

European Danube Region Strategy EDRS	
Priority	<i>I. Strengthening the security of the Danube region within the country and across the border</i>
The name of the project	8. Secure Danube region
<i>The preliminaries, justification and objective of the programme</i>	<p>The security of the Danube region has several dimensions. They are: public security (action against migration and crime), healthcare and environmental safety, as well as energy security, and the relating issues of energy generation and transport.</p> <p>The Danube, as waterway, is one of the most important international route for not only workforce and goods but also for migration and organised crime. Investigations and surveillance activities affecting multiple countries are essential part of prevention, and the spread of diseases is in close connection with migration and the free movement of labour; and it is primarily within the framework of international cooperation that such consequences may be mitigated. It is a requirement to prevent the occurrence and mitigate the impact of cross-border environmental risks such as floods and pollution.</p> <p>Provision for the security of energy supply will decrease the exposedness of the society and the economic operators. Security relates to the provision of the conditions of secure operation of systems and facilities and the prevention of harmful effects on human health and the environment, on the one part, and the supply of energy for consumers with due reliability, on the other part. Therefore special attention should be attached to the development of energy networks and production capacities, taking into view the need for energy efficiency and the safety of energy generation (e.g. nuclear), and also to the setting up of local renewable energy systems (sun, wind, geothermic), in which regard the conditions are very favourable in several countries.</p> <p>The purpose of the programme is to increase the various dimensions of security in the region and thereby increase the stability of economic activities, and improve the quality of life, which would promote competitiveness and the stability of the society in the entire region.</p>
<i>The content of the programme (subprogrammes)</i>	<p>8.1. Improvement of the public security of the Danube region (harmonisation of common actions against migration and crime, establishment of a water emergency centre)</p> <p>8.2. Prevention of epidemics - set up and operation of a macro-regional healthcare monitoring network (Smart River Health)</p> <p>8.3. Cooperation of nuclear power plants along the Danube (exchange of operational experience, training, research and development)</p>

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	<p>8.4. Improving the safety of energy supply (development and erection of cross-border energy lines - natural gas and electricity)</p> <p>8.5. Strategies and research cooperations concerning the usage of renewable energy, and setting up systems of renewable energy in small regions</p>
<i>Potentially affected countries</i>	Czech Republic, Austria, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro
<i>Obligation (in terms of law, etc.)</i>	Primarily political commitment to reduce energy dependence and improve the security of the region
<i>Complimentarity with the Danube strategy</i>	I.B Security of energy supply and I.C Improvement of social and economic security, I.A Protection of the natural environment
<i>Parties affected by the programme (target group, beneficiaries, cooperating parties)</i>	State Public Health and Medical Officer Service, Magyar Villamos Művek Zrt (Hungarian Electricity Works Company), Földgáz-szállító Zrt (Gas Supply Company), local energy generating enterprises, local governments, law enforcement and border patrol organisations, Directorates of National Parks, Directorates of Environmental and Water Affairs, Environmental, Wildlife and Water Management Inspectorates, civil organisations, state administration bodies concerned.
<i>Vision/effects/results</i>	As a result of the measures, migration and crime will be mitigated, and the risk of epidemics will probably decrease. As a result of investment in the safety of power plants, the risk of disasters will decrease, and the development of cross-border transportation capacities will improve the security of energy supply in the region. As a result of local development measures aimed at renewable energy generation the level of direct dependence on big supply systems will decrease. Expected result: By 2020 the use of renewable energy should reach 186PJ/year. Strengthening of environmental security, decrease of cross-border pollution. Improvement in the area of Critical Infrastructure Protection set out in EU Directive 114/2008 EC.
<i>Programme financing</i>	European Regional Development Fund, Cohesion Fund, European Social Fund
<i>The term of implementation</i>	Continuous
<i>The level of preparedness of the programme</i>	Projects with various levels of preparedness
<i>Relationship with other projects</i>	Alignment with measures aimed at the increase of social and economic cohesion, Social Renewal Operative Programme 3.4.1.b (migrant) tender

