



**IHLET**

SZOCIÁLIS, KÖRNYEZETI ÉS GAZDASÁGI  
PROBLÉMÁK KÖLCSÖNHATÁSAIT  
KUTATÓ KÖZPONT KHT.

2363 Felsőpakony, Rákóczi út 41.

## **The Tisza River Development Program Second Working Group Meeting**



**Brussels EU Parliament Alterio Spinelli A4G304  
1000 Brussels, Belgium  
September 21, 2006**



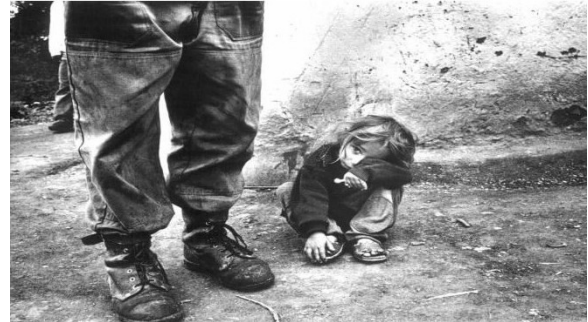
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2363 Felsőpakony, Rákóczi út 41.

## **Minutes of the meeting held in Brussels EU Parliament, Alterio Spinelli A4G304 on September 21, 2006.**

As a result of the working group meeting held on the 10<sup>th</sup> of March 2006 in Brussels in the framework of the IHLET program and in cooperation with RETC (Regionális Környezettechnológiai Központ), the first phase of the legal setting up of the 48 offices in the five respective countries was completed. The participants all agreed that all the offices would need to be established parallel, at the same time. The realization of this second working group meeting was essential to official close the first phase of the preparatory work.



During the meeting, the following issues were discussed:

1. The structure and operating principles of the 48 offices under the IHLET program.
2. The text of the international Charta in the framework of the IHLET program.
3. Presentation of "The establishing of the information society within the Tisza watershed – subsystem of social issues" work materials.

At the meeting the following tasks were agreed upon:

The setting up of the 48 independent companies, who would be operating the offices, will happen within the next 90 days. After the setting up, the offices will start preparing their relevant professional work programs and finalize the wording of the Charta. The workshop participants will contribute to this preparatory work in a joint effort based on their commitments and competencies.

It was accepted that the Charta should be signed in Cluj Napoca. If the Cluj Napoca town management has no objection for this proposal, then the Cluj Napoca Charta will be signed in the spring of 2007 by the parties involved and potentially by the three respective EU Commissioners. Preconditions for the signing of the Charta would be that the involved Governments' technical committees have endorsed the content of the Charta.

After the registration of the IHLET program in 2005 January, the preparation of the equal opportunities subprogram could already start targeting at the settlements, which do not meet the basic social needs. The objective of this program is to improve the employment conditions of the principally Roma communities. The international nature of this program makes it possible to concentrate on the real solution of the problems, proposing macro level solutions based on reliable and real data gathered at micro levels.

The offices established in the framework of the IHLET program and in cooperation with RETC (Regionális Környezettechnológiai Központ) will have the following ownership structure. To structure the previously mentioned complex problem collection and to apply real solutions to them, it is essential that different specialized tertiary institutions be involved. In light of that, the program management has already initiated negotiations and will continue doing so with



the management of the relevant tertiary institutions. We envisage that the legal completion of the preparation phase will occur in all five countries by the end of December 2006. The success of this very important phase is highly dependent upon the professional support of the five respective governments. To accomplish so, the participants consider as vital importance the continuous flow of information during the upcoming three months.

Brussels, September 21, 2006

Jan Sabo, Dr.Sc.  
The Chairman of the Municipality -  
Bacski Petrovac



Máriaföldy Miklós

IHLET Kht.

**"IHLET"**  
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2363 Felsőpakony, Rákóczi út 41.  
Adószám: 22148164-2-13  
Bsz.: 16200106-60464394





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PROBLÉMÁK KÖLCSONHATÁSAIT  
KUTATÓ KÖZPONT KHT.

2363 Felsőpakony, Rákóczi út 41.

## **A Brussels EU Parliament, Alterio Spinelli A4G304 készült emlékeztető**

A 2006. március 10.-i brüsszeli munkamegbeszélést követően az IHLET program keretében a RETC (Regionális Környezettechnológiai Központ) közreműködésével létrehozandó 48 iroda jogtechnikai előkészítésének első szakasza befejeződött. A résztvevők mindannyian egyetértettek a téma előadójával, hogy az irodák csak egyszerre, egy időben jöhetnek létre.



E második fordulóra tehát, az első forduló során megállapított ütemnek megfelelően, az előkészítő munka első szakaszának lezárásaként volt szükség.

E megbeszéléseken három fő téma került megtárgyalásra.

1. A IHLET programban résztvevő irodák felépítése és működési elve.
2. Az IHLET program keretében megfogalmazott nemzetközi charta szövegének megtárgyalása és véleményezése.
3. A programon belül megfogalmazott „Információs társadalom építése a Tisza vízgyűjtő területén – szociális kérdések alrendszere” munkaanyag ismertetése.

A megbeszélést követően megfogalmazott feladatok összegzése.

Az irodákat működtető 48 önálló vállalkozás 90 napon belüli létrehozását követően a szakmai programok előkészítése mellett, megtárgyalandó a charta szövegének véglegesítése is. Jelenlévők ebben az előkészítő munkában vállalásuk szerint és kompetenciájuknak megfelelően közösen vesznek részt.

A javaslat szerint a dokumentumot Cluj Napocán írják alá az érintettek. Amennyiben Cluj Napoca város vezetése erre fogadókészséget mutat, a CLUJ CHARTÁT jövő év tavaszán Cluj Napocán az érintett három EU biztossal közösen írják alá a programban résztvevők. Ezen dokumentum aláírásának feltétele, hogy annak szövegét az érintett kormányok szakbizottságai is támogassák.

Az IHLET program 2005 januári brüsszeli regisztrációját követően megkezdődhet a szociális követelményeknek meg nem felelő telepeken, illetve telepszerű környezetben élők esélyegyenlőségét célul tűző program megvalósításának előkészítése. E program döntő mértékben a hátrányos helyzetű romák felzárkóztatását, foglalkoztatásának megoldását tűzte ki céljául. E program nemzetközi jellegének köszönhetően a problémák valós megoldását helyezi központba és ennek megfelelően a makro szintű megoldásokra a mikro szinten gyűjtött, valós adatokból levont következtetések alapján tesz javaslatot.

