



INTERREGIONAL DIMENSION: EU-UKRAINE-RUSSIA

МЕЖРЕГИОНАЛЬНОЕ ИЗМЕРЕНИЕ: ЕС-УКРАИНА-РОССИЯ

Зиновий БРОЙДЕ

zinoviy.broyde@gmail.com

+38-050-5128698

EcoResource





УКРАИНА

Belarus

RUSSIA

ВКЛЮЧАЕТ

ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ ЦЕНТР
ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО КОНТИНЕНТА,

46 МЛН. НАСЕЛЕНИЯ,

/ 25 РЕГИОНОВ (24 ОБЛАСТИ +
АРК) И 2 ГООДА С РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫМ
СТАТУСОМ,

ИЗ КОТОРЫХ 20 ЯВЛЯЮТСЯ
ПОГРАНИЧНЫМИ

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

*Olli Rehn EU Commissioner responsible for Enlargement ,
Lecture Europe's Next Frontiers 04/10/2006*

BETWEENNESS

*«a place or a time where
differences and borders
are redefining
themselves»*

(D. Sibony)



RUSSIA

BELARUS

POLAND

SLOVAKIA

HUNGARY

MOLDOVA

ROMANIA

BULGARIA

TURKEY

GEORGIA

TRANSFRONTIER SPACE OF UKRAINE

UKRAINE IN EUROREGIONS





КАБІНЕТ МІНІСТРІВ УКРАЇНИ

РОЗПОРЯДЖЕННЯ

від 14 лютого 2002 р № 59-р

Київ

Деякі питання розвитку транскордонного співробітництва в межах єврорегіону “Верхній Прут”

1. Підтримати пропозицію Ради єврорегіону “Верхній Прут” щодо **experimental elaboration of transfrontier co-operation mechanisms as the elements of the process of European integration and development of the regional policy within the frames of the above-mentioned Euroregion.**
2. МЗС разом з Мінекономіки провести переговори з Румунською та Молдовською Сторонами щодо визначення статусу єврорегіону “Верхній Прут” і експериментального опрацювання в його межах механізмів транскордонного співробітництва та внести до Кабінету Міністрів України узгоджені пропозиції.
3. Чернівецькій облдержадміністрації разом з Мінекономіки та іншими центральними органами виконавчої влади опрацювати та подати у тримісячний термін Кабінетові Міністрів України проект концепції региональної програми транскордонного співробітництва у межах єврорегіону “Верхній Прут”.



А. КИНАХ

ЗАКОН УКРАИНЫ

О трансграничном сотрудничестве

Статья 1. Определение терминов

Трансграничное сотрудничество — совместные действия, направленные на установление и углубление экономических, социальных, научно-технических, культурных и других **отношений** между **территориальными общинами**, их представительскими органами, местными органами исполнительной власти Украины и **территориальными общинами, соответствующими органами власти других стран** в рамках компетенции, установленной их национальным законодательством;

Субъекты трансграничного сотрудничества — территориальные общины, их представительские органы, местные органы исполнительной власти Украины, взаимодействующие с **территориальными общинами, соответствующими органами власти других стран** в пределах своей компетенции, установленной действующим законодательством и договорами о трансграничном сотрудничестве;

Участники трансграничного сотрудничества — юридические и физические лица, общественные организации, принимающие участие в трансграничном сотрудничестве.

International co-operation on bilateral and multilateral levels

International Law & Human Rights Global Safety & Global Programs Sustainable Development World Culture & Global Programs Education Science ISO Statistic Information World trade, International Transporting Energy European & Euro-Atlantic Integration Food Health Protection Welfare

Technical Assistance

Problems and Management Systems of National level

Legislation & Human Rights Protection Defense National Security National Idea Cultural heritage, System development of Science & Education Inform policy & mass-media Budget & Taxes System, Trade Connections Transit Energy Policy Foreign Affairs Regional Collaboration Agropolicy Environment Protection System of Health protection & Recreation Social policy

Natural Resources Use

Regional level of problems and mechanisms for their resolution

Law compliance Civil Defence Spatial Development Fosterage High & special education Sum of technologies Information Systems Reg Budget & Taxes Energy supply potential Interreg & cross-border co-operation Agroproducers System of Institutions System for welfare support for healthy & recreation

Normative basis Emergency Regional potential Environmental Protection

Local and municipal problematic

Local Selfgovernment Fight with crime Trading development Culture heritage Infant & schools SME & Tourism development Informatisation Inter-budgets relations Local connections development Energy saving City twinning Food productions Medical & welfare Services Municipal services

Environmental Control

Emergency prevention

Land improvement

Registration

Local taxes

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.

**Ministry of Regional Development
and Construction of Ukraine**

**State Scientific & Technical Centre
for inter-sectorial & regional problems
of Environmental Safety and Resource Conservation**

APPROVED

**Order of Minister of Regional
Development and Construction
of Ukraine № 46 of 27 January 2009**

**Ministry of Regional Development
and Construction of Ukraine**

**State Scientific & Technical Centre
for inter-sectorial & regional problems
of Environmental Safety and Resource Conservation**

APPROVED

**Order of Minister of Regional
Development and Construction
of Ukraine № 46 of 27 January 2009**

**METHODICAL RECOMMENDATONS
for National and Regional co-ordinatio
of the Transfrontier Co-operation
Projects accordingly to the European
Neighbourhood and Partnership
Instrument**

METHODICAL RECOMENDATONS

**on Informational Technologies
implementation for the Transfrontier Co-
operation Projects support**

Kyiv - 2009

REGULATION (EC) No 1638/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 24 October 2006

laying down general provisions establishing a European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument

TITLE I

OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

Subject matter and scope

2. Community assistance shall be used for the benefit of partner countries. Community assistance may be used for the common benefit of Member States and partner countries and their regions, for the purpose of promoting cross-border and trans-regional cooperation as defined in Article 6.

Neighbours Community Clustering for Eastern Partnership

http://vi.Rorive.Be/eap/pdf/civil_society/written_contribution/entre%20decoresource%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.



transporting (of people, goods, energy), logistics, connections, information technologies etc.

- Multilevel Safety System including Risk Assessment, Emergency Prevention and further consequences mitigation – since detached objects and individuals, till global structures, beginning from technogenic and environmental aspects of Energy, Water, Forestry, Manufacture, Municipal and other Systems, as well as common anti-terroristic activity in collaboration with UN and NATO.

Main directions for collaboration under ENPI are grounded on «Acquis Communautaire» can be formulate as:

- Regional Policy based on Cohesion and Subsidiarity directed to Sustainable Socio-Economic and Spatial Development of the "Europe of Regions";
- Common market space with permanently perfection of both competitiveness and regulatory approach to development of Energetic, Industry, Agriculture, Trade, Financing, Resource Conservation etc.;
- Mobility and Accessibility, ensured through developed



EASTERN PARTNERSHIP CIVIL SOCIETY FORUM

(Brussels, 16-17 November 2009)

RECOMMENDATIONS

WORKING GROUP 2: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AND CONVERGENCE WITH THE EU POLICIES

- 5) CSF draws the attention of the EU and EaP partner countries on the necessity to include the following economic and social issues into the agenda of the EaP:
- m. Cooperation in the field of science, technology and innovation by participation of the partner countries in the FP 7 and joint scientific projects, promotion of the capacity for the introduction of new technologies, in particular using the approach of Best Available Technologies (BAT) transfer, defined in the Strategy Paper of ENPI Eastern Program 2007-2013 as one of the main tools for Investments and SME development. Involve EaP Partner Countries into Clustering process proclaimed by the EU last year as core element of the Innovation Policy;

RECOMMENDATIONS

WORKING GROUP 3: ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY SECURITY

31 EaP CSF issues on environment, biodiversity, and agriculture

Waste management, including waste recycling and treatment, in EaP countries needs special attention. Best Available Technologies (BAT) transfer should be promoted more widely as one of the main tools promoting investments and SME in the environmental field. In the context of sustainable climate change adaptation, preference should be given to green infrastructure measures whenever possible. Management of protected areas should be strengthened as healthy ecosystems do only contribute to climate change mitigation (carbon sequestration) but also adaptation (e.g. forest and wetlands buffering the effects of climate change). Considering that organic agriculture also contributes to reducing CO₂ emissions, respective pilot projects by agriculture NGOs from EaP countries are to be supported and the Organic Agriculture Movement in all EaP countries is to be strengthened. As weather conditions have already started to change, overall agricultural production and agricultural and rural development should be adapted to climate change making best use of organic agriculture practices.

REGULATION (EC) No 1082/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 5 July 2006
on a European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC)

- (16) The third subparagraph of Article 159 of the Treaty does not allow the inclusion of entities from third countries in legislation based on that provision. The adoption of a Community measure allowing the creation of an EGTC should not, however, exclude the possibility of entities from third countries participating in an EGTC formed in accordance with this Regulation where the legislation of a third country or agreements between Member States and third countries so allow,



Council of Europe Treaty Series - No. 206

Protocol No. 3
to the European Outline Convention
on Transfrontier Co-operation between
Territorial Communities or Authorities
concerning Euroregional Co-operation
Groupings (ECGs)

Utrecht, 16.XI.2009

КОНЦЕПЦИЯ межрегионального и приграничного сотрудничества государств – участников Содружества Независимых Государств

Под межрегиональным и приграничным сотрудничеством государств – участников СНГ понимаются согласованные действия органов государственной власти, органов власти административно-территориальных единиц государств – участников СНГ, органов местного самоуправления, юридических лиц, общественных организаций, совершаемые в рамках действующего законодательства государств – участников СНГ, направленные на укрепление всесторонних отношений сопредельных государств в решении вопросов устойчивого развития регионов и приграничных территорий, повышения благосостояния населения приграничных территорий, обеспечение безопасности жизни граждан, охраны окружающей среды и взаимопомощи в чрезвычайных ситуациях, упрочения дружбы и добрососедства государств – участников СНГ.

В государствах – участниках СНГ могут применяться и другие виды межрегионального и приграничного сотрудничества, не противоречащие национальным законодательствам и отвечающие целям и принципам развития государства, региона и его приграничной территории.

КАБІНЕТ МІНІСТРІВ УКРАЇНИ

ПОСТАНОВА

від 21 липня 2006 р. N 1001

Київ

Про затвердження Державної стратегії регіонального розвитку на період до 2015 року

(*Із змінами, внесеними згідно з Постановою КМ N 750 від 16.05.2007*)

Відповідно до статті 3 Закону України "Про стимулювання розвитку регіонів" Кабінет Міністрів України постановляє:

1. Затвердити Державну стратегію регіонального розвитку на період до 2015 року (далі - Стратегія), що додається.



COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Brussels, 4 December 2006

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL AND THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
ON STRENGTHENING THE EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY**

3.4. Building a thematic dimension to the ENP

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





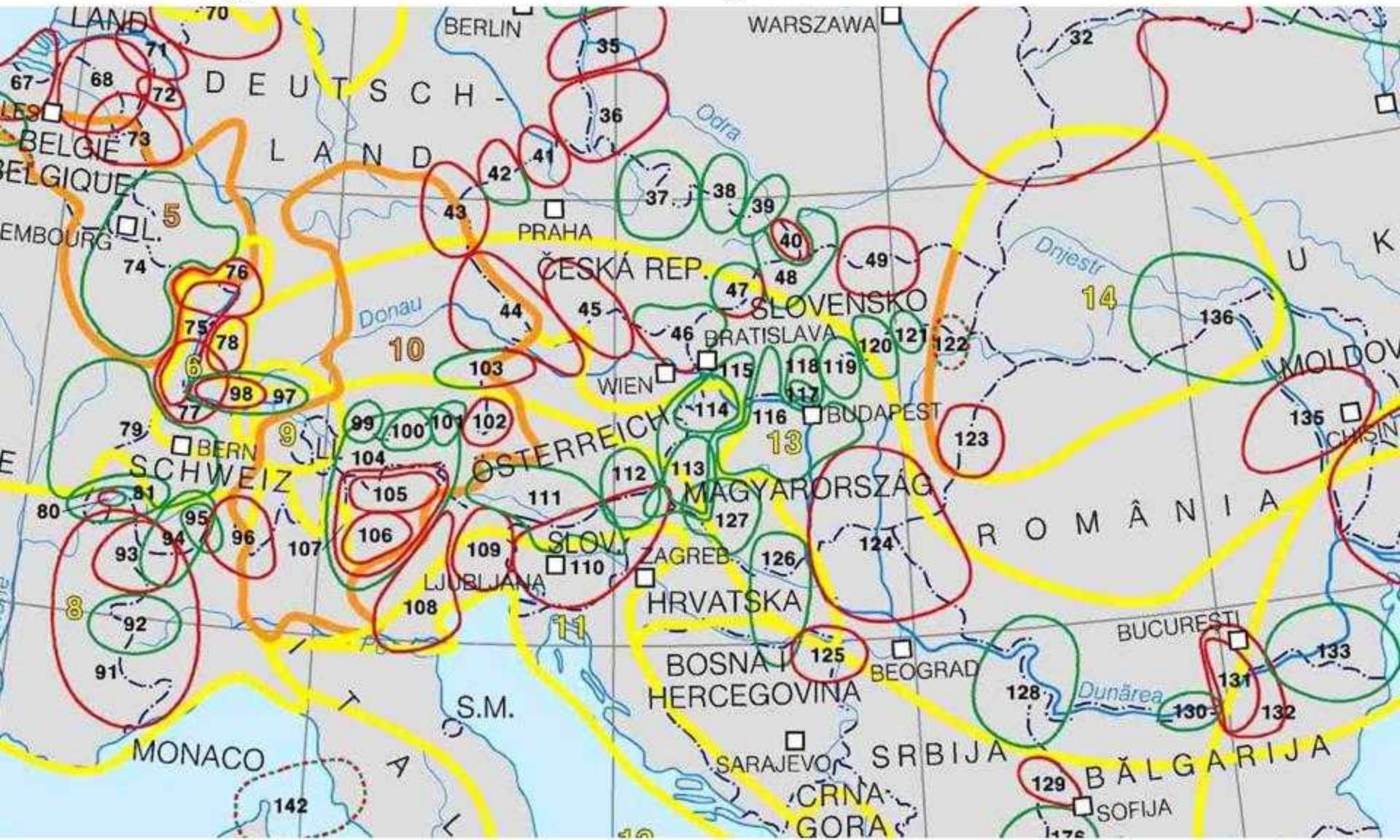
**UKRAINE-EU DIALOGUE ON REGIONAL POLICY
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DIALOGUE ON
REGIONAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT OF
REGIONAL COOPERATION
BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF REGIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF UKRAINE
AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION**

**СОГЛАШЕНИЯ
между Минрегионом Украины и Министерствами
регионального развития соседних государств
в сфере территориального развития,
строительства и трансграничного
сотрудничества**

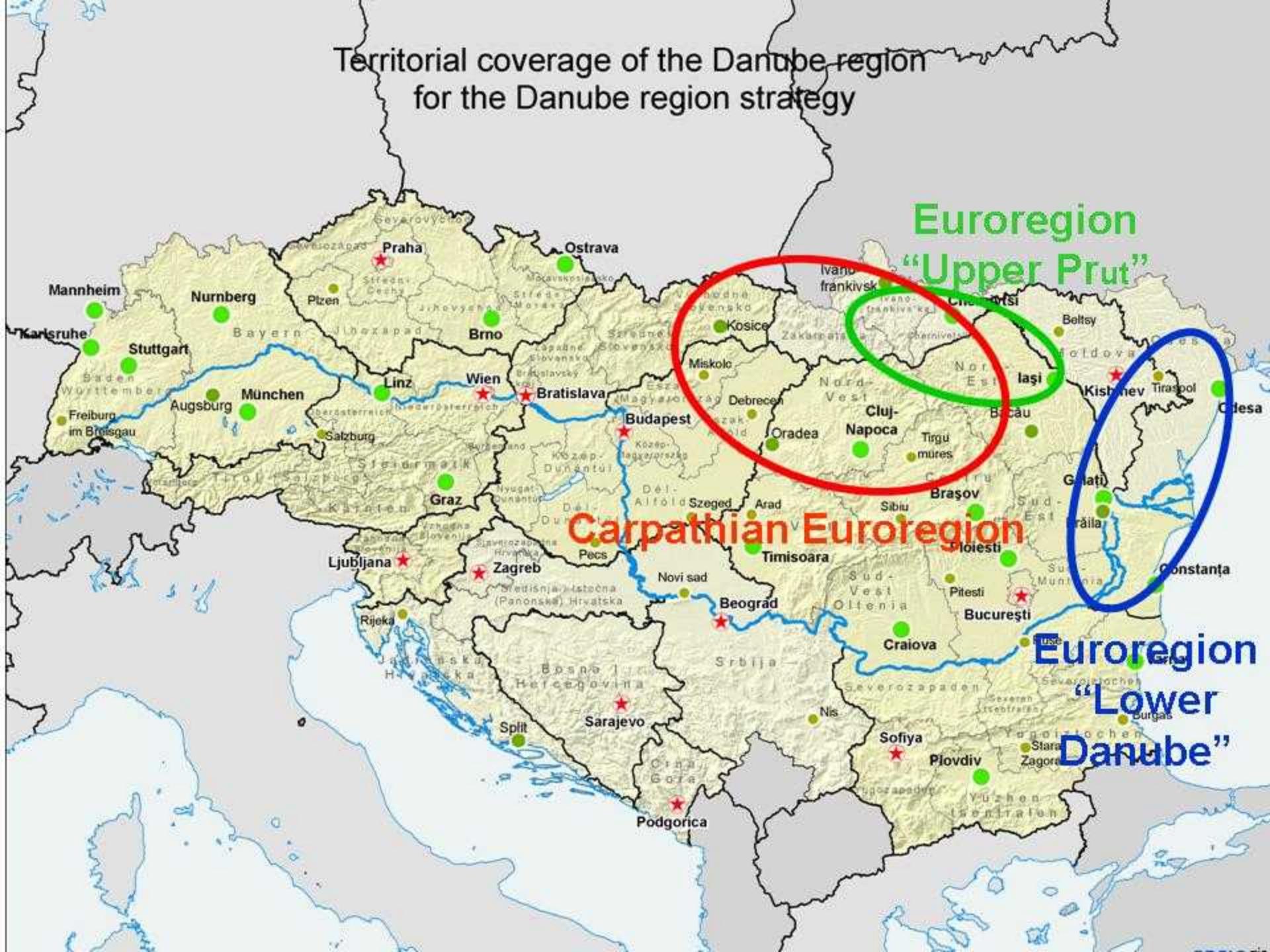




Danube Area: Euroregions in the zone of Carpathian and Alpine Conventions



Territorial coverage of the Danube region for the Danube region strategy



TRANSREGIONAL ALPINE-CARPATHIAN DIMENSION OF DANUBE STRATEGY

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

Main challenges in Danube Region are specified by appreciable differences between EU Members and 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.Renn: "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 1 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 Strategic 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, melioration, 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 core 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 in 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 manufacturers.

But the most general topic of EUSDR concerns Clean Water Sources in Alps and Carpathians. Under Climate Change this tremendous problem very soon will became more then obvious.

Taking into account actual Alpine and Carpathian Conventions - their last years collaboration should become "Common Generator" for further EUSDR project's topic. 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 Forests.



Transregional Alpine-Carpathian interaction in Danube basin

The collage includes:

- A map titled "From Alpen through Carpathian to the European Mountain Convention" showing the Alpine and Carpathian mountain ranges across several countries (Poland, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, Austria, Serbia). It highlights the Alpine Energy Research Institute (AERI) and the Alpine Convention.
- Two inset maps: one for the "Saxony Region (West Bohemia)" and another for "Saxony-Anhalt".
- Photographs of Chernivtsi (Ukraine) and Czernowitz (Austria).
- A large map of Europe with green and blue lines representing energy infrastructure and clusters.
- A circular diagram illustrating the "INTERREG TAURONIC ENERGY CLUSTERS" with four main components: primary energy industry, energy sector of industry, energy efficiency, and energy saving technologies.
- A photograph of a modern industrial facility at night.
- A document titled "THE EUROPEAN CLUSTER MEMORANDUM" with the subtitle "Promoting European Innovation Through Clusters".
- A document titled "THE CONCEPT OF CLUSTERS AND ER POLICIES AND THEIR FOR COMPETITIVENESS INNOVATION: STATISTICAL RESULTS, LESSONS LEARNED".
- A small logo for the "COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES".
- A photograph of a forested mountain landscape.
- A small document at the bottom right with the title "COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS" and the date "Brussels, 27.05.2008 (L0082008/01)".

