



**BAIA MARE**

**BAIA MARE MUNICIPALITY**

LOCAL AGENDA 21-  
LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
OF BAIA MARE MUNICIPALITY

**BAIA MARE**

**2002**

**UNDP Project ROM 98/012**

Copyright © 2002 Baia Mare Municipality, Romania  
37, Gh. Șincai St., 4800, Maramures County  
Tel. +402 62 213 824  
Fax. +402 62 212 332  
E-mail: primbm@baiamarecity.ro

© 2002 National Centre for Sustainable Development, Romania  
15 Alexandru Philippiide St., Sector 2, Bucharest  
Tel. +4021 201 14 10  
Fax. +4021 201 14 02  
E-mail: sdn@sdnp.ro

Views expressed in the document belong to the authors, and do not necessarily reflect the UNDP views.

Document issued with the financial support of the United Nations Development Programme, Capacity 21 Programme and the Department for International Development.

Technical expertise provided by the National Centre for Sustainable Development – Romania and the WS Atkins Ltd. – United Kingdom.

Special thanks addressed to the Earth Council Organization – Costa Rica for the technical support provided to the Project “Local Agenda 21”.

Printed & Designed by EXCLUS srl.

**Photo by Ioan Brezowski**



## **B A I A M A R E**

### **Local Steering Committee**

Cristian Anghel, President of the Local Steering Committee, Mayor - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Istvan Ludescher - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Vasile Barbul - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Dinuca Selejan – Baia Mare Local Council;  
Iacob Tătaru - Baia Mare Local Council;  
Ioan Blăjan - Baia Mare Local Council;  
Gheorghe Voinescu – Baia Mare Environmental Protection Inspectorate;  
Gheorghe Marcaș – Maramures Chamber of Commerce and Industry;  
Iuliu Chiorean – Remin S.A.;  
Radu Mide – S.C. Vital S.A.;  
Valer Șimon – S.C. Drusal S.A.;  
Gheorghe Damian – The North University of Baia Mare;  
Delia Rusza – Maramures County Council, The Development Agency for North West Region;  
Nicolae Dăscălescu – The Development Centre for Medium and Small Enterprises;  
Florian Sălăjanu – A.S.S.O.C. Foundation;  
Carmen Pop - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Claudia Cooșilă - ELCO S.A.;  
Ioan Gherheș - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Ciprian Căpîlnean - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Petre Mitru - Baia Mare City Hall

### **Local Agenda 21 Office in Baia Mare**

Mariana Popescu - Baia Mare City Hall,  
Anca Raț - Baia Mare City Hall

### **NCSD Coordinators**

Călin Georgescu – Project Manager  
George Romanca – Local Area Manager for Giurgiu, Baia Mare, Târgu Mureș, Ploiești and Miercurea Ciuc pilot cities  
Radu Vădineanu – Local Area Manager for Galați, Iași, Oradea, and Râmnicu Vâlcea pilot cities  
Valentin Ionescu – Legal Advisor, Strategy and Planning Coordinator  
Tania Miha – SDNP Consultant, Programme and Project Coordinator  
Dan Apostol – Editorial, Publishing and Encyclopaedic Consultant  
Carmen Năstase – Environmental Economics Specialist  
Adrian Voinea – IT Specialist

**UNDP Romania Coordinators**

Peter Newton – UNDP Deputy Resident Representative  
Geneve Mantri – UNDP Press Officer

**International Consultants**

Frank Price – WS Atkins International Ltd., UK  
Mihaela Teacă – WS Atkins International Ltd., Bucharest

**Working Group No. 1 – Environmental Protection**

Ioan Gherheș, President of the Working Group - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Radu Boldiș - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Mariana Popescu - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Mihai Făt – Baia Mare Environmental Protection Inspectorate;  
Vasile Cheța – Maramures Forest Department;  
Simona Roman – Maramures Public Health Department;  
Vlăicu Pop – Maramures Waters Administration System;  
Teodor Pop - Maramures Waters Administration System;  
Ioan Străuț – The North University of Baia Mare;  
Costică Toma - S.C. Vital S.A.;  
Ioan Cardoș - S.C. Drusal S.A.;  
Ildiko Kun - “EcoTur” NGO;  
Filip Moisei - “Societatea Ecologistă” NGO;  
Martin Pop - “Societatea Ecologistă” NGO;  
Remus Troancheș - “Proecologica” NGO;  
Ilie Toader - “Millenium” Foundation.

**Working Group No. 2 – Economic**

Carmen Pop, President of the Working Group - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Claudia Coșșilă - ELCO S.A.;  
Cristian Ieremia - Baia Mare City Hall;  
Ioan Brezski – Baia Mare City Hall;  
Emil Mărginean - Orgman S.A.;  
Vasile Pop – Maramures County Department for Statistics.

**Working Group No. 3 – Social**

Ciprian Căpîlnean, President of the Working Group – Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Lascăr Pană - Baia Mare Local Council;  
 Veronica Andercău - Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Liliana Picu - Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Maria Soponar - Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Anca Raț – Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Oana Rusu - Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Natalia Marc - Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Gabriela Velea - Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Camelia Polgar - Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Liliana Șimon - Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Raluca Șpan - Baia Mare City Hall;  
 Maria Matei - “Somaschi” Volunteers Foundation;  
 Rada Țopan - “Somaschi” Volunteers Foundation;  
 Florina Petruț - “Aides sans Frontières” Foundation;  
 Brăduț Mureșan - “Aides sans Frontières” Foundation;  
 Edit Pop - “ASSOC” Foundation;  
 Oana Buie - “ASSOC” Foundation;  
 Anca Șovre - “ASSOC” Foundation;  
 Daniela Covaciu - “ASSOC” Foundation  
 Flaviu Dragomir -Maramures County Agency for Professional Occupancy and Formation;  
 Marilena Frențiu –Maramures County School Inspectorate;  
 Florentina Baciu – Pop - Maramures County School Inspectorate;  
 Corina Viszdeluk– The Department for Work and Social Solidarity, Maramures County;  
 Aurelia Hendrea –Maramures County Sport and Youth Department;  
 Cristian Ciubar - Maramures County Sport and Youth Department;  
 Cristian China – Birta – The Daily “Infomația Zilei”;  
 Alina Condrat– The Daily “Glasul Maramureșului”;  
 Ilie Tudor - “Millenium” Foundation;  
 Nadia Crișan - “Millenium” Foundation;  
 Ovidiu Todor - “Caritas-Greco-Catholic” Association;  
 Lia Sabău – “Youth for Youth” Maramures Foundation;  
 Dana Kulcsar - “Red Cross”;  
 Raluca Mone - “Red Cross”;  
 Dan Carpov – Baia Mare “North University” Students League;  
 Cătălin Văsuțu – Baia Mare Children Local Council;  
 Luminița Mureșan – Baia Mare Youth Local Council.

**Working Group No. 4 – Informational Techniques and Communication**

Petre Mitru, President of the Working Group - Baia Mare City Hall;

Mihai Gheție - S.C. Electrica S.A.;

Natalia Pașca - Baia Mare City Hall;

Costinel Ghițescu - S.C. Electrica S.A.;

Thomas Sigardson - CDIMM- Business Incubator and Peace Corps;

Nicolae Dăscălescu - TechnoCAD S.A.;

Mirel Mihali -CDIMM Maramures;

Octavian Cudalbu - Conseo SRL;

Radu Boldiș - Baia Mare City Hall;

Adriaan Kleingeld - Programming Pool Romania;

Cornel Kameniczki - Analecco S.R.L.;

Alexandru Rațiu - Inforex.S.R.L.;

Sorin Pop – Geommed Professional Association;

Flaviu Dragomir -Maramures County Agency for Professional Occupancy and Formation