Az IHLET program keretében, a Regionális Környezettechnológiai Központ (RETC) közreműködésével létrehozott irodák az alábbi tulajdonosi szerkezetben kerülnek kialakításra. A fent említett komplex problémahalmaz rendszerezéséhez, és valós idejű megoldások kidolgozásához, a különböző szakterületeken működő felsőoktatási intézmények részvétele



elengedhetetlenül szükséges. Ennek érdekében a programalkotók már korábban tárgyalásokat kezdeményeztek, és kezdeményeznek az érintett területeken működő felsőoktatási intézmények vezetőivel. A tervek szerint ezen előkészítő szakasz jogi lezárására legkésőbb 2006 decemberében mind az öt ország területén kerül sor. E legfontosabb szakasz sikeres lezárása döntő mértékben függ az öt ország kormány szerveinek szakmai támogatásától. Ennek érdekében a jelenlévők a folyamatos információáramlást elengedhetetlen követelménynek tartják és elvárják az elkövetkező három hónap során.

Brüsszel 2006. szeptember 21.

Jan Sabo, Dr.Sc.  
The Chairman of the Municipality -  
Backi Petrovac



Máriaföldy Miklós

IHLET Kht

**„IHLET”  
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2363 Felsőpakony, Rákóczi út 41.  
Adószám: 22148164-2-13  
Bez.: 16200106-60464394



September 4, 2006

Jose Javier Paniagua  
Principal Administrator  
DG Development  
European Commission  
B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

*Subject: The Tisza River Development Program: Second Working Group Meeting, Brussels, September 21, 2006*

Dear Mr. Paniagua,

As follow up to the First Working Group Meeting of the Tisza River Development Program, held in Brussels on March 10, 2006, we are pleased to inform you that the initiative has just reached the final stage before its official launch.

As a final step, we are planning a last working group meeting to discuss the necessary actions to be taken before the signing of the international Charta. More concretely, the working group meeting will provide the opportunity to review and finalize the individual work plans of the 48 network offices in the five countries involved. The proposed date of the working group meeting is September 21 with a venue in Brussels.

We would appreciate if you or your delegate could participate in the working group meeting even as an observer.

For your information, we enclose the list of participants, a draft agenda and the background report of the Tisza River Development Program, as well as a short note about the potential relevance and interest of this project for the European Commission from the perspective of European Union enlargement and development aid coordination.

We would once again very much welcome your continued interest in the initiative and would be grateful if you could participate in the above meeting.

Sincerely:



**IHLET**  
KUTATÓ KÖZPONT KHT  
2363 Felsőpakony, Rákóczi út 41.  
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## **The Tisza River Development Program: Second Working Group Meeting**

**Brussels, Belgium September 21, 2006**

### **Provisional Agenda**

2:00 – 2:10 PM

Opening by Bela Jarolics, Director, IHLET

2:10 – 5:00 PM

Project status review and working group discussions moderated by Bela Jarolics:

- Review project status summary overall and by country.
- Review of the work plans for the 48 network offices in the five countries.
- Review next steps by the country representatives for the upcoming three months, leading to the signing of the Charta.
- Discussion about the signing of the Charta, logistics and other operations aspects.
- Review other pending matters.

5:00 – 5:30 PM

Conclusions and closing remarks by Bela Jarolics.



## The Tisza river development program – Second working group meeting

Brussels Euparlement Alterio Spinelli A4G304 September 21, 2006

### List of Participants

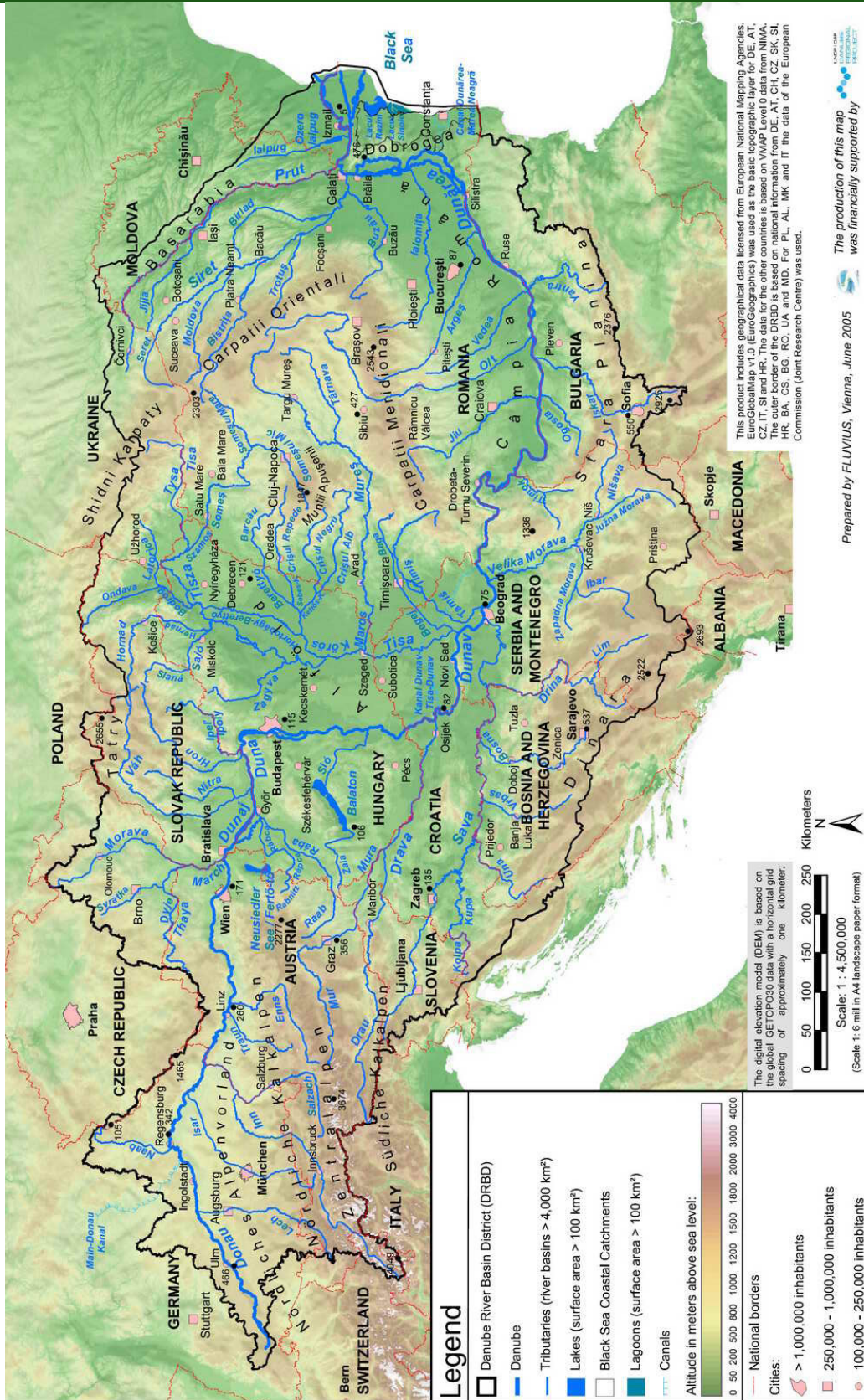
Name	Country	Title
Mr. Peter Vinnai	Hungary	Head of Department, Hungarian Office for Territorial and Regional Development
Ms. Vivien Gyuris	Hungary	Consultant – International Development
Ms. Anemarie CIUREA	Romania	Dep. Director Directorate for Water Management, Ministry of Environment and Water Management
Mr. Jovan Miljkovic	Serbia	FDI Advisor SIEPA Serbia Investment and Export Promotion Agency
Ms. Zuzana Ruzicka	Slovak Republic	Permanent Representation of the Slovak Republic to the European Union
Ms. Cseh Gabriella	EU	Cunsoltant
Mr. Jose Javier Paniagua Garcia	The European Commission	Principal Administrator – Relations with UN System, Member States and other OECD Donor, EC
Ms. Natalia Sajtos	Ukrenia	Consultant
Mr. Derd Borsos	Serbia	Consultant
Dr.Sc. Jan Sabo	Serbia	The mayor of Backi Petrovac
Mr. Bela Jarolics	Hungary -- RETC	Project Director
Mr. Miklos Mariaföldy	Hungary -- IHLET	Project Manager





