

**EAST AVERT**

**Carpathian  
Partnership  
Importance for the  
EU Danube  
Strategy  
Implementation 1**



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

- Bucharest, 30 April 2001 -

We, Heads of State and High Representatives of the States participating in the Summit on Environment and Sustainable Development in the Carpathian and Danube Region\* ,

Bearing in mind the Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment of 1972 and the Rio Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development of 1992;

Reaffirming the importance of the implementation of the political and legal commitments undertaken by the international community following those and subsequent conferences, especially at the Pan-European level;

Being aware that the 10-year review and evaluation of the Rio Declaration commitments and the implementation of Agenda 21 to be conducted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 will provide a momentous opportunity for further action to strengthen international co-operation towards coping with the challenges of sustainable development in the twenty-first century;

Being convinced that renewed efforts are required toward that goal on the part of all Carpathian and Danubian countries in a spirit of regional solidarity;

Upholding the principle of common, yet differentiated responsibility, to manage the environment and natural resources so as to promote sustainable development to the benefit of present and future generations;

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;

Acknowledging also the special economic and social importance of the Danube River and its tributaries as a major European river with multiple uses and functions, as well as its ecological significance and its value as a natural habitat for numerous wildlife species;

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 sustainably 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;

Appreciating the efforts that have been undertaken at international, regional, national and local level to enhance co-operation and support for the maintenance and protection of the natural assets and resources;

