s. Different methodological approaches of the sustainability given by the UN, OECD and EU have been presented with many case studies from the USA, UK, Finland and Sweden.

Before showing the Slovak legislative adoption of the sustainability and the enhancement of the sustainable development in the country an overview about the Visegrad countries has been provided.

In the chapter dealing with the presentation of the starting situation for achieving the sustainable development in Slovakia those policies are named which are strongly correlating with the sustainability. They are as follows: Social, Economic and Environmental. The starting situation was analysed from four aspects:

- cultural;
- social;
- economic;
- environmental.

In the frame of the cultural part the geographical conditions are examined in a detailed way introducing “the region of Hollows and Highlands” with its inhabitants and settlements. It is stated that these mountainous regions have mainly agricultural profile and low concentration of population.





From social point of view many analyses were made but none of them has geographical context. In the economic part the analyses are rather sectoral than regional, therefore the areas of the Carpathians are not highlighted.

From the environmental viewpoint the mountainous areas are often discussed and referred directly or indirectly. It is stated that the Carpathians give the majority of the lands covered by forests (generally 40 % of the total area of Slovakia), and the rivers which rise and flow in the mountain play significant role in the electricity production. On one hand the mountains are core area for mining and extraction activities, on the other hand they have worse potential in terms of agriculture, especially the cultivation. However these areas are threatened in large measure by the wind erosion. The mountainous regions have a rich flora and fauna as well which need protection.

What is more a classification of the Slovak regions has been carried out based on the landscape: lowlands, depressions, sub mountains areas, mountains and high mountains. They are characterized as follows:

Sub mountain landscape of lower degree covers 12.1 percent of the Slovak territory and is spatially very differentiated (it consists of 46 regions - orographic units). From the point of view of utilisation, the mixed agro-forest land prevails in this landscape type (53 percent of the area), the rest is covered by forests.

Sub mountain landscape of higher degree covers 1.6 percent of the Slovak territory and consists of 10 regions with prevailing mixed agro-forest and forest land.

Mountainous landscape of lower degree covers 18.7 percent of the territory of Slovakia and consists of 51 regions with prevailing forest landscape, followed by mixed agro-forest landscape.

Mountainous landscape of higher degree constitutes 20.7 percent of the Slovak territory and can be divided into 43 regions. It is connected mainly to the mountainous areas of the middle and northern Slovakia. Forest land is dominant.

High-mountainous landscape covers 2.7 percent of the Slovak territory in the highest areas of the Western Carpathians. Forest land prevails here, followed by hilly meadows and glacial landscape.

According to the 5 degrees scale of the Slovak Agency for the Environment the mountainous regions are ranked as *high quality environment or suitable quality environment* – it covers 36,824 km² (75.1 percent of the territory of Slovakia), inhabited at present by 2,379 thousands inhabitants (44.4 percent of inhabitants). Such an environment is typical mainly for mountains and sub mountainous areas of Slovakia, less for urbanised lowlands with relatively acceptable level of impact of intensive agriculture.





Tourism Development Strategy of the Slovak Republic until 2013

The Strategy sets itself the objective of proposing solutions to the crucial and fundamental questions concerning the position and development of tourism in Slovakia for the period up to 2013. This objective therefore covers the period from 2007 to 2013, in accordance with the planning period of the European Union. The Strategy will represent one of the basic, initial documents in which tourism is presented as a development priority in the Slovak economy for the next several years. The document comprises four chapters, as follows:

- Objectives of the Strategy and reasons;
- Analysis of the development and current situation in tourism;
- Vision for the position of tourism in 2013;
- Defining the development strategy - main aspects of development;
- Strategic objectives for tourism development in Slovakia.

The central forms of tourism for which Slovakia has the best conditions and which will need to be supported, developed and qualitatively improved over the course of coming years are: urban and cultural tourism; spa and health tourism; winter tourism and winter sports; summer tourism and waterside holidays and rural tourism. The winter tourism and sports are related to the mountains and hills most of all. This category is characterized as follows: *“Winter tourism and winter sports are a no less important form of tourism for Slovakia, whose natural conditions are very well suited in this regard. Ski resorts must guarantee visitors sufficient snow. Snowmaking will therefore have a growing importance with regard to maintaining attendance at winter resorts and prolonging the season, while respecting environmental capacity, in particular hydrological conditions and nature conservation. It is necessary to focus mainly on visitors from those countries where there are not many possibilities for skiing where most of the population are not proficient skiers (Hungary, Poland, the Czech Republic, Russia, Ukraine, Croatia, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Bulgaria and Romania). It is necessary to prepare for these target groups a comprehensive offer of capacities, services and sporting amenities in order to support their continuing and repeated attendance.”*

It is stated in the strategy that the tourism potential of Slovakia is quite vast, among others Northern Slovakia (the range of Carpathians) has features suited to mountain activities and winter hiking. Demand among visitors to Slovakia is focused mainly on mountain holidays (29%), winter sports (22%, but a first-placed 47% during winter), visits to family and acquaintances (11%), and waterside holidays (also 11%).





In the whole strategy the V4 countries are highlighted and the visitors and tourists from these countries should be treated in a special way because of their large market share and importance. *Distribution of the Slovak tourism product within the framework of V4 countries requires strategic approaches amid conditions of growing competition on the world market.*

In the field of financing the state administration should finance among others -which reflect the Carpathian Project- Slovakia's membership contributions in international organisations concerned with tourism (Die Donau - Association of Danube States) and rescue systems in winter and summer tourism centres to ensure the safety of visitors (mountain, water, road and air rescue services).

The main strategic objectives for tourism development in Slovakia are:

1. Strengthening the position of the tourism sector in the national economy;
2. Making Slovakia's tourism sector more competitive in the European area;
3. Making Slovakia more attractive as a holiday destination;
4. Increasing the volume of tourism visits;
5. Improving the visitor structure by providing better quality services.

In the frame of the second objective it is defined: Reassess and simplify the existing system for granting visas; introduce a free-of-charge visa requirement for citizens of Ukraine and Russia by introducing an asymmetric visa regime towards these countries. In order to achieve the objective the Slovak Tourist Board organise market research in the main sending countries -the Czech Republic, Poland, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria and Russia-, and, on the basis of their results, adopt measures to improve the offer of products for which there is greatest demand; and new offices have to be open in Budapest, London, and Brussels, and thereafter in Kiev, Rome, the Baltic states, and countries overseas.

National Development Plan 2004-2006

The document is divided into two parts: Basic Macroeconomic Conditions including analysis of the present situation; and the Objectives, Priorities and Implementation of the National Plan of Regional Development.

In the first main chapter the country is examined from different viewpoints: International economic context, Macro and microeconomics, Human Resources, Environment and Economic Prognosis. None of the above mentioned parts has geographical approach thus the role of Carpathians does not appear directly. In the chapter dealing with Environment it is written that the country is rich in natural values and protected areas (mostly mountainous regions). The Chapter 5 includes a categorization of the Slovak





micro regions which only reflects kind of geographical concept. Four clusters are identified: developed, stabile, stagnating and depressed. Accordingly it is stated that almost half of the total population lives in problematic regions (dominantly rural and structure changing regions). Within the chapter introducing the regional policy in the Slovak Republic so called "economically weak regions" are named as target area, they have to be rural areas in the Southern part of the county and mountainous regions (Carpathians). They are characterized as follows: *"to indicators of economic and social development, report much lower level of development than is the average level in the Slovak Republic. The following indicators are used for their identification: The rate of unemployment, the number of applicants for jobs per one vacancy, the amount of earned income, the level of tax revenue of local budgets, the share and extent of attenuation of primary industries (agriculture, forestry) in the structure of employment and density of the population."*

In the second part of the document the Operational Programmes with their targets, priorities and measures are described. Among others the Industry; Multi-functional agriculture and rural development; Transport and telecommunication; Biodiversity Operational Programmes may have relations with and effects on the Carpathians. Through the introduction of the four NUTS 2 regions of the Slovak Republic the mountainous and sub mountainous areas are highlighted and known as areas with higher unemployment rate and lower economic output but with high potentials in the field of tourism, environmental industry and agriculture.

Generally it can be said that the Carpathians as the main geographical feature of the country does not play a significant role in the National Development Plan nevertheless the Carpathians make impression and influence the structure and statements of the planning document.

Generally the Carpathians do not appear directly, stressed in the Slovak Planning Documents, nevertheless these geographical units (mountains, hills, lowlands) influence the planning process, the strategies and their objectives indirectly.





3.4 Romania

In the Romanian Sectoral Operative Program that stresses the aims in connected with the transport infrastructure, the key issue for the years 2007-2013 is the development of transportation network, which will have significant impact on increasing the economic development, competitiveness, facilitate the economic accession to the EU, contribute to the actual development of the internal market and allow for the development of the Romanian economy. In connection with this program, the General Transport Master Planning (GTMP) process for Romania is in progress and it will provide the basis for future development but will use the knowledge gained from the SOPT as a core criteria for the establishment of projects.

In the document the main objectives are to create the conditions for increased investment activity and the promotion of sustainable transport and spatial cohesion. The strategy provides for implementation of the concept of a country-wide Romanian transport system development that will be internally coherent and interoperable with the European Union system.

This document provides a comparison between the situation in Romania to that of the EU countries at the various stages of expansion of the EU, in order to emphasize the general trend in demand for transport services and to provide focus for future action to be taken. The SOPT proposes the expected results of various interventions, indicates the allocation of the funds and defines institutional arrangements for the implementation of the assistance.

To access to the West-European corridors, as well the Eastern and Southern Europe is highly important. In this regard, we can declare, that there are many possible points in the program, that are directly or indirectly in line with the common aims that are signed also in the Carpathian Convention. Because of the low transport capacity and the quality of specific physical infrastructures Romania requires significant investment in order to meet European standards.

In other EU countries the transport infrastructure projects have resulted in the provision of higher quality standards that are essential to be introduced into Romania for the future efficient operation of passenger and freight transport operations. In the operative program there is a requirement to take into consideration the lack of investment in transport infrastructure over many years. There has been limited





infrastructure expenditure on new construction and the maintenance expenditure has been below the optimum level.

The signed investments get high importance, mainly, because Romania's location at the crossroads of many roads connecting Eastern to Western Europe and Northern to Southern Europe, as well as the location of the country on the transit axes connecting Europe to Asia, point out the importance of a developed infrastructure. The accession to the Black Sea and the Danube River represents an opportunity and an argument to increase the level of transport on waterways, taking into account the low costs as compared to land and air transport, and cooperation possibilities also with the Carpathians.

In the strategy the Carpathians are not mentioned directly, but there are many tables that contain the main data of Carpathian countries.

The Romanian Operative Program that also refers to the time period between 2007 and 2013 addresses the eight Development Regions of Romania. The main aims of the program are about the supporting procedure of the lagging behind regions from the development point of view, and within more prosperous regions, the less developed areas, in order to accelerate the economic growth.

In the document, the funds have got high importance that have major impacts on regional and local development, rehabilitation and modernization of transport, education and healthy infrastructure, strengthening business environment through the development of business support structures, e.g. industrial, technological, logistics and business parks, and the support of the local entrepreneurship, valorisation of the tourism, historic and cultural potential by supporting the tourism infrastructure development and the entrepreneurial initiatives, supporting the development of the urban centres with economic growth potential in order to create proper conditions for making them to act as motors of regional and development.

Besides, the four main priority of the document are:

- Improvement of regional and local public infrastructure
- Strengthening of regional and local business environment
- Development of regional and local tourism
- Sustainable urban development

These priority axes are in line with Community policies promoted by the European Union and all of them are in line with the renewed Lisbon strategy "New Guidelines of Cohesion Policy 2007 – 2013". It





is developed in accordance with the principles of the “Convergence” objective of the EU Structural Funds.

The detailed strategy is based on the European principle of subsidiary, meaning that it was elaborated on the basis of the Development Strategies of the regions,

The plan contains many common aims with the Carpathian Convention, but the Carpathian countries do not appear, as individual development territories in the documents. We can find marks about the territory only in geographical meaning; the region relief has a relatively balanced distribution, including mountains, plains, hills and plateaus. There are no mentions about the cooperation processes with the other Carpathian countries, but in the documents many common problems and goals exist that should have higher stress among the Carpathians.

The plan of the sustainable tourism in Romania states, that there is a tight interdependence between the global economic growth, the structure of economy, the use of natural resources and the changes in the environment. The economic activities using natural resources modify the environment; moreover, the nature of this change also determines the way in which these activities will take place in the future. People’s welfare results not only from economic activities, but also from the joy the environment, in its broadest sense, can generate.

Tourism develops in complex and very diverse forms. Therefore, tourism became a growing burden for the environment because of the use of water, soil and energy, of the development of the infrastructure, of buildings and facilities, because of pollution and waste, of soil fragmentation and the increase of the number of secondary residences. In some popular destinations, there is severe degradation of the local environment, which in its turn affects the tourist interest of these places.

So in this aspect, some countries that used to be little visited in the past, especially in Central and Eastern Europe, such as Romania, are becoming more and more attractive due to their economic transition and opening of borders, which provides them with huge potential for the development of tourism. The price of trips continues to lower, and at the same time the tourism quota in common expenses grow.

The document does not mention the Carpathians, only the mountain and sub-mountain area of the Carpathians, as area with high tourist potential and of great value. Because the document stresses the importance of the environmental protection, there are many common aims with the Convention and possible fields where the countries could cooperate.





The Hungary – Romania Cross-border Co-operation Programme is in direct connection with the Carpathians, as the Carpathian Mountains and Carpathian – basin is geographically belongs to the program area.

The program briefly analyzes the economy, population, labour, infrastructure, health conditions of the program area and also examines the field of Education and Research & Development, environment and tourism of the territory.

The core element of the strategies: to bring the different actors – people, economic actors and communities – closer to each other, in order to better exploit the opportunities offered by the joint development of the border area. It is focusing on three main co-operation fields:

- The development of cross-border economic, social, environmental activities through joint strategies for sustainable territorial development
- Strengthening of transnational co-operation through actions related to Community priorities and promoting integrated territorial development
- Reinforcement of effectiveness of regional policy by promoting inter-regional cooperation through exchange of experience at appropriate territorial level

The overall strategic goals of the Co-operation Programme are the following:

- Improved transport infrastructure to facilitate better access within the border area.
- Better flow of information on joint opportunities within the border area
- Common natural resources efficiently used, natural values protected in the border area.
- Economic connections reinforced in the border area to boost sustainable economic development building on comparative advantages.
- Social and cultural coherence strengthened among people and communities.

The European Union has established EU-wide policy framework in various sectors, which provide guidance for identifying developments in sectors. Overall we can say that in this Program the relevant policies have been taken into consideration in the Hungary – Romania Cross-border Cooperation Program. All of these appear as an aim of the Carpathian Convention too. The Plan referring to the development of the following policies:

- environmental policy,
- transport
- information society
- employment and social policy





- public health
- research and development
- education, training, youth, culture

In the National Sustainable Development Strategy of Romania the present situation was analysed with full particulars and possible ways were defined for Romania's development: it is based on an analysis of the social, economic and environmental status of the country, and the document presents a medium and long-term strategy for sustainable development.

The Carpathian territory is only mentioned in connection with the conservation of biodiversity, stability, health and the forests' multifunctional role. It emphasizes the protection approximately 400,000 hectares of natural pristine and quasi-pristine forests in the Romanian Carpathians by special means, because they are national and European treasures. Beside this the care for natural resources, their reasonable exploitation and their replacement in order to maintain the population health, food security, to improve the standard of living and continuous education are also key elements of the document.

The Strategy identify four scenarios and among these the second scenario, called the scenario for the development at a constant pace or the competitiveness scenario is preferred and was chosen by the Strategy which represents the best formula for a sustainable development. It provides comparatively slower development, but assures that renewable natural resources are used at a sustainable level. The program also gives an important role to the development of an efficient and specialised compatible with the European and global infrastructure that can support the sustainable development. It also gives special attention to the preservation to national and cultural heritages.

Referring to the Convention we can say that the document contains and examines most of the articles that we can find in the Convention (sustainable water, forest and land management, conservation and sustainable use of biological and landscape diversity, sustainable transport infrastructure, tourism, industry and energy, environmental assessment, monitoring, education and public participation, preservation of natural and cultural heritage). But there are not any words about the Carpathians either about international co-operations that could help to preserve natural resources and ensure sustainable resource management and development. Although in the field of environmental protection, but especially with regard to the protection of water, Romania is active within the framework of the Convention of the Danube Countries and also as member of the International Commission for the





Protection of Danube (ICPDR). Romania has also signed bilateral agreements with all its neighbouring countries regarding boundary waters.