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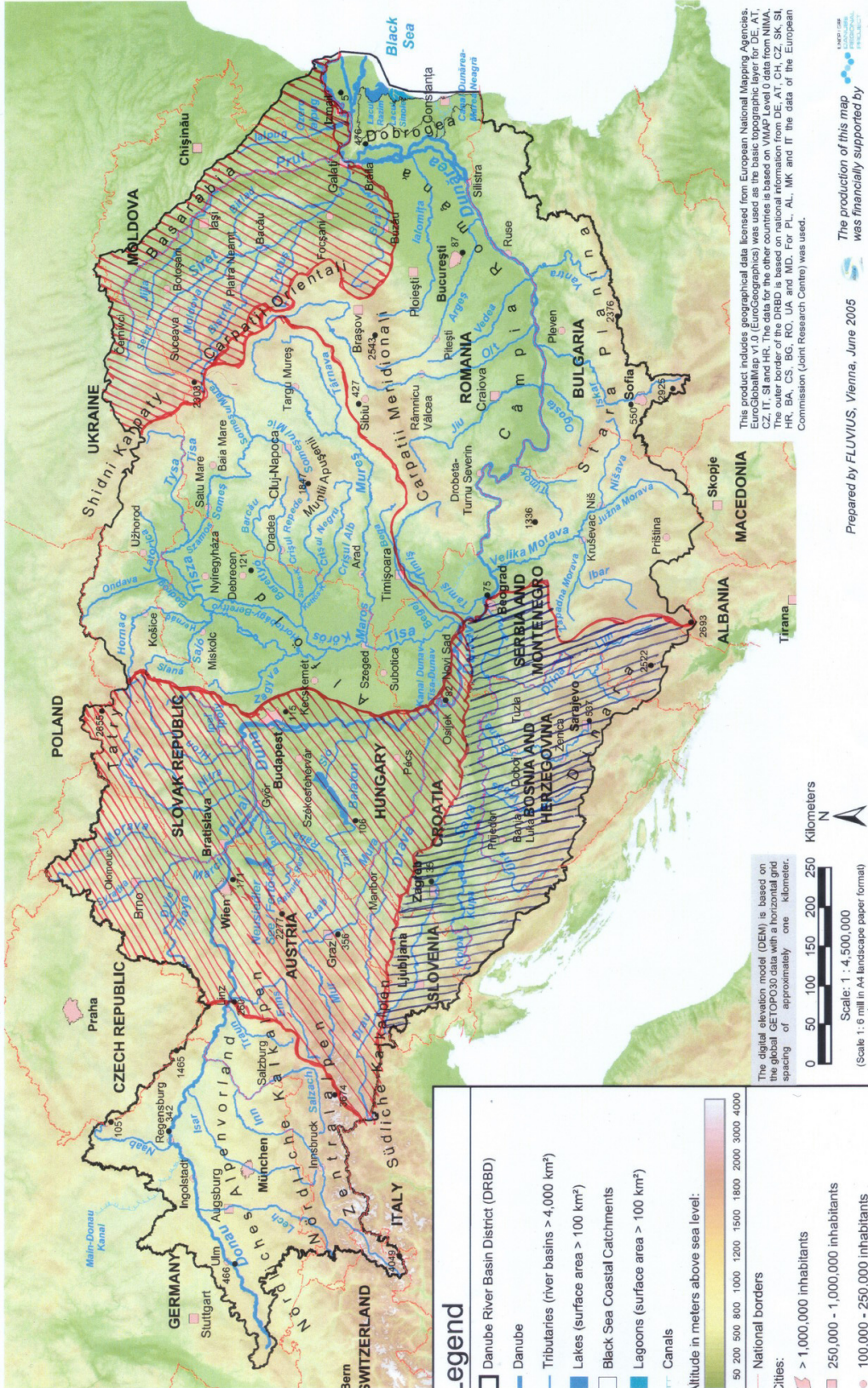