# Common roots of Carpathian Convention & EU Danube Strategy

# EcoEuroRegion (Prut basin)

## Scheme for Technogenic-Environmental Safety



Population Areas



State Borders



Enterprises



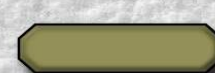
Environmental Impacts



Anthropogenic and Natural Disasters



Underground Water



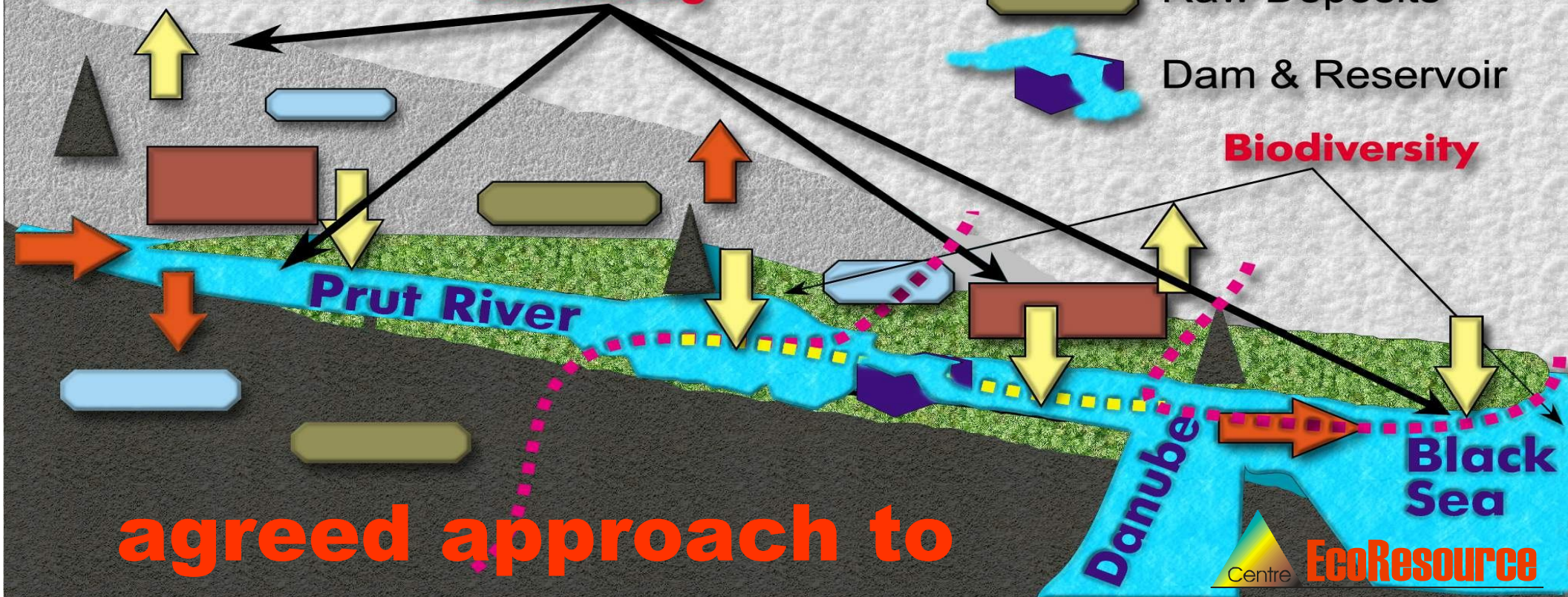
Raw Deposits



Dam & Reservoir

**Monitoring**

**Biodiversity**



agreed approach to



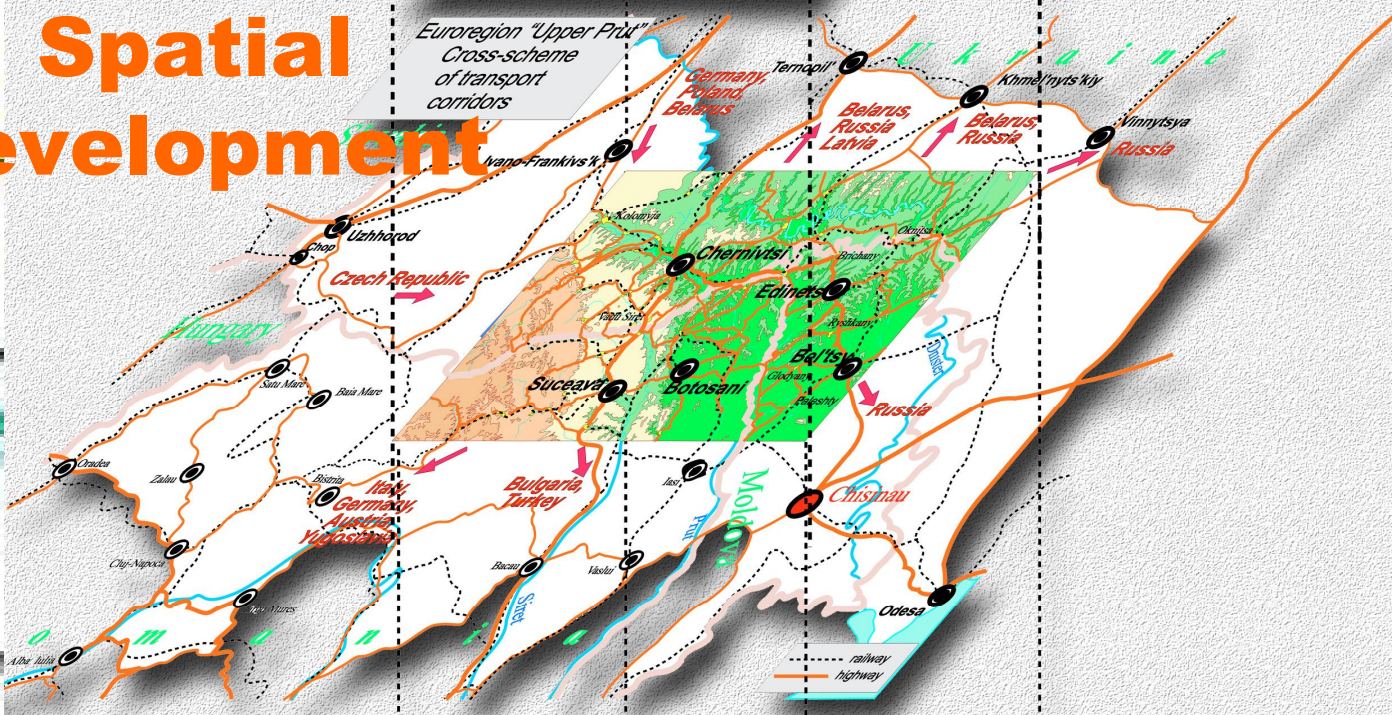
# Transfrontier aspects of Sustainable Regional Socio-Economic & Spatial Development

