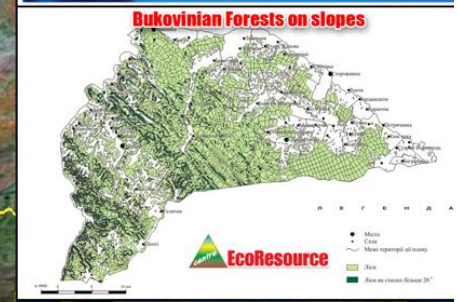


From Alpen through Carpathian



to the European Mountain Convention

Ukrainian proposals for the Carpathian Convention Forestry Action Plan implementation



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EcoResource

Uzhnowitz

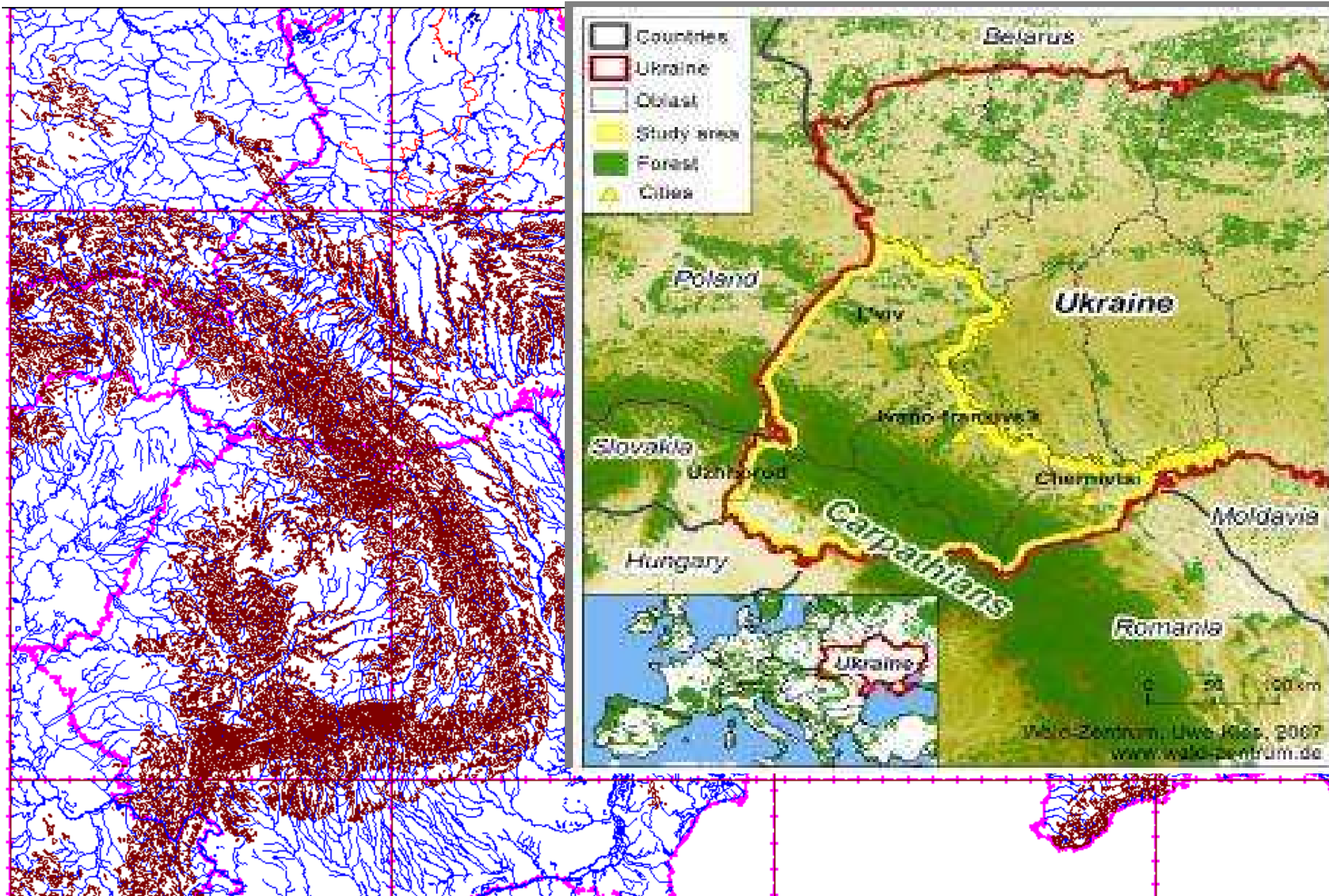


Alpine and Carpathian forests are not only the “Lungs” of Europe – but the single alternative Water Sources for Danube under the Climate Change mountains Snow & Glacier exhaustion