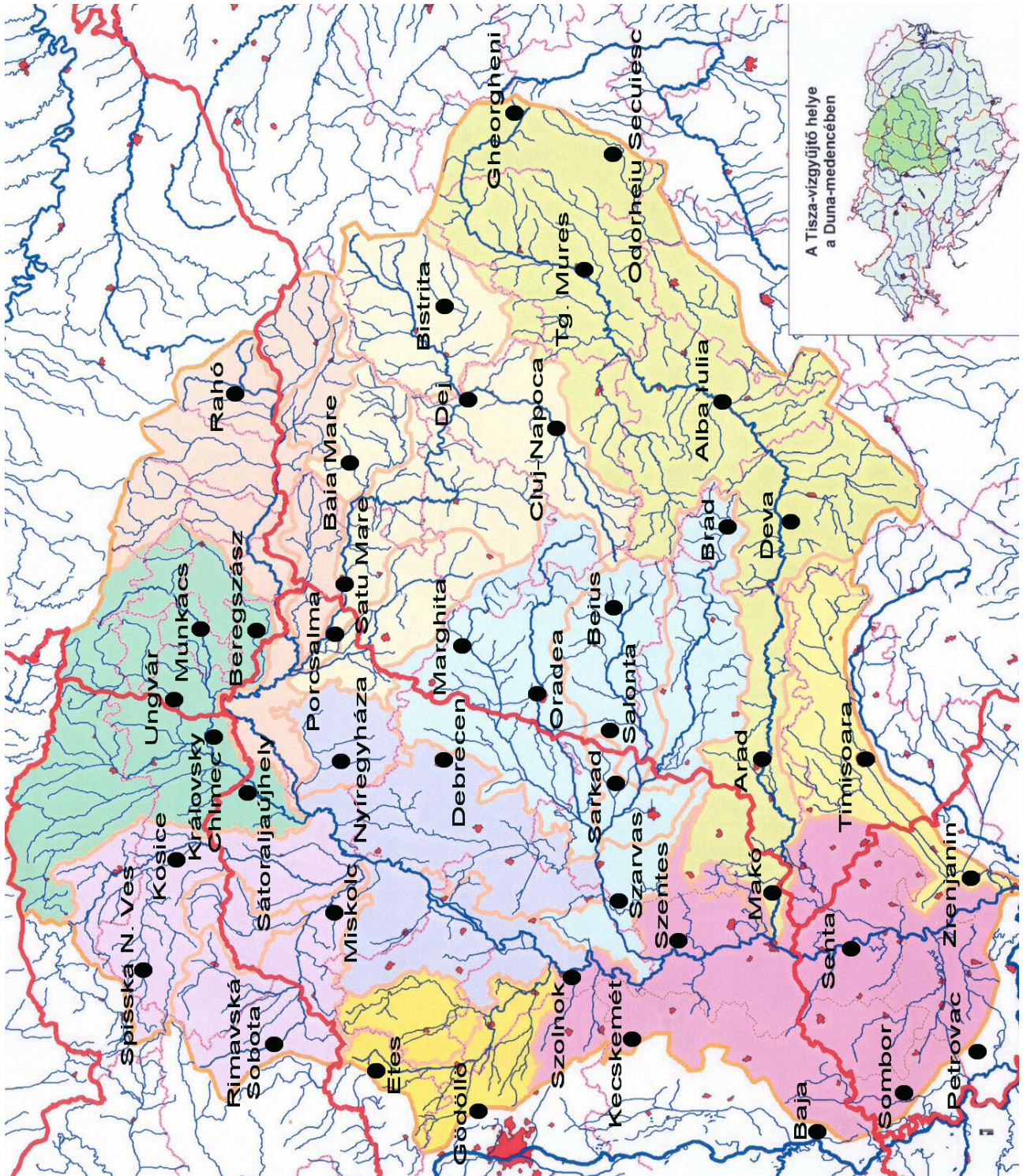


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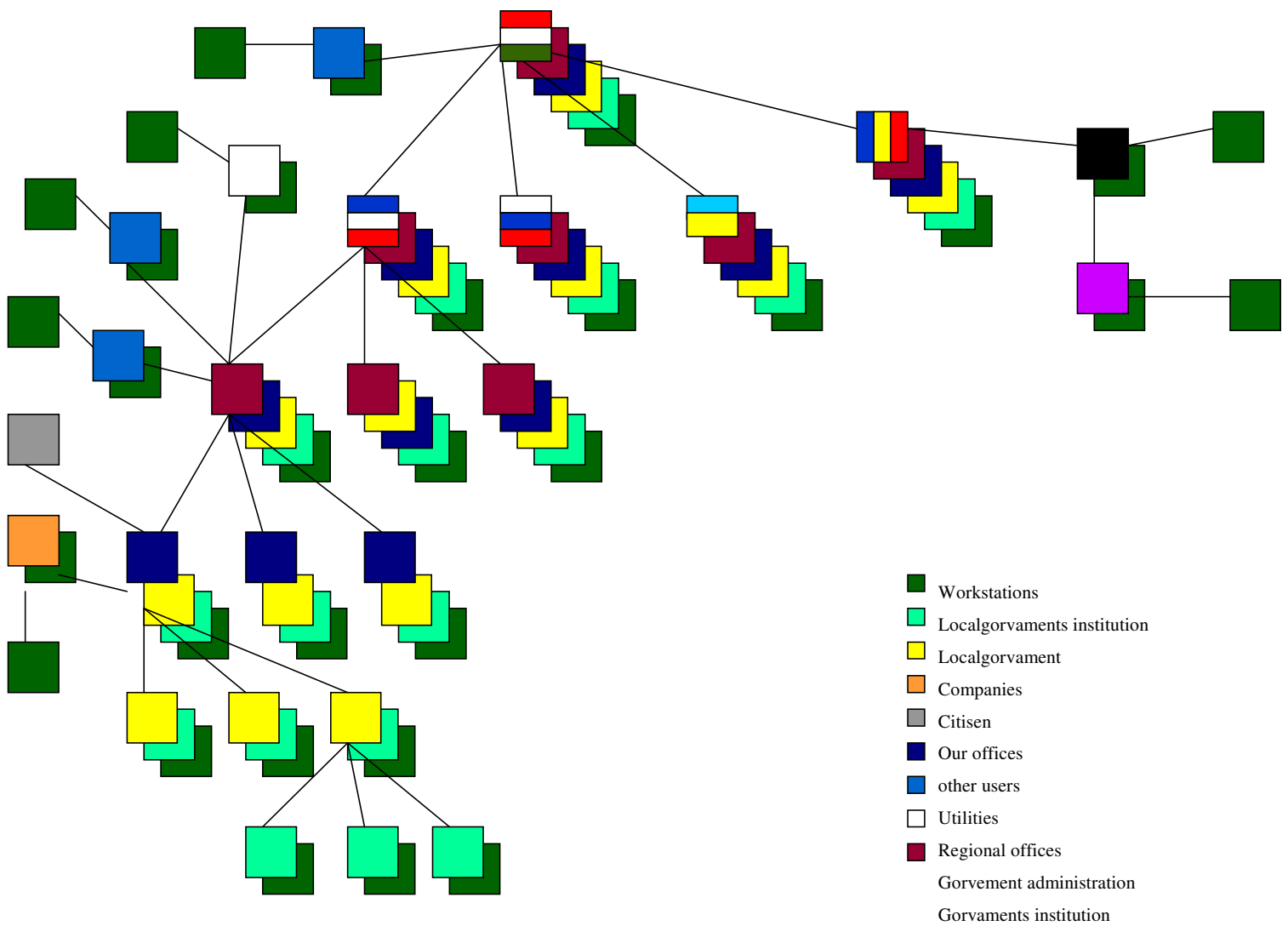




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УКРАЇНА

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ НАВКОЛИШНЬОГО ПРИРОДНОГО  
СЕРЕДОВИЩА УКРАЇНИ**

03015, м. Київ-15, вул. Урицького, 15, тел.: (044) 206-31-00, факс: (044) 206-31-07

*12.05.06 № 4034/01-7*  
акт № 1057/02-7

Директору фірми "IHLET"  
пану Белу Ярочічу

Шановний пане Белу Ярочіче!