The document also mentions in connection with more factors, that there is a delay in implementing the real reforms, as well as in the adoption of legislation harmonised with European law. Financial problems, poverty of the rural population and the lack of awareness are further causes that obstruct the sustainable management. There is no strong political lobbying for the protection and sustainable development, e.g.: the Parliament and the political parties do not do anything to increase public awareness concerning the fundamental importance of forests in protecting the ecological balance of the country the sustainable development of the national economy and culture.





3.5 Ukraine

International experiences are highly relevant for Ukraine as it moves forward in development of regional policy. A number of efforts to address regional development policy have been made in the past, but only a few have been successful so far. Some of the potential explanations for the lack of effectiveness are as follows:⁹

- *No clear framework for setting objectives and priorities.* The proposed approaches to regional development in the early and mid-1990s were focused mostly on obtaining resources for particular initiatives rather than as a comprehensive approach to addressing regional development needs. Because they were ad hoc approaches coming from particular groups or regions, there was neither a full consensus nor support for moving forward.
- *No fiscal parameters.* Programs for regional development have typically been established without any consideration of working within a fiscal envelope. The programs have elaborated multiple objectives and usually multiple projects that were either unaffordable or unsustainable. At the same time, the preparation of these extensive programs also used up significant resources to no avail.
- *Ad hoc allocation of investment.* State investment policy has had a substantial influence on regional development and yet there is no transparent mechanism through which these investment resources are allocated. In addition, the budget process does not make the link between investments in the capital or development budget and the associated operations and maintenance costs that should be included in the current budget.
- *Backward looking rather than forward looking.* Past regional policies in Ukraine have typically focused on restoring old industries, promoting heavy investment, meeting social costs in ways that involve heavy state intervention. They have not typically taken a strategic perspective looking forward to the areas in which Ukraine will be competitive and creating an environment in order to support the creation new industries and a service sector than can both are important sources of growth in the future.

⁹ World Bank: Ukraine: Moving Forward on Regional Development & Regional Policy, November 5, 2001.





- *Top-down versus bottom-up.* While there are a wide number of efforts being developed at the regional level in order to support regional development, regional policy is typically perceived as something that occurs from the top down. The central government provides resources for investment or special incentives and has great influence on what will happen in each region.

Environment policy

In 1998 Ukraine drafted a National Strategy for the Environment to cover the period 1998-2008. It was amended in 2003 and has been the basis for developing sectoral programmes on key environment issues such as environmental safety (including nuclear energy), drinking water and construction or rehabilitation of water facilities, prevention of deterioration of the Black Sea, sustainable management of natural resources, environment technologies and protection of biological and landscape diversity. The Strategy is currently being reviewed.

Environmental legislation and implementation

Ukraine adopted the Framework Law on Environment Protection in 1991. Since then it has adopted several pieces of legislation to aim at convergence with EU acquis. With regard to horizontal issues, Ukrainian legislation contains provisions on environment impact assessment, but these are not always implemented and enforced. Concerning access to information and public participation, Ukraine has been seeking to incorporate the provisions of the Aarhus Convention into its national legislation.

Transport

In the case of transport, Ukraine together with other Eastern European countries has been constructively involved in the High Level Group for the extension of the TEN-T corridors. The EC has a strategic interest in supporting the eastward extension of the TEN-T corridors and will continue to provide support to this end, in close collaboration with the EIB and EBRD. Such support will be subject to full compliance with the relevant requirements of the EU acquis. The EC is also interested in further developing cooperation to ensure that the transport systems are efficient, interoperable, safe and secure. Closer relations in the aviation sector are of particular interest.

Information Society

The development of the Information Society is of particular significance for growth and employment of modern economies. The EU has an interest in supporting Ukraine in its efforts to capitalise on the





information society via the implementation of the e-Ukraine programme. The support actions need to take into account the results of the 2003 and 2005 World Summits on the Information Society (WSIS)

Recognised needs for sustainable development

UNDP - Millennium Development Goals (2000+5) says:

Human pressures on biological resources in Ukraine remain very high. The list of environmental issues requiring immediate attention includes preservation and improvement of land and water resources and the atmosphere, biodiversity, improving industrial energy efficiency, and the additional challenge of dealing with the Chernobyl tragedy consequences. Priority goals for Ukraine are solving problems that negatively affect the health and living conditions of the population, especially the poorest, and thus, the most vulnerable group.

Primarily these are issues of air pollution and access to clean water. Another important focus is improving management of natural resources and ensuring fulfilment of Ukraine's key international environmental commitments.

At national level has been decided a list of the most urgent needs that should be solved by the implementation of sustainable development principles in Zakarpatska Oblast. It was decided to use a sectoral approach while identifying and grouping the needs. They were also prioritised - the higher position in the list indicates higher priority. The list of prioritised needs includes the following:

Water management sector

Implementation of measures for minimisation of socio-economic and environmental consequences of catastrophic phenomena (floods, mudflows, landslides, etc.) as well as improvement of utilisation and conservation of water resources:

1. Implementation of integrated structural measures
2. Improvement of the water-regulating function of the forest cover
3. Implementation of a special regime for agriculture in the flood-plains and mountain meadows
4. Construction of small hydro-power plants

Forestry sector

1. Wider implementation of environmentally safe logging technologies
2. Improvement of the forest structure
3. Nature conservation sector





4. Increase of natural conservation areas
5. Re-naturalisation of disturbed ecosystems
6. Re-acclimatisation of extinct flora and fauna species

Recreational sector

1. Development of the infrastructure for the alternative tourism
2. Infrastructure for sustainable development

Environmental legislation

1. Harmonisation of the national legislation concerning the TRB with the relevant EU legislation
2. Enforcement of the environmental legislation
3. Information support
4. Wider implementation of environmental education for all groups of the population
5. Creation of the Information Centre/Institute for Sustainable Development

According to these issues the *National Environmental Policy of Ukraine (2007)* has many general assessments and key recommendations for a sustainable environmental development in Ukraine:

- Institutional changes.
- Ecological culture and partnership
- Informational base for strategic ecological assessments and ecological management
- Harmonizing legislation
- Ecological audit and insurance
- Ecological entrepreneurship
- Protection of resources
 - Water
 - Land
 - Mineral
- Nature protective fund
- Forest fund
- Waste management
- Ecological monitoring

Education for sustainable development in the National Environmental Policy Paper:





- Improve the concept of ecological education in Ukraine, and develop the national strategy for education in the interests of sustainable development.
- The subject “Basics of Ecological Studies” should be included in entrance exams for Ukraine’s institutions of higher learning.
- Prepare and implement at leading state institutions, a system of professional training for administrators (state workers and managers) who are responsible for approving decisions in the ecological policy and management field.

Priorities of regional environmental and sustainable development policy can be firstly an environmental coordination (harmonization):

- introduction of a new organizational system and techniques to ensure environmental coordination of various community activities;
- transition from an evaluation of environmental pressure by the number of inspections to monitoring of quantitative environmental quality of indicators at regional/local level;
- enhancement of the roles and responsibilities of environmental assessments.

Secondly can be pointed out a development of regional environmental policies to address sustainability needs:

- to optimize regional policies in the sphere of environmental protection and natural resource management by taking into account region-specific objectives and priorities, based on national sustainable development programme documents and the Johannesburg Summit recommendations;
- to co-ordinate regional environmental policies in the context of national priorities to ensure development of trans-regional environmental cooperation and to provide access to the process to all stakeholders.

Finally a few programme activities should be launched in Ukraine:

- introduction of new organizational systems and partnership incentives in addressing environmental problems with the participation of state agencies (ministries, administrations), representatives of local councils, businessmen and business associations, polluting enterprises, etc.);
- to apply new methodologies to identify sustainable development priorities and to develop environmental strategies accounting for local specifics;





- to expand the application of economic methods for analysis of environmental problems;
- to ensure financial support for regional environmental activities, using a broader range of market-oriented tools (the state budget, local budgets, environmental funds, polluters' own funds, loans, grants, investments and various forms of foreign assistance);
- to introduce market-oriented and transparent management mechanisms to secure and disburse environmental funds;
- to develop administrative, organizational, legal, economic and procedural mechanisms for integration of environmental activities and projects into regional social and economic development plans.





3.6 Serbia

After the war the main objectives of Serbia became the strengthening of the democratic institutions and the rule of law, reform of the public service, including the introduction of a decentralized system of funds management, economic reforms, promotion and protection of human rights and basic liberties, strengthening minority rights, development of civil society, regional and cross-border cooperation, harmonization of legislation with *acquis communautaire*, social and economic development etc. To achieve these aims and to facilitate the EU approximation process the European Union has provided the Republic of Serbia, the so-called IPA – Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance funds. These funds refer to the period 2007-2013 and are aimed at providing financial assistance in preparations for the European integration. These goals mention indirectly the Carpathians, but there are common goals with the Carpathian Convention, there are many points that also exist in the Convention but there are no direct connections with the national cooperation.

We analysed the Integrated Regional Development Plan of Vojvodina (IRDP) what is a multi-sectoral action plan with the main aim of supporting the socio-economic development process of the AP of Vojvodina by stimulation of for these process significant segments through different integrated measures. It can be consider as a first step in the field of regionalized development.

This document is a local development plan that focuses on the comparative analysis of Vojvodina with EU and non EU members. It analyses Vojvodina through the basic macroeconomic indicators, examines the main economic sectors, infrastructure, the competitiveness, the development of SMEs and Entrepreneurship, human resources, environmental protection and environmental conditions, and introduce the achievements and future plans of joining process.

There is no mention of the area of the Carpathian Mountains in the document. Although in the paragraph of Euro regions we can read about Carpathian Region as the first Euro region in the countries of the Central and Eastern Europe. The establishment of the Carpathian Euro Region appeared as the consequence of the necessity to implement PHARE programme.

We are able to find references about cross-border co-operations in these documents. AP of Vojvodina has very intensive cross-border cooperation with almost all the regions of the neighbouring countries. In





some cases, this cooperation is supported by EU by way of the financial instrument Interreg, especially when it comes to the cooperation with Hungary, Romania and Italy. So the possibility of the international cooperation exists in the documents, but it is able to have risk - for example at the case of the competitiveness. The benefits of the cooperation with the regions of the countries that are already EU Member States, as well as with the regions of the countries that are preparing to become members, in terms of Vojvodina, occur as the results of the "spillover effect", i.e. the transfer of knowledge and experiences from these regions in terms of managing EU funds.

Reading the Master plan for tourism development of Serbia we can ascertain that there is no reference to the area of the Carpathian Mountains but we can find most of the priorities of the Convention in connection with the tourism in this national document.

The document sets out that Serbia has a good geographical position so can play big role at the many crossroads connecting North and South, East and West, by road, rail and river. The tourism can play a significant role in the revitalization of the economy e.g.: it can help to raise the standard of living, and the employment of the population. The document emphasize that the measurements have to be worked out by creating basis for a sustainable tourism development to realize the impact of a sustainable tourism development of the whole region on the population both for the enterprises and for the state. Apropos of this in the document also appears the more effective analysis of environmental effects and growing possibilities for enhancing cultural inheritance and promotion of Eco-tourism. It also supports the action of such international association like ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and the Danube Tourist Commission.

The generation of confidence and the encouragement of private investments in tourism projects is regarded as one of the most important tasks of the country to achieve former (before the war) figures and to support the reintegration of Serbia into the region.

The Republic of Serbia Water Resources Development Master Plan (SWRDMP) is a basic document for the use of water resources, water protection and protection against harmful effects of water on the Republic of Serbia territory. The main strategic aim of the document is the maintenance and development of a water regime which ensures the best and the most complete engineering, financial and ecologic solutions for an integral water management, water protection, protection against harmful effects of water, and water use. It declares that the water resources of Serbia should be managed in an integral, complex and rational way and the Serbian water resources should be managed within an





integral development, use and protection of all resources and potentials in the area of Serbia and also in the wider area. The plan includes the promotion of cooperation's development with neighbouring countries in the field of water and in all water resources development branches (water quality protection, water quantity distribution, protection against water and ice, etc. It also appropriates the determination of optimal frames for water resources development master plans of water areas and catchments, individual water resources development groups and branches action plans, as well as other planning documents related to water and supports scientific researches, studies, and monitoring activities, as well as engineering and construction activities in the field of water resources management and more efficient and rational water use, as well as water quality protection, have the utmost importance and supported by implementing the principles "user pays" and "polluter pays".

Summarizing the document we can say that it involves the most efforts of the Convention, although the Carpathians are not directly mentioned. The country tends to support the sustainable water resource development but the document clarifies it too that the basic difficulty of the realization is the existing wide gap between financial demand and actual investment in this in this area.

The National Environmental Strategy was developed with the objective to guide the development of modern environmental policy in the Republic of Serbia. It stipulates the priority policy objectives in the short- (till end of 2010) and medium-term (till end of 2015), and the key policy reforms that are needed to implement its objectives. The NES is developed to enable improvement of the quality of the environment, and the quality of life for citizens of the Republic of Serbia. Furthermore, the NES facilitates the EU approximation process in Serbia.

We can not find any word about the Carpathians in the document, but there are some references about the mountainous regions in Serbia that has cleanest water and high number and diversity of fauna. It also emphasize that these regions give a good opportunity for mountain tourism linked to special areas (cultural and natural treasures, hunting, fishing), but also warns about the impacts of the uncontrolled tourism, illegal construction activities, transport and forest management on nature protected areas.

In one part we can find the name of the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia too, as a good example how the establishment of the Environmental Protection Fund could enable the collection of significant funds and could act as a catalyst for important investment through soft loans and grants for environmental expenditures.

Referring to the Convention the document brings the adaptation of EU environmental acquis and international conventions, the preservation of natural and cultural heritages protection of natural





resources and values, the improvement of sustainable forest management systems, and reform of the monitoring and information system into focus. Because of the main goals of the program, the importance of the availability and the transportation is not the point of the document – only in a negative meaning because of the problem of pollution and environmental protection. It also stresses a healthy environment as one of the main opportunities; there are many common aims with the National Environmental Strategy.

Serbia is integrating into regional; European and world environmental trends, there are an increasing number of projects and programs with a component of international cooperation. But the biggest difficulty in the developing process is the scarcity of financial found. Education and public participation are also involved in the document: strategies have already been developed to promote related education: the formal education system is currently being reformed to incorporate the environment and sustainable development into the curriculum at all levels of education. Environmental awareness among the general population in Serbia, however, is generally low and has to be increased by improving the access to environmental information.

It gives an important role to bilateral and multilateral co-operations. According to the plan the international co-operations can contributes to the proper assessment and the addressing of environmental problems and can enable to ensure sustainable development and to address global environmental challenges.

For Serbia these main objectives have great importance not only due to the Carpathian Convention; at the present the country has to concentrate on the recreation after the war and secure of the stability, the basic terms have just been put in force in the latest years establishing the continuing development. Serbia has to take into account that these forces are not only able to ensure the economic and social welfare of the future but it can relieve the joining process to the EU.