**CONTENTS**

<b>Foreword by UNDP Resident Representative in Romania.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Foreword by the Mayor of Baia Mare Municipality.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>I. LOCAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>I.1. GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE BAIA MARE AREA.....</b>	<b>13</b>
I.1.1. Physical-geographical characterisation .....	13
I.1.2. Main Historical Milestones .....	13
<b>I.2. THE ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL.....</b>	<b>14</b>
I.2.1. The Analysis of the External Environment.....	14
I.2.2. The Analysis of the Internal Environment .....	14
<b>I.3. THE NATURAL CAPITAL.....</b>	<b>15</b>
I.3.1. Nature Reserves.....	15
I.3.2. Protected Century-Old Trees.....	15
I.3.3. The Forest Vegetation .....	15
I.3.4. Protected Flora and Fauna .....	16
I.3.5. Green Spaces and Public Parks.....	16
I.3.6. Mineral and Therapeutical Water Springs.....	16
I.3.7. Air .....	16
I.3.8. Surface and Subterranean Waters .....	17
I.3.9. The Soil and Subsoil.....	18
<b>I.4. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.....</b>	<b>19</b>
I.4.1. Waste management .....	19
I.4.2. Noise.....	21
I.4.3. Ecological Education and Specific Community Activities .....	21
<b>I.5. SOCIAL-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT.....</b>	<b>22</b>
I.5.1. Demographic and Occupational Aspects .....	23
I.5.2. Public Health Care .....	23
I.5.3. Social Assistance.....	23
I.5.4. Civil Society.....	24
I.5.5. Education and Learning .....	24
I.5.6. Culture, Sport.....	24
I.5.7. Media .....	25
<b>I.6. CITIZEN SAFETY.....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>I.7. THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT.....</b>	<b>26</b>
I.7.1. The analysis of the economic situation by activities, structure and organisational type.....	27
I.7.2. The dynamics and turnover of Baia Mare Economy between 1996-2000 (thousand ROL).....	27
I.7.3. Employment structure by economic activities: 1996-2000 (number of employees) .....	28
I.7.4. Structure / evolution of the main economic indicators 1996-2000 by export (thousand ROL).....	29
I.7.5. Business Environment.....	30
<b>I.8. INFRASTRUCTURE.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>I.9. INVENTORY OF THE EXISTING STRATEGIC RESOURCES: PARTNERSHIPS, PLANS, PROGRAMS, SOURCES OF STRATEGIC INFORMATION.....</b>	<b>33</b>
I.9.1. Consortiums initiated in Maramureş, Baia Mare, 1994-2001 .....	33
I.9.2. Environment programmes and projects .....	33
I.9.3. Complex and multidisciplinary programmes and projects .....	34
I.9.4. Social policy programmes and strategies .....	35
<b>II. OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>II.1. VISION.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>II.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>40</b>
II.2.1. Major strategic objectives .....	40
II.2.2. Principles for Urban Management—applied to the five objectives—in compliance with principles for sustainable development presented in the “European Sustainable Cities, Brussels, 1996” report, the Bremen Declaration, 1997, and the Amsterdam Treaty.....	40
II.2.3. International Acts And Documents And Internal Legislation Underlying The General Objectives And The Action Plan For Local Agenda 21 – Baia Mare .....	42
II.2.4. Criteria for Achieving Sustainable Development Objectives.....	44
II.2.5. Perspectives of the Local Administration eADM/e - BaiaMare .....	49

<b>III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN.....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>IV. PRIORITY PROJECTS.....</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>III.1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.....</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>IV.1. PRIORITY PROJECTS - ENVIRONMENT .....</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>III.2. PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS.....</b>	<b>51</b>	IV.1.1. Natural Resources Recycling and Preserving Euro Regional Centre (CERC).....	93
<b>III.3. LOCAL ACTION PLAN.....</b>	<b>52</b>	IV.1.2. Regional system for Waste Integration Management .....	94
<b>III.3.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE       SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT LOCAL       STRATEGY (no details provided) .....</b>	<b>52</b>	IV.1.3. Implementing green corridors and developing the areas intended for Urban Eco – Entertainment .....	95
<b>III.3.1.1. Action plan for the development of the basic         infrastructure .....</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>IV.2. PRIORITY PROJECTS - SOCIAL .....</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>III.3.1.2. Plan for Improved Environmental Quality (7         MEASURES) .....</b>	<b>58</b>	IV.2.1. Night Hospice / Workhouse .....	97
<b>III.3.1.3. Social action development plan .....</b>	<b>59</b>	IV.2.2. Counselling office for citizens .....	98
<b>III.3.1.4. Urban Regeneration Plan .....</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>IV.3. PRIORITY PROJECTS - ECONOMIC .....</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>III.3.1.5. Plan for an enhanced social cohesion (21         measures in the social action area         supplemented by institutional measures) .....</b>	<b>66</b>	IV.3.1. Chromatic Campus .....	99
<b>III.3.2. Measures for the reinforcement of the       institutional capacity .....</b>	<b>69</b>	IV.3.2. Dealul Florilor- Flowers Hill.....	100
<b>III.3.3. Financial projection .....</b>	<b>71</b>	IV.3.3. Technological Park 3r.....	101
<b>III.3.4. Specific objectives and identified projects .....</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>IV.4. PRIORITY PROJECTS - TIC .....</b>	<b>102</b>
<b>III.3.4.1. Development of Basic Infrastructure/Projects .....</b>	<b>72</b>	IV.4.1. Multimedia University Campus.....	102
<b>III.3.4.2. Environment– Priority objectives and projects .....</b>	<b>74</b>	IV.4.2. Soft Village .....	103
<b>III.3.4.3. Urban Rehabilitation and CIT Support .....</b>	<b>86</b>	IV.4.3. Technomedia - Studio .....	104
<b>III.3.5. Monitoring and evaluation of institutional       structures.....</b>	<b>90</b>		



***Foreword***

by UNDP Resident Representative in Romania

**L**ocal Agenda 21 (LA21) was developed and adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. LA 21 promotes and seeks to strike a delicate balance between economic growth, social equity and environmental protection.

The concept of sustainable development calls for a constant re-evaluation of the relationship between man and nature, and solidarity between generations, as the only viable option for long-term development.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support of the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania". The project is currently being implemented in nine pilot cities under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development.

This has been a unique participatory process, galvanizing the energy of citizens, businesses, academics, NGOs, and local authorities. They all rose to the challenge and their collective efforts have produced this document. This report grew from local needs and ideas, and the product is a testament to their efforts, their energy and their enthusiasm. Whether it was by giving information, offering technical assistance or through their participation, the whole community has made an enormous contribution to its success.

The result has been a coherent strategy with a concrete action and implementation plan. Both offer a practical guarantee that the project can meet the needs of the community and represents an important contribution to sustainable development in Romania. I congratulate and thank all those who have contributed to its success.



Soknan Han Jung  
UNDP Resident Representative  
UN Resident Coordinator



**MUNICIPALITY**

## **Foreword**

by the Mayor of Baia Mare Municipality

### ***for the Citizens, City and Surrounding World ...***

**O**ver the years people have succeeded through endeavour and research, although often acting brutally, without taking into account the consequences of their actions. Science, which has enabled us to discover the wonders of the world we live in, has not taught us how to treasure them. We made ourselves masters of nature and have passed on this legacy, from one generation to another.

Are we aware of this legacy? How many times does it cross our mind that one day forests could be gone? That the plants we take for granted might not exist for the enjoyment of our grandchildren who will no longer be able to play outside. Moreover that the air we breathe will be so polluted that we will have to stay indoors simply to protect our health.

Welfare and development have a price that we all must pay. Sometimes the price is more expensive than we can afford to pay. It is time to look around us and say that we care about our neighborhood, communities and about the natural beauty that surrounds our city. It's time to admit that **Baia Mare is our City, our CITADEL**. Why don't we turn it into an oasis of prosperity, cleanliness and safety? **IT IS WITHIN OUR POWER!**

Thus, at the end of the year 2000, the Municipality of Baia Mare started the implementation of a new project called Local Agenda 21, which is a framework that enables us to imagine how our community will look like in the future.

The idea of Local Agenda 21 came up at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (the Earth Summit) held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. Within this Summit, concern was expressed about the increase of negative effects produced by us with or without our awareness, such as: global warming, habitat destruction, ozone layer diminishing, pollution, etc. It was also underlined that the difference between how natural resources are used is continuously widening, which makes a

significant difference on the standard of living among people all over the world.