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Name of the subprogramme	8.1. Improving the public security of the Danube region
<i>Potentially affected countries</i>	Hungary, Serbia, Croatia, Romania, the Ukraine, Slovenia
<i>Territorial limitation</i>	Regions of the countries concerned along the border
<i>Preliminaries, justification and objective of the subprogramme</i>	<p>The Danube, as waterway, is one of the most important international route for not only workforce and goods but also for migration and organised crime. Investigations and surveillance relating to several countries are essential parts of prevention, and therefore the outcome may be improved primarily in the framework of international cooperation.</p> <p>The Danube section concerned is poorly supplied from the viewpoint of emergency services, and it is difficult to organise it because it is split up to a great extent. Currently the fire department is located in the north of Budapest, the water police is in the southern part, while the National Headquarters of the Customs and Finance Guard, the disaster recover unit and the navigation authorities are located far from the water. Education centres are spread across the city, and the nautical information centre is located in the north of Budapest.</p>
<i>Obligation (in terms of law, etc.)</i>	
<i>Common interests of the Danubian Member States</i>	Prevention of migration along the Danube to Europe, smuggling and organised crime, as well as environmental crimes.
<i>Parties affected by the subprogramme (target group, beneficiaries, cooperating parties)</i>	<p>The law enforcement and border patrol organisations of the states concerned.</p> <p>Local governments of the region, the capital city and the districts, specialists, environmental experts, administrative and licensing authorities, investors, shipping enterprises, state organisations concerned, local government organisations concerned, and the ministries in charge of their supervision.</p>
<i>The content of the subprogramme, projects</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Migration management 2. Common action against organised crime 3. Setting up a waterway emergency centre, which would host the offices, authorities and training facilities involved in the operative activities relating to navigation (water police, fire department, the National Headquarters of the Customs and Finance Guard, navigation authority, rescue ship, emergency helipad, nautical information centre, training centre)
<i>Vision/effects/results</i>	As a result of cooperation, the statistics of investigations will improve, the regions along the border will become more secure, and the quality of life will improve thereby.
<i>Cost requirement of the subprogramme</i>	Currently not known
<i>The term of</i>	Continuous

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<i>implementation</i>	
<i>The level of preparedness of the subprogramme</i>	Only preliminary plans are in existence.

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Name of the subprogramme	8.2. Prevention of epidemics – health-care monitoring in the macro-region - Smart River for Health
<i>Potentially affected countries</i>	Danubian countries (6 EU Member States and 4 other countries).
<i>Territorial limitation</i>	
<i>Preliminaries, justification and objective of the subprogramme</i>	In the ex-socialist Danubian countries the healthcare problems are rather similar, and they affect in the long-term the development of the countries concerned, in terms of human resources. In the Western European countries there are efficiently operating healthcare observatories that collect and analyse data which are then used for preparing a strategy aimed at improving the health condition of people, and coordinating prevention activities. In Hungary a regional observatory (North-East Hungarian Healthcare Observatory, ÉKMEO) has been set up, which would be the basis of a national healthcare monitoring network. The setting up of this network is financed by the help of the European Union.
<i>Obligation</i>	
<i>Common interests of the Danubian Member States</i>	The network of healthcare observatories may provide significant assistance to the implementation of development plans.
<i>Parties affected by the subprogramme</i>	The healthcare ministries, healthcare authorities, relevant universities, certain research and development institutions of the Danubian countries, and indirectly the population of the countries concerned.
<i>The content of the subprogramme</i>	Setting up international healthcare think-tanks and networks, and providing for harmonised operation. Common standard data collections and analyses in certain areas.
<i>Vision/effects/results</i>	An international cooperation network is set up with harmonised data provision and analysis system based on common standards, which is capable of providing a sufficient number of impact studies of appropriate quality, and of the involvement and integration of various specialised policies.
<i>Cost requirement of the subprogramme</i>	First phase: EUR 60 million; Second phase: EUR 20 million.
<i>The term of implementation</i>	2011-2019 (First phase: cooperation of the 6 EU Member States Second phase: involvement of the 4 other countries)
<i>The level of preparedness of the subprogramme</i>	Survey of the current situation of the healthcare observatories. The expected term of start (preparation): 1 year