3.7 SWOT analysis for the Carpathian area by examined strategic documents

STRENGTH	OPPORTUNITIES
<i>Economic</i>	<i>Economic</i>
<p>High economic potential with industrial tradition. Diversified economic structure and dynamic development. Diversified culture with common identities. Core area for mining and extraction activities; Significant role in the electricity production.</p>	<p>Improving the trade, processing and marketing of the products of the medium size cities in the mountain areas (like mountain foods). Increasing mobility of the labour force. Dynamic FDI activities. Increasing importance of agro-forestry and environmental industry; Opening borders towards the EU countries.</p>
<i>Environmental</i>	<i>Environmental</i>
<p>The area is rich on forests and rivers. Unique natural assets and landscapes. Broad biodiversity. Protected areas. Natural and cultural environment as source of future economic and social development. Rich flora and fauna; Extensive forests; Unique landscape.</p>	<p>Rivers are suitable for the generation of hydroelectric power. High potential for the production of renewable energy. High potential to benefit from natural environment in social and economic terms. Funds and legislative support from the EU help the protection of environment.</p>
<i>Social</i>	<i>Social</i>
<p>The Carpathian area is one of the very few regions in Central and Eastern Europe where the number of population is still growing. Old rural architecture and different rural arts. Numerous cultural traditions; Lower level of population density.</p>	<p>Conditions of the transnational cooperation are relatively good according to the similar social political and legal environment of the countries in the area. Increasing demand on cultural specialities; Successful integration of the peripheral segments of local societies.</p>
<i>Tourism</i>	<i>Tourism</i>
<p>Huge potential for tourism, especially winter sports and sightseeing. The area is rich in medicinal mineral water sources and spas. Good potentials for winter tourism and sports.</p>	<p>Developing winter sport facilities, increasing the number of visitors in cities, national parks etc. Increasing demand on winter sports; New clusters networks among the actors.</p>

WEAKNESSES	THREATS
<i>Economic</i>	<i>Economic</i>
<p>Large differences in development. Agricultural endowments of the area are poor. The consequences of communist-type economic system still can be felt, up to the present day. It is relatively hard to access the markets. Neglected and underused infrastructures. Inefficient transnational co-operations. Mainly rural areas; Economically weak regions; Higher unemployment rate and lower economic output.</p>	<p>Many small and medium size cities are “one-factory” towns economically depending fully on one single industrial plant in the town. Unbalanced development at transnational level. Growing disparities within countries (capital regions – rural regions). Different speed of development process. Growing competition in the EU market.</p>
<i>Environmental</i>	<i>Environmental</i>
<p>The Carpathians (as a geologically youthful mountain range) are less suitable for larger settlements and are poorer in mineral wealth. Unfavourable quality of natural assets (e.g. water, soil, air, biodiversity) as consequence of high economic concentration. Use of mineral resources has been threatening the natural and human environment. High energy dependency and low share of renewable energy. Missing environmental policy protecting especially the mountains. Inadequate level of environmental awareness.</p>	<p>The shortage of agricultural land area implies the threat of deforestation, overgrazing, of inadequate use of mountain slopes for agricultural purposes. These practices are increasing the hazard of flood, landslide and land degradation. Intensive land use and dispersed settlement structure. High exposure during recent years to flooding along rivers and other natural hazards. Uncertainties regarding the impacts of climate change. Missing investments and projects to protect the environment; Missing legislative tools.</p>
<i>Social</i>	<i>Social</i>
<p>There lives a large number of ethnic minorities in the Carpathian Area. Their fragile status can increase the tension among ethnic groups. Low population concentration</p>	<p>Migration from the Carpathian area. Continuous migration from the mountains; Lagging behind regions in term of the educational level of the inhabitants.</p>
<i>Tourism</i>	<i>Tourism</i>
<p>Poor accessibility. Lack of higher qualified infrastructure; Low level of the quality of services.</p>	<p>Climate change could cause the growing threat of the radical decrease of winter sport opportunities. Accession the Schengen area blocks the tourist coming from East.</p>

The major parameters of the Carpathian region project area are as follows:

- The Carpathian mountain range is 1450 km long, and its area is around 200 000 square kilometres. Its height is substantially lower than that of the Alps: the highest peak of the Carpathians, Gerlachovka (2655 m), is only the 28th among European mountain peaks. Not

only the Alps, but also the Sierra Nevada, the Etna, the Pyrenees, the Rhodope, the Apennines and the Olympus are higher than the Carpathians. Lower height, however, might be even advantageous from the point of view of human activity and movement.

- There are several places in the Carpathians having well equipped and relatively easily accessible recreation and winter sport facilities. The most important of them are Zakopane (PL), Tatranská Lomnica, Starý Smokovec, Štrbské Pleso (SK), Sinaia, Azuga, Predeal (RO);
- The Carpathians are rich in medicinal mineral water sources and spas. Major spas are Krynica in Poland, Piešťany, and Teplice in Slovakia, Borsec, Sovata, Băile Tușnad, Covasna, and Băile Herculane in Romania.
- The Carpathian Mountains are stretching to the area of 8 European countries (the largest number in the World) and it is situated in a politically, economically, environmentally and from the point of European security important place in the middle of Europe. Even its situation calls for more attention and for more effort to deal with its problems.
- From geological point of view the Carpathian area is – like the Alps – a geologically youthful mountain range. Youthful ranges are less suitable for larger settlements and are poorer in mineral wealth. While ancient mountain areas are often attracting population and economy, youthful ranges have in many cases a “repulsing” effect.
- Despite of being lower than the Alps, and mainly for historical, and economic reasons, the Carpathian range is less passable than the Alps. The mountain range is 1450 km long and there are only 12 railway lines crossing the mountain range (5 of which are on the Czech-Slovak border). There is no motorway crossing the Carpathians. Because of the poor accessibility, tourism is also in a low level, the tourism potential of the area cannot be exploited.
- Agricultural endowments of the area are poor. The area, suitable for efficient and large scale plant production is small; steep slopes are more exposed to erosion and many areas are already eroded.
- The situation of the area is peripheral. Markets and large urban centres are far and their access is costly and difficult. There are no significant mineral resources.
- A large part of the Carpathian region is border area where crossing the borders is difficult and time consuming both from technical and administrative point of view. These types of borders



are serious hindrances of economic cooperation and integration.

- During the last century, state borders in the area changed many times, in some areas even the ethnic composition of the population changed substantially. In the former Soviet Union border areas were deliberately not developed and not industrialised. Political factors were among the causes of economic underdevelopment.
- The consequences of communist-type economic system still can be felt, up to the present day. Smaller and medium size cities at the foot of the mountain range have lost their important market function as places of exchange and processing of products from the mountains and from the plain. Small and medium size enterprises are missing. Many small and medium size cities are “one-factory” towns economically depending fully on one single industrial plant in the town
- The Carpathian area is one of the very few regions in Central and Eastern Europe where the number of population is still growing. It is a huge reservoir of educated, skilled (cheap) and relatively young European labour force.
- The area has a huge potential for tourism. Winter sports facilities are confined to a small number of places, mainly in the Western Carpathians (Zakopane PL, Poprad SK). There are much more suitable places for winter sports. There are huge hardly touched areas of natural beauty. There are large national parks with relatively few visitors.
- The Carpathian area is one of the regions of Europe, where old rural architecture and different rural arts and crafts have been best preserved. They can be one of the attractions of tourism. On the other hand, their products – if adequately organised and marketed – can be sold to a wider interested public.
- The Carpathian area is rich on forests. It has special importance in Central Europe where a rather small share of surface area is forested (e.g. 60 percent of all forested area of the Ukraine is in the Carpathians). This could form the basis for a competitive wood-processing and furniture industry. Competitiveness could be enhanced by cooperation of enterprises in the different Carpathian countries and by coordination of their strategies.
- The Carpathian area is rich on rivers, which are suitable for the generation of hydroelectric power. Regarding that most river basins are stretching over state borders, this developments require transnational coordination.



- One of the important opportunities is the revival of the medium size cities along the “market line” at the internal and external edges of the Carpathian mountain range. These towns were the centres of the exchange of products from the mountains and from the plains. The decline of this function in the past decades was partly due to the communist economic system, but also to the holocaust (a large part of the merchant class of these cities was of Jewish origin). The cities of the external “market line” were Uherské Hrádisté, Zlin, Vsetin, Novy Jicin, Tešín-Cieszyn, Bielsko Biala, Novy Targ, Novy Sącz, Krosno, Sanok, Przemysl, Droho-bič, Strij, Ivano-Frankivsk, Cernivtsi, Rădăuți, Suceava, Tirgu-Neamt, Piatra-Neamt, Onesti, Bacau, Focșani, Rimnicu Șarat, Ploesti, Tirgoviste, Rimnicu Val-cea, Tirgu Jiu and Orsova. The cities along the internal “market line” were Brati-slava, Trnava, Nitra, Levice, Lucenec, Rimavská Sobota, Miskolc, Eger, Gyön-gyös, Kosice, Uzhgorod, Mukaceve, Hust, Bistrita, Targu Mures, Sighisoara, Si-biu, Oradea, Cluj-Napoca, Alba Iulia, Resita. Many of these cities are now in a critical situation because some of the industries located there during the centrally planned economy are declining. Trade, processing and marketing of the products of the mountain areas (like mountain foods) could constitute an important part of the economic base of these towns.
- Rural population pressure and shortage of agricultural land area together imply the threat of deforestation, of overgrazing, of inadequate use of mountain slopes for agricultural purposes. These practices are increasing the hazard of flood, landslide and land degradation.
- Climate change, without preventive measures, could also cause the growing threat of floods and the radical decrease of winter sport opportunities
- A certain level of migration from the Carpathian area is unavoidable and may have even some beneficial impacts on the economic and social situation (lower rural population pressure, income transfers, etc.). In absence of economic development and improving accessibility, however, emigration can take excessive dimensions, spoiling even the future possibilities of economic development.
- Huge economic, social and security gaps along the external borders of the EU could give rise to different semi-legal or illegal activities on the two sides of the border: Illegal employment, smuggling of people and commodities, huge price difference in the provision of services, cross-border service provision, environmental dumping and export of waste materials, etc can cause increasing tensions in the border area which hampers integration.



- Even now, in some border areas a fairly large part of the population makes its living from small-scale illegal or semi legal activities (smuggling of fuel and other commodities, unregistered employment). Prosperous settlements are only those where this activity takes larger dimensions. The earned money is invested not in productive activities but in the construction of huge apartment houses, which is a form of money laundering. All these developments give rise to adverse income distribution, based not on work but on illegal activities.
- In the Carpathian area – especially at the edges of the North Eastern and Eastern Carpathians – lives a large part of the European Roma population. The living conditions of a large part of this population have deteriorated in the last one and half decade. Social tensions, caused by these developments are already substantial. If no, or only insufficient measures will be taken to change this situation, then serious conflicts could emerge in this area.
- Besides the Roma population there are other ethnic minorities in the area. Their status has improved in the last decade, but it cannot be regarded as stable. Nationalist parties can any time come to power in any country of the region and such events can generate serious tensions in the region.
- The Carpathian region is now the Eastern external border area of the European Union. The future of the enlargement process of the European Union is still uncertain. But whatever policy will be pursued concerning enlargement, the securing of political stability requires to cooperate with neighbouring countries and to help them to stabilise their economy and to improve the living conditions of their population.



4. POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

At the global level

1. To use EU policy development and accession process in order to create important opportunities for biodiversity conservation through the various EU programmes.
2. Strongly recommended is international co-ordination regarding border regions, including crossborder protected areas, in order to assure sustainable development.
3. Development of Protocol of the Carpathian Convention on sustainable rural development including agriculture and forestry.
4. Designing of National Development Plans (NDP) should be followed by including specific mountain issues in accordance with the principles of the Carpathian Convention. Stakeholders should monitor and control the development and implementation of the NDP's in the Carpathians according to the Carpathian Convention and its future Protocols.
5. Promote integrated cross-sectoral rural planning and implementation of plans.
6. Strengthen the importance of coordination between ministries at national and decentralized levels.
7. Capacity building of Carpathian institutions and stakeholders should be promoted and developed. It should include an inventory of national institutions which specialize in mountain issues to increase regional networking and information sharing.
8. Public participation should be a prerequisite for many such planning processes and this offers (and indeed often demands) the proper involvement of stakeholders.
9. Awareness-raising on policy and decision making processes for civil society should be promoted and realized.
10. Divergences in development (EU vs. Non EU countries) have to be solved through appropriate international frameworks – Carpathian Convention, Agenda 21, Bern Convention etc.
11. Promote and maintain Carpathian cultural identity and diversity.



Biodiversity conservation

12. The Natura 2000 process and integrated river basin planning (Water Framework Directive) should provide the framework for a truly cross-sectoral rural land use planning and management in order to improve biodiversity conservation, water management and water quality.
13. Payment for environmental services should be developed and implemented (when they exist).
14. Improve the financing of biodiversity conservation through rural development.
15. Restitution holdings (farmland and woodland) should provide an opportunity. Privatization is often seen as a threat but, in connection with woodlands, it could create a basis for greater community interest in woodland biodiversity conservation if owners can be rewarded financially for following good management practices.
16. Include conservation of traditional breeds and species into rural development plans.
17. Prevent introduction of GMO's into the Carpathians.

Sustainable land-use

18. Challenge is to integrate the different processes and instruments now determining land-use in the region. This means ensuring that the adoption and especially implementation of policies such as Natura 2000, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), Water Framework Directive, forestry policies and social policies proceed in a way that they reinforce rather than contradict each other.

Income generation and diversification of rural activities

19. Incorporate opportunities for greater and more flexible support to local projects along the lines of the LEADER programmes of the EU, including promotion of provision of information and rural networks.
20. Rural policies should aim at sustainable farming, food security, biomass utilization, expansion of sustainable tourism and small businesses; sustainable initiatives in energy often with special programmes for high unemployment.
21. The Carpathian Convention and integrated sustainable development policies should stimulate rural diversification activities through the realistic marketing of rural services such as eco-tourism, traditional products in order to produce "quality more than quantity".





22. Small business development is often linked to rural tourism which offers a route to eco-farming and conservation because a high quality environment is a precondition for the successful development of quality products businesses.
23. Greater emphasis needs to be placed upon supporting small farmers and removing the current favouritism towards large-scale, commercial interests by securing matching funding from other domestic or international sources of finance.





CHAPTER TWO

5. SINGLE ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTS



5.1 The New Hungary Development Plan

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

According to the programme, to remedy our most acute problems, resulting in the improvement of the life of most people, we have to find the two most important objectives these objectives are the expansion of employment and the establishment of the conditions of sustained economic growth.

The document states, that we have advantages from the location in the Carpathian Basin, but beyond that there is no mention about the countries in Carpathian.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian theme as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

As the main aims of the ESDP are the economic and social cohesion; conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; more balanced competitiveness of the European territory, it is in line with the aims of the New Hungary Development Programme that states the high priority of the regional development and regional competitiveness.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The transportation infrastructure and the availability have great importance in case of the regional development. The New Hungary Development Programme emphasizes the development of the minor-road system as well as the huge role of the Trans-European Network, so the aims are in line with the European documents.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The environment and energy development and environmental values have great priorities in the New Hungary Development Plan, but the aims are in general use in contrast with the concrete goals of the Carpathian Convention.



4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

There are many common aims with the three goals of the Lisbon programme; the New Hungary Development Plan also stresses the importance of the labour market, the new jobs and innovation.

5.2 National Environmental Programme 2003-2008 /Hungary/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The National Environmental Programme relies on the most important Hungarian and international environmental policy principles, which can be classified into three main categories:

- Traditional environmental protection principles, for example, principles of precaution, prevention, reconstruction, liability, co-operation, information, publicity and the 'polluter pays'.
- Additional principles exemplary for Hungary on the basis of the environmental government activities of developed countries (shared responsibility, transparency in planning, decision-making, financing, implementation and control, predictability in regulation and financing, accountability, clear objectives, measurable performance, partnership, subsidiarity, additionality, measures with multiple benefits).
- Taking into account the principles of sustainable development (according to Herman Daly, sustainable development is "progressive social betterment without growing beyond ecological carrying capacity");

The programme promotes the establishment of social, economic and environmental conditions required for the transition towards sustainable development. Environmental protection focusing on ethical considerations recognises the need to preserve values, which supersedes any economic interests.

The Carpathian territory does not appear as a concrete point of the document, it is only mention in connection with its location and ecological features. Slovakia is named in the document, in case the joint world heritage of Aggteleki Karszt.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.



4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?
4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns
According to one of the main points of the ESDP, the conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage, there are several connections with the programme; they are in line with each other.
4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)
Because of the main goals of the programme, the importance of the availability and the transportation is not the point of the document.
4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (<i>Carpathian Convention</i>)
All of the points of the programme are about the importance of the cultural heritage and conservation of the natural resources; they are the strategy points of the document that is in line with the Carpathian Convention.
4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy
Since one of the main aims of the program is to improve the quality of life through the conservation of the natural resources and cultural heritage, there are relations with the Lisbon Programme.



5.3 National Spatial Development Concept /Hungary/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The National Regional Development Concept establishes and influences the comprehensive long-term development of the country. It determines the long-term, overall development programmes and further ensuring information for the connected sectors, regional planning and regional development actors. The Carpathian territory does not appear as a concrete point of the document. The concept focuses only the regional disparities and improving options in case of the Hungarian regions.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The two documents are in line with each other, according to their common aim, the improving social and economic cohesion.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The availability and the transport infrastructure development is also an important goal in the National Regional Development Programme.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The conservation of the natural heritage is an important aim in the programme, but they are only in general use in contrast with the concrete goals of the Carpathian Convention.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Since one of the main aims of the program is to improve the quality of life in case of the regional population, there are relations with the Lisbon Programme.

5.4 Hungarian National Development Plan 2004-2006

1. Whether Carpathian area is mentioned in the document?

The Development Plan describes the conditions of the Hungarian economy and society, points out the key issues and examines the causes of problems. The long-term objective of the Hungarian National Development Plan, i.e. improvement of the quality of life and its general objective for the given period, i.e. reduction of the significant lag in the per capita income

Three specific objectives supporting this main objective: more competitive economy, improved use of human resources and promotion of a better quality environment and regional development.

The Carpathians are not mentioned as a concrete point of the document. There is only one short paragraph about the cooperation with the Romanian, Ukrainian and Slovakian authorities in case of the environmental safety. This cooperation states, that the countries have to minimize the risk of the flooding of the rivers.

2. How deep is appearing Carpathian territory as individual program area?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specified are the docs/plans according to Carpathian space?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathians.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The National Development Plan intends to achieve the specific goals through four development priorities: improving the competitiveness of productive sector, increasing employment and the development of human resources, providing better infrastructure and cleaner environment, strengthening regional and local potential.