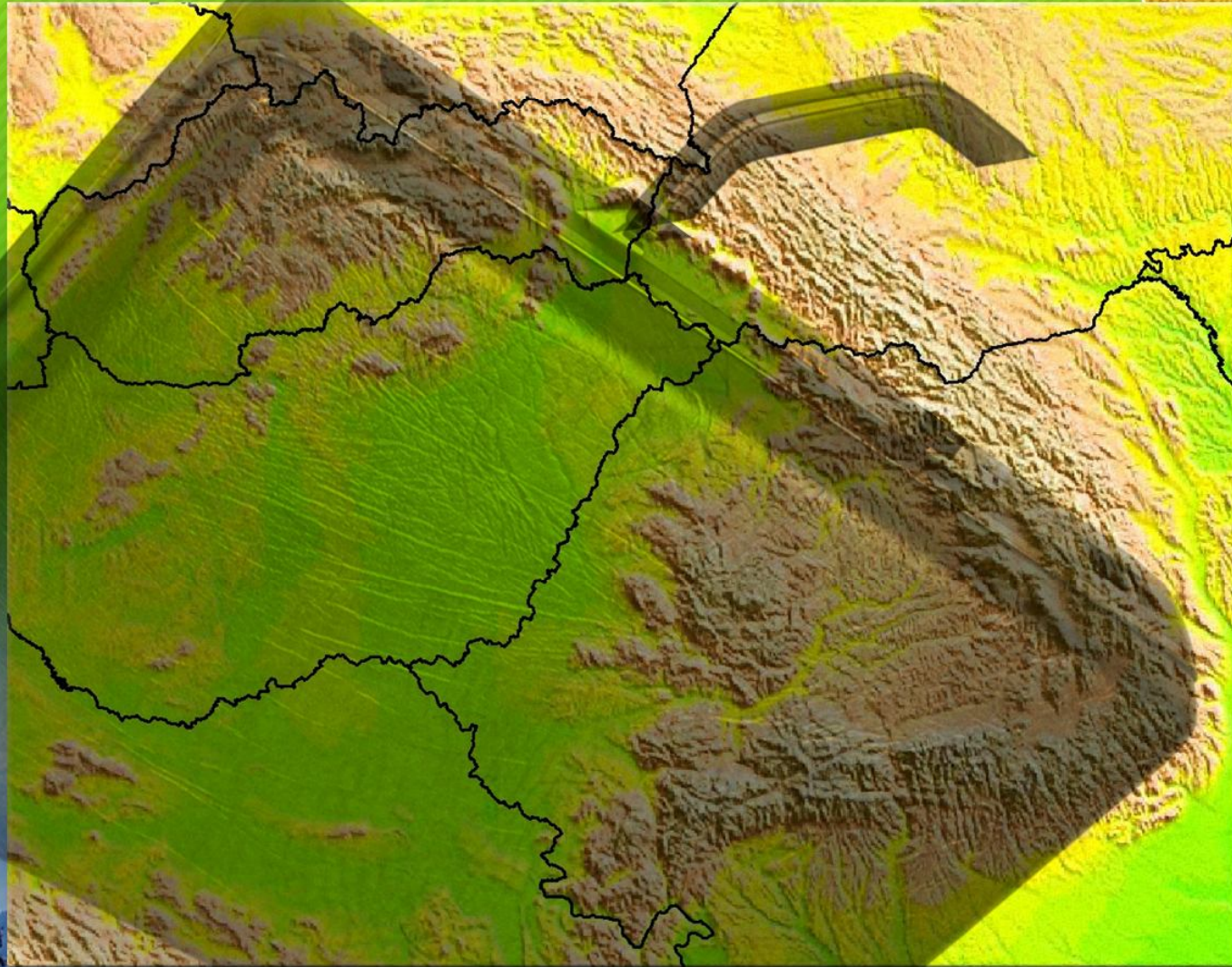


Ukrainian Carpathian forests as sources of Danube waters

Upper Prut, Tisa and Siret basins



In Carpathian Convention Ukrainian territory plays a role of the Link or “Handle”, which brings together main Southern and Northern Areas of this key European Mountain System,



where is situated the Geographic Centre of the European Continent.