Запропонувавши Вам проєкт є кроком у вирішенні багаторічної проблеми, пов'язаної з екологічним та соціальним станом Карпатського регіону. Його реалізація, як комплексної програми, дасть змогу провести науковообґрунтовані заходи щодо збереження та покращення стану екосистем на цих територіях.

У зв'язку з цим, Міністерство охорони навколишнього природного середовища України узгодило створення спільного з Державним екологічним інститутом Мінприроди України "Українського центру Технологій навколишнього середовища". Крім того, Міністерство охорони навколишнього природного середовища України відмінує кандидатуру ректора Інституту, доктора біологічних наук, професора Бондаря Олександра Івановича, як координатора проєкту від України.

З повагою,  
Перший заступник Міністра

С. Лазун

Державний екологічний інститут  
Мінприроди України  
Ректор

д.б.н. проф. Бондар О.І.

05.06.2006 р.

5 06 2006 р.

Директор фірми «IHLET»

БЕЛІЧО КОЗДРАТ ДІУ  
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**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ НАВКОЛИШНЬОГО ПРИРОДНОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА  
УКРАЇНИ**

**ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ЕКОЛОГІЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ**  
03015, м. Київ-15, вул. Урицького, 15, тел.: (044) 206-31-07, факс: (044) 206-31-07

№ 1332/01-7/06-06-06

Керівнику Проєкту «Тиса»,  
Директору фірми «IHLET»  
в. Белу Ярочічу

Шановний пане Ярочіче!

Державний екологічний інститут Мінприроди України відмінує свою угоду співпраці з наступними причинами:

1. Прийняти участь в роботі Наглядової Ради (Міжнародному Консорціумі) проєкту «Тиса» в особі д.б.н. проф. Бондаря Олександра Івановича;
2. Взяти на себе зобов'язання представляти вищезгаданий проєкт в органах виконавчої влади України та інших установах і організаціях, які можуть сприяти реалізації проєкту;
3. Надати проміщення для розміщення Українського представництва вищезгаданого проєкту згідно чинного законодавства України.

Додаток: Протокол результатів зустрічі між Державним екологічним інститутом Мінприроди України та керівництвом фірми «IHLET» (1 прим. по 1 арк.)

Ректор,  
доктор біологічних наук,  
професор

О. Бондар

5 06 2006 р.

Київська  
206-31-07

**ПРОТОКОЛ**

результатів зустрічі між Державним екологічним інститутом Мінприроди України та керівництвом фірми «IHLET»

02 червня 2006 року в Державному екологічному інституті Мінприроди України відбулась зустріч з керівництвом фірми «IHLET» з питань шляхів реалізації міжнародного проєкту «Тиса» в Україні.

В результаті обговорення вищезгаданого питання між Державним екологічним інститутом Мінприроди України та керівництвом фірми «IHLET» був складений наступний протокол:

1. Керівництвом фірми «IHLET» була надана загальна інформація та проблеми щодо стану навколишнього природного середовища басейну р. Тиса в країнах, в яких розташовані території прилегли до р. Тиса;
2. Керівництвом Державного екологічного інституту Мінприроди України було запропоновано можливі шляхи реалізації вищезгаданого проєкту та подальшої співпраці з учасниками проєкту «Тиса», а саме:
  - 2.1. Прийняти участь в роботі Наглядової Ради (Міжнародному Консорціумі) проєкту «Тиса» в особі д.б.н. проф. Бондаря Олександра Івановича;
  - 2.2. Взяти на себе зобов'язання представляти вищезгаданий проєкт в органах виконавчої влади України та інших установах і організаціях, які можуть сприяти реалізації проєкту;
  - 2.3. Надати проміщення для розміщення Українського представництва вищезгаданого проєкту згідно чинного законодавства України.
3. Обговорено можлива співпраця з питань реалізації інших міжнародних екологічних проєктів.

Підписано в м. Київ 05 червня 2006 року в двох оригінальних примірниках



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Euparlement Alterio Spinelli



Permanent representation of the Slovak republic to the European union in Brussels





## The Tisza River Development Program -- Background

The Tisza Development Program is initiated by IHLET, a non-profit Research Center of Social, Environmental and Economic Matters, established vis-à-vis the Regional Environmental Technology Center (RETC) in 1998. IHLET's Tisza Development Program is a cross-border initiative, embracing five countries (Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine – see chart 1 below) along the Tisza River. The target area of this regional cooperation is 154.039 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of approximately 15.7 million.



The Program's primary goal is to develop the Tisza Watershed from three perspectives:

1. Environmental protection;
2. Economic development;
3. Social development.

This holistic development policy approach reflects the essence of the Johannesburg Declaration whereas only considering these pillars as inseparable can sustainable development be achieved.

A regional cross-border cooperation along the Tisza Watershed is especially important in light of the more frequent and severe floods, and recent cyanide poisonings and other water quality incidents. The Tisza Watershed area is also the place with several communities living in extreme poverty, the majority of them of Roma origin. Also, in general, this area is economically declining or stagnating, not attracting significant investment and trade opportunities.

The Tisza Development Program builds on a network of local governments and civil society organizations, including business enterprises and research institutes, attempts to address these issues by creating a cross-border spatial data infrastructure for the Tisza Basin. 80% of data used in public administration is directly or indirectly spatial in nature, e. g. addresses, real property ownership registration numbers, regulatory zones, neighborhood, use of public areas, etc. A harmonized and co-operative utilization and exchange of such data, using the network of IHLET, could increase the efficiency and, thus the impact of managing environmental, social and economic problems.

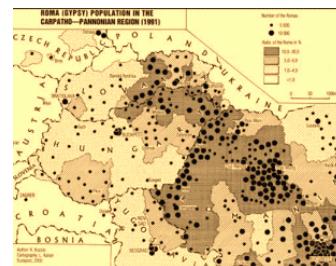
The Program, thus, aims at establishing an environmental and flood protection system, building on a unified and harmonized watershed management. This will include the development of a cohesive environmental monitoring system, able to respond to special local requirements and needs, and to take on an essential prevention role, providing timely warnings and action plans.