These factors are in a strong relation with the European Spatial Development Perspective.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The availability and the transport infrastructure development mean an important aim in the Development Plan, with relation to the European transport development plans.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The conservation of the natural heritage is an important aim in the programme, e.g. the conservation of



the rivers is indicated separately in connection with three Carpathian countries.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

One of the main aims of the program is to secure the increasing employment and the development of human resources; there are strong relations with the Lisbon Programme.



5.5 Regional Operative Programmes /Hungary/

(North-Hungary, North-Great Plain, South-Great Plain, Central Hungary, South-Transdanubia, Central-Transdanubia, West-Transdanubia)

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

In the Operative Programs of the seven NUTS-II. region the most important, regional-specific problems and opportunities are issued, as the competitiveness, economic growth, improvement of life, the expansion of employment, the sustainable development, and environmental protection. Each document focuses on the regional problems and solving, and besides, there is no mention about the Carpathians.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The Operative Programs are in line with the ESDP, their main goals are similar to the aims in the Development prospective.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The transportation infrastructure and the availability problems are important aims in the Operative Programs But in contrast with the European documents; the development of the minor-road system has higher priority than the Trans-European Networks.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The conservation of the natural values has high importance in the Operative Programmes, but the aims are general.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The high unemployment rate is a huge problem in every region, so in the Operative Programs there are may common goals with the Lisbon programme.

5.6 Operative Programme of Economic Development /Hungary/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The Operative Programme focuses on the role of the SME-s, innovation, research and development, and its effects on the competitiveness, economic growth.

Besides, the document analyses the economical processes, and the Carpathians are not indicated.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian theme as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The Operative Programme is in relation with the ESDP, there are common goals in the documents.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The transportation infrastructure and the availability are important conditions of the economical development, but their roles are not indicated directly in the document.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The programme does not indicate the importance of the cultural and natural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Operative Program supports directly three micro economical aims from the ten directions, these are the R+D, innovation and SMEs, and besides, it is indirectly in line with four other directions.



5.7 Operative Programme of Transport /Hungary/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The main aims of the Operative Programme are: the development of the minor- and subsidiary road infrastructure, the improvement of the availability between the regions, to found high-level public transportation and intermodality.

The Carpathian territory is not mentioned in the document.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The Operative Programme is indirectly in relation with the ESDP – through the effects of the transport development on the spatial development.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

All parts of the document are about the transport infrastructure development and the availability. The main aims are common with the European directions, but the Trans-European Network has got lower priority in the Operative Programme.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The programme does not indicate the importance of the cultural and natural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Operative Programme does not indicate directly the common points with the Lisbon aims.



5.8 Operative Programme of the Social Renewal /Hungary/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The main goal of the Operative Programme is to secure the social renewal process and life-long learning.. The main problems are in connection with the low proportion of active labour market, the high unemployment rate, and insufficient educational system.

The most important aims in contrast with these problems are the increasing employability with new workplaces, human resource development, life-long learning, research and development, health-care. The Carpathian territory is not mentioned in the document. Only some data of Poland and Slovakia is represented in a table in connection with health-care indicators.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

Through the aim of the securing the social cohesion, the Operative Programme is directly in relation with the some of the goals of the ESDP.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The programme does not indicate the importance of the transport infrastructure – but we have to face the problem, that the inadequate availability has an effect on the migration processes.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The programme does not indicate the importance of the cultural and natural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Operative Program has many common goals with the Lisbon Programme. Both documents state the importance of the investing into young people, education, research and innovation.

5.9 Operative Programme of Social Infrastructure /Hungary/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The main goals of the Operative Programme are similar to the program of the social renewal. The main important factors are the availability of the human infrastructure, the health, cultural and educational infrastructure.

The Carpathians do not appear in the document.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathians.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The Operative Programme indirectly is in relation with the ESDP; the human infrastructure improvement affects the securing process of the human development.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

All parts of the document are about the infrastructural conditions. The availability has an effect on the human infrastructure also, but these are not indicated directly in the document.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The programme does not indicate the importance of the cultural and natural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

As the Lisbon Programme says the importance of investing into education, we are able to find common goals with the Operative Program.

5.10 Operative Programme of Environment and Energy /Hungary/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The Operative Programme relies on the most important environmental principles, the prevention, reconstruction, liability, with the keyword of the sustainable development. The cooperation would be needed, but none of the Carpathian country is mentioned in the document.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP)

The Operative Programme is directly in relation with the ESDP through the aim of the sustainable development.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The theme of transportation, environment and energy has many common points. In this document the transportation has only negative meaning through the emission, pollution.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The programme has many goals about the conservation of the cultural and natural heritage, the prevention and reconstruction..

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Operative Programme directly indicates the common points with the Lisbon aims through the goal of the healthy environmental conditions.



5.11 New Hungary Rural Development Programme/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?
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<p>The area of the Carpathian mountains is not accurately mentioned in the “New Hungary Rural Development Plan”. This document is a strategic plan including the most important development directions of the rural areas and the agriculture of the country in the period between 2007 and 2013. The object of the document is only Hungary.</p>

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)
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4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)
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4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.12 e-Government Action Plan /Poland/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?
<p>The area of the Carpathian Mountains is not mentioned in the document, but the polish e-Government Action Plan has some interesting international (first of all European) relations.</p> <p>The main aim of the plan is to show the directions of the future development of e-Government in Poland. The plan outlines the actions that should be undertaken further to the country's accession to the European Union, and presents an analysis of the funding possibilities for e-government projects. In addition, the document presents the projects currently being conducted by the Polish regional and central administrations according to the priorities of eEurope 2005 in areas such as broadband, interoperability, interactive public services, public Internet access points, culture and tourism.</p> <p>The action plan emphasises the need for further cooperation between all levels of public administration and for fostering the exchange of good practices to increase the sharing of knowledge and experience. In addition, the document recommends that e-government projects be based on solid business cases and assessed against the concept of 'public value of Information technology'. The document is derived from the ePoland Information Society strategy, which aims to provide affordable, fast, and secure Internet access to all citizens and businesses, to develop a broad and valuable range of online content and services, and to remote ICT literacy across the country.</p> <p>The new action plan was developed by the Polish Ministry of Scientific Research and Information Technology. The Ministry is actively engaged in the delivery of e-government projects, including the creation of the country's first integrated platform for e-government services, the 'Gateway of Poland'. Currently in pilot phase in the Malopolska province, the Gateway portal is expected to reach a transactional level by the end of 2004.</p>
2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?
4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.13 Integrated Regional Operational Programme 2004-2006 /Poland/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?
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In the document there is no reference to the area of the Carpathian. The Integrated Regional Operational Programme was prepared by the Ministry of the Economy, Labour and Social Policy of Poland. This document is one of the seven operational programmes to be used in implementing the 2004-2006 National Development Plan of the country. The IROP of Poland doesn't deal with international outlooks; the only international subject of the document is about the development gap between Poland and the other EU countries.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)
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4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)
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4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.14 Local Environmental Action Plan (City of Elk) - /Poland/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?
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No, the area of the Carpathian is not mentioned in the document.
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This document is a local action plan. There are no international connections mentioned in the paper. The main objective of the Local Environmental Action Plan is to define strategies, solving the most important environmental problems, which can be applied under given conditions in the city of Elk.
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2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)
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4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)
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4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy



5.15 National Action Plan on Social Inclusion /Poland/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

No, the area of the Carpathian Mountains is not mentioned in the document.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.16 National Strategic Reference Framework /Poland/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

No, the area of the Carpathian Mountains is not mentioned in the document. This document is a national plan.

The National Strategic Reference Framework in support of growth and jobs (NSRF) is the document defining development measures that are to be undertaken by the Polish government in the period of 2007-2013 in terms of promoting the sustainable economic growth, the competitiveness increase and the employment growth. At the same time the NSRF serve to ensure an effective assistance for regions and vulnerable social groups, and assistance in restructuring sectors and regions with problems.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy



5.17 Poland 2025 Long-term Strategy for Sustainable Development

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The area of the Carpathian is not mentioned in the document.

The “Sustainable Development Strategy for Poland up to 2025” (Polska 2025) is the main framework, elaborated by the Polish Government. It is a *multidimensional strategy* and the focal point for other plans, programs and strategies. Due to its long term perspective, sustainable development is perceived of as a *process* that allows for a gradual balancing of growth, social cohesion and environmental protection. The overall strategy aims at not disturbing the country’s efforts to catch-up with the industrialized countries. Insofar, Polska 2025 has an open character - like a compass for the state and society - and is not narrowly concentrated upon some quantified objectives.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy



5.18 Poland's Development Cooperation - Annual Report

<p>1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?</p> <p>No, the area of the Carpathian Mountains is not mentioned in the document. This is a national plan, with special international relations, but these do not mean European countries in the overwhelming majority of cases.</p> <p>In accordance with The Strategy for Poland's Development Co-operation, the primary objective of the document is to help recipient countries achieve sustainable development and reduce poverty. Poverty is commonly regarded as a source of other problems and challenges to global stability and welfare.</p>
<p>2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?</p> <p>---</p>
<p>3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?</p> <p>---</p>
<p>4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?</p> <p>4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns</p> <p>---</p> <p>4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)</p> <p>---</p> <p>4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)</p> <p>---</p> <p>4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy</p> <p>---</p>



5.19 National Development Plan 2004-06 and 2007-13 /Poland/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

Yes, the area of the Carpathian Mountains is mentioned in the document, but it is confined to the appearance in connection with the diagnosis of the country's socio-economic and spatial situation. According to the document Poland is mainly a country of plains, situated in the area of the European Depression, open to the east and west. The country's area is closed from the south with mountain chains (Carpathian Mountains, Sudety Mountains), and from the north with the Baltic Sea.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

The area of the Carpathian doesn't appear in the document as a substantive question. National Development Plan is a complex document, which determines Poland's socio-economic strategy during first years of membership in the European Union.

The document presents socio-economic situation of Poland and her regions on the verge of our country's access to the EU. It formulates objectives and contains a description of the strategy, aiming to achieve social, economic, and spatial cohesion with the Community's countries and regions, it assesses expected effects of the planned interventions, and influence on the course of development processes, it indicates directions and the volume of the planned engagement of structural funds, the Cohesion Fund, and the country's resources, and determines the coordination and implementation method for the structural assistance during the period of the NDP execution.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

We cannot speak about particular plans in connection with the area of the Carpathians.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

5.20 National Cohesion Strategy - 2007-2013 /Poland/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The area of the Carpathian mountains is not accurately mentioned in the document.

The Strategic goal of the National Cohesion Strategy is to create conditions for the improvement of competitiveness of the economy based on knowledge and entrepreneurship, ensuring the increase of employment and the higher level of social, economic cohesion.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

The area of the Carpathian doesn't appear in the document as a substantive question. The National Cohesion Strategy concentrates on the goal of cohesion above all on national level.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

The National Cohesion Strategy is a national document, there aren't specific plans refer to the area of the Carpathians.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

This document is a general national framework of the polish cohesion policy for the 21 operational programmes: 5 national programmes and 16 regional programmes for all 16 Polish regions. The single goals are mentioned in the specific operational programmes. They are in connection with the common regional goals of the European Union, with special regard to the Lisbon Strategy.

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The National Cohesion Strategy is determined by the Lisbon Strategy and the Community Strategic Guidelines. Every Country in the Carpathian Area (like every member state of the European Union) prepares its NCS on the basis of these two main documents.



5.21 Regional Development in Poland

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The area of the Carpathian Mountains is not mentioned in the document. The “Regional Development in Poland” is an overview. It has no special international relations. The aim of the study is to pull together basic information on regional patterns of development in Poland in relation to economic and social cohesion.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy



5.22 Rural Poland 2025 – a vision of development

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

This publication was the result of an initiative of the Cooperation Fund, the Institute of Rural and Agricultural Development and the Agricultural Economics Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN). The need to initiate a discussion on the long-term vision of the development of Polish rural areas has been frequently expressed by both scientists and social actors engaged in rural development, as well as representatives of non-governmental organisations and government institutions involved in the preparation of agriculture and rural development strategy. The Carpathian territory does not appear in the document.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The two documents are in line with each other, according to their common aim, the improving social and economic cohesion and regional development.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The availability and the transport infrastructure development is also an important goal in the case of the rural development, but it is not signed directly in the programme.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The conservation of the natural resources is an important aim in the programme, but they are only in general use in contrast with the concrete goals of the Convention.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Since one of the main aims of the program is to improve the quality of life in case of the population of rural territories, there are relations with the Lisbon Programme.

5.23 Sectoral Operational Programme - Transport /Poland/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

No, the area of the Carpathian Mountains isn't mentioned in the document.

Sectoral Operational Programme - Transport (SOPT) is one of seven operational programmes of Poland implementing the Community Support Framework (CSF) for years 2004–2006. The programme should be considered jointly with the transport part of the strategy document for Cohesion Fund assistance, which both elaborates on the objectives of NDP, establishing priorities, goals and allocations of funds for development of the transport sector in Poland.

In accordance with the general objective of the Community Support Framework, the most important issue for the Polish economy in years 2004-2006 has been the development of such transport infrastructure elements, which will have significant impact on increasing the competitiveness of the Polish economy. This issue has been more specifically addressed in one of four development accesses of the Community Support Framework, aimed at creating conditions for increased investment activity, promotion of sustainable transport and spatial cohesion.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The Operational Programme stresses mainly the improvement of the availability, the transport services and logistics development, so the main goals of the ESDP do not get a high priority directly in the document.



4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The problems of the transportation infrastructure, the availability and intermodal system are the most important aims in the Program, so there are many common parts with the European document.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The programme does not indicate the importance of the cultural and natural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Operative Programme does not indicate directly the common points with the Lisbon aims.



5.24 Poland's Climate Policy

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

Poland's climate policy is an important, integral element of the country's national environmental policy. In the scope of climate change mitigation, it is one of the examples of the practical implementation of the principle of sustainable development, given its huge effect on the state of a global equilibrium in the natural environment which is formed in long-term cycles.

The strategic goal of climate policy is for Poland to join the efforts of the international community for the protection of the global climate through the implementation of the principles of sustainable development, particularly in the scope of the improvement of energy consumption, the expansion of the national forest and soil resources, the rationalisation of the use of raw materials and industrial products as well as the rationalisation of waste disposal in a manner ensuring the achievement of the maximum, long-term economic, social and political benefits. This goal is consistent with the objectives of the European Union climate policy

Beside these aims, there is no mention about the Carpathians.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian theme as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

As one of the main aims of the ESDP is the conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage, we can find that the common parts are in line with each other.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

Because of the main goals of the programme, the importance of the availability is not the point of the document. There are goals in connection with the transportation, mainly in energy and environmental respect.



4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

Through the aim of the greenhouse gas emission reduction, the protection of the environment, so the conservation of the natural resources and cultural heritage has high priority as in the Carpathian Convention.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Healthy environment is also an important aim of the Lisbon program, so there are common goals with the Climate Policy.



5.25 Roadmap for implementation of Environmental Technology Action Plan in Poland

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The aim of the preparation of “Roadmap for implementation Environmental Technology Action Plan in Poland” is to focus the attention of membership countries to existing plans, actions and achievements in implementation of ETAP.

The “Roadmap for implementation Environmental Technology Action Plan in Poland” is realized within the framework of each Operational Programmes of National Strategic Reference Framework, but it is document to present state existing activities, main direction-elements undertaken in Poland within the scope of environmental technologies and innovations, as well as to establish of framework for coordination of these activities and the promotion of the information flow in this sphere.

In the document there is no mention about the Carpathians.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

Indirectly we can find common points, since the development of the environmental technology is able to make the environmental terms healthier.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

Because of the main goals of the programme, the importance of the availability is not the point of the document. But there are goals in connection with the transportation, mainly in environmental respects.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

Through the goal of the environmental protection, we are able to find common points with the Convention.



4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Since one of the main aims of the program is to improve the quality of life through the environmental protection, there are some relations with the Lisbon Programme.



5.26 SOP - Improvement of the Competitiveness of Enterprises /Poland/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

This document is a sectoral operational programme. The “Improvement of the Competitiveness of Enterprises, years 2004-2006 (SOP-ICE)” defines the objectives and priorities and measures in the area of entrepreneurship and innovation, with special emphasis on the small and medium-sized enterprises¹ sector (SMEs), while utilising the resources of the scientific-research sphere and the advantages of modern technologies usage, including IT and technologies supporting environment protection.

The area of the Carpathian mountains is not accurately mentioned in the document.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

The area of the Carpathian doesn't appear in the document as a substantive question.