Thereby, as a beginning to solving these social and environmental issues, the leaders of the governments gathered at this Conference signed an agreement on creating a new strategy to ensure a sustainable development of the human society, generically called AGENDA 21.

Local Agenda 21 must stay at the base of local government, being the process through which local authorities work in partnership with all the community sectors in order to implement realistic action plans, which must also stay at the base of the municipality Sustainable Development Strategy. Local Agenda 21 must submit a model of economical development, to solve social issues as well as controlling the exploitation of resources, and consider environmental protection.

We do believe that each generation has its own challenges. The generation of today has the responsibility to create a sustainable society. We must ensure that the next generations to come will enjoy a healthy life. In order to be able to achieve this historical task, we have put into effect the document: "The Strategy for Sustainable Development of Baia Mare City", and through the production of it, the community of Baia Mare has become an important link to a global movement that promotes sustainable development.

Baia Mare is undoubtedly a very dynamic city, continuously expanding and changing. One of the distinguishing features of the Baia Mare community is its manifest ability in taking on new initiatives and its readiness to respond to changing situations.

When drawing together a local strategy, we will offer opportunities for people to do their bit, take action and have a say – working across all sectors to create a better more sustainable future for our city.

We will have to re-visit the strategy regularly and amended it to suit the ever-changing situation. This document represents a response of the community and offers a real opportunity to identify and adopt sustainable development practices.

In conclusion, we invite you to imagine a jigsaw puzzle. Every community member holds a piece of the puzzle. Take care not to lose it; it's important for designing the future picture of our city. When all the pieces are put in their right place, even you will be surprised by what a wonderful picture you have made.

**Together will make Baia Mare the city wanted by all of us!**

We take this opportunity to thank The United Nations Programme for Development, The National Centre for Sustainable Development, The Department for International Development, of the British Government and WS Atkins U.K. in Bucharest, the local community, the citizens, the institutions, the companies, the NGOs for the solidarity, power and energy who were devoted to the achievement of this document and the Local Agenda 21 programme.

Our own future, as well as our children and our **citadel** depend on the willingness and strength that we have in finding moral internal resources in order to line up and submit to the civilized world!



**Cristian Anghel,  
MAYOR OF BAIAMARE CITY**

# I. LOCAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## I.1. GENERAL PRESENTATION OF THE BAIA MARE AREA

### I.1.1. Physical-geographical characterisation

**T**he city of Baia Mare (with 149,500 inhabitants, according to the 1992 census) is located in the central-western area of Maramureş county, on the middle course of Săsar River, at an average altitude of 228 metres. Baia Mare city stretches over 23,247 ha, out of which 2,063 ha is the built-in area.

According to the regional analysis of the system of settlements, the city of Baia Mare is an administrative centre that also takes over inter-county functions, within the stationary polycentric Transylvanian system. Consistent with the concentration of economic activities and their importance, Baia Mare ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> in the northwest of Romania.

**The topography** of the area consists of a paleomorphological structure having the terraces of Someş, Lăpuş and Săsar Rivers in the south and southeast, and in the north, of the eruptive geomorphologic structures of Igriş and Gutâi Mountains, with a northern area of well-delimited hilly interfluvies. Thus, the location of the mountainsides point to the hilly geomorphologic character, with 12% gentle slopes, 73% quick slopes, 13% very quick slopes and 2% steep slopes.

**The Climate.** Average temperatures reach 9<sup>o</sup> – 11<sup>o</sup> C; there is abundant rainfall (annual average of 979 mm). Geomorphology benefits the mild wind; there are no strong frosts or cold winds from the north or northeast.

**The Soil.** The pedological surface comprises of a varied pedogenetical structure, with podzol soils prevailing. There are pseudogleic and alluvial soils,

specific to paleoterraces and sedimentary deposits due to the Săsar River, as well as brown forest soils and acid mountain soils specific to forests and grasslands.

### I.1.2. Main Historical Milestones

**T**he existence of a human community is attested by the superior Palaeolithic. The first written information about the settlement points to the existence of a powerful mining centre, with all the features of a medieval town, self-governing and administrating, subject to central state authority. Thus, a privilege granting document issued by the Royal Chancellery of Louis the Great D'Anjou on 20 September 1347 provides us with extensive information concerning the administrative structure, the eligibility of the governing bodies and their competencies.

In a document issued in 1469, King Matei Corvin granted the people of Baia Mare the right to strengthen their defence system. At that time, Baia Mare had all the attributes of a citadel.

The year 1703 marks the temporary liberation of the town from the Austrians, to which Pinteş the Valliant, a famous Romanian guerrilla leader and his troops of irregular militia largely contributed.

In 1748 the Austrian authorities founded the Superior Mining Inspectorate (Obermat Inspector) in Baia Mare to be housed in a newly built building and a mint.

An important cultural and political event was ASTRA's general assembly in Baia Mare on 9 August 1903; it was a great opportunity for the Romanians in Transylvania, Banat, Maramureş and Bucharest to meet.

After 1918 and except for the period between 1940-1944, when it was again under foreign occupation, Baia Mare was known as a major economic, cultural, ecclesiastical and administrative centre of Romania.

## I.2. THE ANALYSIS OF THE POTENTIAL

### I.2.1. The Analysis of the External Environment

**A**genda 21 is the UN plan of action for sustainable development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, approved by 173 countries at the UN Conference for Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1992. Chapter 28 of the document concerns local authorities and urges them to produce their own Local Agenda 21, so as to take over the overall aims of Agenda 21 and put them into concrete actions and plans.

The Fifth European Community Environmental Action Programme – «Towards Sustainability»-acknowledges that **«local and regional authorities have a particularly important part to play in**

**ensuring the sustainability of development through the exercise of their statutory functions as 'competent authorities' for many of the existing Directives and Regulations and in the context of practical applications of the principle of subsidiary».**

### I.2.2. The Analysis of the Internal Environment

**G**iven that Baia Mare is known as a “critical area from the viewpoint of pollution” in the region, despite its location in an attractive natural environment, a detailed dynamic and strategic analysis of the ecosystem has been provided. The utilisation of natural resources and the rigorous pollution control are priorities with major impact on the strategy and the action plans in the context of the Local Agenda 21.

SWOT Natural environment	Positive factors	Negative factors
<b>Internal factors</b>	<p><b>Strong points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capital and Environment (diversity, variety)</li> <li>• Forest area and geomorphology of the region</li> <li>• Attractiveness of the urban and peri-urban area</li> <li>• “The city of chestnuts”</li> <li>• Positive trends as to pollution reduction</li> <li>• Many NGOs</li> <li>• High degree of expertise in the eco, nature, and tourism fields</li> <li>• County and City Environment Action Plans</li> <li>• Organised structures / institutions for: civil protection, against disasters, a centre for sustainable development UrbaNET and an active inspectorate for environmental protection (IEP), the Agency for Development of the Mining Areas (ANDIPRZM), the Ecological Guard</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weak points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degradation of the natural environment (air, water, soil) and of the urban milieu</li> <li>• Polluting industrial companies still function</li> <li>• Lack of compliance programmes for all polluting economic units</li> <li>• Inefficient natural resource utilisation (water), wear of specific infrastructure</li> <li>• Image as a polluted city</li> <li>• Industrial structure (mining, metallurgy) with specific impact on the urban area</li> <li>• Relatively passive NGOs and citizens (lack of organisational resources)</li> <li>• Lack of integrated systems for environmental management (eco-management)</li> <li>• Lack of an ecological landfill</li> <li>• Lack of intensive utilisation of ecological means of transport (bicycles), in perfectly proper urban conditions – lack of areas specially arranged (parking lots, routes)</li> <li>• Insufficient local environmental resources</li> <li>• Environmental standards ISO14000 not applied</li> </ul>
<b>External Factors</b>	<p><b>Opportunities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attract investors with financial resources in the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Dangers / risks:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollution is out of control</li> </ul>

**B A I A M A R E**

SWOT Natural environment	Positive factors	Negative factors
	implementation of clean technologies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of environmental programmes / projects, an area chiefly financed by international organisations</li> <li>• Development of new technologies, which will add value in the non-polluting industries and service areas, Eco-Business Eco-Tourism, Recycling sectors included</li> <li>• Apply the “polluter pays” principle</li> <li>• Reform the local technical education system (ISJ MM) in the ecology, tourism, ICT, sustainable development fields (EduTECH plan)</li> <li>• Globalisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of conformity with the legal environmental requirements of several agents / human activities</li> <li>• Risks to urban infrastructure (water, sewerage), collection-discharge areas included (dam, Săsar river)</li> <li>• Modular strategies and small investments with great impact on the environmental quality are not applied</li> <li>• Irrational exploitation of forest resources in the near areas, with short, medium, and long-term effects</li> <li>• Geographical location (near Hungary and Ukraine) disadvantageous from the viewpoint of environment – pollution (water, air)</li> <li>• Lack of harmonisation with the acquis communautaire (technology and accelerated pollution costs)</li> <li>• Globalisation</li> </ul>

### I.3. THE NATURAL CAPITAL

#### I.3.1. Nature Reserves

In Baia Mare there are 4 nature reserves protected by Law 5/2000, stretching over an overall area of 556 hectares, that is 2.4% of the total surface of the city (the national average is 5.18%).