The Program will also set up the social cadastre of the affected cross-border area, identifying the most impoverished settlements, those that offer unhealthy living conditions. The Roma is the most affected social group (see chart 2 below) in the area, requiring supportive social policies and employment generation. It is essential for the respective local governments, as well as national and international development agencies to get access to an unbiased and reliable source of information or a database, defining the settlements and geographical areas that need attention.

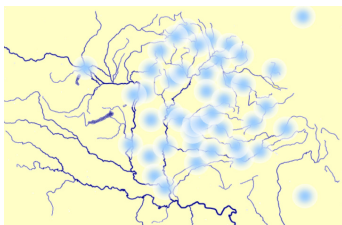
*Chart 2: Spatial Distribution of Roma in the Tisza Watershed*



Finally, in order to achieve long term and thus, sustainable development, the region's ability to attract investment and trade is of primary importance. The Program will assemble, synchronize and collate spatial data that could become and valuable for investors, even foreign ones. A systemic database offers possibilities for different types of analysis, necessary to launch economic activities. This component of the Program will also have a positive impact on labor market analysis and actual employment generation.

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As you can see, this is a truly cross-border cooperation project, with 48 offices in five countries (see chart 3 below). It builds on the network of local governments and other local players, creating synergies and launching common actions among the five affected countries. TOP is independent from central governments, and thus central budgetary allocations. It uses local government funds and those gained through the economic development component. These funds will then get re-channeled into the social and environmental components.



*Chart 3: The Distribution of the 48 Offices/End Points of IHLET/TDP*

An international Charta (see table 1 below), laying down the principles of the program, and the involvement of the different players, is expected to be signed by the respective Ministers or Prime Ministers of the five affected countries, representatives of the involved international financial institutions, the 48 local offices, and other founding partners. The Charta will be signed during a high-level ceremony potentially during October 2006.





Table 1

**Draft Text of the CHARTA**

"The Tisza Development Program is supported by local authorities, business enterprises and research institutes who create, maintain or utilise geo-databases. By signing the Charta, these organizations and individuals declare their intention to actively participate in the establishment of the conditions necessary for the creation of a cross-border spatial database infrastructure for the Tisza Basin. They undertake tasks regarding the optimization of services and the creation of user-friendly electronic access to these geo-databases.

The database to be established will have a positive impact on the sustainable development of the Tisza Basin. It supports the management of environmental, economic and social issues.

*We commonly define what is considered as „settlements not meeting the basic social requirements” and the criteria for their cadastre-based application. Such work contributes to the social inclusion of, principally Roma, communities of the affected regions, in addition to the gradual and planned elimination of these settlements.*

*Our objective is to further develop the electronic cooperation of the region, improve the international quality of the service, and facilitate access to the services provided by the respective countries.*

*We use the EU standards recognized in data processing and the modeling of geo-databases. We also strive for system-neutral data transfer. We support the integrated electronic cooperation among different public administration agencies, as well as the business sphere and the civil society.*

*The Tisza Development Program is an opportunity to start from a focus on river basin environmental management to build human, technical, and organizational capacity and eventually, move towards a comprehensive spatial strategy for the Tisza Basin.”*



## **Relevance of the Tisza River Development Program to the European Commission**

-- from the perspective of European Union enlargement and development aid coordination.

The Tisza Development Program of the IHLET's Research Center of Social, Environmental and Economic Matters is a cross-border initiative, embracing five countries (Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine) along the Tisza River. The program's primary goal is to develop the Tisza Watershed from three perspectives:

1. Environmental protection;
2. Economic development;
3. Social development.

A regional cross-border cooperation along the Tisza Watershed is especially important in light of the more frequent and severe floods, and recent cyanide poisonings and other water quality incidents. The Tisza Watershed area is also the place with several communities living in extreme poverty, the majority of them of Roma origin. Also, in general, this area is economically declining or stagnating, not attracting significant investment and trade opportunities.

The five affected countries have decided to launch this initiative as a common effort to help improve the life of the communities living along the Tisza River. Technical international agencies, such as the Tisza Committee, The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), The World Bank and the Food and Agriculture Organization (UN/FAO) are aware of this initiative and endorse its importance.

From the perspective of the European Commission, this initiative can also be interesting since this is the only region currently in Europe that embraces 2 EU members (Slovakia and Hungary), 1 candidate (Romania), 1 Western Balkan – Sap (Serbia and Montenegro), and 1 European Neighborhood Policy partner country (Ukraine). This is a unique and intensively complex space/region which condenses the most important legal, environmental, economic and social issues the EC has to and will eventually have to face and resolve. These include, for instance, water poisoning and flood problems, originating from outside of the EU, though affecting the EU's territory, as well. From this perspective, the EC's awareness about this initiative is of ultimate importance.



In addition, two of the five affected countries are new European Union members that pledged to fulfill their commitments as emerging donors. Both Slovakia and Hungary along with the rest of the EU members adopted the European Union Statement on Aid Effectiveness (March 2, 2005) and the European Consensus on Development (November 23, 2005). In these statements, it was stated, "*national ownership, donor coordination and harmonization, starting at field level, alignment to recipient country systems and results orientation are core principles.*" Also, the Consensus sets out that the "*EU will advance coordination, harmonization and alignment*".

In sum, this Program could very well demonstrate and/or pilot how two new donors coordinate their development activities not only among each other, but also with the next waves of potential EU members and a European Neighbourhood Policy partner country, to achieve higher scale and sustainable results at a coordinated and harmonized fashion. In addition, a true ownership demonstrated by the five countries largely contributes to the expected final positive outcomes. The Tisza Development Program can thus, represent an interesting development cooperation program among EU members, potential candidate countries and a European Neighbourhood Policy partner country.

### **Organisational and Fundamental Aspects**

The Tisza Basin covers an area of about 154.039 square kilometres, five countries (Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Ukraine), with a population of about 15.7 million.

In the framework of the IHLET program The Regional Centre for Environmental Technology has been established by 48 associations at NUTS4 level in the five countries for harmonising development strategies, planning and running joint projects, providing common services. The organisation is under development and has the status of NGO; its main activities are oriented to avoid future damages from natural and industrial catastrophes, to collect and disseminate data, to channel and transfer environmental innovation, to assist in co-financing.