*GIS  
tehnology  
of control*



*tehnology  
+substance  
(materials)*

*Euroregion "Upper Prut"  
Cross-scheme  
of transport  
corridors*



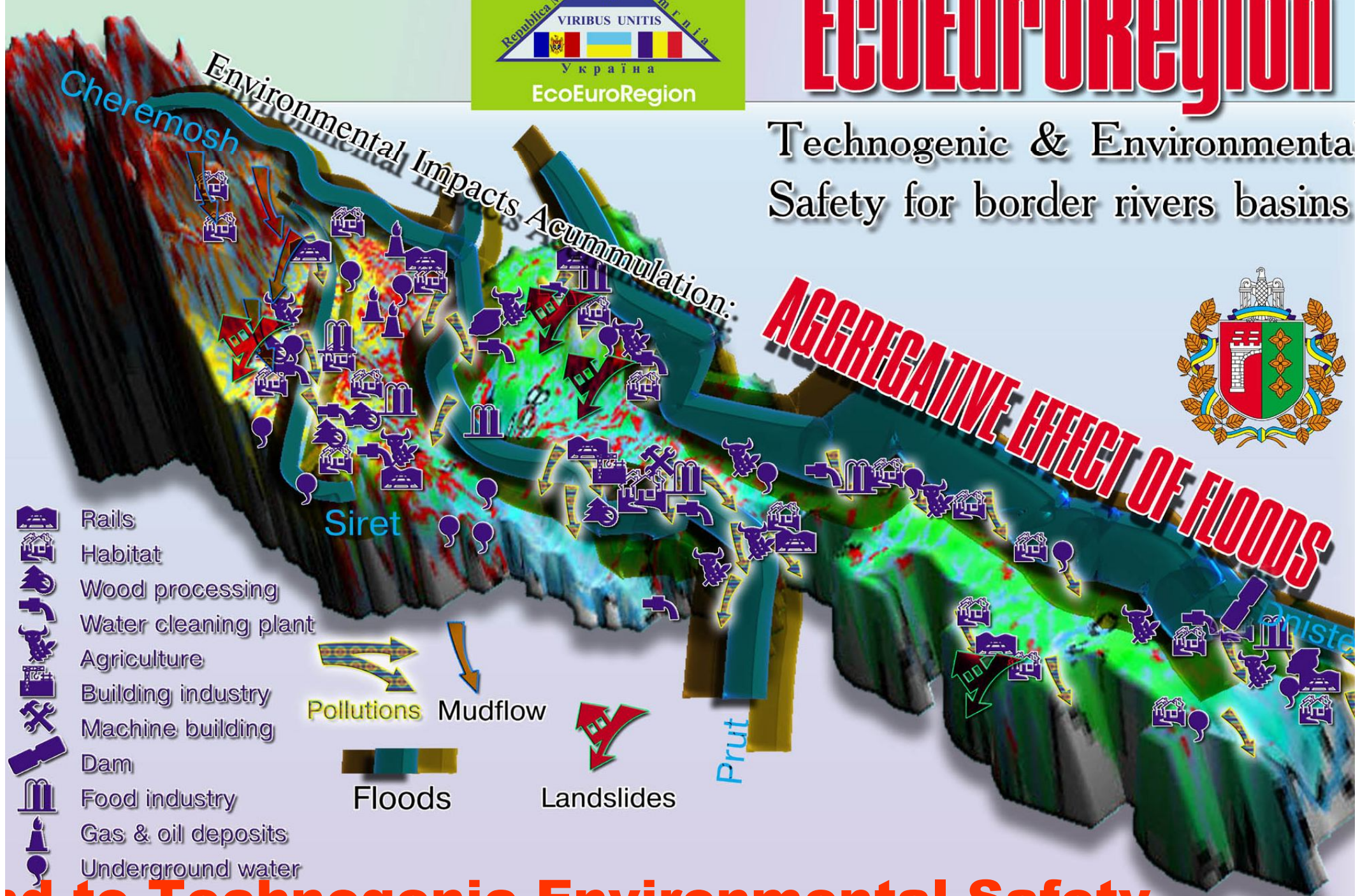
**RESOURCES:  
human,  
energy  
(materials) etc**