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Name of the subprogramme	8.3. Nuclear power plant cooperation along the Danube
<i>Potentially affected countries</i>	Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania
<i>Territorial limitation</i>	The nuclear power plants of the countries concerned
<i>Preliminaries, justification and objective of the subprogramme</i>	Nuclear cooperation may be an opportunity for the exchange of experience, training, research and development activities primarily in the case of reactors operating with pressurized water (VVER) technology (Paks, Dukovany, Temelin, Bohunice, Mohovce, Cernavoda, Kozloduj) and reactors applying the CANDU technology (Cernavoda).
<i>Obligation (in terms of law, etc.)</i>	
<i>Common interests of the Danubian Member States</i>	Opportunity to take part in research on new nuclear technologies
<i>Parties affected by the subprogramme</i>	Companies operating the power plants concerned, universities, research institutes, enterprises involved in the nuclear industry
<i>The content of the subprogramme</i>	Setting up cooperation in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exchange of experience in operation ▪ Public communication (education, providing information) ▪ Supply of additional experts by training (common simulator, etc.) ▪ Research and development (e.g. generation four reactor development, research relating to the extension of the life-cycle of operating reactors)
<i>Vision/effects/results</i>	Nuclear research is one of the most important field of development in the 21st century. The knowledge accumulated in the countries concerned makes it possible that we jointly get involved in the development activities.
<i>Cost requirement of the subprogramme</i>	Currently not known
<i>The term of implementation</i>	Currently not known
<i>The level of preparedness of the subprogramme (permits, plans, expected time of start, etc.)</i>	Currently not known

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Name of the subprogramme	8.4. Development of the energy networks
<i>Potentially affected countries</i>	Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Croatia, Serbia, Austria, the Ukraine
<i>Territorial limitation</i>	East Central Europe
<i>Preliminaries, justification and objective of the subprogramme</i>	Connection of the natural gas networks and electricity networks of the region to an insufficient extent
<i>Obligation (in terms of law, etc.)</i>	
<i>Common interests of the Danubian Member States</i>	Improvement of the security of energy supply of the region
<i>Parties affected by the subprogramme (target group, beneficiaries, cooperating parties)</i>	Varies depending on the subprogramme concerned.
<i>The content of the subprogramme, projects</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erection of cross-border gas pipelines between countries potentially involved in the HU-SK, HU-HR, and NETS projects ▪ NETS project (Hungary, Slovakia, Romania, Croatia, with potential participants: Serbia, Slovenia; connection of natural gas networks to an insufficient extent, insufficient storage capacity; OBJECTIVE: Unified natural gas market, strengthening of the cooperation between gas transmission companies, market competition is getting fiercer, improvement of the security of supply) ▪ Nabucco project (Austria, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey; OBJECTIVE: improvement of the security of energy supply, diversification of the sources of acquisition (connection of European consumers with Central Asian natural gas sources, primarily in Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Iraq and Kazakhstan) ▪ Connection of electricity networks (Sajóivánka Rimaszombat; Győr-Gabcikovo) ▪ setting up the institutional system facilitating the operation of the regional energy market, and the alignment of national regulation systems
<i>Vision/effects/results</i>	The security of the energy supply of the region may get improved and a unified regional market may be established as a result of the connection of electricity networks and natural gas networks