#### I.3.2. Protected Century-Old Trees

There are isolated century-old trees (14 pieces) and 19 groups of trees with ages between 150 and 450 years. They have been declared monuments of nature according to the Decision of the County Council no. 37/1994. The majority of the protected trees are in the Baia Mare Municipal Park, but there are also several groups or isolated trees in the old part of the city.

#### I.3.3. The Forest Vegetation

The forest area around Baia Mare city is 17,860.5 hectares (76.83% of the total surface of the city). Compared to the percentage of forest areas at the county level (41.74%) and at the national level (26.7%), Baia Mare represents an area with a rich forest potential.

The local dominant species of tree is the beech tree (72%); there is also the spruce fir (12%), the evergreen oak (5%), the hornbeam (3%), various strong essences (6%) and several resinous trees (2%). The average amount of wood that can be collected annually from the forests is 38,954 cubic metres; over the past ten years only 34,206 cubic metres have been collected yearly, which suggests an accumulation of standing timber.

The phytosanitary condition of the forests is good, the drying of the oak tree reached a peak between 1984 – 1985 and after that it has started to drop, reaching a very low level at present (under 5%).

Other forest products for the Baia Mare area are (annual figures): bitter cherries (20 tons), plums (15 tons), hipberries (2 tons), comels (1 ton), blackberries (14 tons), raspberries (16 tons), blueberries (4 tons),

edible chestnuts (30 tons), edible mushrooms (22 tons), medicinal herbs (2 tons), forest seeds (2 tons).

#### 1.3.4. Protected Flora and Fauna

**T**he *protected flora* in the Baia Mare region is represented by: the yew tree, the mottled tulip, the daffodil, the sedge, the sky dew, the edible chestnut, the wild service tree, the ginkgo, the magnolia, the wooden species being contained in protected areas or declared monuments of nature.

*The protected fauna* is represented by 10 species: the raven, the swallow, the common buzzard, the red jackdaw, the forest eagle owl, the lynx, the Carpathian bear, the Carpathian stag, the roebuck and the wolf.

#### 1.3.5. Green Spaces and Public Parks

**T**he built-in area is 2,063 hectares. The green areas in Baia Mare total about 280 hectares, out of which 80 hectares make up the public domain, which is administrated by the Public Urban Environment Service, and 200 hectares represent private property.

The average ratio per inhabitant is about 18.6 square metres, and the average ratio of public space per inhabitant is 5.3 square metres. The average value is low compared to the urban average value at the national level (around 7.5 square metres) and significantly below the European standards (30 - 40 square metres / inhabitant).

With respect to the sanitary norms (2 - 2.2 square metres / inhabitant, excluding the public parks), the ration of green areas for general use in the city of Baia Mare is 3.8 square metres /inhabitant.

The leisure areas are the artificial lakes Bodi Ferneziu and Strâmtori-Firiza and the Firiza, Blidari, Valea Neagră and Usuroiu Valleys.

Poll returns show that the public preferences for leisure areas are the following: the Municipal Park 23%, museums, cultural attractions 13%, leisure areas 3%.

#### 1.3.6. Mineral and Therapeutical Water Springs

**T**here are 5 mineral and therapeutic water springs (Valea Borcutului, Băile Usturoiu, Izvor Baraj Firiza, Apa Sarată, and Creanga) mainly ferruginous, bicarbonated and chlorosodical, the potential of the underground resources of mineral and therapeutic waters is currently under-exploited.

#### 1.3.7. Air

### SOURCES OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

**T**he quality of the atmosphere in the city of Baia Mare is affected by industrial and urban pollutants reaching levels that exceed the limits for the protection of the recipients: population, natural and artificial environment.

The major *industrial pollutants* are the two plants for non-ferrous metallurgy: S.C. RBG PHOENIX S.A. – production of primary copper and S.C. ROMPLUMB S.A. Firiza – primary lead production. The position of the two plants within the urban perimeter, in the eastern and north-eastern areas (the Firiza Valley) on the dominant wind courses and with reduced dispersion possibilities of the pollutants (poor air circulation, atmospheric calmness and frequent thermic inversions) generated by the topography of the area (depression) determines high levels of pollution with specific noxas in the entire area of Baia Mare city. This situation is aggravated by fugitive emissions at the ground level from both plants.

The most important *urban sources* affecting the quality of the air are the traffic and the burning of natural gases necessary to the heating of residential, institutional and industrial areas as well as the emissions from the municipal waste landfill.

The major air pollutants due to the traffic are; fuel combustion, soot, motor-vehicle exhaust (sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides), particulate matter and lead.



## AIR QUALITY

According to the main indicators analysed by the Inspectorate for the Environmental Protection of Baia Mare, the quality of the air (year 2000) is the following:

Indicator	Frequency of annually exceeding the maximum admissible value (%)	Maximum exceeding value of maximum admissible concentration (of... times)
Sulphur Dioxide	1	1.1
Nitrogen Dioxide	3	2.7
Ammonia	5	2.8
Suspended particles	3	3.1
Lead	18.8	4.7
Cadmium	36.5	8.3
Settled particles	1.5	-
Acid rains	5.8	-

### 1.3.8. Surface and Subterranean Waters

#### A. DRINKING WATER

The drinking (1.35 cubic metres/s) and industrial (0.85 cubic metres/s) water supply of Baia Mare is provided by the Strâmtori-Firiza reservoir, with a volume of 13.92 million cubic metres. As it is located within a small hydro graphic basin, the accumulation of Strâmtori-Firiza is extremely sensitive to a poor pluviometric regime and this causes problems to the water supply of Baia Mare city every year.

The quality of the lake water generally falls under the 1<sup>st</sup> category of STAS 4706/1988 for surface waters that are to be used in the preparation of drinking water, and the total ionic iron indicator, exceeds the maximum admissible limit.

The Runcu reservoir is currently being built (13% done). It will result in an accumulation of a total volume of 26 million cubic metres and will ensure the transition of an important water quantity from the Mara hydro graphic basin to Firiza hydro graphic basin.

The drinking water supply in Baia Mare by type:

Total population	Coupling of the building	Yard pump	Street pump
150,506	100,077	507	2

#### B. MUNICIPAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATERS

The main sources of Maramureş county waste water come from:

- Mining activities – acid mine water and waters resulting from ore preparation;
- Industrial activities of non-ferrous ore processing;
- Municipal and social activities – municipal waste waters.

The geographical position of the Baia Mare city allows the collection and transport of municipal, industrial and rain waste water towards the Waste water Gravity Treatment Plant. The sewerage system is 185 km long.

The *municipal* waste water results from:

- population 67% (565 l/sec)
- industry 33% (280 l/sec)

The Treatment Plant for municipal waste water is located in the western part of the city and comprises of two treatment steps: the mechanical step, with a capacity of 1,900 l/sec, and the biological step, with a capacity of 1,350 l/sec and with a sufficient overall capacity to treat the current flow of municipal waste water.