# EcoEuroRegion

## Technogenic & Environmental Safety for border rivers basins



### and to Technogenic-Environmental Safety

# **SWOT 1, 2, 3.**

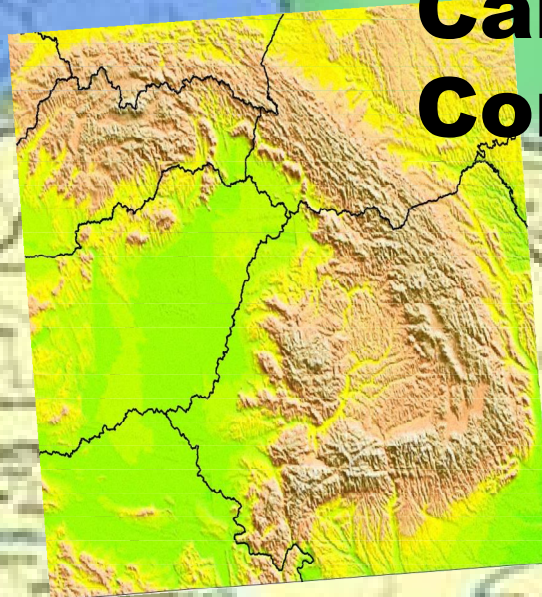
**Analysis and Planning for Cross-border Co-operation in Central European Countries (*incl. Belarus – Ukraine, Moldova – Ukraine, Romania – Ukraine*).**- Institute of International Sociology of Gorizia (ISIG) – Council of Europe.- 2009. – in 3 v.

[http://www.coe.int/t/dgap/localdemocracy/  
Areas\\_of\\_Work/Transfrontier\\_Cooperation/  
SWOT\\_Central\\_Europe\\_Final.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/dgap/localdemocracy/Areas_of_Work/Transfrontier_Cooperation/SWOT_Central_Europe_Final.pdf)

**Overlapping of EU macroregional  
Danube & Baltic Strategies,  
Neighbourhood Facility and Carpathian  
Convention area**

**EUSBSR + EUSDR**

**Carpathian  
Convention**



**ENPI EaP + EU-Russia**

# EU Programs overlapping border between EUSBSR+EUSDR and EaP + EU-RU

## ENPI CBC Land Border and Sea Crossing Programmes



future eu  
funding

2014-2020



# Neighbours Community Clustering for Eastern Partnership

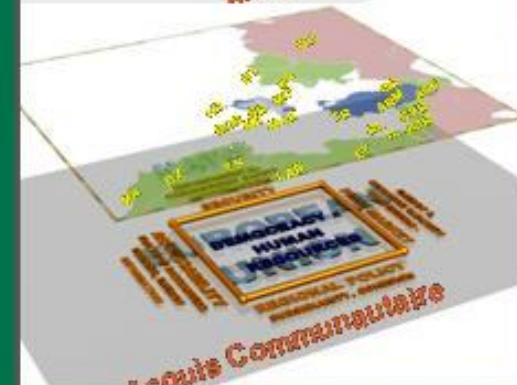
[http://vi.Rorive.Be/eap/pdf/civil\\_society/written\\_contribution/centre%20ecoresource%20-%20ukraine.Pdf](http://vi.Rorive.Be/eap/pdf/civil_society/written_contribution/centre%20ecoresource%20-%20ukraine.Pdf)