The environmental needs of the region have triggered a comprehensive IT system focused on:

- Catalytic effect: Environmental sub-system needs tight co-operation of partners and this tight cooperation enables wider exploitation of common services;
- Interdependencies: An environmental measure depends on but on the other hand effects to the economic and social aspects;
- Channelling innovation: This common infrastructure makes possible access to metadata, transfer of good-practise or even applications.

The Tisza Basin is not just a geographic entity, but an organic system based on environmental, economic and social analogies and interdependencies, and for solving spatial related problems of common interest an interoperable GI infrastructure is mandatory; thus the common base of the IT system is a GI infrastructure, and in November 2000 the representatives of the local associations declared their intention to establish a common GI infrastructure.



On the other hand the simple aggregation of the five countries seems to be unable to lead to a common regional level GI system, since it cannot easily solve problems such as interoperability, dissemination, access rights, and the large scale GI infrastructures of the interested countries are poor.

For these reasons the INSPIRE initiative, and especially the Environmental Thematic User Needs Position Paper, issued by the INSPIRE Environmental Thematic Coordination Group in 2002, is considered the main useful source to start technical planning.

### **Standards and Specifications**

The ground is laid by ISO and OGC. The industry adopted numerous of the new standards. Other standards e.g. COGI standard for projection and INSPIRE results, will be taken into consideration when available.

### **Success factors**

The main success factors may be summarised as follows:

- Solving addressed (environmental, economic, social) problems are inevitable for interested countries;
- Aims are relevant for various kind of EU Funds;
- National GI Infrastructure is being strengthened in the region;
- Focus is on regional scale and adding value;
- Tools and GI information are getting more common;
- Synergy with others is the main success factor.
- Securing the underprivileged right to equal opportunities

The GI infrastructure will be managed on three levels:

- Centre - Tisza Basin Region level
  - Aggregated and generalised data
  - Data to cover gaps of the national GI infrastructure (orthophoto)
  - Added subjects: environmental, economic, social
  - Meta data
- Node Points - National
  - Aggregated and generalised data
  - Access to relevant national level thematic maps
- Local Offices - Association at NUTS4 level
  - Local large scale data: cadastre, utilities, urban planning, etc.

The motivations to maintain the infrastructure are mainly economical; the Centre must recover its costs, and related to the threat of environmental disasters that pressurise people and politicians to pay special attention.

### **Relationships**

At the local level mayors and local MPs are the prime movers, and liaising to the five Governments is very important since the decision on initial funds requires their active involvement.





The e-government aspects seem to be relevant or the local level, but quite few parts of the administration are interested.

The private sector will be involved as a supplier and maintainer of Tisza Basin Level GI data, and as supplier of standard and customised GIS.

### **Data flow, production, distribution and use**

The members of the infrastructure can access their own data, data at the National Node-points, data of the Centre, a subset of data owned by other members: the following picture describes the data flow:

External user can access the data of the Centre.

Data production is not a core business of the Centre and its members, thus it is inevitable to involve National and International GI bodies; however additional GI data could be gathered by the Centre or by the local associations.

Data owned by the members and the Centre will be managed based on copyrights, and local authorities, being members through the local associations, can share data among them; external and other users will be charged for access.

The process of assessing the user needs has not yet started; the INSPIRE Environmental Thematic User Needs Position Paper is taken as the starting point, and then a second step is to interview the partners.

Categories of users are three fold: project (environmental, regional development, etc), member, partner, etc; nature of the user (Local Authority, Utility company, etc).

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10 January 2005

TO ALL EUROGI MEMBERS:

All countries in Europe, with exception to Iceland and Ireland, have boundaries with other countries. Some have a few, whilst others such as Germany have nine friendly neighbours.

The need for cross-border activities is evident especially during floods such as in the summer 2002. Another example of cross border activity is that of the Saar-Lor-Lux region, as well as parts of The Netherlands that works closely with the German State, North Rhine Westphalia (close to where EUROGI secretariat has its offices).

Cross-border activities are very beneficial.

The EUROGI ExCom discussed that it would be a good idea to develop a database of existing cross-border activities, making it possible to promote them more.

That is why **we ask your co-operation in compiling information** on various cross border activity in your country. It would also give a clear picture of the needs of society regarding cross boundary activities.

You are kindly requested to complete the information on the next pages (and below) to the best of your association's ability: (please fill out as many or as few projects as possible)

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Question	Answer
How many countries border your own ?	5
Are there any cross-border activities take place? (and approximately how many?)	yes, at least 3

# PROJECT NR. 1

Please list as follows		
1.	Title of cross-border activity	Public programme with involved settlements inside the Tisza Basin. It means 154039km <sup>2</sup> and 15,7 millions inhabitants
2.	Participating countries	Serbia-Montenegro, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania Ukraine
3.	Participating parties (public authorities, NGO's, ministries)	Public authorities/Civil organizations, Universities, Local governments, NUTS IV.
4.	Main URL	www.ihlet.org
5.	URL of any related references, publications, conferences, workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1995. Ópusztaszer (Hungary) Multilateral Conference</li> <li>-1998. Regional Environmental- Technology Center founded (RETC)</li> <li>-2000. Multilateral Conference signed international contract by the involved settlements (Szeged, Hungary)</li> <li>- 2001. Multilateral Conference, agreement about the cooperation (Hódmezővásárhely, Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. january: WB-GINIE Conferenc, introduction of the project</li> <li>- 2003. january: Multilateral Conference, Crystal Palace in Bucarest (Romania)</li> <li>- 2003. may: GINIE Conference (local to global) in Roma (Italy)</li> <li>- 2003. july: Slovakian-Hungarian meeting in Nyíregyháza (Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. july: Workshop between Slovakia and Hungary about the possibilities to catch up those living areas wich not satisfy the necessary standards, Érd (Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. november: GINIE Conference in Brussel (Belgium)</li> <li>- 2003. december: Slovakian-Hungarian meeting in Budapest (Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. december: International meeting in Dunastreda (Slovakia)</li> <li>- 2004. june: International meeting in Kiev (Ukraine)</li> <li>- 2004. september: International meeting in Magyarkanizsa (Serbia)</li> </ul>
6.	Temporal dimension: (start - end,	Preparing of the programme: 1998. End of

	once, several times)	developing period: 2007.
7.	Main description	To develop an International net for forecast disaster (Environmental and industrial disasters) between five countries ( Hungary, Ukraine, Serbia, Slovakia, Romania). Local governments, NUTS IV. , civil organizations universities are taking part on developing
8.	Main goals	Main activity to prevent natural and industrial disasters, to collect and distribute datas.
9.	Nature of collaboration:.	To create offices with NUTS IV.
10.	Financial: (sponsored by EU, relevant governments, donor/aid organizations, etc)	Region financial agreements, governmental agreements, international areements and own civil sources by the local offices
11.	agreement framework: mixed pilots, regular/systematic, MoU	Agreement with NUTS IV. and governments
12.	Keywords: (flood, emergency services, natural protection area, etc)	Uniformed the system of ways, innovation uniformed software, uniformed thinking and preparedness for preventing natural and industrial disasters
13.	Relation with European policies: (EWF, EuroFlood, Interreg, etc.)	It is forming
14.	Relevance to GI/GIS (features, GIS/RS/GPS techniques applied)	Bases are founded by ISO and OGC, to take COGI rules into consideration, developpe uniformed database
15.	Is your association involved?	Collaboration with HUNAGI as member organization
16.	How can EUROGI play a role?	Connection with EUROGI and INSPIRE over HUNAGI. INSPIRE roles are binding on us