The SOP-ICE objective is improvement of competitiveness of enterprises established in Poland, operating in the European Single Market. That's why in a sense there are some connections between the programme and the area of the Carpathian Mountains.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy



5.27 Single Programming Document NUTS II – Bratislava Objective 3 Programme Complement

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The Programme Complement is the accompanying document for the management of the implementation of the Single Programming Document NUTS II – Bratislava Objective 3 for the period of 2004 to 2006. SPD Objective 3 covers the territory of the Bratislava Self-governing Region. The Complement specifies the goals, strategic direction, priorities and measures of SPD Objective 3.

The purpose of the Complement is to specify in detail the information necessary for efficient and cost-effective use of the European Social Fund (ESF) resources under the proposed measures of SPD Objective 3. It is designed to be used particularly by final beneficiaries of assistance. It should provide them with the content, scope and structure of information which would give them guidance, as well as practical procedures to follow in their activities related to the project submission.

The document analyses the main regional disparities. The three main problems are: Low proportion of active labour market policy measures in increasing employability of the disadvantaged groups; inadequate functionality of the institutional framework of the public employment services in the Bratislava Region, insufficient use of the capacity and potential of tertiary education and research in the process of life long learning.

Facing these problems the programme strategy for SPD Objective 3 is based on the following main development factors: increasing employability of the disadvantaged groups in the labour market, increasing the level of social integration; modernisation of public employment services (PES) in the Bratislava Region and replication of this model of PES in other regions of Slovakia; using the potential of tertiary education and results of research and development with a view to increasing competitiveness of the region and creating an efficient system of further education and using it for human resource development. The global objective is to increase competitiveness of the Bratislava Region through human resource development.

Besides, the Carpathian territory is not indicated in the programme, and we are not able to find any references to the belonging countries, either.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian theme as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of



the territory of the European Union. It is important to ensure that the three fundamental goals of European policy are achieved equally in all the regions of the EU: economic and social cohesion; conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; more balanced competitiveness of the European territory.

Beside these important points, we are able to find common parts with the aims of the program, because the economic and social cohesion is indicated as one of the main purpose of the strategy.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

Because of the main goals of the programme, the importance of the availability and the transportation is not the point of the document.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (*Carpathian Convention*)

The programme does not indicate the importance of the cultural and natural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Since the Community Lisbon Programme states that Europe will need to invest more in its young people, education, research and innovation, we are able to find common points with the present programme. The main goals of Lisbon stress how to generate wealth and provide security for every citizen. Its aims are the following: to invest in modern infrastructure, to innovate and create new jobs, to develop a skilled and entrepreneurial workforce. So the high employment, a high level of social protection and a healthy environment are the main priorities.

As the program analyses the main opportunities of the employability, there are many common aims with the Lisbon Programme.



5.28 SOP–Agriculture and rural development /Poland/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The Sectoral Operational Programme represents the elaboration of one of the priority axes of the National Development Plan of the Slovak Republic for the period 2004-2006. After the description of the current situation state the description of the Programme strategy as well as objectives, priorities and measures.

The program is oriented on the development of agriculture, forestry, land consolidation and rural development. The overall objectives would be to enhance multifunctional agriculture and sustainable rural development, whereas the specific (strategic) objectives of the SOP are:

- to increase efficiency of agricultural production while adhering to environmental protection and animal welfare,
- to improve the processing structure of agricultural and fish products, to ensure food quality;
- to improve the quality of life of the rural population through a growth in standards of living,
- to create an suitable social environment and to develop countryside activities;
- to improve the current situation of land fragmentation; and
- to increase the absorption capacity through vocational training.

Among the aims and points of the strategy, the Carpathians are not mentioned. There is only one part in the programme, where Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Austria and Ukraine are indicated as borders, than there is a table about 'Contribution of agriculture on GDP creation and employment in countries' with the data of Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian theme as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.



4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?
4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns
There are common points and aims with the ESDP, as the program stresses the economic cohesion and rural development, through the performance of the agricultural aims.
4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)
Because of the main goals of the programme, the importance of the availability and the transportation is not the point of the document.
4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (<i>Carpathian Convention</i>)
The programme stresses the agricultural aims; the cultural heritage is not indicated as a strategy point in the document.
4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy
Since one of the main aims of the program is to improve the quality of life of the rural population through a growth in standards of living, there are relations with the Lisbon Programme.





5.29 Local Agenda 21 – Methodological Manual Based on Experiences from Slovakia

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The area of the Carpathians is left unmentioned in the document. The Manual provides basically theoretical approach for the regional, urban development.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

The Carpathians as an independent subject is not denominated at all.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.30 National Strategy for Sustainable Development for the Slovak Republic

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The Carpathians are mentioned as geographical designation. Some case studies concerning the Carpathians are introduced in the document. Besides the Euroregion White Carpathians is nominated.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

The Carpathians as an independent subject are not denominated at all; but certain part of the Carpathians are analysed as the ranges of the Carpathians stretch across the country.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

In the chapter dealing with the Structural Funds the following aims are mentioned: growth, competitiveness and employment. The Sustainable Development is a returning and frequently used concept in the document.



5.31 National Development Plan /Slovakia/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The different parts of the Carpathian area as geographical units appear in the document. There are several references to the Tatras. The Tatras are designated as an area with high potentialities in the field of tourism.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

Nevertheless the Carpathian area does not come into view as an independent, coherent unit.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are no specific goals, measures for the Carpathian area in the Plan.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The prospective proposals and goals should be based on experience and guide from INTERREG, take account of priorities of the Community such as TEN (trans-European transport network) and recommendations for territorial development of European perspective / Conceptual plan of territorial development (ESDP).

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The NDP strategic objective will be achieved by building on 3 development axes:

- Economic Growth & Competitiveness
- Employment
- Well-balanced Regional Development

which totally fit into the Lisbon Agenda.



5.32 SOP - Basic Infrastructure /Slovakia/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The whole country, i.e. the regions of Slovak Republic is analysed; among others the mountainous northern regions which belong to the Carpathians area as well. Within the description of the self-governing region of Trenčín the White and Little Carpathians area is frequently referred. During the analyses of the international links "Carpathian region" is appeared.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

In many cases the area of Carpathians is particularly discussed and analysed, but not as self-contained unit.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

The defined objectives of the document are not specialized in Carpathians area; they are more general.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

A chapter is dealing with the Compliance with EU policies, with special regard with the TENs.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Related to the development of information society for public sector the goals of Lisbon are taken into consideration.





5.33 SOP – Human resources /Slovakia/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

Not relevant.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

The document basically concerns to the whole country, not only the Carpathian area.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention m)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

At the same time, the Operational Programme Strategy also follows from programmes and processes developed at the EU level the aim of which is to contribute to the achievement of the Lisbon targets.



5.34 Slovakia Cohesion Fund Strategy for the 2004-2006 – Transport infrastructure

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The basic strategic objective of the Slovak Republic's transport policy, which has been based on the guidelines of European transport policy, is the assertion of a sustainable method for the transportation of passengers and goods as a necessary premise of constitutional rights and freedom of movement for both citizens and free trade.

The main aims of the state in the updating of state transport policy are:

- solving transportation as an integrated transport system and consequential infrastructure needs,
- support for long-term sustainable development of mobility through advances in public mass transit for
- individuals and types of transport that are more environmentally responsible and safe.
- harmonisation of the conditions for businesses in the transport market, mainly between road and rail transport
- change of public mechanisms for the provision of operation and development of the transport system
- systematic solution for the payment for transport needs (taxes, tolls) and related price mechanisms
- rational use of means and land within the state for providing long-term sustainable mobility through support of environmentally sound, safer and overall more effective transport systems
- the use of the comparative advantages of the geographic location of the state in relation to quality
- transport infrastructure links with the European transport network
- proportional development of transport vis-à-vis transport needs of companies and transport services
- protection of the environment, promotion of choices of transport routes and transport methods on the basis of defined environmental criteria
- long-term, interconnected and stable programmes aimed at development of transport.

Besides, the Carpathians are not indicated, except of some countries that have common transit way with Slovakia.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian theme as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The Programme does not have direct relations with the goals of the ESDP.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

In the document the aims of transportation infrastructure are totally accord with the European papers.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The programme does not indicate the importance of the cultural and natural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Operative Programme does not indicate directly the common points with the Lisbon aims.

5.35 Romanian Operative Program 2007-2013

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The strategy refers to the time period between 2007 and 2013 addresses the eight Development Regions of Romania. It states the long-term, overall development programme and further information for the connected sectors, regional planning and regional development actors.

The main aims are about the supporting procedure of the lagging behind regions from the development point of view, and within more prosperous regions, the less developed areas, in order to accelerate the economic growth.

In the document, the funds have got high importance that have major impacts on

- regional and local development,
- rehabilitation and modernization of transport,
- education and healthy infrastructure,
- strengthening business environment through the development of business support structures, e.g. industrial, technological, logistics and business parks, and the support of the local entrepreneurship,
- valorization of the tourism, historic and cultural potential by supporting the tourism infrastructure development and the entrepreneurial initiatives,
- supporting the development of the urban centers with economic growth potential in order to create proper conditions for making them to act as motors of regional and development.

The Carpathian territory does not appear as a concrete point of the document. The program mainly focuses only the regional disparities and improving options in case of the Hungarian regions

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian theme as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

To take into account, that the main aims of the ESDP are the economic and social cohesion; conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; more balanced competitiveness of the European territory, we can find many common points with the document that states the high priority of the regional development and regional competitiveness.



4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The transportation infrastructure and the availability have great importance also in case of the regional development. The aims, connected with the transport infrastructure are in line with the European documents.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (*Carpathian Convention*)

The environment and energy development and environmental values have great priorities in the plan, but the main objectives are in general use in contrast with the concrete goals of the Carpathian Convention.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The existence of the transport, education and health infrastructure represents a critical precondition for the achievement of Lisbon Strategy objective concerning the economic growth and the increasing of the employment rate.



5.36 National Sustainable Development Strategy - Romania

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The Carpathian is mentioned only in connection with the preservation of the environmental values. The neighbouring countries are only mentioned in connection with military conflicts and in the paragraph of foreign and security policy where it appears that US is regarded as a preferable strategic partnership and the collaboration with the Central and Western European countries, as well as neighbouring states are privileged.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathians.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

According to one of the main points of the ESDP, the conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage, there are several connections with the programme; they are in line with each other.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The transportation infrastructure and the availability have great importance in the document and the environmental protection also connected to these efforts.

The main goal of the transport policy is the restructuring of the national transport system and its proper functioning, with a view to create of a homogeneous transport system, connected, from an infrastructural point of view, to the pan-European road network in order to increase accessibility and efficiency of transport.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

We can find aim of protection of cultural and natural heritage. The Strategy stands for the creation of a legal framework and of a system of regulations in order to responsibly manage natural resources and protect the environment including the landscape resources along with the conservation of the cultural and historic heritage.



4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Strategy has the same goals that the Lisbon programme. The objectives of improvement of education and professional training and the objectives concerning investment in research and innovation, a more efficiently use of energy and transport infrastructure development, are specified in the strategy for the sustainable development.



5.37 SOP– Transport /Romania/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

In accordance with the general objective, a key issue for the Romanian economy in years 2007-2013 will be the development of transport infrastructure, which will have significant impact on increasing the economic competitiveness, facilitate the economic accession to the EU, contribute to the actual development of the internal market and allow for the development of the Romanian economy. It is aimed at creating the conditions for increased investment activity, the promotion of sustainable transport and spatial cohesion.

More specifically, the main goals of the programme:

- Domestic transport, although diversified, has insufficient capacity for transporting freight and passengers, especially in certain areas and during certain parts of the year (summer season, week-ends);
- The transport infrastructure is insufficiently developed, and requires significant investment in order to meet European standards;
- Access to the West-European corridors, as well the Eastern and Southern Europe ones is limited and made difficult by the low transport capacity and the quality of specific physical infrastructures (only 100 km of highway, non-modernized national roads etc);
- Romania's location at the crossroads of many roads connecting Eastern to Western Europe and Northern to Southern Europe, as well as the location of the country on the transit axes connecting Europe to Asia, point out the importance of a developed infrastructure;
- Romania's access to the Black Sea and the Danube River represents an opportunity and an argument to increase the level of transport on waterways, taking into account the low costs as compared to land and air transport.

In the strategy the Carpathians are not mentioned directly, but there are many tables that contain the main data of Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specified are the docs/plans according to Carpathian space?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathians.



4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The Sectoral Operational Programme stresses mainly the improvement of the transport services and logistics development, so the main goals of the ESDP do not get a high priority directly in the document.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The availability and the transport infrastructure development are important aims in all parts of the document, with relation to the European transport development plans. The main goals are common with the European directions, but the Transeuropean Network has higher priority in the European Programme.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The programme does not indicate the importance of the cultural and natural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Operative Programme does not indicate directly the common points with the Lisbon aims.



5.38 National Action Plan on Climate Change of Romania - 2005-2007

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

In this Strategy, Romania is taking the first steps towards a concerted and coordinated national effort to implement policies in the field during the period of 2005-2007 with a view to limiting greenhouse gas emissions and preparing measures to adapt to the potential impacts of climate change.

There is no any reference in connection with the Carpathians.

It focuses on greenhouse gas emission reduction policies, measure, and the implementation of an eligible monitoring system. Beside this it also emphasize the adaptation to climate change, awareness, education and public participation.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There is not any mention referring to the Carpathian countries.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plans that refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The document contains the conservation and management of natural resources, as a common aim with the ESDP.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

It writes about the necessity of participation in emission reduction; a push for innovation to develop climate-friendly technologies; and intensified researches in connection with transport. It also suggests taking long-term investments in the field of energy, transport and building infrastructure.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

There is not any word about cultural and natural heritage in this document. Sustainable development, industrial wood and fuel production, traditional forest uses, protection of natural resources and environment, water quality improvement and recreation can be read in connection with this point.



4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The aims of the Lisbon strategy appear in connection with education. It mentions the need to develop an action plan for education, training and public awareness on climate change issues and to include climate change issues in education and research and raise awareness and public and stakeholder participation in Romania in climate change related issues. It also adds that the introduction of new technologies can lead to conditions for increased competitiveness of Romanian companies.



5.39 Romania 2020

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The Romania 2020 has been made up in cooperation with different personality and research centers of Romania. This study aims at offering a background documentation and new point of view suggesting a number of projects that is needed in the field of energy, agriculture, demography, economy, informational society, health, education youth, disaster preventing, ecology, and the sustainable development in a medium period.

The Carpathians are mentioned as an important landmark of Romania that represents a natural wealth of an inestimable value: the Romanian Carpathians can bring attraction for European investors interested in mineral resources used by high technologies, and offer great tourist attractions. The document also refers to scenarios in connection with the preservation of the values of the mountains. These are financed by international, interregional or bilateral funding, others represent special investments of the Romanian Government for less favoured Romanian regions e.g.: Apuseni Mountains Region that belongs to the Western Carpathians.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

The Carpathians are mentioned only as a valuable landmark of Romania that needs to be preserved and used sustainably in order to assure for the next generations. The document suggests projects to complete these efforts.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The Operative Programme is directly in relation with the ESDP through the aim of the sustainable development, the preservation of natural heritage, and rural development.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The infrastructure is the weak point of the developing countries, so the document also emphasizes the necessity of the development of transport conditions in Romania: the highways, shipping-yards, airports, the land transport, maritime and air lines of transport require greater investments for a long period due to the fact that the development of transport is also connected with economic increase and living standards.



4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The document stresses the importance of the preservation of the Protection of cultural and natural heritage, especially the natural heritages, the preservation of ecosystem, forests, national parks and protected areas.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The document also has common point with the Lisbon strategy in connection with education, and heightens the importance of the high degree education, researches, technological transfer, innovations, social and environmental renewal.





5.40 National Strategic Plan of Rural Development in Romania 2007-13

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The rural development policy co-financed by the European Agricultural Fond for Rural Development (EAFRD) is designed to accompany the support policy of pillar 1 of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) providing a basic income support for farmers. The 2nd pillar supports agriculture and forestry sectors as a provider of public goods in environmental and rural areas in their development against the background of the European strategies priorities as conclusion of Lisbon and Gothenburg committees. The rural development policy aims at increasing the economic dynamism of Romanian rural area while as maintaining the social dynamism, sustainable agriculture and ensuring the preservation and consolidation of natural resources.

Besides, the document does not refer to the Carpathians; it uses only the Carpathian mountain expression with geographical meaning.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian countries as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

Taking into account, that the document also stresses the importance of the social and economic cohesion, we are able to find common goals with the ESDP.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

Because the main topic of the document is connected with the agricultural theme, the availability does not exist as an individual point of the strategy.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

In line with the Carpathian Convention, the importance of the protection of cultural and natural heritage also exists in the development document.