Dr. Zinoviy S.BROYDE, Centre "EcoResource" (Chernivtsi, UKRAINE) zinoviy.broyde@gmail.com

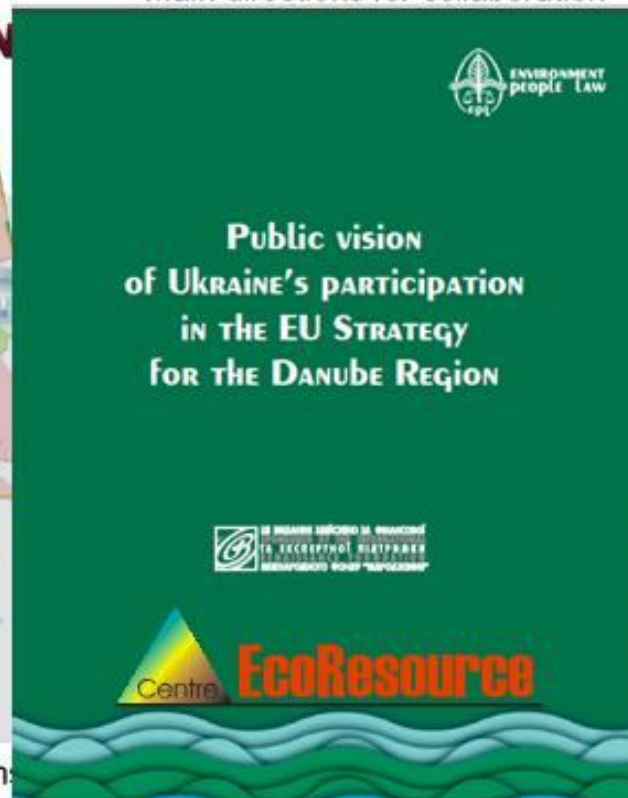
Subject matter and scope of European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) were proclaimed on 24 October 2006 and included inter alia: "Community assistance may be used for common benefit of Member States and partner countries and their regions, for the purpose of promoting cross-border and trans-regional cooperation" through different EU Programs and other tools.

Any neighbouring State may proclaim partnership with EU from its capital through Government, President or Parliament. But no countries can be really integrated with European Community besides their population and territory. Therefore one of the main objectives for Civil Society Forum is to "compensate" poor subsidiarity in EaP target countries.

From such point of view the "Thematic Dimension" of ENPI serves as general benchmarks for the States and their transregional activity. At the same time **transfrontier co-operation in cross-border, interregional and municipalities twinning forms** becomes euro-integration landmark for territorial communities.



Main directions for collaboration



transporting (of people, goods, energy), logistics, connections

[http://epl.org.ua/uploads/media/EPL\\_8\\_48\\_2010.pdf](http://epl.org.ua/uploads/media/EPL_8_48_2010.pdf)

technogenic and environmental aspects of Energy, water, Food, and Security Systems, as well as common anti-terroristic activity in collaboration with UN and NATO.

“increasing role of the Danube region in supporting actions and objectives with cross-border relevance; more efficient use of existing EU instruments and funds, as well as other existing resources and financial instruments; importance of strengthening the cooperation between all the Member States of the Danube Region and the non-EU Member States concerned; protection of the environment, preservation of water resources and risk management, reinforcing the socio-economic development and strengthening the institutional capacity in the region; to ensure that programs initiated and endorsed by the participating countries for sustaining the regional initiatives will be interconnected and will provide a coherent assessment of the project implementation and will seek for establishing an appropriate framework for the necessary technical assistance; strengthened cooperation with non–EU Member States of the region for a broader and coherent achievement and implementation of the European principles and values; better alignment of the structural and cohesion funds still available in the Danube region, as well as of Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance and European Neighborhood and Partnership Instrument - Cross Border Cooperation funds available for the programs developed in the third countries; establishing an appropriate cooperation between the Priority Area Coordinators and the European Commission, as well as with national, regional and local authorities Member States of the Danube Region and the non-EU Member States concerned

