Ukrainian proposal for the EU Carpathian Strategy II

From Alpen through Carpathian to the European Mountain Convention

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ALPINE-CARPATHIAN DIMENSION OF THE EUROPE OF REGIONS
AND FOR THE DANUBE AREA
Consultation on the EU Strategy for the Danube Region

Partner States, their regions, geographic and social conditions, mentalities and traditions, approaches and accessibility to resources, energy, education, mobility, information and other "creature comforts". Such a "patchwise cohort" has, first of all, the ability to find common fields of interests on the way to joint specific solutions to provide the EU Strategy for the Danube Region. The fact that Danube Strategy (EUSDR) establishment can be qualified by term "betweenness" as "a process as a whole where differences and borders are redefining themselves" (D. Sibony).

This betweenness overcoming opportunity was formulated by EU Commissioner O. Reumth. Borders are restrictive. Borders limit our minds, chain actions, and reduce our influence. Frontiers are fragile. Frontiers free our minds, stimulate action, and increase our influence. Frontiers are a substantive and functional – even mental – than geographic. From such point a view successful start up of EUSDR embodiment should be conform to the principle proclaimed by the Cerulli Amery 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, from the outset have benefited from a sustained high level political support provided through institutional framework. By contrast, projects that have been implemented through a bottom-up i.e., as a result of demand from individual partner countries, rather than a result of a predefined 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 Basin should receive "anthropogenic" answer through Sustainable Development mechanisms. Using instances of "Industrial Metabolism Refinement" in Rhine basin we can act "implementing our climate change package showing how tackling climate change is a dynamic element in a strategy for growth, job creation, 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 concern those activities, which are realised immediately in the used space, e.g. navigation, or hydro-technical processes in the river basin (irrigation, reservoirs, exploitation and mining water pumping, river beds regulation, dredging, sand/gravel mining, submarine 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 community risks generation (probable accidents) For instance in the industrial sphere they are: production, refining 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 goods, 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 longstanding problem very soon will become more then 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.

For instance nowadays Alpine and Carpathian Forestry
Alpine experience along & across old “Silk Way”, for macro-regional needs accordingly to the Alpine Convention Transport Protocol
Carpathian and Alpine Mobility Conformity
Protocol on advance of Carpathian Transport Systems (incl. communications network, infrastructure and traffic management) as key issue for Sustainable Socio-Economic & Spatial Development through Synergy of:

- Approaches: Carpathian/Alpine, EIP, Socio-Economic, Spatial, Energy, Environmental (SEA), Emergency/Risks;
- Policies: macro-regional, cohesion, neighbourhood, environmental, CEMAT;
- Toolkits of EU Structural, CEF, ENPI/EaP(NIF), EEA, UNEP, UNECE, PAP and TEM/TER, Vyshegrad;
- National Strategies.
Item 5: Presentations

Dr. Zinoviy Broyde on behalf of Centre “EcoResource” Ukraine made a presentation “Ukrainian proposals to Protocol on Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure to the Carpathian Convention”, proposing further elements and ideas to the current draft text Protocol. Dr. Broyde emphasized the equilibrium between environmental limits and socio-economic needs of transporting and appropriate infrastructure as well as between interior and bypassing transport flows. This equilibrium should guide discussions on all available approaches, policies, toolkits and national strategies linked to the Protocol issues.
Trans-European Baltic-Mediterranean Carpathian bypass