4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The strategy of Lisbon aims renewing the bases of European competitiveness, increasing its growth potential like its productivity and at reinforcing social cohesion in focusing mainly on knowledge, the innovation and the valorization of the human capital. The policy of rural development supports the growth and the employment based on an increasing competitiveness, the valorization of the human resources and the sustainable development, as defined in Lisbon in 2000.



5.41 Government's Decision no. 1779/2004 for the approval of "Sustainable development strategy for the of mountain area"

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The strategy for sustainable development of mountainous area was approved in the Decision of Government No. 1779/ 2004, containing the principles, the strategic objectives and measures for the implementation of this strategy.

According to the strategy, the goals refer to the development of competitive mountain agriculture, based on knowledge and private initiative, ensuring natural, cultural and historical heritage protection in the rural mountainous area, as well as an increase in jobs number and economic and social cohesion, complying with standards of the European Union, at a national, regional and local level.

The implementation of mountain strategy will be carried out in five priority domains: a) agriculture, b) development and diversification of the economic activities generating alternative incomes, c) education and professional training especially in the mountain agriculture, d) mountain research, e) forestry and environment protection.

These points contain the following elements:

a. Improvement of mountain agriculture is intended to be implemented through:

- ensuring public services, local infrastructure modernization, and mountainous areas spatial planning
- equipping the mountain households with tools and machineries for agricultural specific output through financial facilities;
- environment protection through subsidies for natural disfavored areas, according to the EC regulations;
- supporting the young people to settle in the mountainous areas
- development of livestock sector by improving the race animals like cattle, sheep and goats, for better output process and use
- improvement in the quality of natural lawns.
- development of horticulture sector
- founding and organization of mountain agriculture associations
- land use through good agricultural practices

b. Development and diversification of the economic activities generating alternative incomes through:

- support for the occupied persons in the agricultural sector in order to develop rural tourism
- stimulating the development of SME for sustainable use of local resources, traditional crafts and new jobs creation.

c. Education and professional training especially in the mountain agriculture:

- development of education system, continuous professional training for people occupied in agriculture
- enhanced access to information
- assist the access to structural funds system
- promotion and development of national cultural heritage and natural protected areas - training for communities in environment protection, preservation of economic, cultural and ethnographic tradition.

d. Mountain research activities:

- promotion of specific agricultural technologies in order to develop the mountain households and the economic output processes;
- evaluation of the natural, social and economic mountain resources.

e. Forestry and environment protection

- sustainable management of forests
- supporting the programs for ecologic reconstruction of the affected areas and for investment in public utilities.
- supporting the development of natural protected areas network
- preservation of natural habitats.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian countries as an individual point, but in the strategy there are many references about the mountain area, so there are many points that are able to be connected with the Carpathian Region.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

We can state, that the two documents are in line indirectly with each other, because common aims exist, through to ensure the improving social and economic cohesion.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The availability and the transport infrastructure development is not signed directly as an important aim in the programme.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

Through the aim of the forestry and environment protection there are many common aims with the Carpathian Convention, that stresses the protection of natural and cultural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Since one of the main aims of the program is to improve the quality of life in case of the population of rural territories, there are relations with the Lisbon Programme.

5.42 Law no. 347/2004 - Law of the Mountain

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The mountain area delimitation was established by the law of 2004 (Official Journal of Romania, 2004) approving the common order of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development (No 328, 18 May, 2004; Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs, No 321, 05.08.2004), according to the delimitation criteria specified in the Government Decision No 949/2002.

This delimitation defines mountain areas up to the administrative level of cities (municipal), towns, and communes, or the component villages. The criteria specified in the Government Decision No 949/2002 are based on limitations for land use and on higher costs required. More specifically the following criteria have been determined:

- Particularly difficult climatic conditions determined by altitudes over 600 m and reflected in a shorter growing season;
- The presence, at lower altitudes, of slopes of more than 20 degrees across the majority of the agricultural land, as these slopes are too steep for regular agricultural equipment;
- A combination of the factors described above, each of them have less significant effects individually, as opposed to the combination of the two factors – elevation and slope – that results in an equivalent disadvantage (Romanian Government, 2002).

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian countries as an individual point, but the law is about the mountain area, so there are many points that are able to be connected with the Carpathian Region indirectly.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

Beside the important points of the ESDP, we are able to find common parts with the aims of the program, through the conservation of natural resources and the cultural heritage.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

Because of the main goals of the programme, the importance of the availability and the transportation is not the point of the document.



4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The law states the importance of environment protection, so there are common objectives with the Carpathian Convention.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Since one of the main aims of the program is to improve the quality of life in case of the population of rural territories, mainly indirectly, but there are relations with the Lisbon Programme.



5.43 Environmental management in transport - Ukraine

1. Whether Carpathian area is mentioned in the document?

The short document is about the transport infrastructure and performance, and the environmental impacts of the transportation.

The Carpathian countries are not mentioned in the document.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

Through the aims of the environmental protection, the Operative Programme is indirectly in relation with the some of the goals of the ESDP.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The programme indicates the importance of the transport infrastructure, but only in general use, and does not sign the relations with the Convention.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

Through the aims of the environmental protection, the importance of the conservation of cultural and natural heritage is signed in the programme.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Operative Program has common goals with the Lisbon Programme – through the ensure process of the healthy environment.

5.44 A law of Ukraine “on the State Program on the National Environmental Network Development for the period of 2000-2015”

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

Carpathian region is considered as an important natural region, where environmentally protected territories are concentrated. This region is important as an element of determining territorial structure of national environmental network

It is underlined that Carpathian region is important for Organisation of Common Transboundary Elements of the National Environmental Network and the Pan-European Environmental Network. The document includes the list of nature reserve territories (national parks, reserves), which are expected to be created (or expanded) in Carpathian region.

System of goals in the document – how the document has been developed (toolkit).

Major tasks of the Program shall be as follows:

- a) to increase the area of lands of the country under the natural landscapes
- b) to determine the area of individual environmental network elements in order to ensure favourable conditions of the existence, free propagation and migration of plant and animal species and preserving of natural ecosystems.
- c) national environmental network shall become the element of the Pan-European Environmental Network and meet its requirements
- d) should contribute to the balanced and sustainable use of biological resources in economic activity.

Scientific-methods approach of the Program was based on the principles of Convention on Biological Diversity and Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy along with principals of developing the European Ecological Network (EECONET program). It is underlined that the following objects might be elements of national network: reserved areas, water objects, forests, resorts and recreation areas, agricultural areas of extensive use.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

Carpathian Region is considered as one of the high priority regarding development of national environmental network. It is underlined in the document that Carpathians have many natural reserves and along with Crimea Mountains is very important natural region, an element of national environmental network. The main actions on development of national network of the Program (attachment to it) include creating in Carpathian region of four national parks (Hutsulshyna, Svydovetskyi, Halytskyi, Peredkarpatskyi), one biosphere (Eastern-Carpathians) and increasing areas of existing reserves and national parks (Carpathian biosphere reserve, national parks – Vyzhnytskyi, Synevir and Uzhanskyi).

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

The main specific of the document is related with Ukrainian approaches to development of national environmental network. Further development of reserve areas of big size like national parks and reserves is prioritized.

<p><i>What are these specific moments of the document?</i></p> <p>The document in addition to its main function – development of national environmental network – pays attention to prospective development of reserve network. For Carpathian Region the document is important from the view of creating new and expanding existing reserve areas.</p>
<p>4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?</p>
<p><i>4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns</i></p> <p>In conception of ESDP significant attention is paid to balanced development of urbanized and rural areas. One of the ways to keep the balance is related with preserving natural and cultural heritage. A law on environmental network prioritizes further development of objects of natural (reserves, national and landscape parks) and natural and business (botanic gardens, forest belts) heritage. According to conception of ESDP the Law also regulates issues of management of national environmental network objects. The Law will ensure regional identification and cultural diversity in Carpathian Region.</p>
<p><i>4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)</i></p> <p>Development of transport network of Pan-European, national and regional importance, foreseen by EU territorial goals, is reflected in the analyzed law through the provision of improved accessibility of population to objects of natural heritage. Simultaneously in the document the attention is paid to necessity of harmonization of planning of transport network with necessity of development of environmental network objects. The harmonization shall be ensured on the international, national and regional (local) level.</p>
<p><i>4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Convention)</i></p> <p>A law of Ukraine “on the State Program on the National Environmental Network Development” meets the requirements of article 4 of “Convention on Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage”, according to which each country shall define, protect, preserve and popularize this heritage to future generations. The law also meets the requirements of article 7 of Convention regarding creating system of international collaboration on protection of cultural and natural heritage. First of all it concerns transboundary nature preserve areas.</p>
<p><i>4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy</i></p> <p>Strategic goals and objectives of Lisbon Strategy which are directed at improvement of education on European continent are related with development of environmental education and informational provision of the process of planning and implementation of objects of national environmental network. The law creates conditions for strengthening relations between bodies of nature protection, research activity and society (objective 3.1. of Convention).</p>



5.45 Decree of Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine No581 “Forests of Ukraine” for the period of 2002-2015

<p>1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?</p>
<p>The whole article “Forest management of Carpathian region” of this document is dedicated to Carpathian region, thus recognizing the exceptional importance of the region for forestry of Ukraine. In concluding article of measures to be undertaken to implement the Program special article is dedicate to Carpathian region. For example, state financing of subjects of forest areas management in Carpathians for the period 2005-2015 is foreseen.</p>
<p>System of goals in the document – how the documents have been developed (toolkit).</p>
<p>The main goals of State Program on Forestry shall be as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increase percent of forest areas; 2) Accumulate nature reserve potential of forests and keep their bio diversity. 3) Develop forestry of Ukraine according to international principals of sustainable development. 4) Strengthen state control over protection and rational use of forests. <p>Special priority directions have been defined for mountainous areas: improvement of structures of forest areas, improvement of cutting in mountainous areas, development of forest road network. Toolkit applied while developing the State Program includes science-methods, organizational, managements and business approaches, which ensure balanced forestry development. They guarantee strengthening of ecological, social and economical functions of forests under conditions of market reforming.</p>
<p>2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?</p>
<p>In special Program chapter ‘Forestry of Carpathian region’ is provided general characteristic of forest fund of four Carpathian oblasts and defined main directions of management of forestry in mountainous conditions. For example, attention is paid to forest planting along small rivers, use of environmentally safe technologies. In special sub-charter are described measures on financing forestry in Carpathian region for four Carpathian oblasts – Lviv, Zakarpattia, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernivtsi.</p>
<p>3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?</p>
<p>Measure which are proposed for forestry of Carpathian region up to 2015 and supported by state include: forest renewal, forest-protection measures, including timber cutting, planting of shelter forests in highlands, keeping natural and reserved objects, which belong to State Committee of Forestry, improvement of management, revival and construction of forest road network, implementation of ecologically safe technologies.</p>
<p>What are these specific moments of the document?</p>
<p>The document is characterized by phased and thorough financing of the main forestry measures in Carpathian region for 2002-2015. Total cost is 3 billion UAH of capital investment, including 718 million of UAH from the state budget</p>
<p>4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?</p>





4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The document meets requirements of conception of EU polycentric development, since it foresees economic development of peripheral forest areas of Ukraine. Thus, for Carpathian region priority and financial provision of forestry development is expected for the period up to 2015. The document also meets requirements regarding protection and reserving of natural heritage through increasing natural and reserved territories and implementation of ecological technologies in forestry of Carpathian region.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The document foresees planning and constructing measures on development of forest roads in Carpathian region. It meets requirements of EU territorial conception regarding development of local roads and their integration with traffic systems. It is stated in the document that state and private investments are necessary for reconstruction and construction of forest roads, which meet requirements of EU documents on implementation of new methods of managements and financing of road network development.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Convention)

The analyzed document includes issue of protection of nature reserved objects on forest areas. It meets requirements of Convention regarding measures, which are to be undertaken on national level for protection of objects of natural and cultural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Necessity of research and design and personnel provision for development of forestry in Ukraine is highlighted in the decree. It agrees with priority goal of Lisbon strategy on combining science and educating measures with business practices.



5.46 A law of Ukraine “On Stimulating the Development of Regions”, No 2850 from September 8, 2005

<p>1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?</p>
<p>Carpathian region isn't mentioned directly in this law. The law is aimed at stimulating development of regions and overcoming depressiveness of regions. Carpathian region includes four oblasts and most of them are depressive by socio-economic index. Thus, by level of socio-economic depressiveness of regions (F. Zastavnyi, 2006) Chernivtsi oblasts is characterized by the highest rate of repressiveness, Ivano-Frankivsk and Zakarpattia by high level of depressiveness and Lviv oblast by medium level of depressiveness. This rate lets refer Carpathian region to depressive ones.</p>
<p>System of goals in the document – how the documents have been developed (toolkit).</p>
<p>The law is aimed at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) providing legal, economic and organization principles of implementation of state policy on stimulating development of regions; 2) undertaking a complex of measures for overcoming depressiveness of regions. <p>Stimulating development of regions is implementation of principles of sustainable development, overcoming of poverty and unemployment, maximum efficient use of potential of regions and overcoming of depressiveness in separate regions, timely and complex approach to solving environmental problems.</p> <p>Basic toolkit of solving problems of stimulating regions development includes:</p> <p><u>Organizational principles:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Balancing of national, regional and local interests of development ▪ Defining priority development directions ▪ Cooperation of state and local authorities <p><u>Planning principles:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Program and purposive approach ▪ Creating of favorable investment climate <p><u>Financial and material principles:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concentration of state funds and local budgets for solving regional problems
<p>2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?</p>
<p>This law is important for Carpathian region from the viewpoint of stimulating development of depressive oblasts, rural areas in mountainous territory. Measures planned to be undertaken for state stimulating of depressive territories development are very important for Carpathians. An order of determining depressive territories by rates of socio-economic development has legal foundation. Have been defined approaches for development of programs on overcoming of depressiveness as a complex of measures with state and regions' financial and resource support.</p>
<p>3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?</p>
<p>The document is important for Carpathian region since it gives legal defining of depressive areas. Thus, Chernivtsi and Zakarpattia oblasts shall be referred to depressive areas, since recently the rate of gross value added per person was the lowest in country. In addition, a row of rural and timber processing areas in mountainous part of Carpathians, which are characterized by the lowest volume of producing of agricultural products per person, highest rate of unemployment and the lowest rate of average salary, might be regarded as depressive territories.</p>

What are these specific moments of the document?

Special measures of state stimulating of depressive territories are very important. They include target directions of state capital investments, promoting development of small and medium business, international technical support, stimulating employment of population through the financing of programs aimed at occupational retraining and professional development of human resources.

Along with that it is important to adhere to certain principals of state stimulating of depressive territories: objective defining of area's depressiveness, simultaneous concentration of affords and maximum efficient use of the area's resources. The great attention in the document is paid to financing of overcoming of territory's depressiveness. The funds are foreseen in the state budget and 0.2% of profitable part of budget shall be allocated for this.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

Many components of this law can be compared with EU general territorial priorities. In particular, one of the spatial goals of EU is related with development of balance between urbanized and agrarian areas is considered in the analyzed law through accelerated socio-economical development of depressive regions of Ukraine. The law includes measures on special state stimulating of depressive areas including in Carpathian region.

The document meets the requirements of EU territorial conception regarding development of special policy, aimed at overcoming gaps in socio-economic development between industrial and agrarian (peripheral) regions. Most of measures of state stimulating are to be applied for agricultural and forestry areas.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

In the document among indexes of regions' repressiveness is mentioned low rate of technical infrastructure development, including transport. Development of transport network for depressive regions is important for strengthening of integration of these regions into national and international business complexes.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Convention

In this law the attention is paid to necessity of use of regions' natural and resources of potential. Most of depressive regions of Ukraine including Carpathian region are characterized by rich cultural and natural heritage and its efficient use in the needs of education and tourism might stimulate socio-economic development of these regions.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

It is stated in the document that measures on financing the programs of occupational retraining and professional development of human resources play an important role in overcoming of regions' depressiveness. It agrees with such goals of Lisbon strategy as increased accessibility to educational systems and openness of educational systems to society and world.