AND FOR THE DANUBE AREA

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. At the moment 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.Reilly: "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 in Article 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 experience 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, exploration, bowels exploitation and mining water pumping, river beds regulation, dredging, sand/gravel mining on 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 will become problem very soon will become more then obvious.



Transregional Alpine-Carpathian interaction in Danube basin

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



THE EUROPEAN CLUSTER MEMORANDUM

Promoting European Innovation through Clusters

The strategic importance of clusters for European innovation and global competitiveness is only now becoming fully recognised.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 17.10.2008
COM(2008) 652

COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

Towards world-class clusters in the European Union:
Implementing the broad-based innovation strategy

(SEC(2008) 2637)

http://ec.europa.eu/danubio/portal/index.jsp#portal/portal/consultation



EU Strategy for the Danube Region

Synergy of common priorities, State's & Public opinions

EU Strategy for the Danube Region

Events

Public Consultation

Priority areas

Documents

Audiovisual

Press

Communication and Action Plan

Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, Committee and the Committee of the Regions - **European Union Strategy for the Danube Region**

715 - 08/12/2010

Action Plan SEC(2010) 1489

■ [Graphics](#)

[Hungarian non-paper](#) + [Hungarian contribution](#)

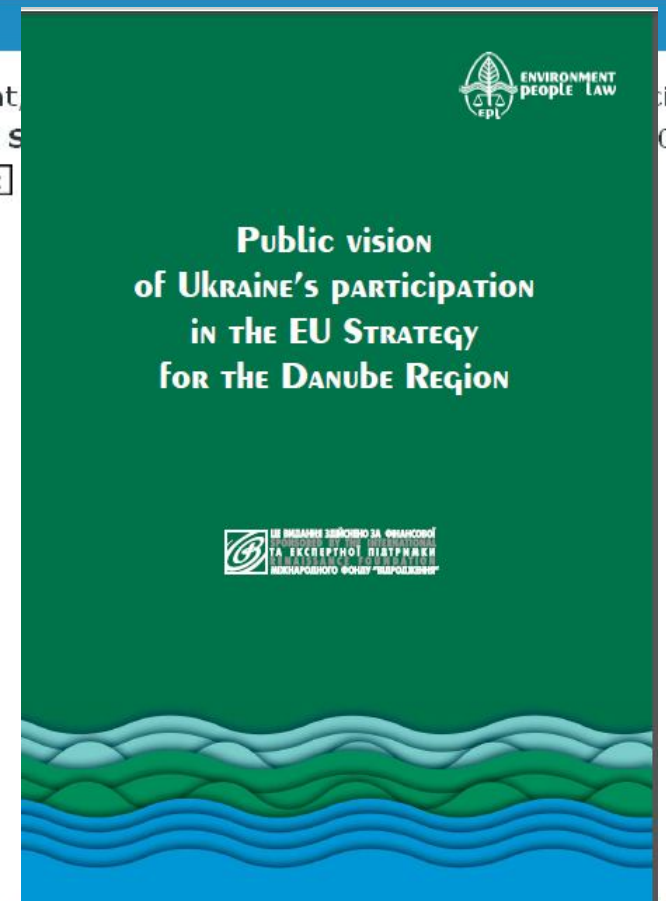
[Romanian non-paper](#)

[Serbian participation](#) + [2nd contribution](#)