	<p>NETS (New Europe Transmission System)</p> <p>One of the main hindrances to the establishment of the competitive market of pipeline energy carriers is that the networks of the region are not properly connected. The lack of pipeline connections does not only hinder the establishment of the competitive market but also the establishment of the security of supply. Due to the European endeavours and the market logic the pipeline energy carrier market will enforce the establishment of a regional market and the unification of the required infrastructure (networks and regulations) within a time frame of 10-20 years.</p> <p>The cooperation of the natural gas transmission companies of the region and the establishment of the competitive market will mitigate the exposure of the small countries of the region, and make it difficult that big countries and big companies conclude separate agreements with the countries of the region on the basis of their separate interests.</p> <p>Nabucco</p> <p>It is expected that, simultaneously with the increase of European demand for gas, the gas production of the Western and Central European countries will decrease. Within the gas consumption of the European Union, it is primarily the gas volume used for electricity generation that will increase, and it will probably double between 2010 and 2030. The European Union will need an additional gas volume of 100-120 billion m³ per year at the minimum by 2030, but certain experts estimate this number as more than 200 billion m³ per year. The current 50% proportion of import natural gas will increase to 70% by 2020 and will reach 80% by 2030 (also in Hungary it is expected that the current 80% import dependence will further increase), therefore it is essential that the pipeline infrastructure is developed to facilitate the transmission of future gas resources to Europe. The planned Nabucco gas pipeline will start in the Georgian/Turkey and Iranian/Turkey border, go through Turkey, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary to Baumgarten (Austria), and, when completed, will be capable of transmitting 31 billion m³ gas per year to the transit countries and other regions of Europe.</p> <p>If the transit pipeline is built, Europe will have a direct connection with the Central Asian (Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Iran, Iraq, and Kazakhstan) gas resources, which would significantly contribute to the increase of the security of energy supply of the region, and the diversification of the gas resources of Hungary. The implementation of this pipeline may contribute to the establishment of the competitive market of an efficient and liquid regional gas supply, and that would have a positive impact on prices and the quality of services in the long term.</p> <p>Hungarian- Croatian natural gas pipeline</p>
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	<p>The pipeline will establish a direct connection with the Croatian gas market. The operation of the pipeline will facilitate access to the strategic LNG terminal that is likely to be built in 2014 in the Adriatic Sea, and thereby Hungary will have direct access to North-African and Middle East LNG sources. After the completion of the Adria LNG terminal, the LNG sources will become available, in addition to Hungary, also for Romania and Slovakia. It is expected that the pipeline will be put into operation on 1 January 2011.</p>
<i>Cost requirement of the subprogramme</i>	<p>The estimated cost of the Hungarian section of the Nabucco gas pipeline is EUR 1 billion.</p> <p>A grant of EUR 20 million was provided for the erection of the Hungarian - Croatian transit gas pipeline on the basis of Regulation 663/2009/EC of the European Parliament and the Council dated 13 July 2009, and the decision of the Council dated 18 December 2009.</p> <p>With regard to the other projects, currently there are no specific cost data available.</p>
<i>The term of implementation</i>	<p>Currently not known</p>
<i>The level of preparedness of the subprogramme</i>	<p>NETS project: The conclusion of the agreement between the Hungarian, Romanian and Croatian TSO is in progress.</p> <p>Nabucco project: In accordance with the contents of the intergovernmental treaty, the PSA (Project Supporting Agreement) negotiations are in progress.</p>