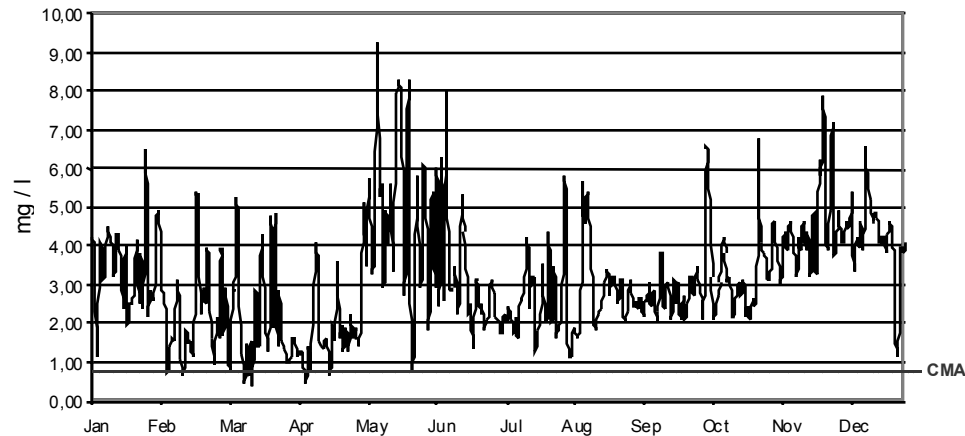
The *industrial waste water* discharged into the surface waters comes from the mining industry and metallurgy.

The non-ferrous ore exploitation and preparation industry and the metallurgical industry are the specific local industrial pollutants:

- S.C. RGB Phoenix Baia Mare in the Săsar River: suspensions, As, Cu;
- S.C. ROMPLUMB S.A. Baia Mare in the Firiza River: suspensions, Mn, Fe;
- E.M. Baia Sprie, E.M. Herja, U.P. Flotatia Centrala, E.M. Aurum, U.P. Săsar: heavy metal ions and acid waters.

## SURFACE WATER QUALITY

The Săsar River is chemically degraded downstream to Baia Sprie, up to the junction with the Lăpuș River 19 km long, due to upstream waste water discharge resulting from the mining and metallurgical industry. The daily evolution of the quality of the Săsar River is the following:



The evolution of Manganese concentration - period JANUARY-DECEMBER 2000

The Firiza River, upstream EM Herja, falls under the 1<sup>st</sup> quality category of surface waters, as well as the Firiza Lake and its superior tributaries.

## C. THE SUBTERRANEAN WATER

control is carried out by two drillings. Between 1997 and 2000 values recorded for NH<sub>4</sub>, Mn and Fe exceeded the norms, particularly in the spring.

The drillings in the industrial areas (RBG Phoenix and S.C. Romplumb S.A.), show that they are highly polluted with heavy metals.

### 1.3.9. The Soil and Subsoil

The quality of the soil is affected by both man-made sources and natural causes. The main polluting sources are the non-ferrous metallurgy and the extraction and preparation of non-ferrous ore.

The major pollutants in the Baia Mare area are RBG Phoenix S.A., S.C. Romplumb, the levigation ponds of the plants situated in this perimeter, the mine rock dumps resulting from exploitation activities, and the mine waters discharged from the existing galleries in the area. The pollution indicators point to high concentrations of several heavy metals in the soil of these areas. There are various levels of pollution in different areas: in areas affected by polluting sources, reference values for heavy metals exceed the admissible limits in the majority of the analysed samples versus areas situated outside the reach of the polluting sources, where the analysed indicators are under the admissible limits or exceed them sporadically.

According to the evaluations performed for the 30 cm depth in the analysed area, there are 5 compact degraded areas:

No	Polluting source	Affected area	Soil span affected above the admissible limits (km <sup>2</sup> )	Degraded soil span (km <sup>2</sup> )
1	Meda Pond	Meda-Săsar area	34.50	12.28
2	Historical pollution	Valea Roşie area	7.22	2.24
3	RBG Phoenix	Plant area	9.07	1.97
4	S.C. Romplumb S.A.	Plant area	4.12	0.94
5	E.M. Herja	Junction of the Firiza River with Herja Brook	2.19	1.06

According to the agrochemical soil analysis, approximately 75-80% of the arable land is represented by soils with acid reaction (pH less than 5.8), which necessitate calcium treatments. The supply level of mobile phosphorous and total nitrogen is 90%, i.e. low and very low. The supply level of mobile potassium is low (70%) and average (30%). Calcium and magnesium are completely lacking from the absorbent complex, being substituted by hydrogen and aluminium (toxic substances for plants).

years) and the 2.5 hectare industrial waste dump with a capacity of 200,000 cubic metres, out of which 180,000 cubic metres has already been used.

The average municipal waste in Baia Mare city is 0.784 kg/inhabitant/day, amounting to 286.33 kg/inhabitant/year.

The collected and disposed waste by quantity and type:

#### I.4. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

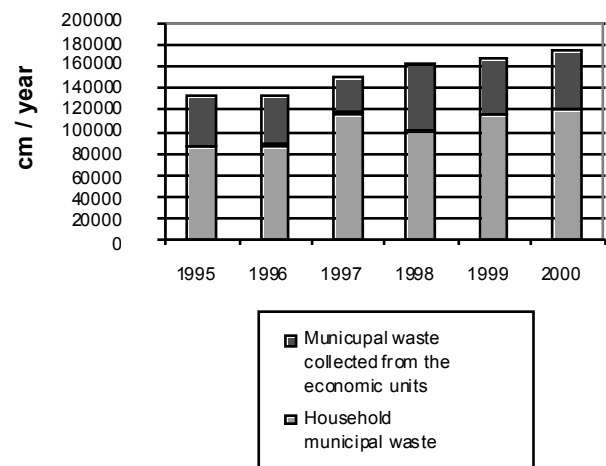
##### I.4.1. Waste management

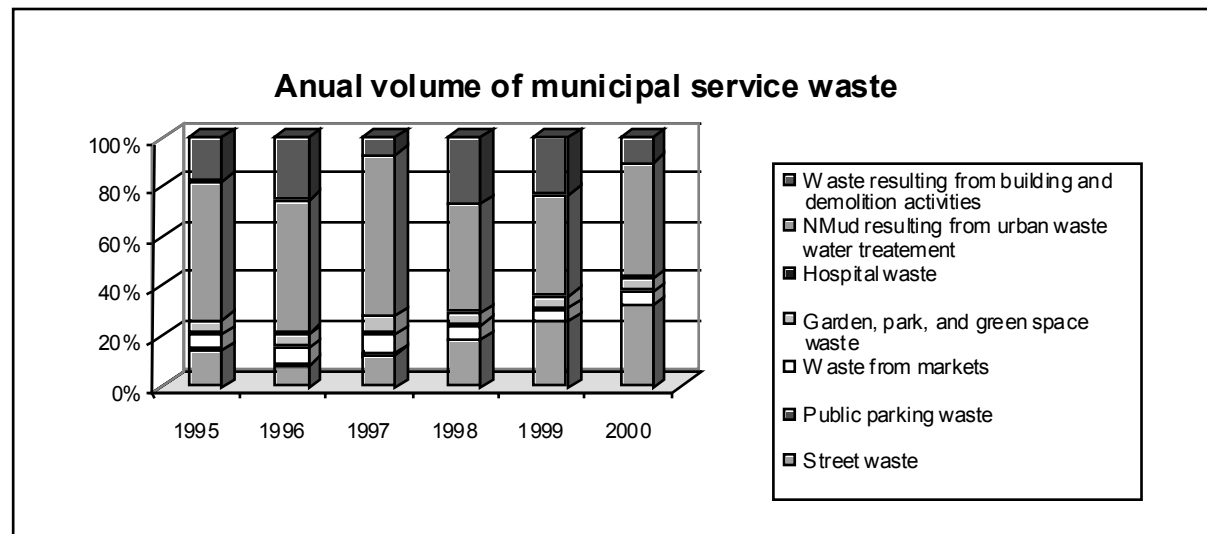
#### A. MUNICIPAL URBAN WASTE

The Baia Mare public sanitation service is contracted to the commercial society Drusal SA.