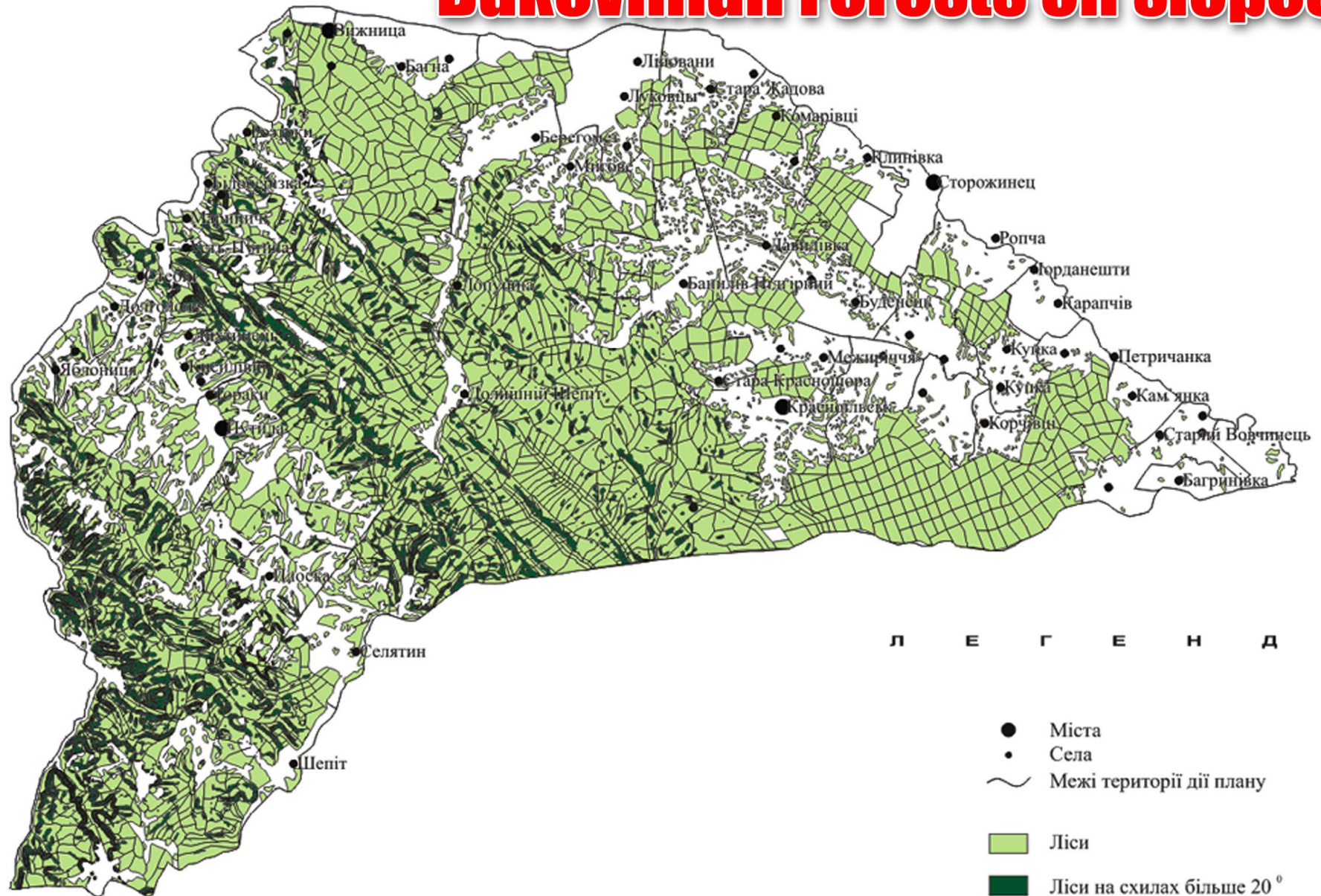
[Slovak Republic's position](#) + [2nd contribution](#)

[Slovenian position](#)