Declaration of the Bucharest Summit on Danube (Bucharest, 8th November 2010)

We, the representatives of the Governments of Austria, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Welcoming the decision of the European Council taken at its meeting on June 17-18, 2009, to invite the Commission to prepare an EU Strategy for the Danube region before the end of 2010;

Having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 21 January 2010 on a European Strategy for the Danube Region and the Opinion of the Committee of the Regions of October 2009—“An EU strategy for the Danube area”;

Emphasizing the efforts for assuring the recognition of the increasing role of the Danube region in supporting actions and objectives with cross-border relevance;

Reiterating that the EU Strategy for the Danube region is and should be based also in the next programming period on a coordinated approach and aims at a more efficient use of existing EU instruments and funds, as well as other existing resources and financial instruments;

Emphasizing that the EU Strategy for the Danube region will serve the goal of increasing prosperity, security and peace for the peoples of the Danube region;

Bearing in mind the importance of having realistic and visible actions developed under the EU Strategy for the Danube region;

Reconfirming the importance of strengthening the cooperation between all the Member States of the Danube Region and the non-EU Member States concerned;

Acknowledging the role of the European Commission along with the Member states role in monitoring the EU Strategy for the Danube Region and assuring a transparent and coordinated implementation of the Strategy;

Recognizing the relevance of the consensus obtained/reached in the “Final Declaration of the Danube Summit on 6th May 2009 in Ulm” and in the “Budapest Declaration on Danube Summit on 25th February 2010”;

Reaffirm:

- our strong commitment towards finalization, adoption and implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region;
- the importance of the EU Strategy for the Danube region for the improvement of sustainable transport and energy connectivity, protection of the environment, preservation of water resources and risk management, reinforcing the socio-economic and human development and strengthening the institutional capacity in the region;
- our commitment 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;
- the necessity of making the programs under the Strategy's objectives as additional tools for achieving the Europe 2020 Strategy goals;

- the support for a strengthened cooperation with non-EU Member States of the region for a broader and coherent achievement and implementation of the European principles and values;
- the commitment towards making the Strategy an effective instrument which will contribute to the successful implementation of Europe 2020 Strategy and to the European economic and financial recovery and to the maintaining the EU's growth potential in the long-run;
- the invitation addressed to the International Financial Institutions to contribute to the implementation of the projects of the Strategy Action Plan by their specific financial instruments and technical assistance;
- the necessity to facilitate the reinforcement of territorial cooperation, building strongly on the experience of the existing European Territorial Cooperation;
- the 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;
- the importance of 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;
- our resolve to finding together the most appropriate means of cooperation and coordination in the context of high level political events related to the EUSDR;
- the facilitating role of the European Commission in providing strategic coordination, support and advice for the implementation of the Strategy;
- the invitation addressed to all EU Member States to be part of the implementation of the Strategy.

This Declaration is open for endorsement by the non-EU riparian States of the EU Strategy on the Danube region, namely Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Serbia and Ukraine. The list of the countries joining to the Declaration will be attached in the Annex which will make an integral part of the present declaration.

Bucharest, 8th November 2010



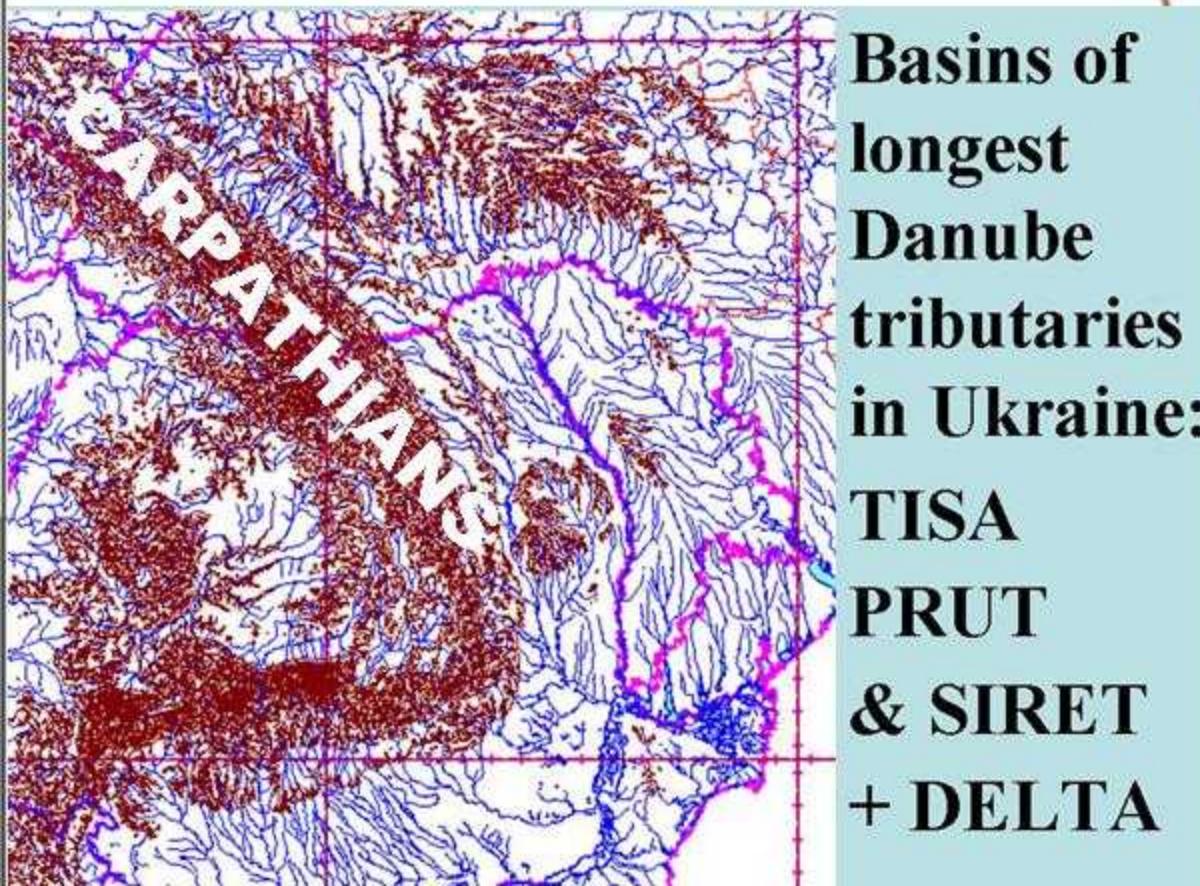
Council conclusions on the European Union Strategy for the Danube Region

3083rd GENERAL AFFAIRS Council meeting

Brussels, 13 April 2011

12. STRESSES that the 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 which also determine the relevant external lending mandates of the European Investment Bank.
13. STRESSES the importance of due involvement of all EU Member States and all interested stakeholders on transnational, regional and local level, as appropriate, in the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region.
14. While stressing the primarily internal character of the strategy and the necessity to preserve the integrity of the EU decision making, ACKNOWLEDGES that the inclusion and participation of third countries is crucial if the desired objectives of the strategy are to be achieved;
18. INVITES the Member States concerned and the Commission to explore the possible interconnections and synergies between the two existing macro-regional strategies, namely the EU Strategies for the Baltic Sea Region and the Danube Region. CALLS ON the European Commission to ensure on this basis the coherent development of both macro-regions, including infrastructural connections between them.

УКРАИНСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ ДУНАЙСКОГО ПРОСТРАНСТВА



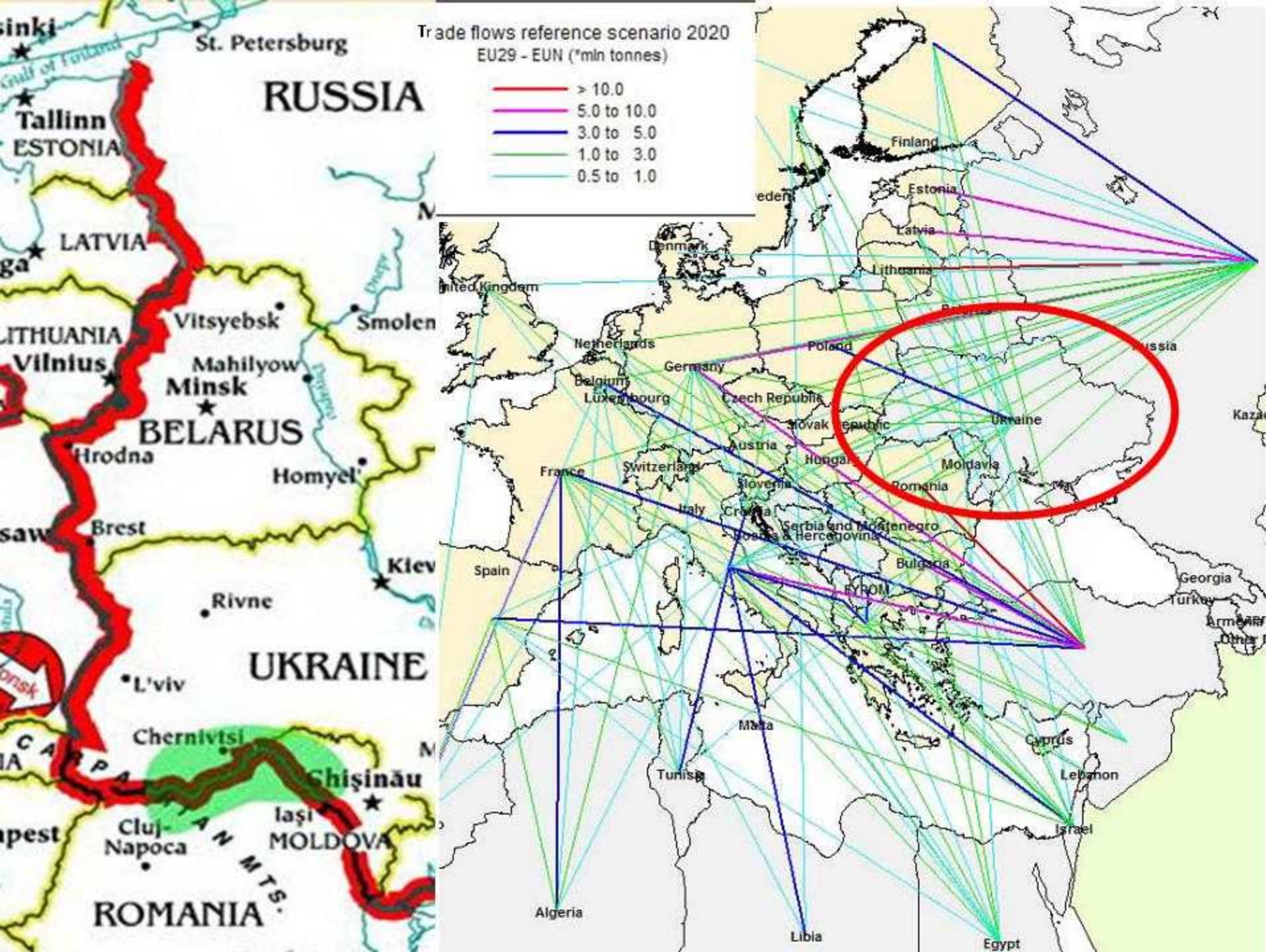
Бассейн Днепра



Бассейн Дона







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 recognized

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)

From BAT to BCAT
Best Available Techniques
На базі BAT - Оптимізація використання Технологій

British Council
Ukraine
Tauron

From BAT (best available technique) to BCAT (best combination of available techniques)

Сприяння запровадженню "кращих доступних технологій" (BAT)
мінімізації відходів і ресурсозбереження

Promotion
"Best Available Technologies" (BAT)
Implementation for
Waste Minimisation & Resource Conservation

Програма маліх х

THE CONCEPT OF CLUSTERS AND CLUSTER POLICIES AND THEIR ROLE FOR COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION:

MAIN STATISTICAL RESULTS AND LESSONS LEARNED

GLOSSARY

1. Definitions related to clusters

Clusters can be defined as a group of firms, related economic actors, and institutions that are located near each other and have reached a sufficient scale to develop specialised expertise, services, resources, suppliers and skills.¹⁶ They are a real economic phenomenon that can be economically measured, whereas cluster policies (→) are more an expression of political commitment to support existing clusters or the emergence of new clusters, and cluster initiatives (→) are organised efforts to achieve this.