5.47 A law of Ukraine “On Cross-Border Cooperation” № 1861-IV from June 24, 2004

<p>1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?</p> <p>Carpathian region isn't mentioned directly in this document. However, this document is directly related with this region through its boundary location. Oblasts of Carpathian region border directly with five European countries: Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Moldova. These oblasts are part of Carpathian Euro region, which includes boundary administrative units of four Carpathian countries. Carpathian oblasts are active subjects of transboundary cooperation. There is a row of general transboundary projects (transport, science and technical, ecological and cultural) and state program on development of transboundary cooperation implemented here.</p>
<p><i>System of goals in the document – how the documents have been developed (toolkit).</i></p> <p>Represented law defines legal, economic and organizational principals of transboundary cooperation. Its main goal is development of socio-economic, science and technical, ecological relations between subjects and members of transboundary cooperation. This transboundary cooperation is regarded in the law on the basis of legal principals of state policy with consideration of spheres and organizational forms of cooperation. Rights of subjects of transboundary cooperation, including their executive bodies, are analyzed in details.</p>
<p>2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?</p> <p>As was mentioned before boundary location of Carpathian region determines great importance of this document for the region. There is an opportunity in Carpathian region of transboundary cooperation in different spheres and organizational forms: as Euro region, through concluding contracts in different spheres and development of mutually profitable contracts. According to the law the region shall receive state support on development of transboundary cooperation including financial support.</p>
<p>3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?</p> <p>This document is of special value for subjects of transboundary activity, which are located in boundary oblasts of Carpathian region – Lviv, Zakarpattia and Chernivtsi oblasts. For these subjects have been defined the main powers as well as an order of concluding contracts on transboundary cooperation. The special attention is paid to bodies of transboundary cooperation, their status, powers and financial sources. A role of territorial communities and local authorities in creating bodies of transboundary cooperation and control over their activity is emphasized.</p>
<p><i>What are these specific moments of the document?</i></p> <p>Providing of state support on transboundary cooperation foreseen by this law is important for Carpathian region. This defines priority directions of state support on transboundary cooperation, selection of projects (programs) and providing legal, organizational and methodic support to subjects of transboundary cooperation. State programs in the field of transboundary cooperation which might be developed by subjects (bodies) of this cooperation and receive on tender basis financing from state budget, shall play an important role. The size of state financial support shall be defined by the law “On state budget” for respective year according to the programs of transboundary cooperation. Local budgets shall also allocate funds on implementing state programs on transboundary cooperation development.</p>



4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

In conception of EU territorial development significant attention is paid to issue of borders in Europe and necessity of international cooperation on boundary areas. The analyzed law provides legal, organizational and economic principals of participation of Ukraine including Carpathian region in European Economic Area. These EU territorial goals, aimed at intensification of socio-economic cooperation with EU countries-members are also important for Ukraine. A law "On transboundary cooperation" creates favorable legal climate for cooperation with EU countries. A role of Euro regions in development of transboundary cooperation is emphasized in the law.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

An issue of borders is important for EU territorial goals due to development and integration of transport network. In analyzed law attention is paid to necessity of development of transboundary technical infrastructure including international and Pan-European networks on the basis of implementation of common transboundary projects.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Convention)

An importance of transboundary cooperation in the field of science, education and culture is emphasized in the law. In addition for subjects of transboundary cooperation are provided legal, organizational and financial support for cooperation in these spheres. This law foresees support to different organizations for participation in international associations and programs.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Cultural and educational sphere of transboundary cooperation is referred to priority directions. Transboundary program in cultural and educational sphere can receive state support.



5.48 A law of Ukraine “On Status of Mountain Settlements” № 56/95 from February 15, 1995

<p>1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?</p> <p>Carpathian region isn't mentioned in this document directly. However the law touches upon two mountainous territories in Ukraine – Carpathian and Crimea mountains. There are three natural sub regions in Carpathian region – mountainous part of Ukrainian Carpathians (>60%), highlands of Ciscarpathians and lowlands of Zakarpattia; the law covers only its mountainous part. However, over 80% of mountain settlements are situated within Carpathian mountains.</p>
<p>System of goals in the document – how the documents have been developed (toolkit).</p> <p>The law includes a row of issues of two basic goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Ensuring efficient state policy regarding mountain settlements; 2) Guaranteeing social protection of citizens who live, work or study in mountain areas. <p>The base of methodological approaches includes criteria (natural, socio-economic) of referring settlements to the category of mountain settlement. A system of social protection of population of mountain settlements is based on granting the citizen the status of mountain citizen, his material and social aid (salary, pension, and certain benefits).</p>
<p>2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?</p> <p>Carpathian region serves as a model in this law, since in this region is focused most of mountain settlements of Ukraine. Over 10 years of operation of this law proved that it is one of the most efficient legislative acts in independent Ukraine, which was highly appreciated by local population. Thus, all citizens of settlements which are referred to mountainous received status of mountain citizens. This status is confirmed by the relevant document – social certificate.</p>
<p>3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?</p> <p>While developing the law were considered natural, social and economic peculiarities of Carpathian region. In particular while developing criteria of mountain settlements was considered that most of mountainous part of Carpathian region is located at the altitude of over 400 m, characterized by small area of arable land (<0,25 ha) and farm land (<0,60 ha) and harsh climate conditions (winter lasts for 115 days, significant rainfall and dangerous natural processes). At the same time these settlements are characterized by unemployment, underdeveloped sphere of social services and limited transport accessibility. According to this document in Carpathian region the status of mountain settlements is granted to towns, urban villages and villages.</p>

What are these specific moments of the document?

The main specific moment of the document is related with state guarantees of socio-economic development of settlements and providing benefits to population which has status of mountainous. This foresees allocating of state funds on construction of objects of productive and non-productive sphere, defining additional pay to prices on agricultural products which are sold to country and discounted tariff for electric energy. Benefits to citizens, which have status of person who lives and works (studies) on the territory of mountain settlement, include increasing rate of state pension and scholarship by 20%. This shall be fulfilled at the expense of funds from Ukraine state budget. Many articles of this law including those related with state guarantees and benefits were expected to be implemented in 2004-2005.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The law provides mechanism of development of depressive (agricultural and forestry) areas, which agrees with goals of EU policy on overcoming disproportion between development of developed and underdeveloped areas. According to the law it will be achieved by means of providing social benefits and privileges and additional financing on mountainous regions development. Approach applied for project development meets EU goals regarding certain program and purposeful approaches for regions development.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

It is stated in the law that mountainous areas of Ukraine are characterized by bad transboundary accessibility. The law foresees allocation of budget funds on development of non-productive sphere in mountainous areas, including transboundary infrastructure.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Convention)

Issue of protection of cultural and natural heritage isn't considered in the law directly.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

It is stated in the law that social and material aid shall be paid not only to people who live here but also to those who study here. Practice of implementation of the law in Carpathian region, for example, in Lviv oblast, let children who graduate from school have privileges while entering higher education establishments.

5.49 A law of Ukraine “On the General Scheme for Planning the Ukrainian Territory”, № 3059-III from February 7, 2002

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

In this law the Carpathian Region is considered from different views: as a whole region, separate oblasts, oblasts centres and separate resort and tourism centres. Thus, it is written in the Law that Carpathian region in whole and Zakarpattia oblast in particular require state support. According to the Law Truskavets resort in Ivasno-Frankivsk oblast shall receive such support. For oblast centres, small and medium towns and villages of Carpathian region are foreseen measures aimed at improvement of the system of settlement and ensuring sustainable development. The great attention is paid to improvement of territorial planning for nature reserved and tourism areas, which are focused in Carpathian region.

System of goals in the document – how the documents have been developed (toolkit).

The Law shall approve the General Scheme of planning territories of Ukraine up to 2020, which defines priority directions of planning the territory of Ukraine

- improvement of the systems for settling and ensuring sustainable development of settlements
- development of the engineering and transport infrastructure
- formation of the national environmental network

The General Scheme shall consist of textual and graphical materials which provide the results of analyzing the state of using the Ukrainian territory, identify the main directions for using the Ukrainian territory and present proposals for implementing the General Scheme.

The General Scheme was developed according to the Ukrainian laws and other regulatory and legislative documents related to using territories with due consideration for economic, geographic, historical, environmental, and demographic specifics of the regions. Provisions of the General Scheme shall meet the principles of the final documents of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat-II) and the relevant recommendations of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and the Council of Europe. The law includes analysis and recommendations for areas with intense industrial and town development, areas of village development, nature protected areas and zones of radioactive pollution. .

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

Territory of Carpathian region as was mentioned before is regarded in the Law from the viewpoint of dominating areas of use and types of settlements: areas of rural development, reserve and recreation areas, different by types and locations settlements – oblast centers, towns with significant recreational and health-improving potential, underdeveloped towns and villages.

The following main directions of use of General Scheme are very important for the region: development of social infrastructure especially in rural areas and development of engineering and transport infrastructure, in particular creating of international transport corridors and reconstruction of available highways and regional transport communications.

Planned expanding territories of national environmental network, defining transboundary nature protected territories of international importance along with increasing of territories of forests are especially important for the region.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

The document summarizes main directions of territorial policy in the region for the nearest future. It includes strategic goals of development of Carpathian region in the context of planning of general scheme of nature and economic complex of Ukraine. Needs of separate areas including Carpathian region are described in state programs of economical and social development and schemes of development of fields of industry. Thus, for Carpathian region the following documents are of great importance: decree "Forests of Ukraine", a Law on ecological network, a Law on Status of mountainous settlements and others.

What are these specific moments of the document?

According to the document the main directions of Carpathian region are as follows:

- Prospective development of settlements – oblasts centres with significant socio-economical potential for small towns with significant natural and historical and economical potential, and development of small towns, which are centres of agricultural raions for villages.
- State support of territories with significant nature protected, recreational potential and with low level of development of social, engineering and transport infrastructure, environmental-industrial danger
- Development of social, engineering and transport infrastructure
- Create elements of national environmental network, including increasing of reserved territories.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

While developing the General Scheme among other documents was used document ESDP. Thus, the Scheme meets the inquiries on strengthening polycentric and balanced system of towns' development, ensuring strategy of rural areas development and promoting cooperation between village and town. Principals of territorial policy in this document are regarded on the base of main types of settlements, functional territories, infrastructure network and objects of natural and cultural heritage. Have been developed recommendation on providing settlements' sustainable development, state support of territories and improvement of social, engineering and transport infrastructure. The great attention was paid to transboundary cooperation in the field of transport communications and development of environmental networks.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

Special chapter is devoted to development of engineering and transport infrastructure. The great attention is paid to use of country transit potentials with integration to European transboundary system, creating of highways and regional transport communications, development of international airport. Attention was as well paid to development of transport infrastructure, which improves connections between central and peripheral regions of country.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Convention)

In the document nature protected territories and towns with rich natural and cultural heritage are defined as objects of territorial planning. It's mentioned, that territories with rich natural and cultural heritage shall receive state support. Special chapter is devoted to creating of national environmental network, including transboundary nature protected territories.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

It is stated in the document that Ukraine has developed intellectual and science and technical potential. In the chapter on development of social infrastructure is foreseen development of network of educational establishments and implementation of new forms of providing social and cultural services for population.



5.50 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument Ukraine - Country Strategy Paper - 2007-2013

1. Whether Carpathian area is mentioned in the document?

Carpathians are not mentioned in the document, but for the whole Ukraine some EC assistance priorities have been identified: 'Transport, energy, information society and environment' – It means strengthening administrative capacity for the formulation and implementation of sectoral strategies and policies converging towards relevant EU policies and legislation is a general priority in the transport, energy, information society and environment sectors.

Priority Area 3: Support for Infrastructure Development

Sub-priority 1: (non-nuclear) Energy

Sub-priority 2: Transport

Sub-priority 3: Environment

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

In the field of transport assistance will focus on improving the efficiency, security and safety of transport operations and on developing intermodality. This concerns road and aviation (where work on the creation of a common aviation area to integrate Ukraine into European aviation structures is ongoing) as well as maritime and inland navigation safety plus maritime and aviation security, where training measures should also be envisaged. Another area for assistance should be the rail sector where steps should be taken towards ensuring interoperability between the Ukrainian railway system and the EU network. Preparations for investment for selected major transnational axes and further assessment of infrastructure projects are to be supported too. Such support to infrastructure development will be subject to full compliance with the relevant requirements of the EU acquis. Finally, assistance including training and research-type actions should be available to help Ukraine benefiting from the GALILEO and EGNOS satellite navigation systems to facilitate internal and cross-border transport flows and tracking of shipments without costly investments in ground infrastructure.





4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

On the environment particular attention will be paid to support for implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, in particular the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol as well as UN-ECE conventions. Activities to improve water quality, such as through the relevant component of the EU Water Initiative, are also envisaged. Further priority areas are waste management, prevention of industrial risks and nature protection.

Work is under way to establish a Regional Environmental Centre (REC) to help to address environment issues in Ukraine and neighbouring countries by promoting cooperation between various stakeholders at national and local levels, including NGOs, governmental bodies, local communities and the business sector. The REC would also aim to promote public participation in the environmental decision-making process.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The development of the Information Society is of particular significance for growth and employment of modern economies. The EU has an interest in supporting Ukraine in its efforts to capitalise on the information society via the implementation of the e-Ukraine programme.





5.51 EBRD Strategy for Ukraine (2007)

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

Carpathians are not mentioned in the document, but the World Bank's priorities are operative for the Carpathian area as well in Ukraine.
The Bank will also seek to attract and utilise grant co-financing from EU and other donors to complement projects in the infrastructure, municipal, energy efficiency and renewable energy sectors as well as for coal mine safety projects.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

Priority - improving efficiency and reliability of key transport infrastructure, power generation, transmission and distribution, municipal infrastructure and of the oil and gas transport systems of Ukraine.

The Bank will continue to play a crucial role in developing the transport infrastructure of Ukraine, and will take appropriate account of the recommendations of the High-Level Group on the extension of the main trans-European transport axes to neighbouring countries as well as of the Long-Term TRACECA Strategy.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

Priority - promoting energy efficiency and security, environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources throughout all sectors of the economy;

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.52 National Environmental Policy of Ukraine (2007)

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

This document emphasizes several times the Carpathians as one of the main issue of environmental protection strategy in Ukraine. They actualize the national ecological policy in accordance with sustainable development principles.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

In "Ukraine's Forests for 2002-15" Programme the whole Carpathians are mentioned as strategic point of environmental development.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

Plans are not specified.

4. How synchronized are the plans with the EU common regional goals?

4/a European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP)

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

In accordance to the State "Ukraine's Forests for 2002-15" Program they define optimal forestation for Ukraine as 19-20%.

The document has a whole chapter for 'Ecological condition and problems of the Ukrainian Carpathians'. They admit that the Carpathians are an important ecosystem for the entirety of Central and Eastern Europe. To confront the problems and create the enviro-economic grounds for restoring the unique Ukrainian Carpathian ecosystem.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.53 Integrated Regional Development Plan of Vojvodina (IRDP) - /Serbia/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

There is no mention of the area of the Carpathian Mountains in the document. This document is a local development plan.

The Integrated Regional Development Plan of Vojvodina (IRDP) is a project of the AP of Vojvodina Executive Council with the support of Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) and Centrum für Internationale Migration und Entwicklung (CIM). The IRDP is a multisectoral action plan with the main aim of supporting the socio-economic development process of the AP of Vojvodina by stimulation of for these process significant segments through different integrated measures. We consider the IRDP of Vojvodina as a first step in the field of regionalized development responsibility and we understand the IRDP of Vojvodina is the first project of its kind on the Western Balkans (exclusive Croatia).

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.54 Master plan for tourism development of Serbia

<p>1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?</p> <p>No, in the document there is no reference to the area of the Carpathian Mountains.</p> <p>The Master plan for tourism development of Serbia is a national plan. The main goals of the document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ to create the basis for a sustainable tourism development in order to achieve tourism figures like before the war ◆ to realize the impact of a sustainable tourism development of the whole region on the population, the enterprises and for the state. ◆ to generate confidence in Serbia and to encourage private investments in tourism projects ◆ to support the reintegration of Serbia into the region
<p>2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?</p> <p>---</p>
<p>3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?</p> <p>---</p>
<p>4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?</p> <p>4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns</p> <p>---</p> <p>4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)</p> <p>---</p> <p>4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)</p> <p>---</p> <p>4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy</p> <p>---</p>



5.55 Republic of Serbia Water Resources Development Master Plan

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

No, the area of the Carpathian Mountains is not mentioned in the document. This is a national plan in the special field of water management.

The Republic of Serbia Water Resources Development Master Plan (SWRDMP) represents a basic document for the use of water resources, water protection and protection against harmful effects of water on the Republic of Serbia territory.

The main strategic aim of the document is the maintains and development of a water regime which ensures the best and the most complete engineering, financial and ecologic solutions for an integral water management, water protection, protection against harmful effects of water, and water use.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

5.56 National Environmental Strategy /Serbia/

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The National Environmental Strategy was developed with the objective to guide the development of modern environmental policy in the Republic of Serbia over the next decade. The NES is followed by Environmental Action Plans that provides detailed implementation plan for the next years. The NES is developed to enable improvement of the quality of the environment, and the quality of life for citizens of the Republic of Serbia. Furthermore, the NES facilitates the EU approximation process in Serbia.

The National Environmental Strategy contains:

- Description and appraisal of the state of environment;
- Policy objectives, criteria for enforcement of environmental protection in general, by sectors and geographical areas indicating priority measures;
- Conditions for implementation of the most favourable economic, technical, technological and other measures for sustainable development and environmental protection;
- Long-term and short-term measures for prevention, mitigation and control of pollution;
- Implementing institutions and implementation plan;
- Financing plan.