Waste disposal is carried out in two subterranean deposits, namely the 10 hectare municipal waste dump, with a capacity of 1,000,000 cubic metres, (of which a volume of 700,000 cubic metres has been deposited, the reserves being estimated for about 4

Annual volume of municipal waste





Changes to the waste structure does not vary significantly; there is a decrease in recyclable

materials, such as paper and metal and the percentage of organic matter increases as follows:

Waste structure	Paper, cardboard	Glass	Metals	Plastic	Textile	Organic matter	Others
Year 1996	10	3	5	12	8	15	47
Year 2000	8	2	2	9	8	20	51

## B. INDUSTRIAL WASTE

The total volume of industrial waste is 1,953,002 tons; out of which 1,148,804 tons (over 90%) is gangue processed with superior technologies for precious and rare metals. Out of the total volume of other industrial waste, the slag resulting from primary and secondary melting in the metallurgical industry is an important source of hazardous waste (18%), only 23.8 % of it being recycled. This slag is quite rich in metals heavy in oxides, which are nevertheless harmless in surface waters or in the atmosphere.

Toxic and hazardous waste is a special category of industrial waste. Thus, of 98,480 tons in 1999, 78% is made up of lead accumulators. This waste containing lead is collected and temporarily deposited with a view to recycling it, for 1999 the recycling percentage was 30.1%.

## C. HOSPITAL WASTE

According to the information provided, the annual hospital waste volume is about 21 tons. Special waste (dressings, sharp objects, and body parts) is incinerated at the Crematory of the County Hospital or the Incinerator at the Pneumophysiology Hospital. Hospital waste is deposited together with municipal waste in the existing landfills.

## D. FARM ANIMAL WASTE

The volume of farm animal manure has significantly decreased in the recent years, due to the reduction of livestock (20-30%). The manure is deposited on drying beds, where a composting operation takes place. The organic matters containing nitrogen and phosphorus are mineralised and turned into fertilisers for agriculture or fruit growing. Due to the high humidity of this type of manure, the dewatering is difficult and the capacity of the beds is insufficient.

## E. WOOD WASTE

There are 13 economic units in the Baia Mare city area that have as their main activity primary wood processing; the annual wood waste generated is estimated to be 1,500 cubic metres. The depositing is carried out through direct disposal (specific to riversides), in the municipal landfill, the industrial waste landfill, or through re-utilisation as a source of caloric energy. Uncontrolled disposal leads to surface water pollution.

### I.4.2. Noise

**U**rban traffic is the main source of noise pollution. It has been estimated that on the main roads and in the industrial areas, the noise levels exceed the admissible limits of public health norms. Symptoms and diseases more frequently recorded are: fatigue, headaches, nausea, joint aches, acute respiratory infections, and insomnia.

Of the total number of vehicles on the road, 74% are for passenger transport and 26% are for goods transportation. Existing data shows that Baia Mare is an important commercial centre in the region ensuring transit by DN 1C and DN 18. The lack of a transit ring road has a relatively small impact on the traffic constraints (2.93%) in respect to the number of vehicles. The main residential districts affected by the transit traffic are Gării, Decebal and Vasile Alecsandri.

According to the analysis of the internal traffic by macro-regions, there are 8 internal traffic centres that affect the phonic level; the most important are: Centru Vechi, Centru Nou (junction Bucharest Blvd. – Unirii Blvd.), the Industrial Area (junction Vasile Luca Str. – 8 Martie Str.), with over 60% of the total traffic among the macro-regions.

### I.4.3. Ecological Education and Specific Community Activities

**T**here are 45 non-governmental organisations dealing with environmental protection and the conservation of natural biodiversity. Their priorities refer to environment rehabilitation, nature and biological diversity preservation, public information and raising public awareness, waste management and the creation of community networks of comparable analysis and control.

The City Hall of Baia Mare interacts with the NGOs by means of The Office for NGO relations. The City Hall also founded the Ecological Guard in order to involve the civil society in dealing with environmental issues. The Guard is made up of citizens with eco-civic spirit and ready to take action on a voluntary basis.

Children City Council and Youth City Council, organised as replicas of the City Council of Baia Mare, organise and develop ecological education activities in schools and NGOs, in partnership with school children and young people.

Environmental education is included in the undergraduate and graduate curriculum. At the Faculty of Mining and Metallurgy of Baia Mare Northern University, there are two specialisations in environmental engineering in mining and metallurgy and waste management, with 50 graduates each year.

There are four community priorities in environmental protection and the quality of life:

- Urban pollution, indicated by the degradation of population's health, the quality and quantity of drinking water and waste management;
- Environmental pollution, indicated by the pollution of surface and subterranean waters, of the atmosphere and soil as well as noise pollution;
- The impact on the natural environment, indicated by its degradation and natural hazards;
- Polluting sources indicated by the urbanisation of the environment.

### I.5. SOCIAL-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT

SWOT Social Environment	Positive factors	Negative factors
<p><b>Internal factors</b></p>	<p><b>Strong points</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGO interest and capacity</li> <li>• Partnerships between NGOs and the administration</li> <li>• Volunteariates</li> <li>• Skilled workforce in the traditional fields, both male and female workers</li> <li>• City hall opening to social partnerships</li> <li>• International co-operation, twinning town programmes</li> <li>• Social assistance units (social centres)</li> <li>• The city's traditional holidays "Chestnut Holiday", "Beer Holiday"</li> <li>• The Arts Centre "Baia Mare School", network of cultural institutions (museums, etc.)</li> <li>• Sports Centre (handball, gymnastics, swimming, football, volleyball, etc.)</li> <li>• Active and developed local media</li> <li>• Developed education system (preschool, school, high school, university education), modern education centres, information and communication technologies</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weak points</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment in the mining and metallurgic industries</li> <li>• Lack of urban social areas (clubs, open social spaces)</li> <li>• Low education level of the assisted population. Lack of programmes for old people</li> <li>• Poor condition of families with many children</li> <li>• Insufficient citizen information and involvement (lack of social solidarity)</li> <li>• Image of a polluted industrial city</li> <li>• Inadequate communication among institutions. Insufficient professional mediation of the actual problems</li> <li>• Problems with local social partnerships (trade unions-employers-AJOPS)</li> <li>• Passivity at the university level (lack of involvement from university students and professors)</li> <li>• Low degree of cohesion within the technical bodies, professional associations, and experts.</li> <li>• Low budget sanitary system.</li> <li>• Immature relations among the political factors (political parties, senators, deputies, councillors on the one hand and the citizens and the civil society on the other)</li> </ul>
<p><b>External factors</b></p>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Active and creative citizens</li> <li>• Capitalisation of cultural-artistic traditions</li> <li>• A large number of NGOs in the field</li> <li>• Involvement of the private sector</li> <li>• Social Solidarity Fund</li> <li>• National Minimum Wages</li> <li>• High birth rate for Romania</li> <li>• Developments – modernisation of media (Internet, local cable network)</li> <li>• Good relations among nationalities (Hungarians, Roma, Ukrainians, etc.) and religious minorities (Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant, and others)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Threats</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collapse of the social security system (problems between the government and local administration)</li> <li>• Lack of a budgetary fund</li> <li>• Tax evasion</li> <li>• Illegal labour and labour within minimum wages (covered evasion)</li> <li>• Insufficient support for the project follow up</li> <li>• Mono-industrial economy, difficult re-conversion</li> <li>• Social effects of pollution (diseases, life span)</li> <li>• Emigration of qualified and unqualified workforce</li> <li>• Lack of workplaces adequate to the demand</li> </ul>

**I.5.1. Demographic and Occupational Aspects**

**Population – structure and figures**

On 1 July 2000 Baia Mare city had 149,780 inhabitants, 72,734 (48.6%) men and 77,046 (51.4%) women; the inhabitants of the city represent 28.2% of the county population. Compared to 1 July 1999, the population of the city fell by 350 persons (-0.2%).