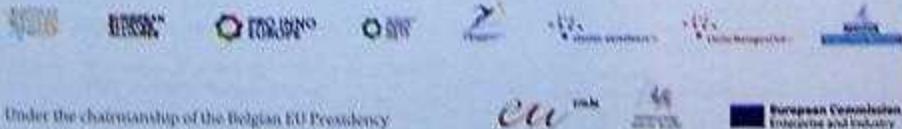
Cluster categories: See cluster sectors (→).

Cluster cooperation can take different facets. It can mean the cooperation amongst and between cluster firms (→) and other innovation actors located in different clusters. It can also mean the cooperation between policy-makers at programme level or between at operational level

World-Class Clusters Renewing European Industry

29th September - 1st October 2010
Brussels, Belgium

PROGRAMME



Under the chairmanship of the Belgian EU Presidency

Chernivtsi Region

CEI

gtz

Komisija o Evropskom predsjedstvu

Central European Initiative

International Conference

Clustering Ability of Transit Intersections
in Central Eastern Europe

30 November - 1 December 2010

30 листопада - 1 грудня 2010 р.
Міжнародна конференція
КЛАСТЕРНІ МОЖЛИВОСТІ транзитних перехресть
Центрально-Східної Європи

Chernivtsi - Чернівці

STEP BY STEP

Membership

Neighbourhood - Association

PHARE - Interreg - Twinning

TACIS

EU

EU CLUSTERING PRINCIPLES

Basic Principles

Principle A: Cluster programs need to be leveraged with vigorous efforts to strengthen framework conditions

Principle B: Public support for cluster programs needs to be based on clusters' ability and willingness to upgrade in the face of global competition.

Principle C: Cluster programs need to be delivered in an integrated policy framework with clearly assigned roles and responsibilities for the Commission and EU Member States

Operational Principles

- 1. Align funding priorities in the EU budget with competitiveness**
- 2. Enhance cluster-related framework conditions**
- 3. Review current profile of funding recipients at EU and Member State levels**
- 4. Encourage better cluster programs at the EU Member State level**
- 5. Streamline EU funding for clusters by creating a unified set of administrative procedures**
- 6. Improve coordination of cluster programs across DGs**
- 7. Institutionalise the provision of the cluster knowledge/data base**
- 8. Enhance European platforms for cluster collaboration**

CLUSTER – new structural formation in multi-units System, which initiation, shaping or collapse is determined by interaction between interior peculiarities of the System existent structure and outer factors.

FIGURE 2: EUROPEAN LOGISTICS LOCATIONS AND CLUSTERS





CEP

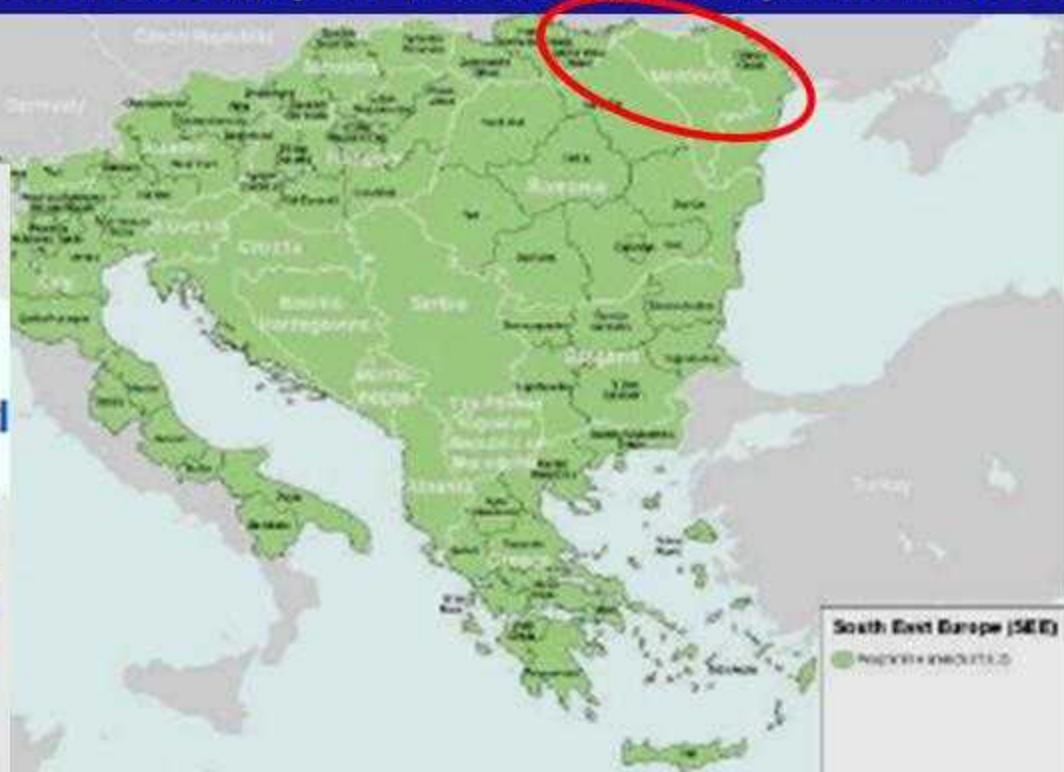
8 Member
States of EU
+ Ukraine

SEEP

8 Member
States for the
EU

7 accession
candidates and
potential
candidates

+ Republic of
Moldavia and
Western
Ukraine



South East Europe (SEE)
PROSPERITY & INTEGRATION



Joint Operational Programme Romania-Ukraine-Republic of Moldova 2007-2013 Programme area



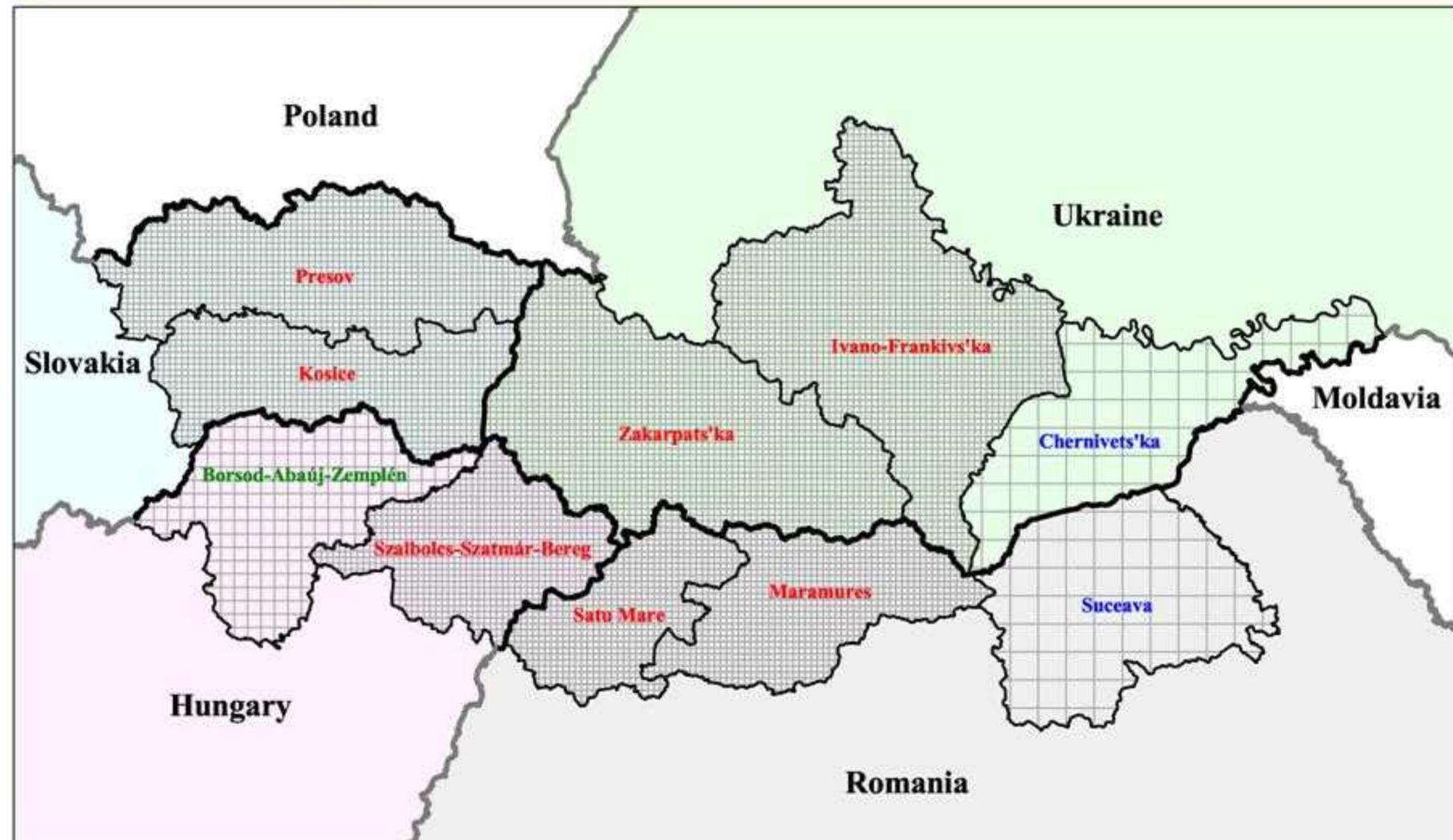
Legend

- Duane
- ▼ Railroad Duane
- Eligible area
- Adjoining eligible area

0 50,000 100,000 200,000 300,000 400,000 Meters

General map of the programme area

ENPI CBC PROGRAMME 2007 - 2013 HUNGARY - SLOVAKIA - ROMANIA - UKRAINE



Legend

Borders

- State border along area of interest
- State border outside area of interest
- Eligible or Adjacent county border