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Name of the subprogramme	8.5. Strategies and research cooperations concerning the usage of renewable energy, and setting up systems of renewable energy in small regions
Project	8.5.1. Strategy for the increase of the use of renewable energy resources
<i>Potentially affected countries</i>	Hungary, and potentially any other EDRS participating country.
<i>Territorial limitation</i>	The entire territory of the above countries
<i>The preliminaries, justification and objective of the programme</i>	<p>Articles 6-11 of EU Directive 2009/28/EC provide the possibility that Member States cooperate with other Member States or a third country in order to achieve the objectives set out and broken down by Member State in the Directive. (statistical transfer, common projects))</p> <p>With regard to Hungary, the strategy approved by Government Resolution 2148/2008(X.31) rules that the increase of the use of renewable energy sources is a high priority of the Hungarian energy policy, and also included in the priority objectives relating to climate change, as set out in the EU energy policy.</p>
<i>Obligation (in terms of law, etc.)</i>	EU Directive 2009/28/EC determines the required proportion of the use of renewable energy sources as a percentage of total energy consumption. The target values to be reached by 2020 are obligatory for the Member States. Hungary has to reach 13% in this regard. The Directive requires the Member States to prepare national action plans. Hungary's Action Plan concerning Renewable Energy Sources must be prepared on the basis of the form provided by Directive 2009/549/EC by 30 June 2010.
<i>Common interests of the Danubian Member States</i>	By the increase of the utilisation of renewable energy sources it is possible to decrease the CO2 emission from fossil fuels, which may result in the mitigation of climate change, which is in the common interest of the Danubian Member States.
<i>Parties affected by the programme (target group, beneficiaries, cooperating parties)</i>	By the cooperation of the countries concerned, it is possible to prepare common projects in all areas of renewable energy generation.
<i>The content of the project</i>	The Renewable Strategy of Hungary includes the persons in charge of the measures, the expected impact of increased usage, the impacts of reduced emission of pollutants, and the required aid. In the course of the implementation of the Renewable Strategy, special attention should be given to environmental protection.
<i>Vision/effects/results</i>	In Hungary the measures will affect all parts of the society through energy consumption. Expected result: By 2020 the use of renewable energy should reach 135-150PJ/year.
<i>The cost requirement of the project</i>	With regard to Hungary the need for aid by 2020 is HUF 410-420 billion, while the total investment is HUF 2300 billion. (This target value cannot be applied for the cooperation because it reflects the cost implications arising in Hungary)

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<i>The term of implementation</i>	The term of implementation is 2010-2020.
<i>The level of preparedness of the project</i>	The Government has approved the first version of the Renewable Strategy, which should be submitted to the Commission by 30 June 2010 in a form rewritten in accordance with the new EU legislation.

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Name of the subprogramme	8.5. Strategies and research cooperations concerning the usage of renewable energy, and setting up systems of renewable energy in small regions
Project	8.5.2. Setting up systems of renewable energy in micro-regions - sample project
<i>Potentially affected countries</i>	Hungary, Slovakia, Serbia, Croatia, Romania, the Ukraine, Slovenia
<i>Territorial limitation</i>	Lipót – Dunaremete – Kisbodak Máriakálnok
<i>The preliminaries, justification and objective of the project</i>	The increase of tourism requires additional investments in the region, which significantly increase energy consumption, especially electricity. We would launch the renewable energy (wind) project in order to cover the increasing costs and to protect the natural values of the region from additional pollution. The renewable energy (wind) project may be launched in order to cover the increasing costs. In the course of the use of renewable energy sources and the implementation of the project it is required to give special attention to environmental and wildlife considerations (when utilising biomass, the focus should be on the protection of the fertility of soil and the security of food supply; when utilising geothermic energy, the focus should be on back-compression and the protection of water quality in the water receipt in the surface, when building wind farms, the focus should be on landscape and wildlife protection).
<i>Obligation (in terms of law, etc.)</i>	State permits, authorisations, quotas, environmental permits
<i>Common interests of the Danubian Member States</i>	The use of renewable energy sources in compliance with environmental considerations will reduce environmental pressure.
<i>Parties affected by the programme (target group, beneficiaries, cooperating parties)</i>	The neighbouring villages, their inhabitants and institutions, the parties and entrepreneurs involved in tourism Máriakálnok: Western Hungarian University, ELTE Geographical and Geological Institute, Rekultív Kft, W-Investment Kft, Water Affairs Directorate
<i>The content of the project</i>	Lipót – Dunaremete – Kisbodak: Establishment of wind farms Máriakálnok: biomass and geothermic energy
<i>Vision/effects/results</i>	Cheaper, renewable energy source
<i>The cost requirement of the project</i>	Lipót – Dunaremete – Kisbodak: HUF 900 million Máriakálnok: HUF 3.5 billion
<i>The term of implementation</i>	2010-2011
<i>The level of preparedness of the project</i>	The amendment of the settlement plan is in progress, and the project may be launched after the completion of the planning phase and when the permits are granted, at earliest in September 2010.