**Demographic phenomena**

In 2000, there were 1,459 live births, 166 less than in 1999, the live-birth rate decreased from 10.8 to 9.7 live births ‰. The number of deaths was 1,128 for 2000, 136 less than in 1999, the mortality rate fell from 8.4 to 7.5‰.

The natural growth rate of the population in 2000 was positive (331 persons, 91.7% of the positive natural growth rate of 1999). This decline of the natural growth rate is mainly due to the decline of live births. For 2000, the natural growth rate was 2.2 persons ‰, as compared to 2.4 persons in 1999.

**Labour Force and Unemployment**

On 1 January 2000, the activity and employment rate were 67.6%, respectively 62.9%. The employment by activities of the national economy is the following:

industry (47.8%), trade (17.1%), construction (6.7%), education (6.1%), transportation, post and telecommunication (5.6%), and health and social assistance (5.3%). On 31 December 2000, there were 7,058 registered unemployed at the County Agency for Employment and Vocational Training, out of which 5,668 were receiving unemployment benefit and 1,417 were not. The unemployment ratio for the 18 - 62 age group is 7%.

**I.5.2. Public Health Care**

**The system of public sanitary institutions**

In 1999 the system of public, private and mixed ownership of sanitary units ensuring health services to the population comprised of: 3 hospitals, 1 polyclinic, 33 pharmacies, 36 medical surgeries and 46 dentist surgeries, 3 medical laboratories, 28 dental technique laboratories, 8 nurseries, and 16 medical clinics.

**Sustainable development indicators**

There is one physician for 439 inhabitants, one stomatologist for 1,831 inhabitants, and one auxiliary medical staff person for 106 inhabitants. For every 1,000 inhabitants there are 13 hospital beds.

**I.5.3. Social Assistance**

**Social protection from the local budget**

Normative act	No of beneficiaries	Annual cost (thousand lei)
<i>*Law 67/1995 for granting social aid</i>	Around 1,000 files / month	3,033,125
<i>O.U.G. 102/1999 concerning disabled people protection (salaries for companions and subsidies for public transport)</i>	483 employed persons and 1,500 transp. subsidies	15,705,100
<i>Law 17/2000 concerning old people protection</i>	50 persons / year	1,345,560
<i>Subsidies granted to foundations that organise social</i>	180 persons / day	2,477,250

Normative act	No of beneficiaries	Annual cost (thousand lei)
<i>canteens</i>		
<i>Law 108/1998 concerning the protection of children with difficulties</i>	556 children / month	2,513,805
<i>Law 208/1996 concerning social canteens</i>	250 persons / day	2,100,000
<i>O.U.G 162/1992 concerning cash aid</i>	3,600 persons / year	908,300
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>28,083,140</b>

## SOCIAL PROTECTION FROM THE NATIONAL BUDGET (DS)

### Disabled people

At the end of January 2001, there were 1,584 disabled persons, 26.2% children and 73.8% adults.

### Orphanages

At the end of October 2000 there were 9 foster care centres as follows:

- 7 centres for family integration – 64 children
- 1 centre for preschool children - 35 children
- 1 centre for school children - 61 children

### I.5.4. Civil Society

**A**t the end of 2000 there were 866 registered NGOs; here is the classification by field of activity: Culture 46; Human rights 5; Group interests 22; Environment 42; Minorities 5; Professional 25; Religion 24; Health 24; Social 78; Sports 108; Youth 14; Tourism 5; Humanitarian 468; the rest specified more than one field of activity. An NGO classification can be found on the Internet at the following address:

<http://www.mmnet.ro/ONG/ong.html>

### I.5.5. Education and Learning

**T**he total school population at the beginning of the school/university year 1999/2000 was 40,916 persons; there are 2,148 pupils and 299 students per 10,000 inhabitants.

There are 2,563 teaching staff, of which 298 are nursery teachers, 1,049 are teachers in the primary and secondary education system, 926 are high school teachers, 65 are teachers in the vocational education system and 225 are higher education professors.

There were 908 classrooms, 153 school laboratories, and 82 school workshops.

You may find a succinct presentation of the educational institutions at the following Internet address:

<http://www.mmnet.ro/Educatie/educatie.html>

The education system in the city of Baia Mare has important local development potential; however, it is inadequately oriented towards sustainable development, especially as far as ecology, recycling, tourism and communication and information technologies are concerned. A major concern of the Baia Mare city hall is the creation of a network of Community Development Centres:

<http://www.citynet.baiaclarecity.ro/schoolnet/index.html>

### I.5.6. Culture, Sport

**B**aia Mare has a hundred year old Arts Centre, which has encouraged the remarkable activity of contemporary local artists. The 3-day celebration of



## BAIA MARE

the city takes place in October and is symbolically called the "Chestnut Holiday".

The city of Baia Mare has two theatres: the Municipal Theatre and the Puppet Theatre as well as the famous National Folk Group "Transilvania". There is also one public library, 2 cinema theatres, 2 culture houses and one public art school. You can find more details at:

[http://www.mmnet.ro/Arta\\_Cultura/arta\\_cultura.html](http://www.mmnet.ro/Arta_Cultura/arta_cultura.html)

### 1.5.7. Media

#### *Local newspapers:*

- Daily: Graiul Maramureşului, Glasul Maramureşului, and Informația Zilei.
- Weekly: Cronica Maramureşeană and Uj Szo (addressing the Hungarian minority).

#### *Local radio stations:*

- Radio Cinemar-Archeus, Radio Contact Baia Mare (local station of Radio Contact Romania) and Radio Galaxia.

#### *TV stations from Baia Mare:*

- Cinemar-Archeus TV, TL+, Canal 7- cable television network and PRO TV Baia Mare (local station of PRO TV National).

## 1.6. CITIZEN SAFETY

### FIGHTING DELINQUENCY, ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER

In the Maramureş county, family violence is common, usually due to alcohol abuse; there have been more cases this year than before. Nevertheless, the figure of violent crimes involving the under aged significantly decreased. Schools organise regular meetings on crime prevention, attended by pupils, teachers, and the police. In the year 2000, 29 infractions within the family occurred (9 murders, 6 attempted murders, 1 deathly attack and 13 severe body injuries). This type of crime increased in the first 6 months of 2001.

### CIVIL PROTECTION, FIRE EXTINGUISHING

The "Gheorghe Pop de Băseşti" Fire brigade is in charge of fire prevention and extinguishing in the Maramureş county. 124 interventions took place in the first 11 months of 2001, namely 107 fires, 1 person pulled out from a wrecked vehicle, 12 instances of personal assistance and 4 instances of civil protection. There is a special civil protection service at the Baia Mare city hall, which functions continuously in special circumstances (major risks, calamities, etc).

## I.7. THE ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

SWOT economic environment	Positive factors	Negative factors
<b>Internal factors</b>	<p><b>Strong points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural patrimony</li> <li>• Network of public institutions</li> <li>• Adequate city telecommunication network</li> <li>• Developed infrastructure (water, sewerage, energy, gas)</li> <li>• Balanced distribution of economic units</li> <li>• Development of lohn type services (clothing manufacturing)</li> <li>• Developed commercial network</li> <li>• Strong construction sector</li> <li>• Increased exports</li> <li>• Disadvantaged area (fiscal facilities)</li> <li>• Network of economic development institutions - CCIMM, CDIMM, Business Incubator, CLIMM</li> <li>• Advanced privatisation, active private initiative</li> <li>• Developed network of financial-banking institutions</li> <li>• Airport</li> </ul>	<p><b>Weak points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State of architectural patrimony; it is not economically capitalised</li> <li>• Inadequate communication among public institutions</li> <li>• The bus fleet of the city is in poor condition</li> <li>• Advanced degradation of city infrastructure (water, sewerage, gas)</li> <li>• Economic decline of the traditional heavy industry (mining, metallurgy, chemical industry)</li> <li>• Low level of economic activities in agriculture</li> <li>• Inadequate services for the population</li> <li>• Low investments in the fields with high added value: production, high technology</li> <li>• Poor local budget</li> <li>• No undergraduate/graduate education in modern fields (applied computer science, media, architecture, town planning, civil and industrial construction), that might in time attract investors</li> </ul>
<b>External factors</b>	<p><b>Opportunities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public-private partnership</li> <li>• Baia Mare – disadvantaged area – facilities</li> <li>• Use of public debt instruments (municipal loans and bonds) as sources of local budgets</li> <li>• Possibility of accessing local budget sources (projects, governmental sources, private sources, special taxes)</li> <li>• Landscaping Master Plan – instrument of urban development</li> <li>• Urban rehabilitation plans, business centres, technological parks and areas, portfolio of projects</li> <li>• Foreign investors in the region</li> <li>• Geostrategic location in relation to Ukraine – Hungary – Poland</li> </ul>	<p><b>Risks/Dangers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak lohn system</li> <li>• Continuous economic decline of major industrial activities (mining, metallurgy)</li> <li>• Lack of budgetary resources</li> <li>• Discrepancy between activities/projects suggested for financing and the actual budgetary resources</li> <li>• Drastic cuts in financing major investment objectives</li> <li>• High inflation</li> <li>• Insignificant economic growth</li> <li>• Regional competition for financing sources</li> <li>• Heavy taxation, allowing for tax exempt economic activity</li> <li>• Rapidly changing economic legislation</li> <li>• Constant decline of research/design economic activities</li> <li>• No modern roads in the regional plans (highways, rapid roads) for Baia Mare area and Maramureş county.</li> </ul>