Supported area

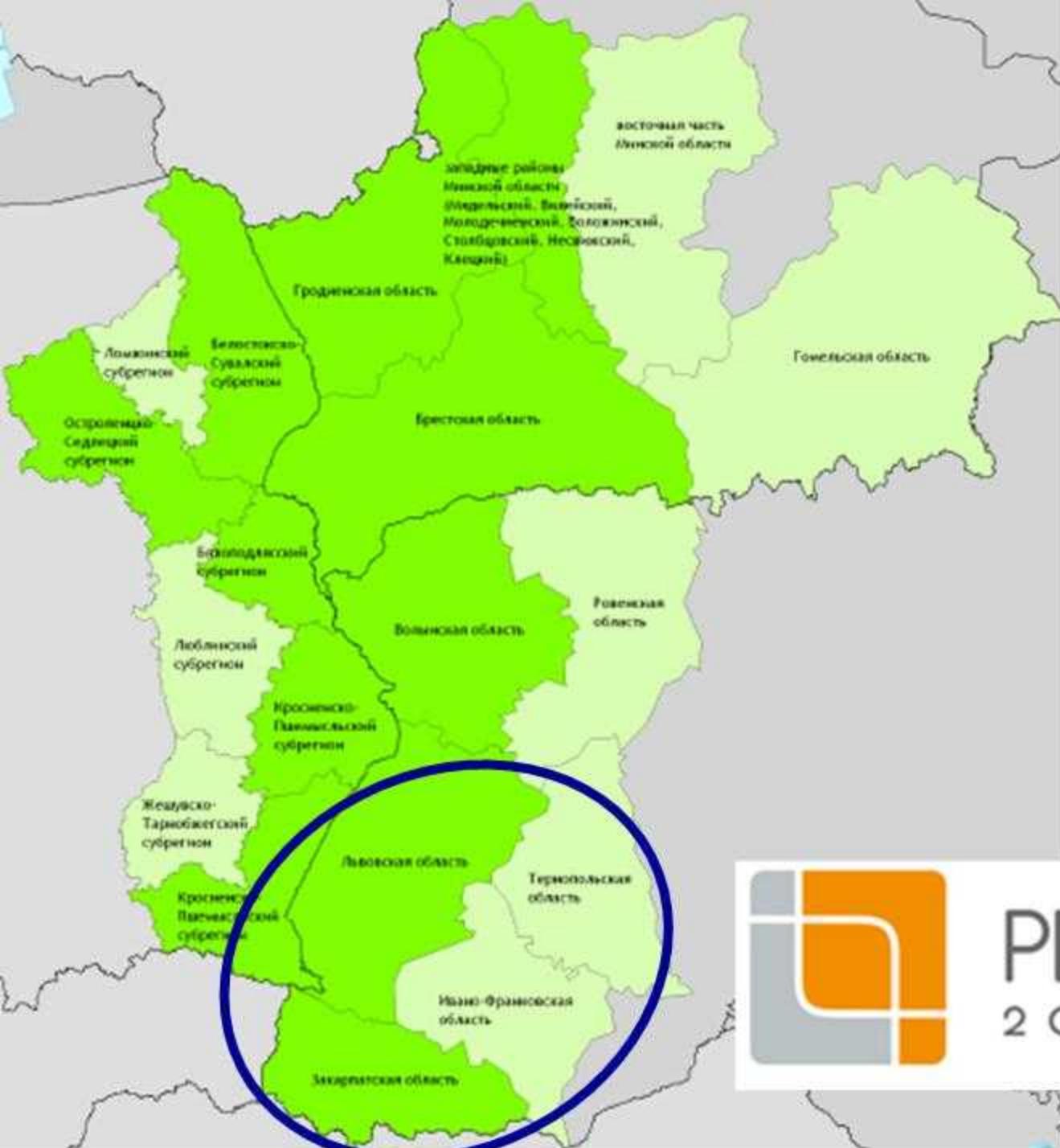
- Eligible area
- Adjacent area with full participation
- Adjacent area with limited participation