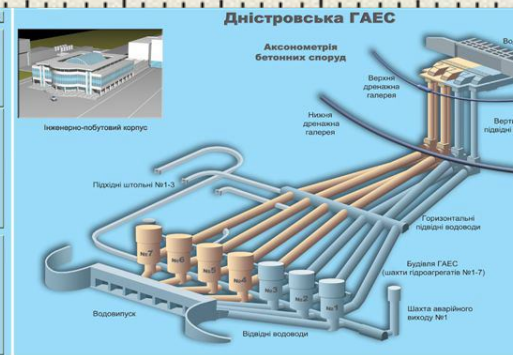
COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION

### **Council conclusions on the European Union Strategy for the Danube Region**

*3083rd GENERAL AFFAIRS Council meeting  
Brussels, 13 April 2011*

coordinated approach, efficient and effective use of existing EU instruments and funds, as well as other existing resources and financial instruments; specific conditions of the different states concerned as identifies in the Strategy; further integration, economic, social and territorial cohesion, fostering cooperation with third countries in the Danube river basin; application of existing funds and financial instruments supporting the involvement of third countries participating in the implementation of the Strategy should be fully aligned with relevant external EU strategies and policies; inclusion and participation of third countries is crucial if the desired objectives of the strategy are to be achieved; National Contact Points and the Priority Area Coordinators, in close cooperation with the Commission and with due involvement of participating third countries: promote cross-sectoral approach of the Strategy on the basis of *acquis communautaire* relevant to Priority Areas of the Strategy; provide the Member States, regions concerned and participating third countries in the Strategy with a continuous assistance and guidance on good practices in cross-border, transnational and interregional coordination and implementation; Commission and other EU institutions as well as the Member States concerned to explore and identify ways of providing technical assistance within available financial resources to ease the start of implementation: facilitating the coordination of existing Eu funds and instruments and by simplifying the relevant rules of implementation to enable quick and effective project generation and implementation, with the potential support of financial instruments relevant for the realization and funding of the Strategy

