Ukrainian proposals for the Carpathian Convention Forestry Action Plan implementation

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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.
ALPINE-CARPATHTIAN DIMENSION OF THE EUROPE OF REGIONS
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 systemic solutions to prevent further face-off barriers for macro-regional Sustainable Development. As a component Danube Strategy (EUSDR) establishment can be qualified by term "betweenness" as "a process of area where differences and borders are redefining themselves" (D. Silány).

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 indivisible. Frontiers free our minds, stimulate action, and increase our influence. Frontiers are not substantive and functional – even mental – than geographic". From such point of view successful start up of EUSDR embodiment should conform to the principle proclamed by the Joint Action 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 by regional 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 in a pre-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 basin should receive “anthropogenic” answer through Sustainable Development mechanisms. Using a concept of "Industrial Metabolism Refinement" in Rhine basin we can act implementing our climate change policy 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 confront those activities, which are realised immediately in the rural space, e.g. navigation, or hydro-technical processes in the river basin (irrigation, increased imperviousness exploitation and mining water pumping, river beds regulation, dredging, sand/gravel mining in the river banks etc.).

In parallel should be revised all of 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, finishing and ore-dressing, chemical, forestry-wood-cellulose, all kinds of food, construction (steel, 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 tremendous problem 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.

For instance nowadays Alpine and Carpathian Forestry
EU Strategy for the Danube Region

Synergy of common priorities, State’s & Public opinions

Communication and Action Plan

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

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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
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
Carpathian-Alpine projects
SWOT of Forestry-Wood Life Cycle