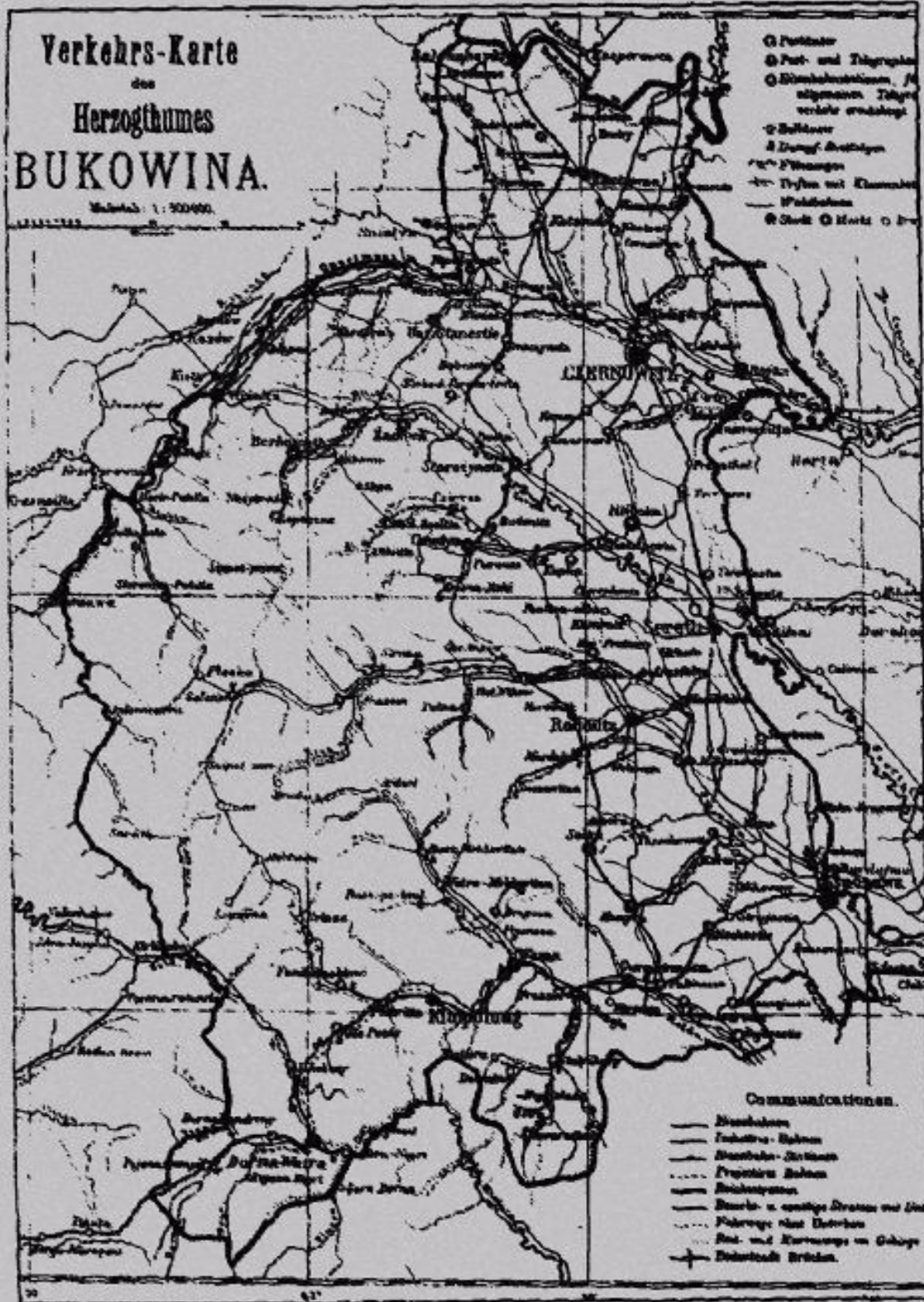
[Ukrainian vision](#) - [Cover letter](#) + [2nd contribution](#) + [Correction Project](#)