States

- Hungary
- Romania
- Poland
- Slovakia
- Ukraine
- Moldavia

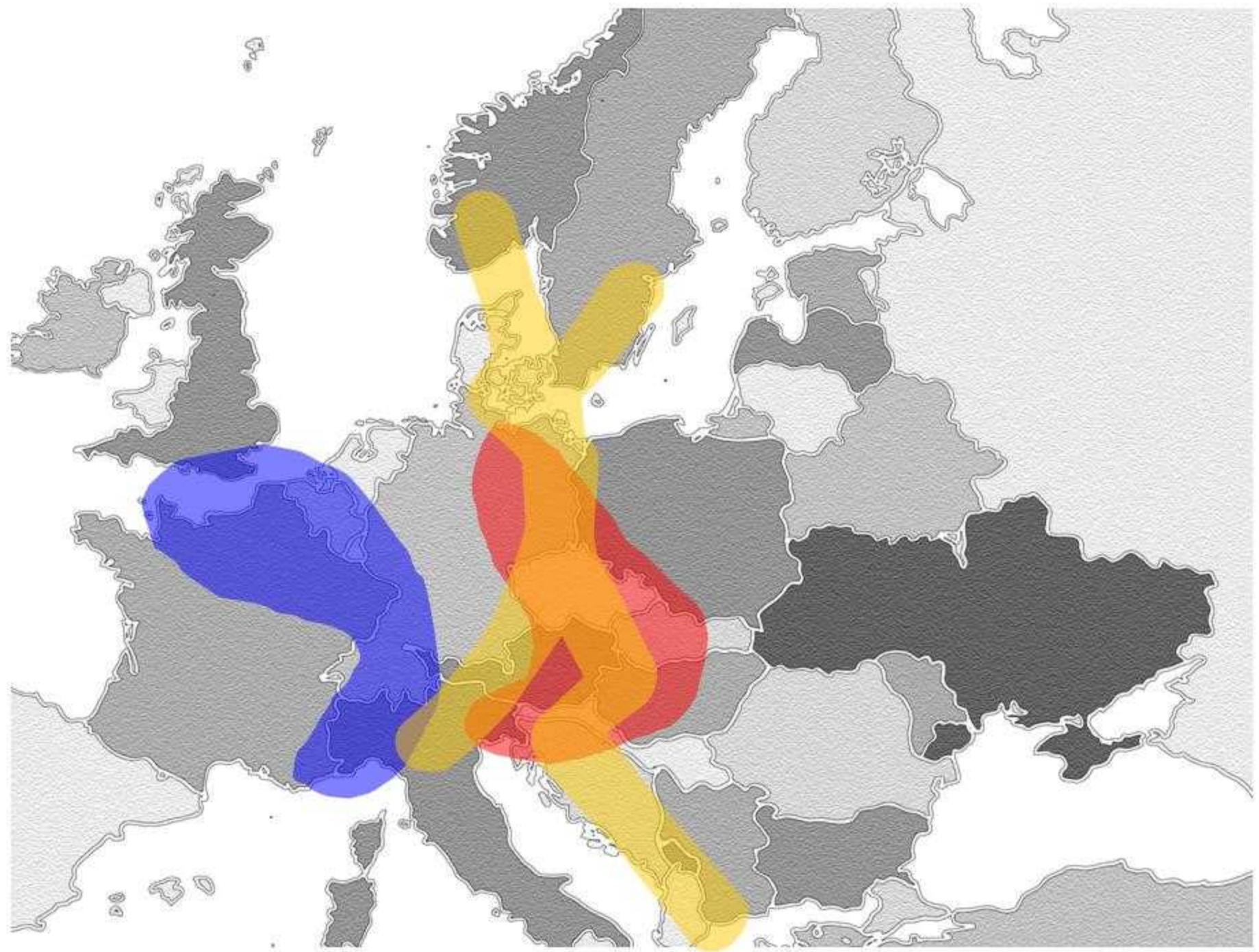


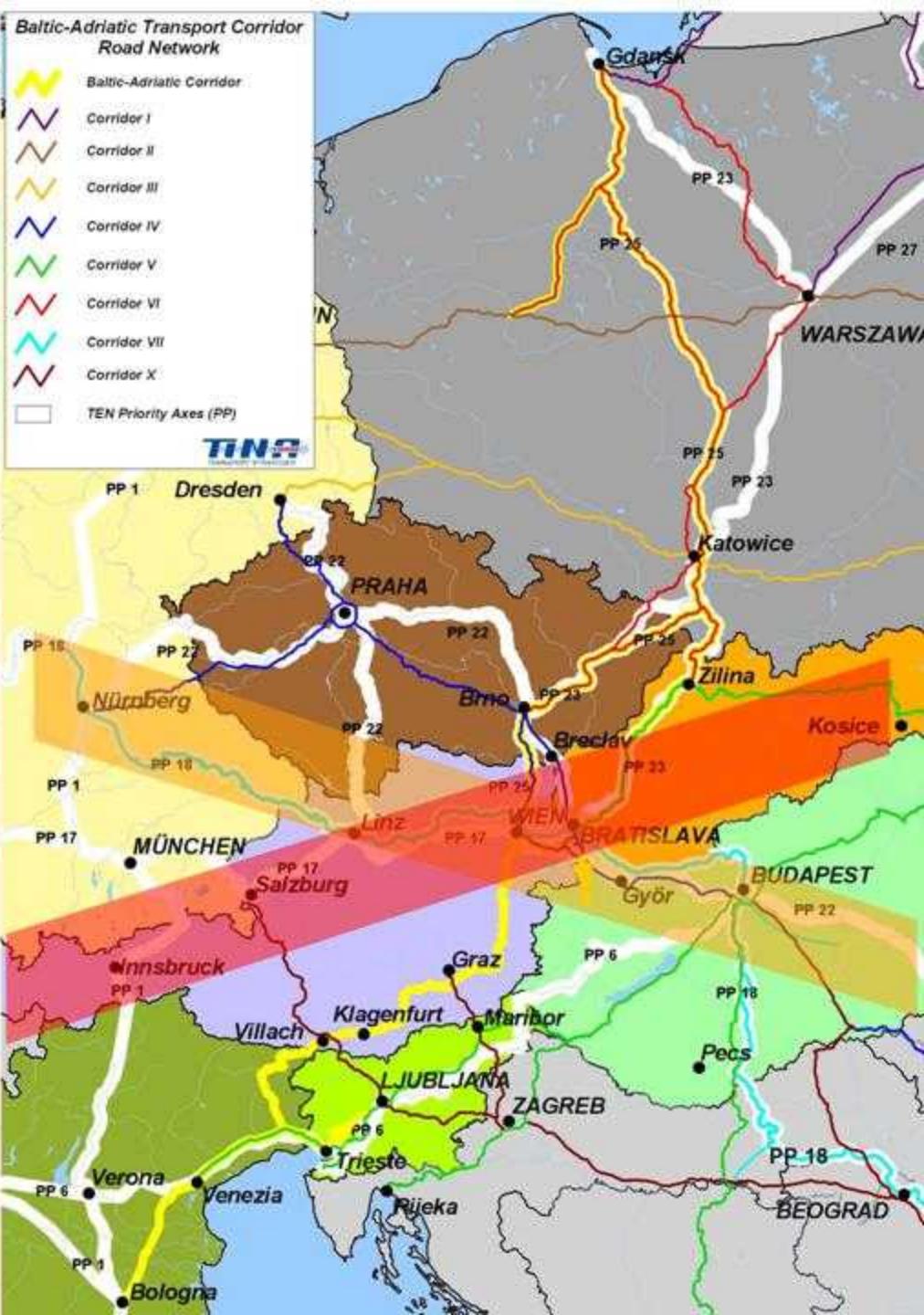
Scale 1 : 1 600 000



PL-BY-UA
2007 - 2013







ЗАПАД

ЕВРОПА

XV-XVIII вв.

-наука, искусство, материальные
ценности

Северная
Европа

Западная
Европа

Страны
Центральной
и
Восточной
Европы

Страны
Южной
Европы

СЕВЕР

АЗИЯ

XIX-XXI вв.

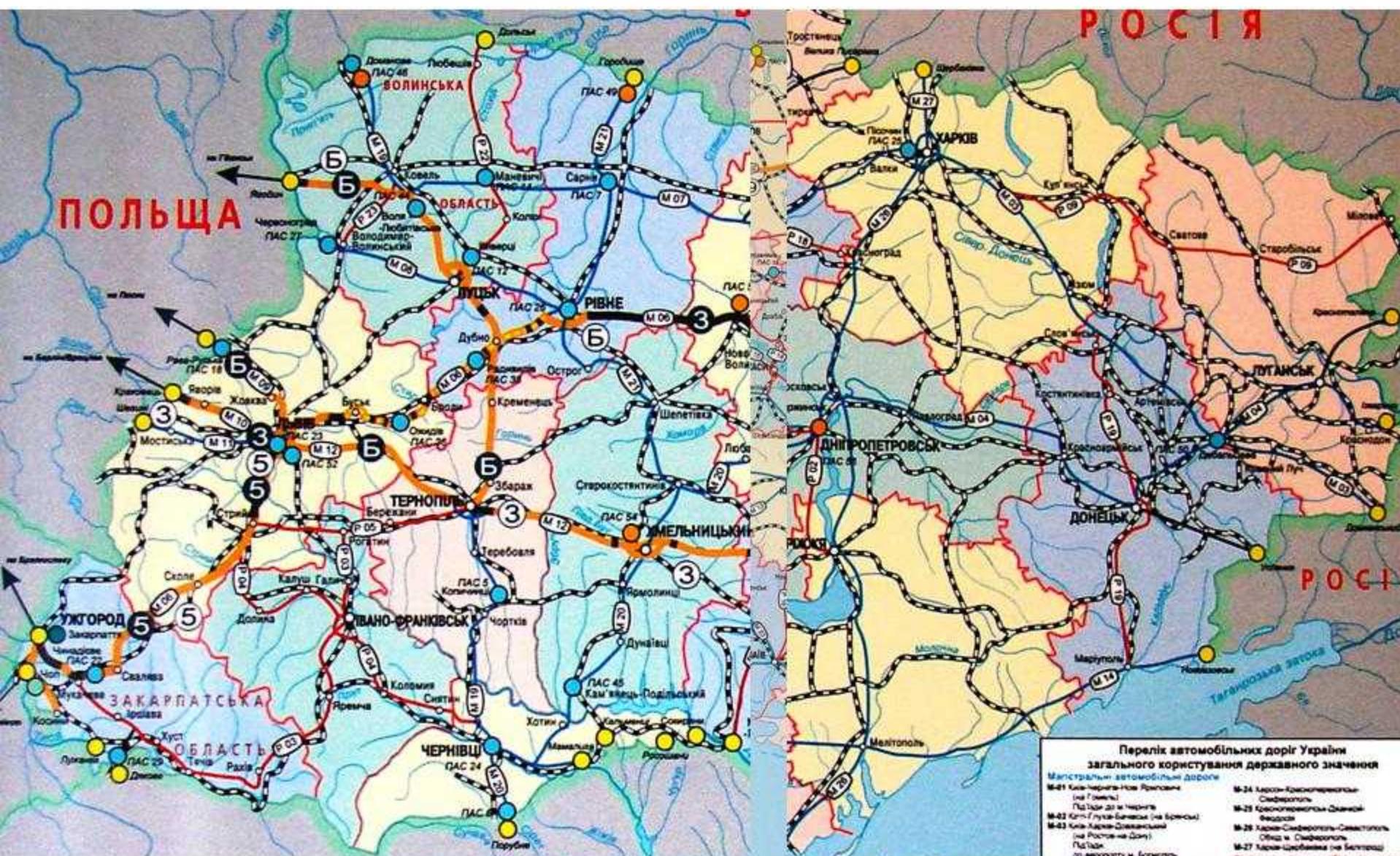
природные ресурсы

Цель - формирования транспортно-логистических коридоров



ЮГ

ВОСТОК



**Перелік автомобільних доріг України
загального користування державного значення**

Магістральні автомобільні дороги

- M-24 Київ-Красногорськ-Нові Яриловичі
(на Гомель)
- M-25 Кропивницький-Олешин-Федорівка
- M-26 Харків-Сімферополь-Севастополь
Об'єднані Сімферополь-Севастополь
- M-27 Харків-Шахтарськ (на Бахмут)

Ч О Р Н Е М О Р Е

Eurasian transport corridors

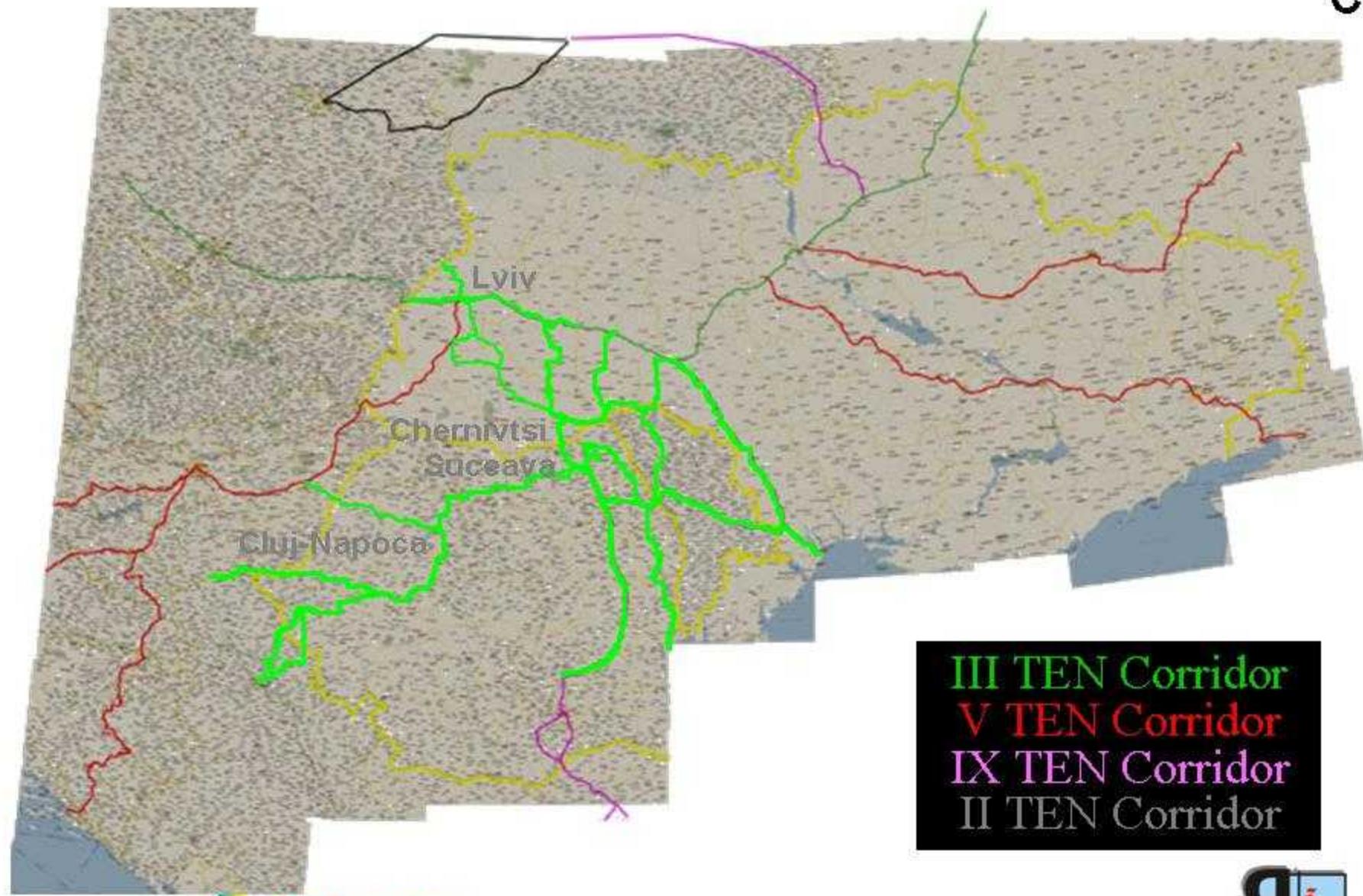


Transit potential of Ukraine



Consequent Railways development in XIX-XX

c.