In the strategy the Carpathians are not mentioned. There is only one part where we can find the name of the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovakia, in connection with the establishment of the Environmental Protection Fund that enabled the collection of significant funds and acted as a catalyst for important investment through soft loans and grants for environmental expenditures.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathian theme as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

Beside the important points of the ESDP, we are able to find common parts with the aims of the program, through the conservation of natural resources and the cultural heritage.



4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

Because of the main goals of the programme, the importance of the availability and the transportation is not the point of the document – only in a negative meaning because of the problem of pollution and environmental protection.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (*Carpathian Convention*)

As the programme stresses the environmental strategy, the importance of the cultural heritage and conservation of the natural resources is strategy point of the document that is in line with the Carpathian Convention.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

As the Lisbon program also stresses a healthy environment as one of the main opportunities, there are many common aims with the National Environmental Strategy.





5.57 HUNGARY-SLOVAKIA PHARE Cross Border Co-operation Program Joint Programming Document 2000-2006

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?
<p>The area of the Carpathian Mountains is not mentioned in the document.</p> <p>The main aim of the programmes to satisfy strategic notions of the two countries in terms of cross-border co-operation.</p> <p>The Joint Programming Document (JPD) is one of the first steps towards the convergence of Interreg and PHARE CBC programs: it is prepared according to the Interreg and Structural Funds guidelines as a "Single Programming Document" which contains similar elements as the Community Support Framework and the Operational Programmes. It includes priorities of strategic nature identified as milestones for the development of the border area and measures planned to implement the priorities. The JPD covers the period 2000-2006, but it focuses on the 2000-2002 period due its 2002 revision.</p> <p>Article 7 of the CBC regulation states that "the Joint Co-operation Committee (JCC) will prepare a joint cross border programming document in a multi-annual perspective. This document will include common development strategies and priorities of the region, seen as one single socio-economic and geographical entity, and provisions concerning joint implementation".</p>
2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?
4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.58 INTERREG III B CADSES Neighbourhood Programme Community Initiative Programme (CIP)

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

Within the Vision Planet project a challenging identification of transnational areas has been elaborated. These areas provide a vivid picture of CADSES.
The Carpathian Development Region: Comprising those areas in the eastern part of CADSES, which will be the frontier regions of the EU for a longer time, less developed regions of both, are situated there. Large parts of this region are endangered to remain in a peripheral position.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

The Carpathian arise as a single project area in the document.
Measure 4.1: (Promoting environmental protection and resource management) has a concrete connection to Carpathians: „Transnational co-operation is particularly required concerning large-scale water reserves, common resources and environmental-natural-cultural assets like the Danube, the Adriatic and Black Seas, the Alps and the Carpathians. Priority should be given to actions that promote the implementation of multi-lateral environmental conventions in the region to which the Community is a party, including the Barcelona Convention, Danube Convention, etc.”

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.59 INTERREG Neighbourhood Programme Hungary/Slovakia/Ukraine 2004-2006

<p>1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?</p> <p>The area of the Carpathian Mountains is only mentioned in the document as a popular tourist destination in the mountains.</p> <p>According to the paper we are at the stage of mutually cooperation border areas. In this case it is about the Hungary-Slovakia-Ukraine border region. The strategy of the programme focuses on the further increase of integration of the border region mainly in the fields of economic and social co-operation and cross border infrastructure. Cross border economic co-operation is to be achieved by means of business service development, supporting of SMEs, networking, joint planning and cross border rural development. Cross border infrastructure concentrates on environment, nature protection co-operation and small-scale transport infrastructure.</p>
<p>2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?</p> <p>---</p>
<p>3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?</p> <p>---</p>
<p>4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?</p> <p>4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns</p> <p>---</p> <p>4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)</p> <p>---</p> <p>4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)</p> <p>---</p> <p>4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy</p> <p>---</p>





5.60 INTERREG III C zone east

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

The document leaves the area of the Carpathian Mountains unmentioned.

The objective of the Community Initiative INTERREG is to strengthen economic and social cohesion in the Community by promoting cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation and balanced development of the Community territory. It focuses, therefore on improving cohesion – economic, social and territorial – by reducing the negative impact of borders on economic development and territorial integration. Whilst trans-border cooperation within Europe has, for some years, been encouraged and supported by means of cross-border (INTERREG III A) and transnational co-operation (INTERREG III B), the new funding period introduced a new strand of INTERREG aiming at interregional cooperation: INTERREG III C.

The main goal of this interregional co-operation is to improve the effectiveness of policies and instruments for regional development and cohesion. The effects will materialise both at national or regional and European level.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy





5.61 INTERREG IIIA Poland – Slovak Republic Community Initiative Programme 2004 – 2006

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

Yes, the area of the Carpathian Mountains is several times mentioned in the document.

The Polish-Slovak Interreg III A programme has been prepared in line with the European Commission guidelines for the Interreg III Community Initiative of 28 April 2000 and in accord with the practical guide (issued on 14 March 2003) for preparing Interreg programmes resulting from the enlargement of the EU. The programme respects legal framework provided for structural funds management as well as the Treaty and EU policies.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

The Carpathian Mountains are mentioned with regard to the presentation of the experiences with cross-border activities. The document states, that the establishing of the Carpathian (in 1994) and the other (Tatra in 1993 and later Beskidy in 2000) Euroregions contributed to closer co-operation, including also small and medium enterprises. Many of these activities were supported by funding from the EU.

Another appearance of the area is observable in the chapter about the PHARE CBC Programme (launched in 2000). The Programme includes the Joint Small Project Fund, which is implemented by the Euroregions: Carpathian, Beskidy, Tatra (PL).

The fund is supporting “soft” projects in the field of local democracy, economic development and tourism, culture, ecology, health, information and communication. Within PHARE CBC 2000 edition around 300 000 EUR on the Polish side and similar amount on the Slovak side were allocated to the component, in the editions 2001, 2002 and 2003 the fund is to be equal to 400 000 EUR on each side of the border.

The document shows that in the last period, the cross-border co-operation was expressed also in the common works on the Strategy of Spatial Development of the Polish-Slovak Border Area, and jointly managed by the Ministry of Environment of the SK and State Office for Housing and Urban Development from Poland (2000). This spatial aspect was also covered within the Interreg III B CADSES project “VISION PLANET” with active participation of the Government Centre for Strategic Studies from Poland and Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic. **One of the results of the project was identifying the Carpathian Development Area as one of the future action areas where international co-operation should focus.**





3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

We cannot speak about particular plans in connection with the area of the Carpathians.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy



5.62 Transport and Energy infrastructure in South East Europe

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

In building this strategy, the report “The road to stability and prosperity to South Eastern Europe”, prepared by the World Bank, and a second report, prepared by the EIB “Basic Infrastructure Investments in South-Eastern Europe – Regional Project Review” have been used as references. These strategies are intended to give guidance, from a regional perspective, to future investment decisions.

The Carpathian territory is not mentioned in the document.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are not any references to the Carpathians as an individual point.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are not any specific plan refer to the Carpathian countries.

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

The Operative Programme is indirectly in relation with the ESDP – through the effects of the transport development on the spatial development.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

In the document we can find common goals with the European directions, but the aims are signed in general use because the document is short and summarized.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

The programme does not indicate the importance of the cultural and natural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

The Operative Programme does not indicate directly the common points with the Lisbon aims.



5.63 European Territorial Cooperation 2007 – 2013 CENTRAL EUROPE - Operational Programme

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

Carpathians are mentioned in the document, and the geographical scope of the Programme covers a large part of the Carpathian mountains, the priorities can be feel operative for this mountainous are. A strategic approach of the Programme is 'Improving a balanced and sustainable territorial development by enhancing the quality of the environment and developing attractive cities and regions in Central Europe'. It means that a balanced and sustainable territorial development is a precondition for economic development and helps to mitigate unintended effects of growth.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There is no individual programme for Carpathians.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

Priority 4 – 'Enhancing competitiveness and attractiveness of cities and regions' – will promote polycentric settlement structures and will address the effects of demographic and social change on urban and regional development. The capitalisation on cultural resources will contribute to achieve more attractive cities and regions.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

Accessibility is one of the major priorities in this co-operational programme. They will improve the interconnectivity and intermodality of transport across the cooperation area. It will support multimodal logistics cooperation in all relevant transnational fields. Sustainable and safe mobility will be promoted and Information and Communication Technologies will be used for enhancing access. It will help to ensure accessibility also in sparsely populated areas and to find further alternative solutions for enhancing access.





4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (Carpathian Convention)

Priority 3 states 'Using our environment responsibly' – It will develop a high quality environment by managing natural resources and heritage, by reducing risks and impacts of natural and man-made hazards. The priority will support the use of renewable energy sources and increase energy efficiency throughout the cooperation area. The use of environmental friendly technologies and activities will be strengthened.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

Priority 1 – 'Facilitating Innovation across Central Europe' – will improve the framework conditions for innovation and build up the capabilities to transfer innovation and to apply it. In this light knowledge development will be strengthened.



5.64 Hungary – Romania Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007- 2013

1. Is Carpathian region mentioned in this document?

This document is the European Territorial Co-operation programme of the Hungarian-Romanian border area, incorporating 8 NUTS III. level counties, 4 from Romania, and 4 from Hungary, respectively. As a European territorial co-operation objective is implemented through operational programmes.

The programme strategy strives to bring the different actors – people, economic actors and communities – closer to each other, in order to better exploit the opportunities offered by the joint development of the border area.

It is focusing on three main co-operation fields:

- The development of cross-border economic, social, environmental activities through joint strategies for sustainable territorial development
- Strengthening of transnational co-operation through actions related to Community priorities and promoting integrated territorial development
- Reinforcement of effectiveness of regional policy by promoting inter-regional cooperation through exchange of experience at appropriate territorial level

The document mentions the Carpathian area when it defines the programme area as it geographically belongs to the Carpathian Mountains and Carpathian Hollow. We can read about it also, when it describes the health care services between Hajdú-Bihar County – Bihor county. According to the document as they are members of the Carpathian and the Hajdú- Bihar-Bihor Euroregion the counties initiate co-operations in the fields of health, human resource development and health-tourism. The Carpathian – basin is mentioned in connection with the solution of environmental problems and with water management. It emphasise that countries have to prepare plans for the catchments basins in order to preserve the good quality of the water.

The annex of the document introduces us the Carpathian Euroregions. It is stated in connection with Carpathian Euroregions that protocol, foreign affairs and cultural co-operations tend to be stronger instead of economic partnership.

2. How deep is Carpathian Region considered as an area for Program implementation?

There are some references to the Carpathian theme as it is the part of the programme area.

3. How specifically is the document regarding the Carpathian Region?

There are some specific plan refer to the Carpathian area (e.g.: Thermalcamera network for the Carpathian Thermal Region)

4. How these plans are synchronized with EU territorial goals?

4/a ESDP – polycentric system of towns

Economic and social cohesion; conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; more balanced competitiveness of the European territory are involved in the Plan and can be read as the main goals of the document. It states the high priority of the regional development and regional competitiveness too and directly contributes to creating the conditions of sustainable development and protecting the environment, all interventions have been designed to respect environmental values.

4/b Accessibility – transport (http://ec.europa.eu/ten/index_en.html)

The transportation infrastructure and the availability have great importance in the document. The Plan promotes the removing physical and technical barriers to free movement and the development of road infrastructure, rail lines, improvement of rail service levels, which is an important principle of the EU's transport policy. It also promotes the more efficient use of existing transport facilities.

4/c Protection of cultural and natural heritage (*Carpathian Convention*)

The environment and environmental values have great priorities in the Programme, it also promotes cultural co-operation and the use of media to familiarise people with each other's values and cultural heritage.

4/d Involving goals of Lisbon Strategy

There are many common aims with the three goals of the Lisbon programme; the Hungary – Romania Cross-border Co-operation Programme also stresses the importance of the labour market, the new jobs and innovation and Lifelong learning is also promoted by this programme.

6. LIST OF EXAMINED DOCUMENTS

Nr.	Title	Country
1.	The New Hungary Development Plan	Hungary
2.	National Environmental Programme 2003-2008	Hungary
3.	National Spatial Development Concept	Hungary
4.	Hungarian National Development Plan 2004-2006	Hungary
5.	Regional Operative Programmes	Hungary
6.	Operative Programme of Economic Development	Hungary
7.	Operative Programme of Transport	Hungary
8.	Operative Programme of the Social Renewal	Hungary
9.	Operative Programme of Social Infrastructure	Hungary
10.	Operative Programme of Environment and Energy	Hungary
11.	New Hungary Rural Development Programme	Hungary
12.	e-Government Action Plan	Poland
13.	Integrated Regional Operational Programme (2004-2006)	Poland
14.	Local Environmental Action Plan (City of Elk)	Poland
15.	National Action Plan on Social Inclusion	Poland
16.	National Strategic Reference Framework	Poland
17.	Poland 2025 Long-term Strategy for Sustainable Development (2000)	Poland
18.	Poland's Development Cooperation - Annual Report	Poland
19.	National Development Plan 2004-06 and 2007-13	Poland
20.	National Cohesion Strategy - 2007-2013	Poland
21.	Regional Development in Poland	Poland
22.	Rural Poland 2025 – a vision of development	Poland
23.	Sectoral Operational Programme - Transport (SOPT)	Poland
24.	Poland's Climate Policy	Poland

25.	Roadmap for implementation of Environmental Technology Action Plan in Poland	Poland
26.	Sectoral Operational Programme - Improvement of the Competitiveness of Enterprises	Poland
27.	Single Programming Document NUTS II – Bratislava Objective 3 Programme Complement	Slovakia
28.	Sectoral Operational Programme –Agriculture and rural development	Slovakia
29.	Local Agenda 21 – Methodological Manual Based on Experiences from Slovakia	Slovakia
30.	National Strategy for Sustainable Development for the Slovak Republic	Slovakia
31.	National Development Plan	Slovakia
32.	Sectoral Operational Programme Basic Infrastructure	Slovakia
33.	Sectoral Operational Programme – Human resources	Slovakia
34.	Slovakia Cohesion Fund Strategy for the 2004-2006 – Transport infrastructure	Slovakia
35.	Romanian Operative Program 2007-2013	Romania
36.	National Sustainable Development Strategy	Romania
37.	Sectoral Operational Programme – Transport	Romania
38.	National Action Plan on Climate Change of Romania - 2005-2007	Romania
39.	Romania 2020	Romania
40.	National Strategic Plan of Rural Development in Romania 2007-13	Romania
41.	Government's Decision no. 1779/2004 for the approval of " Sustainable development strategy for the of mountain area"	Romania
42.	Law no. 347/2004 - Law of the Mountain	Romania
43.	Environmental management in transport	Ukraine
44.	A law of Ukraine "on the State Program on the National Environmental Network Development for the period of 2000-2015"	Ukraine
45.	Decree of Cabinet of Ministry of Ukraine No581 "Forests of Ukraine" for the period of 2002-2015	Ukraine
46.	A law of Ukraine "On Stimulating the Development of Regions", No 2850 from September 8, 2005	Ukraine
47.	A law of Ukraine "On Cross-Border Cooperation" № 1861-IV from June 24, 2004	Ukraine
48.	A law of Ukraine "On Status of Mountain Settlements" № 56/95 from February 15, 1995	Ukraine
49.	A law of Ukraine "On the General Scheme for Planning the Ukrainian Territory", № 3059-III from February 7, 2002	Ukraine

50.	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument Ukraine - Country Strategy Paper - 2007-2013	Ukraine
51.	EBRD Strategy for Ukraine (2007)	Ukraine
52.	National Environmental Policy of Ukraine (2007)	Ukraine
53.	Integrated Regional Development Plan of Vojvodina (IRDP)	Serbia
54.	Master plan for tourism development of Serbia	Serbia
55.	Republic of Serbia Water Resources Development Master Plan	Serbia
56.	National Environmental Strategy	Serbia
57.	HUNGARY-SLOVAKIA PHARE Cross Border Co-operation Program Joint Programming Document 2000-2006	International
58.	INTERREG III B CADSES Neighbourhood Programme Community Initiative Programme (CIP)	International
59.	INTERREG Neighbourhood Programme Hungary/Slovakia/Ukraine 2004-2006	International
60.	INTERREG III C zone east	International
61.	INTERREG IIIA Poland – Slovak Republic Community Initiative Programme 2004 – 2006	International
62.	Transport and Energy infrastructure in South East Europe	International
63.	European Territorial Cooperation 2007 – 2013 CENTRAL EUROPE - Operational Programme	International
64.	Hungary – Romania Cross-border Co-operation Programme 2007- 2013	International