Bukovinian Forests on slopes



М 4000 0 8 16 км



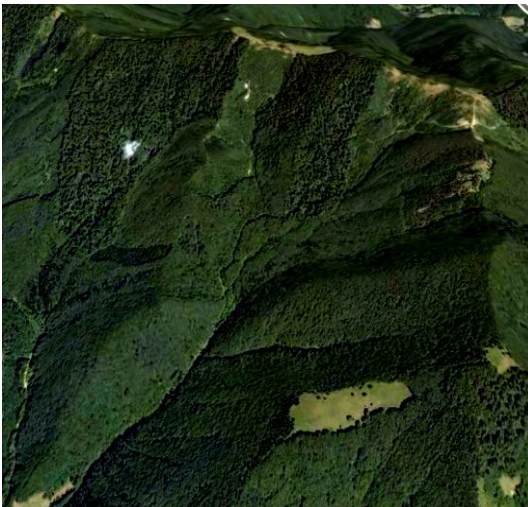
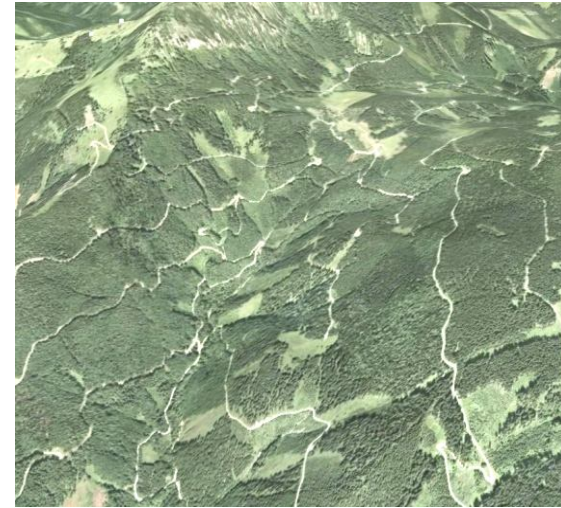
Forest transport roots

In XIX-beg. XX c. Forestry-Wood sector was the main “generator” of local railways & roads (only in Bukovina Land more then 400 km). It still promote development of the forest roads network

Comparison of roads networks in Austria and Ukraine



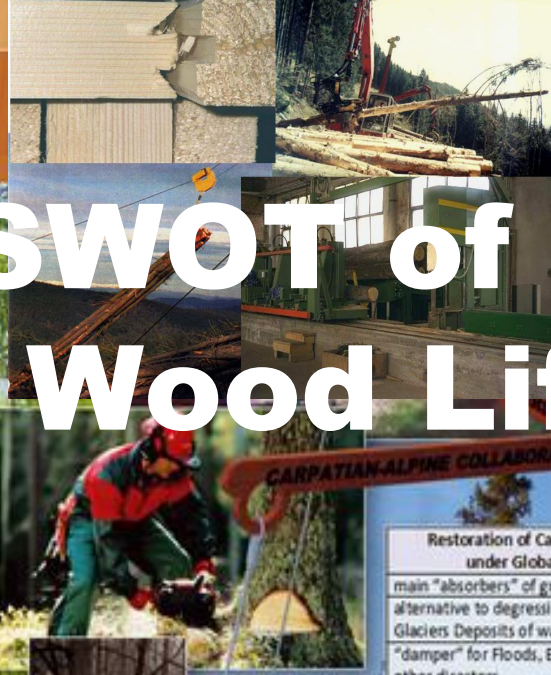
**Austrian
mountain
forests**



**Ukrainian
mountain
forests**



SWOT of Forestry- Wood Life Cycle



Restoration of Carpathian & Alpine Forests under Global Climate Change as:

- main "absorbers" of greenhouse gases
- alternative to degressive mountain Snow and Glaciers Deposits of water
- "damper" for Floods, Erosion, Desertification and other disasters
- atmospheric pollutions "accumulators" versus prompt transfer into small rivers
- alternative renewable energy source
- basis for touristic-recreational activity



Posibilități	Obstacole
Parteneriatul public-privat	Lipsa tehnologiilor moderne
Cooperarea Carpato-Alpină	Administrarea și atractivitatea insuficientă
Laturile tari	Laturile slabe
Resurse forestiere bogate	Strategia proastă a ciclului de viață
Posibilitatea de a răspunde la modificările de climă	Politica slabă a investițiilor

Можливості	Перепони
Публічно-приватне партнерство	Відсутність сучасних технологій
Карпатсько-Альпійська співпраця	Недостатнє управління і привабливість
Сильні сторони	Слабкі сторони
Багаті лісові ресурси	Погана стратегія життєвого циклу
Можливість відповіді на кліматичні зміни	Слабка інвестиційна політика