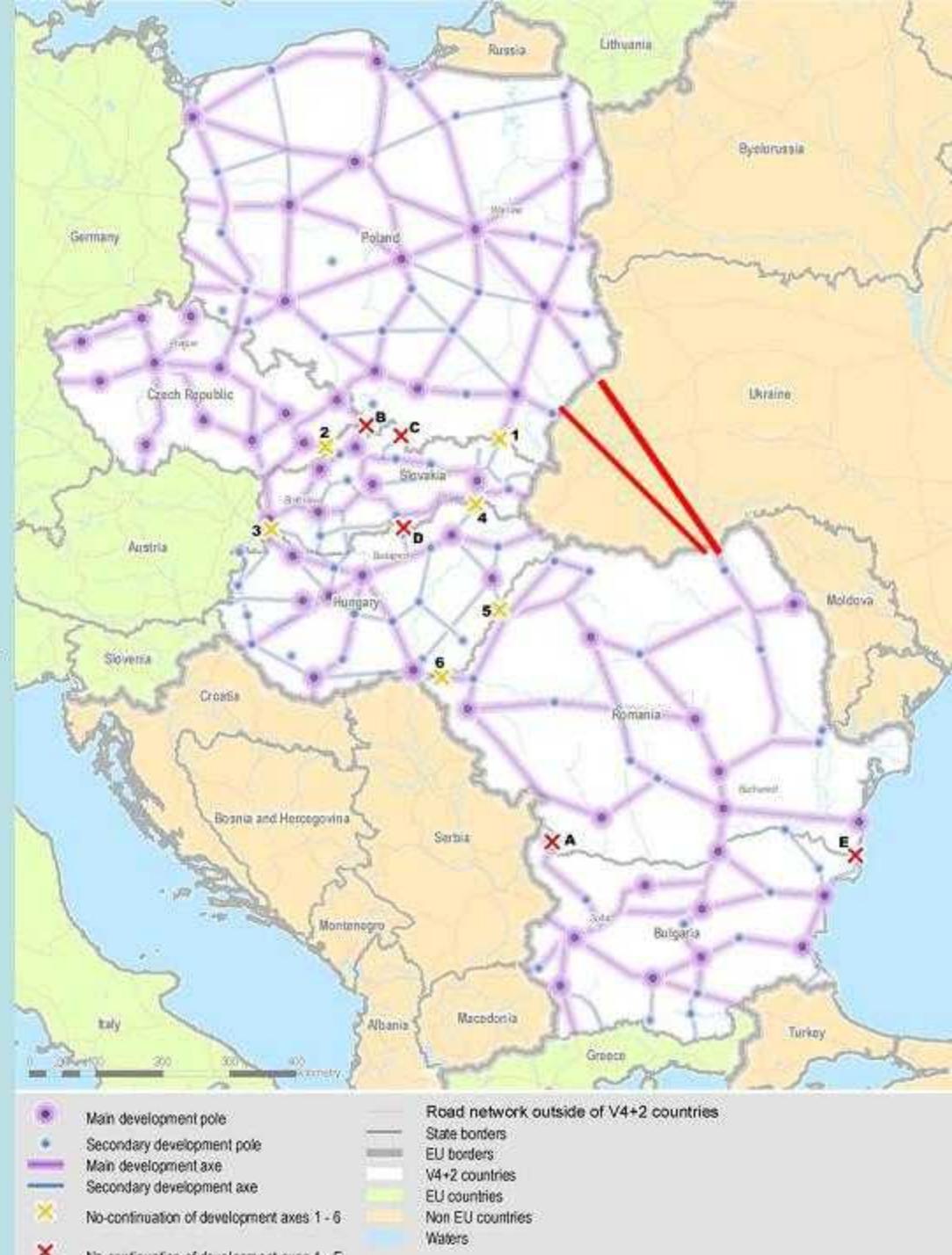
III TEN Corridor
V TEN Corridor
IX TEN Corridor
II TEN Corridor



Влияние трансевропейского транзитного потенциала на экономический трансфер и развитие региона

Delineation of development poles and development axes on the territory of V4+2 countries based on the analysis of the national spatial development documents + identified cross-border no-continuations of development axes

Common spatial development document of the V4 + 2 countries
Submitted to: Meeting of Ministers responsible for regional development of the Visegrad Group countries, Bulgaria and Romania (Budapest, Hungary, 29th of March, 2010)

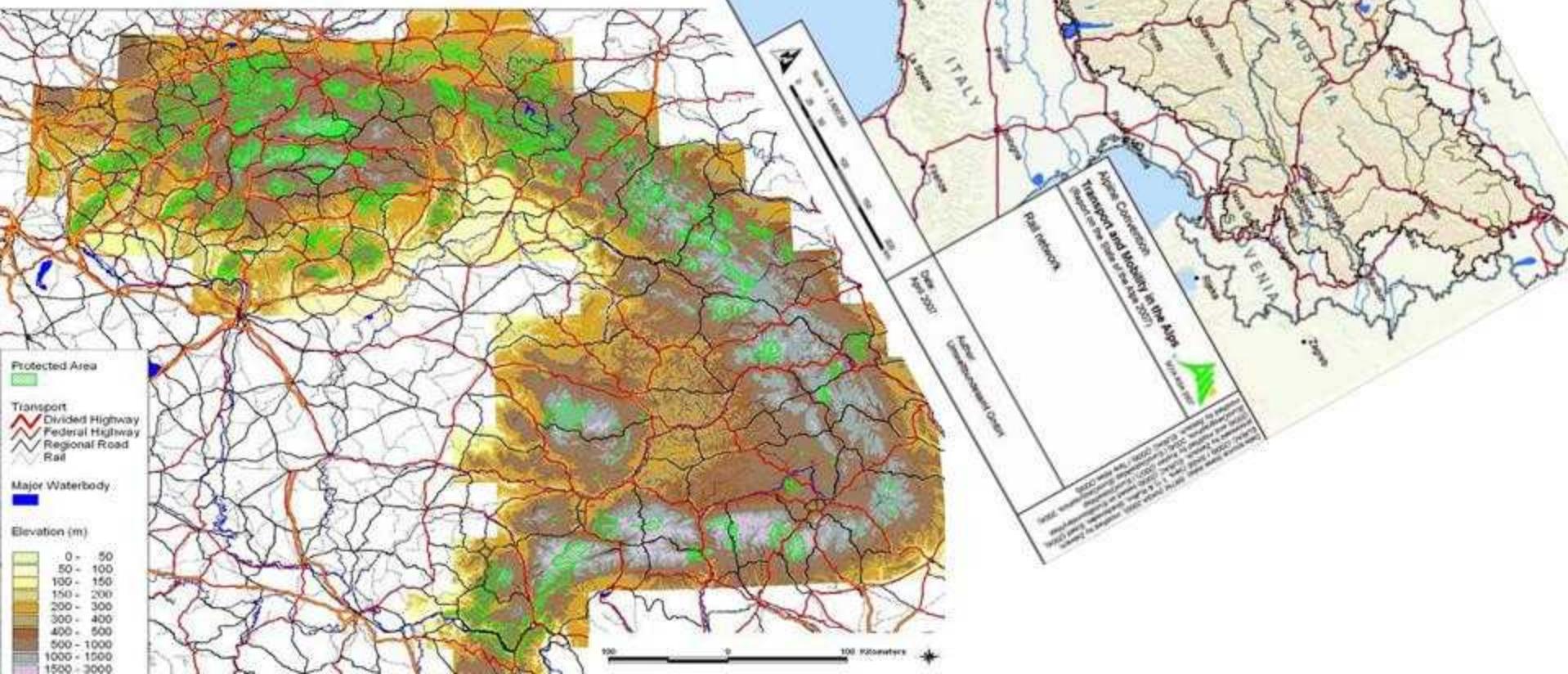




Альпийский опыт на “шелковом пути” для макрорегиональных нужд в соответствии с Транспортным протоколом Альпийской конвенции