# WATER RESOURCES

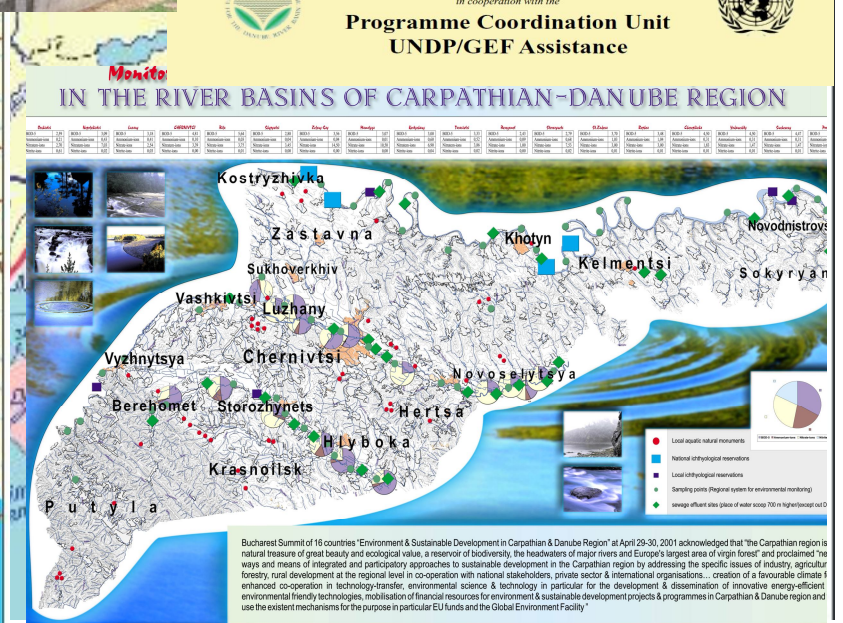
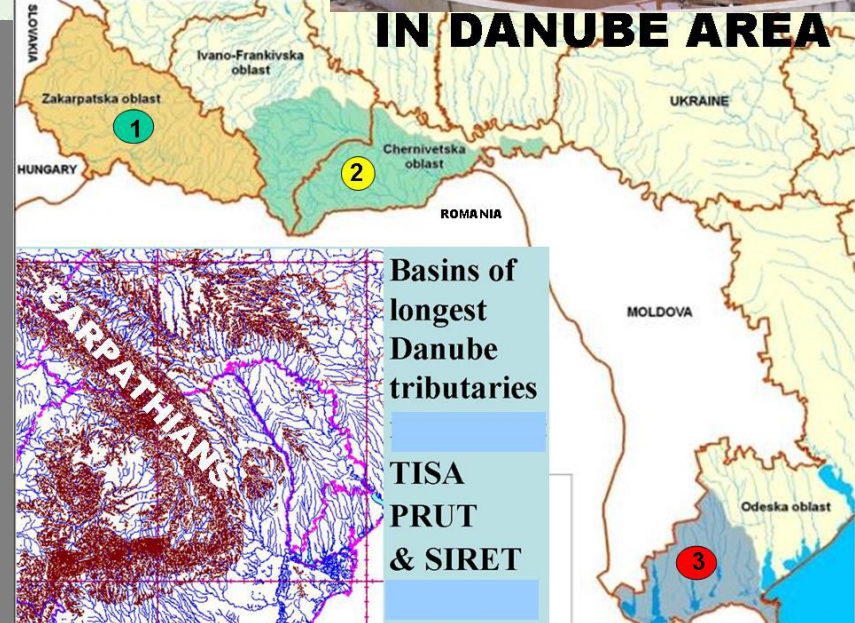


**DANUBE POLLUTION REDUCTION PROGRAMME  
NATIONAL PLANNING WORKSHOP  
UKRAINE**  
Black Sea, July 13-19, 1998



[www.icpdr.org/icpdr-files/8277](http://www.icpdr.org/icpdr-files/8277)

Ministry of Environmental Protection  
and Nuclear Safety  
in cooperation with the  
Programme Coordination Unit  
UNDP/GEF Assistance



Bucharest Summit of 16 countries 'Environment & Sustainable Development in Carpathian & Danube Region' at April 29-30, 2001 acknowledged that 'the Carpathian region is 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' and proclaimed 'the 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 at the regional level in co-operation with national stakeholders, private sector and international organisations... creation of a favourable climate for enhanced co-operation in technology-transfer, environmental science & technology in particular for the development & dissemination of innovative energy-efficient, environmental friendly technologies, mobilisation of financial resources for environment & sustainable development projects & programmes in Carpathian & Danube region and use the existent mechanisms for the purpose in particular EU funds and the Global Environment Facility'

# Ukrainian initiative to spread EUSDR projects also for Dniester River Basin in Ukraine & RM



# Consultation on the EU Strategy for the Danube Region

Partner States, their regions, geo-landscapes and habitats. This disparity can be perceived in social-economic and spatial conditions, mentalities/traditions, approaches and accessibility to resources, energy, education, mobility, information and other "creature comforts".

Such "patchwise cohort" has, first of all, to find common fields of interests on the way to joint synergic solutions to prevent further face-off barriers for macro-regional Sustainable Development. An EU Danube Strategy (EUSDR) establishment can be qualified by term "betweenness" as "a place or a time where differences and borders are redefining themselves" (D. Sibony).