## PROJECT NR. 2

Please list as follows		
17.	Title of cross-border activity	The countries in Tisza Basin and Bulgaria
18.	Participating countries	Serbia-Montenegro, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania Ukraine, Bulgaria
19.	Participating parties	Public authorities/Civil organizations, Universities, Local governments, NUTS IV.
20.	Main URL	ihlet@ihlet.org
21.	URL of related references, publications, conferences, workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1995. Ópusztaszer (Hungary) Multilateral Conference</li> <li>-1998. Regional Environmental- Technology Center founded (RETC)</li> <li>-2000. Multilateral Conference signed international contract by the involved settlements (Szeged, Hungary)</li> <li>- 2001. Multilateral Conference, agreement about the cooperation (Hódmezővásárhely, Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. january: WB-GINIE Conferenc, introduction of the project</li> <li>- 2003. january: Multilateral Conference, Crystal Palace in Bucarest (Romania)</li> <li>- 2003. may: GINIE Conference (local to global) in Roma (Italy)</li> <li>- 2003. july: Slovakian-Hungarian meeting in Nyíregyháza (Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. july: Workshop between Slovakia and Hungary about the possibilities to catch up those living areas wich not satisfy the necessary standards, Érd (Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. november: GINIE Conference in Brussel (Belgium)</li> <li>- 2003. december: Slovakian-Hungarian meeting in Budapest (Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. december: International meeting in Dunastreda (Slovakia)</li> <li>- 2004. june: International meeting in Kiev (Ukraine)</li> <li>- 2004. september: International meeting in Magyarkanizsa (Serbia)</li> </ul>
22.	The temporal dimension: (start - end, once, several times)	1998-2006: To develop sample projects,from 2006 continouos operation

23.	Main description	To realize an educational, employment programme what means possibilities to catch up those living areas which do not satisfy the necessary standards, connecting with social housing programme
24.	Main goals	Codify and define by law what are the living areas which do not satisfy the necessary standards, not only for Roma plants but also for persons in the same social status
25.	Nature of collaboration:.	To create offices with NUTS IV.
26.	Financial: (sponsored by EU, relevant governments, donor/aid organizations, etc)	Region financial agreements, governmental agreements, international agreements and own civil sources by the local offices
27.	agreement framework: mixed pilots, regular/systematic, MoU	Collaboration with HUNAGI as member organization
28.	Keywords: (flood, emergency services, natural protection area, etc)	To develop "holding skills" of native land
29.	Relation with European policies: (EWF, EuroFlood, Interreg, etc.)	It is forming
30.	Relevance to GI/GIS (features, GIS/RS/GPS techniques applied)	Bases are founded by ISO and OGC, to take COGI rules into consideration, develop uniformed database
31.	Is your association involved?	Collaboration with HUNAGI as member organization
32.	How can EUROGI play a role?	Connection with EUROGI and INSPIRE over HUNAGI. INSPIRE roles are binding on us

## PROJECT NR. 3

Please list as follows		
33.	Title of cross-border activity	Public programme with involved settlements inside the Tisza Basin. It means 154039km <sup>2</sup> and 15,7 millions inhabitants
34.	Participating countries	Serbia-Montenegro, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania Ukraine
35.	Participating parties	Public authorities/Civil organizations, Universities, Local governments, NUTS IV.
36.	Main URL	ihlet@ihlet.org
37.	URL of related references, publications, conferences, workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1995. Ópusztaszer (Hungary) Multilateral Conference</li> <li>-1998. Regional Environmental- Technology Center founded (RETC)</li> <li>-2000. Multilateral Conference signed international contract by the involved settlements (Szeged, Hungary)</li> <li>- 2001. Multilateral Conference, agreement about the cooperation (Hódmezővásárhely, Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. january: WB-GINIE Conferenc, introduction of the project</li> <li>- 2003. january: Multilateral Conference, Crystal Palace in Bucarest (Romania)</li> <li>- 2003. may: GINIE Conference (local to global) in Roma (Italy)</li> <li>- 2003. july: Slovakian-Hungarian meeting in Nyíregyháza (Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. july: Workshop between Slovakia and Hungary about the possibilities to catch up those living areas wich not satisfy the necessary standards, Érd (Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. november: GINIE Conference in Brussel (Belgium)</li> <li>- 2003. december: Slovakian-Hungarian meeting in Budapest (Hungary)</li> <li>- 2003. december: International meeting in Dunastreda (Slovakia)</li> <li>- 2004. june: International meeting in Kiev (Ukraine)</li> <li>- 2004. september: International meeting in Magyarkanizsa (Serbia)</li> </ul>
38.	The temporal dimension: (start - end, once, several times)	When the offices are developed it will be continous

39.	Main description	
40.	Main goals	Main goals are to organize the economy and financial background for projects no. I. And no. II., and to start common employment projects in developing of native land's "holding skills" interests
41.	Nature of collaboration:.	To create offices with NUTS IV.
42.	Financial: (sponsored by EU, relevant governments, donor/aid organizations, etc)	Region financial agreements, governmental agreements, international areements and own civil sources by the local offices
43.	agreement framework: mixed pilots, regular/systematic, MoU	Agreement with NUTS IV. and governments
44.	Keywords: (flood, emergency services, natural protection area, etc)	To create the economy and financial background for the projects and to analyze the interactions between the projects
45.	Relation with European policies: (EFW, EuroFlood, Interreg, etc.)	It is forming
46.	Relevance to GI/GIS (features, GIS/RS/GPS techniques applied)	Bases are founded by ISO and OGC, to take COGI rules into consideration, developpe uniformed database
47.	Is your association involved?	Collaboration with HUNAGI as member organization
48.	How can EUROGI play a role?	Connection with EUROGI and INSPIRE over HUNAGI. INSPIRE roles are binding on us