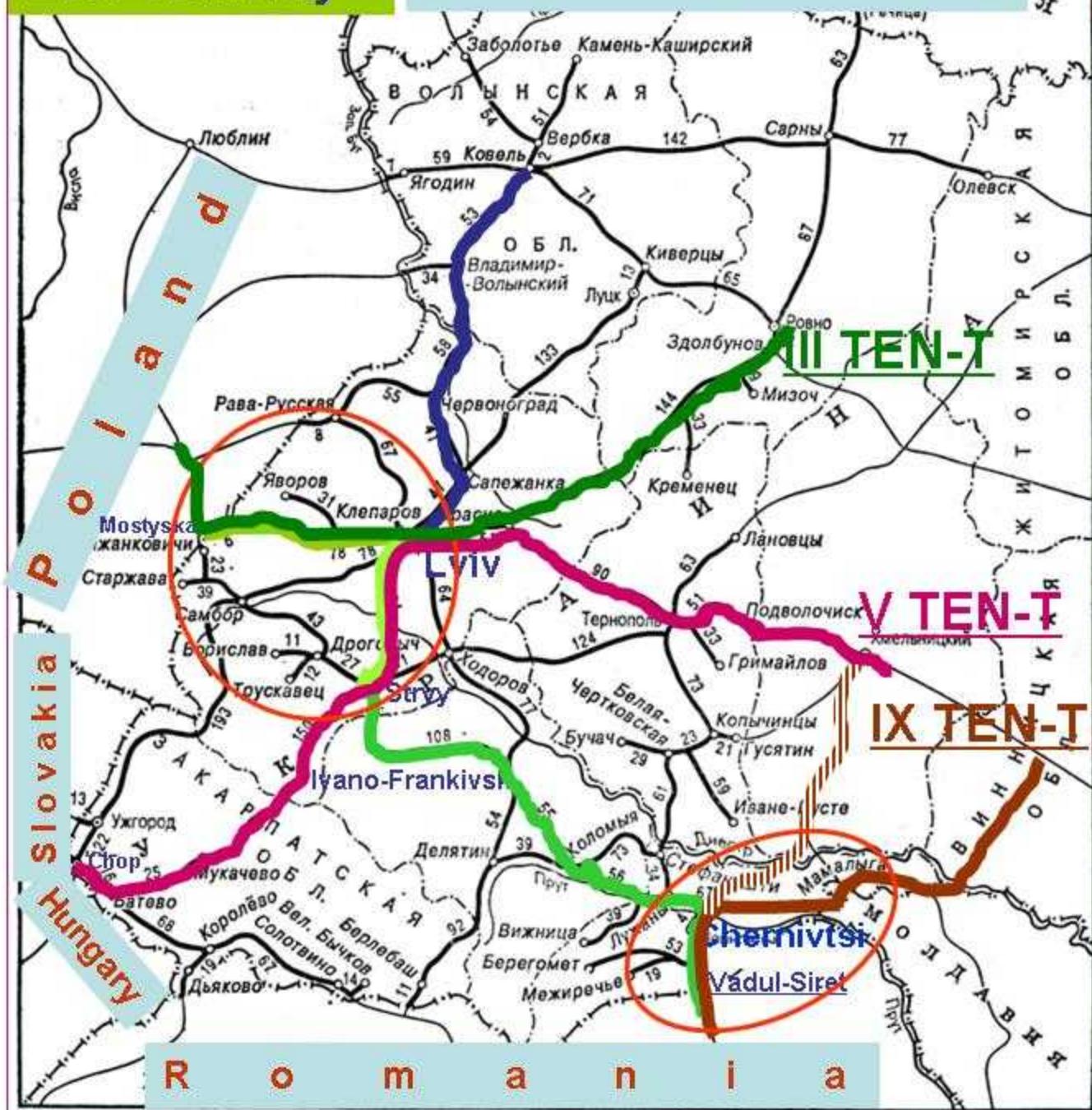


Соответствие задач развития транспортных систем Карпатской и Альпийской зон



Lviv Railway

В е | а г и с





SU 2030

Changes in network from SU 2030 to SU 2030 alternative

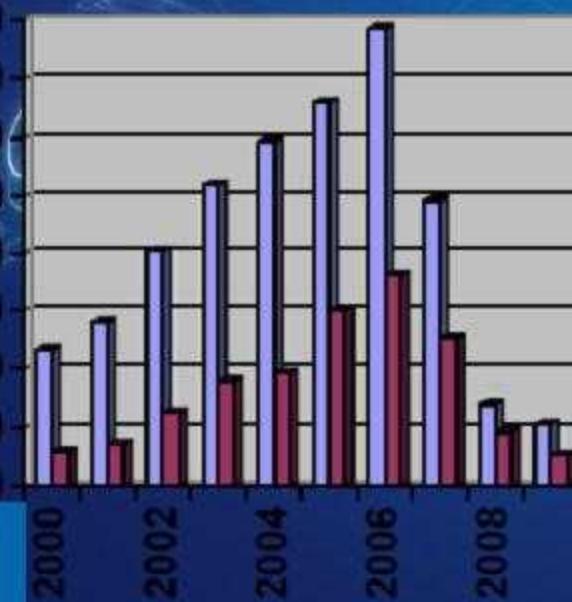
Corridor importance:

- Road
- New link
- Speed change



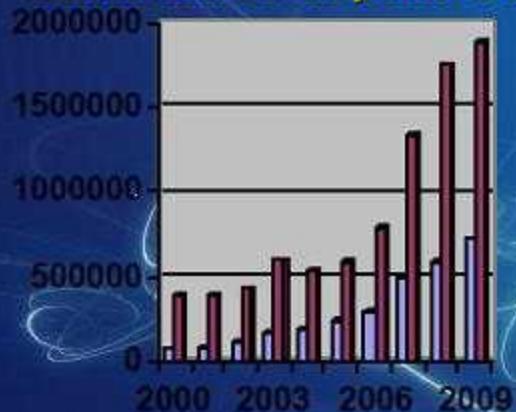
Transit EU – EU pass Ukraine

vehicles/year



- Total
- To/From Poland

Growth of cross-border flows pass main Ukrainian – Romanian check-point “Porubne” (vehicles/year)



- Total vehicles
- Citizens

Type of vehicle	Planned	Actually 2006	Actually 2007	Actually 2008	Actually 2009
Lorries	100	210	152	189,64	144,53
Cars	300	602	1214	1415,4	1 827,32
Buses	80	10	10	10,27	10,50
Total vehicles	480	822	1376	1618,6	1 982,35

Схема розташування пунктів пропуску на кордоні з Румунією



МЕЖГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЕ СТАНДАРТЫ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ С ОТХОДАМИ

ГОСТ 17.9.0.1-99 (ДСТУ 3911-99) “Охрана природы.

Обращение с отходами. Выявление отходов и предоставление информационных данных об отходах. Общие требования”;

ГОСТ 17.9.1.1-99 (ДСТУ 3910-99) “Охрана природы.

Обращение с отходами. Классификация отходов. Порядок наименования отходов по генетическому принципу и отнесения их к классификационным категориям”

ГОСТ 17.9.0.2-99 (ДСТУ 2195-99) “Охрана природы.

Обращение с отходами. Технический паспорт отхода. Состав, содержание, изложение и правила внесения изменений” (новая редакция ГОСТ 17.0.0.05-93/ДСТУ 2195-93)

Приказ Минприроды Украины от 07.07.2008 № 342 “Об утверждении типовой формы первичной учетной документации №1-ВТ “Учет отходов и упаковочных материалов и тары” и Инструкции по ее заполнению”

Утверждена Решением Совета глав
правительств Содружества Независи-
мых Государств о Программе действий
по развитию Содружества Независи-
мых Государств на период до 2005 года
от 20 июня 2000 года

ПРОГРАММА
действий по развитию
Содружества Независимых Государств
на период до 2005 года

ПЛАН МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ

**II. РЕШЕНИЕ АКТУАЛЬНЫХ ПРОБЛЕМ ТРАНСГРАНИЧНОГО
ХАРАКТЕРА**

Наименование документов и мероприятий	Срок исполнения	Исполнители
II.1.5. Разработка Соглашения о единой системе классификации и кодирования промышленных отходов	2001 г.	Минэкономики Украины, ИК СНГ

ПОСТАНОВЛЕНИЕ МЕЖПАРЛАМЕНТСКОЙ
АССАМБЛЕИ ГОСУДАРСТВ - УЧАСТНИКОВ
СОДРУЖЕСТВА НЕЗАВИСИМЫХ
ГОСУДАРСТВ

**“О МОДЕЛЬНОМ ЗАКОНЕ “ОБ ОТХОДАХ
ПРОИЗВОДСТВА И ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ”**

от 15 июня 1998 г. №11-9

Рассмотрев представленный Постоянной комиссией МПА по экологии и природным ресурсам модельный закон “Об отходах производства и потребления”, Межпарламентская Ассамблея постановляет:

1. Принять модельный закон “Об отходах производства и потребления” (прилагается).
2. Направить парламентам государств — участников СНГ указанный модельный закон и рекомендовать его для использования при разработке национального законодательства.

Председатель Совета Ассамблеи

Е.С. Строев

**МОДЕЛЬНЫЙ ЗАКОН “ОБ ОТХОДАХ
ПРОИЗВОДСТВА И ПОТРЕБЛЕНИЯ”**

*(Принят на одиннадцатом пленарном заседании межпарламентской ассамблеи
государств — участников СНГ (Постановление №11—9 от 15 июня 1998 г.)*

Настоящий Закон определяет государственную политику в области обращения с отходами производства и потребления и призван содействовать предотвращению отрицательного воздействия отходов производства и потребления на окружающую среду и здоровье человека при обращении с ними, а также максимальному вовлечению их в хозяйственный оборот в качестве дополнительного источника сырья.

Глава 1. Общие положения

Статья 1

Термины и определения

В настоящем Законе принятые следующие термины и определения:

- отходы — отходы производства и потребления;
- отходы — любые вещества, материалы и предметы, которые образуются в процессе человеческой деятельности и не имеют дальнейшего использования в месте их образования или обнаружения и от которых их собственник избавляется, имеет намерение или должен избавиться путем утилизации или удаления;
- отходы потребления — изделия, материалы, вещества, утратившие полностью или частично свои потребительские свойства в процессе потребления;
- вторичное сырье — отходы производства и потребления, собранные (заготовленные) и подготовленные к повторному использованию;
- твердые бытовые отходы — отходы потребления, образующиеся в населенных пунктах в результате жизнедеятельности населения.

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ СОБРАНИЕ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ ДУМА

Комитет по экологии

РЕШЕНИЕ

19 июня 2003 г.

№ 99-7

О рекомендациях парламентских слушаний "О состоянии и проблемах правового регулирования в области обращения с отходами производства и потребления"

Рассмотрев проект рекомендаций парламентских слушаний "О состоянии и проблемах правового регулирования в области обращения с отходами производства и потребления", принятых за основу на парламентских слушаниях, проходивших 17 июня 2003 г. и доработанных с учетом замечаний и предложений, высказанных в ходе обсуждения проблемы на слушаниях,

Комитет решил:

1. Одобрить рекомендации парламентских слушаний "О состоянии и проблемах правового регулирования в области обращения с отходами производства и потребления".

2. Направить указанные рекомендации в Правительство Российской Федерации, Совет Федерации Федерального Собрания Российской Федерации, законодательным (представительным) и исполнительным органам власти субъектов Российской Федерации.

Председатель Комитета

В.А.Грачев

С учетом изложенного в целях обеспечения охраны здоровья граждан и эффективной защиты окружающей среды от негативного воздействия отходов производства и потребления участники парламентских слушаний **РЕКОМЕНДУЮТ:**

1. Федеральному собранию Российской Федерации

1.1. Внести изменения и дополнения в Федеральный закон "Об отходах производства и потребления" и в Федеральный закон "О лицензировании отдельных видов деятельности" в части уточнения видов деятельности в области обращения с опасными отходами, подлежащих лицензированию.

1.2. Разработать новую редакцию Федерального закона "Об отходах производства и потребления", учитывающую опыт регионов за последние 5 лет и предложения регионов.

1.3. Рассмотреть вопрос о разработке законопроектов:

"О государственном экологическом контроле";

"Об установлении налоговых льгот для предпринимательской деятельности, осуществляемой в целях охраны окружающей среды";

"Об упаковке и упаковочных отходах";

"О залоговой стоимости";

"Об утилизации затрат транспортных средств".

1.4. Межпарламентской ассамблее СНГ:

- рассмотреть вопрос о создании в рамках СНГ соответствующей структуры для координации сотрудничества в сфере обращения с отходами и ресурсосбережения;

- разработать Кодекс по обращению с отходами в странах СНГ и другие межгосударственные нормативно-правовые акты в этой области.

2. Правительству Российской Федерации

2.1. Разработать концепцию государственного управления в области обращения с отходами производства и потребления.

2.2. Рассмотреть вопрос об использовании опыта Украины и Белоруссии по созданию единой организации государственного управления отходами.

2.3. Рассмотреть вопрос о создании государственной компании по организации и координации деятельности в области обращения с отходами производства и потребления и использования вторичного сырья.

2.4. Ускорить разработку и внесение на рассмотрение Государственной Думы ФС РФ проекта федерального закона "О плате за негативное воздействие на окружающую среду".

2.5. Ускорить принятие Постановления Правительства Российской Федерации "О порядке отнесения отходов к классам опасности".

2.6. Рассмотреть вопрос с участием Правительства Москвы и Правительства Московской области о предоставлении Москве с оформлением в

European Integration Technique Dimensions

STEP BY STEP



TACIS - PHARE - Interreg - Twinning - Neighbourhood - Association - Membership EU