This betweenness overcoming opportunity was formulated by EU Commissioner O. Rehn: "Borders are restrictive. Borders limit our minds, chain actions, and reduce our influence. Frontiers are innovative. Frontiers free our minds, stimulate action, and increase our influence. Frontiers are much more substantive and functional – even mental – than geographic". From such point of view successful start up of EUSDR embodiment should be conform to the principle proclaimed by the EU Art. 171 of the ENPI: "Community assistance may be used for common benefit of Member States and partner countries and their regions, for the purpose of promoting cross-border and transregional cooperation through different EU Programs and other tools.

Further development of this EU approach was formulated in the ENPI Eastern Regional Program Strategy Paper 2007 – 2013: "seems that the most successful projects have been those which from the outset have benefited from a sustained high level political support provided from a regional institutional framework. By contrast, projects that have been implemented through a bottom-up approach, i.e. as a result of demand from individual partner countries, rather than within a well defined political multi-lateral framework, have tended to remain isolated, even when successful, and in general have not succeeded in fostering a genuine regional spin-off".

The "natural" challenge of Climate Change in Danube area should receive "anthropogenic" answer through Sustainable Development mechanisms. Using experiences of "Industrial Metabolism Refinement" in Rhine basin we can act "implementing our climate and energy package showing how tackling climate change is a dynamic element in a strategy for growth by creating jobs and boosting energy security under the Europe 2020 approach", how it was proposed by President Barroso to EU Heads of State and Government after Copenhagen.

Water is the general common Resource in Danube basin. It's evident that EUSDR will concert those activities, which are realised immediately in the river bed space, e.g. navigation, or hydro-technical processes in the river basin (irrigation, reforestation, bowels exploitation and mining water pumping, river beds regulation, dredging, sand/gravel mining, etc. the river banks etc.).

In parallel should be revised all other anthropogenic activities impacting river basin both on more or less constant value and through the emergency risks generation (probable accidents). For instance in the industrial sphere they are: production of mining and ore-dressing, chemical, forestry-wood-cellulose, all kinds of food, construction materials, electronic and machine building sectors etc. And especial attention will be paid to hazardous waste generators, waters polluters and potentially danger manufactures.

But the most general topic of EUSDR concerns Clean Water Sources in Alps and Carpathians. Under Climate Change this trend tends to become very soon will become more than obvious.



Taking into account actual Alpine and Carpathian Conventions - their last years collaboration should become a "Common Generator" for further EUSDR project's topics. It means utilisation of common and individual achievements and agreements of these Conventions for Sustainable Development of Transport, Energy, Water, Forests, Agriculture and other sectors. As well as both Conventions also foresee intercultural and interethnic reciprocal actions aimed to augment common heritage.

# Thematic Synergy

## SEE Thematic Capitalisation

There is a wealth of knowledge generated by the 122 transnational partnerships supported by the South East Europe Programme. But while creating synergies between projects and capitalising on results of previous initiatives has been an underlying principle for all approved projects, the approach to do this has not been streamlined so far. In order to respond to this challenge and to a demand from our beneficiaries, the SEE Programme developed a capitalisation strategy that puts projects at the heart of the process. We aim to strengthen the links between projects working on similar topics (“Thematic Poles”), to enable projects to exploit and consolidate one another’s achievements, and create a higher leverage effect. This will enhance the visibility and impact of both projects and Programme. A reinforced and more structured approach to valorise the SEE knowledge base will allow, moreover, to derive invaluable inputs and recommendations in view of the upcoming programming period.

Which are the objectives



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 4 December 2006

- To valorise and further build upon the knowledge resulting from projects working in a thematic field;
- To fill knowledge-gaps by linking actors with complementary thematic specialization, experiences, methodological approaches or geographical scope;

Action points: Thematic aspects

- enhanced multilateral and bilateral dialogue with ENP partners in key sectors
- consideration of additional multilateral agreements in energy and transport and strengthening of existing ones
- work for the extension of the EU transport and energy networks to neighbouring countries, as well as interoperability
- participation of neighbours in relevant Community agencies and programs