I.7.1. The analysis of the economic situation by activities, structure and organisational type

**TABEL No. 1: Number and structure of the market operators in Baia Mare:**

Market operator									
Agriculture – sections A, B, C	293	23	3	0	103	0	144	0	20
Industry – sections D, E, F	1,479	172	2	0	456	1	802	0	46
Construction – section G	891	288	1	0	291	0	300	0	11
Trade - section H	4,037	451	13	1	2,161	0	1,387	5	19
Services - sections J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T except for group 633	2,050	720	4	0	607	0	678	4	37
Tourism – section I plus 633 group	288	7	1	0	164	0	115	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,038</b>	<b>1,661</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,426</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>134</b>

**Legend:**

A – Agriculture; B - Sylviculture, forestry and hunting; C – Fishing and fisheries; D – Mining and quarrying; E - Manufacturing; F – Heating and electrical energy, gas, water; G – Construction; H – Retail and wholesale, repair and maintenance of motor-vehicles, motorcycles, and of individual and household appliances; I – Hotels and restaurants; J - Transport and depositing; K – Post and telecommunications; L – Finances, banking and insurance; M – Real estate transactions, renting fees and services provided especially to companies; N – Public administration; O – Education; P – Health and social assistance; R – Other collective, social and personal services; S – Activities of staff employed in households; T – Activities of extraterritorial organisations and institutions; Group 633 – Activities of tourism agencies.

As shown in the table above, at the end of 2000 there were 9,038 market operators, including 939 companies with foreign capital, the invested capital amounting to 20,023.4 US dollars. Compared to other market operators, the commercial sector is represented the best (retail and wholesale, repair and maintenance of motor-vehicles, motorcycles, and of individual and household appliances) - 44.6%. Then follows services (22.8%), the industrial sector (16.4%), construction (9.8%), and agriculture and tourism (about 3.2% each).

Most market operators are family associations (41.8%), and limited liability companies (37.9%),

mainly trade and services. There are many regular persons functioning in a self-employed capacity (1,661, i.e. 18.4% of the total figure), in trade, services, as well as industry and constructions.

Most stock companies, which represent 1.48% of the total figure, function in industry, replacing the extremely few (only 0.015%) autonomous bodies. This illustrates that privatisation is quite advanced in Baia Mare and some of the autonomous bodies were turned into commercial enterprises or other types of companies.

I.7.2. The dynamics and turnover of Baia Mare Economy between 1996-2000 (thousand ROL)

FIELD	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
<b>Agriculture</b>	118.369.266	160.356.088	97.151.823	101.857.341	165.033.011	1,620
<b>Industry</b>	982.630.060	2.501.915.826	2.795.839.141	4.039.435.927	5.773.038.525	1,429
<b>Construction</b>	133.428.320	292.017.504	456.340.899	525.352.829	753.418.658	1,434

FIELD	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
Trade	900.840.949	1.947.564.784	2.470.387.791	3.045.111.123	4.670.645.497	1,533
Services	85.474.247	152.114.456	148.849.276	224.523.253	950.739.020	4,234
Tourism	10.001.239	14.923.527	21.479.695	47.597.500	63.177.954	1,327

The table shows that the turnover for the economic units in industry and construction has constantly increased over the past five years, with a rather constant growth in the last three years.

Situation by type of activity:

**Industry:** Of the overall turnover at the end of 2000, here are the figures by industrial activity: food and beverages (24.3%), metallurgy (16.5%), wood processing (15.9%), metaliferrous ore extraction and preparation (9.7%), ready made clothing industry (5.3%), furniture and other industrial activities (4.8%), textiles and textile products (4.4%), metal engineering and metal products (4%).

**Agriculture:** The turnover in agriculture increased slightly in 1997 but fell severely in 1998, and then started to slightly go up again towards the end of 2000.

**Trade:** The turnover in the commercial sector constantly increased, though at various rates from year to year. At the end of 2000 the overall turnover of local trade companies was 467,645,497 thousand lei, 1.5% more than in 1999. The growth is mainly due to price increased in general, especially the price increase of oil products (fuels and lubricants), the turnover of trade companies being 7.4% more in 2000 than in 1999. At the same time, the turnover resulting

from food product sales decreased by 6.1% compared to the previous period, which shows a decline in consumer expenditure.

**Construction:** The turnover in this sector increased considerably over the analysed period (4,670,644,597 thousand lei at the end of 2000), but this is mainly due to the price increase for building materials and for transportation. The biggest percentage (81.7%) comes from the construction of new buildings and major overhauls, 18.3% representing maintenance and reparation works for buildings.

**Services:** Services fluctuated over the years. At the end of 2000, the overall turnover was 950,739,020 thousand lei, 4.23% more than the previous year.

**Tourism:** Tourism had an upward trend between 1996-2000; the turnover growth is due to the increased number of companies in this field. Accommodation was given to 666,362 tourists in 2000 (60% in hotels, 18.3% in camps, 11.3% in tourist chalets, 10.4% in motels and tourist boarding houses). This sector has a growing potential, inadequately capitalised.

The geographical potential of the region, especially in the area Dam-Firiza-Izvoare-Gutin, Mogoşa, is not capitalised.

### 1.7.3. Employment structure by economic activities: 1996-2000 (number of employees)

Field	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
Agriculture	3.202	1.633	777	802	600	0,748
Industry	56.171	53.142	44.328	40.001	37.018	0,925
Construction	6.203	5.732	6.399	4.266	3.800	0,890
Trade	8.101	8.779	9.005	8.312	8.967	1,078
Services	4.741	2.757	2.813	2.114	2.714	1,283
Tourism	421	428	194	316	361	1,142

Compared to 1999 and the previous periods, in 2000 the structure of employment had a different evolution, both in absolute terms and activities; the unemployment rate also increased.

In 2000 the employment rate was 39.1% (compared to 44.2% in 1999), the decline more significantly affected female employees. By activity, at the end of 2000, most people were employed in industry, despite the

**B A I A M A R E**

fact that this indicator constantly fell between 1996 and 2000. This points to a drastically reduced activity in industry and increased cutbacks in the local traditional industries: mining, metallurgy, machinery and equipment.

In 1999, the employment rate decreased in agriculture, industry and construction, but increased in trade, services and tourism.

#### 1.7.4. Structure / evolution of the main economic indicators 1996-2000 by export (thousand ROL)

FIELD	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
<b>Agriculture</b>	17.778.620	6.063.911	13.370.279	1.055.074	3.249.631	3,080
<b>Industry</b>	149.037.355	456.603.671	547.605.384	1.338.087.169	3.737.024.952	2,792
<b>Construction</b>	40.636	0	1.600.493	5.208.556	22.773.068	4,372
<b>Trade</b>	6.280.716	16.863.976	21.190.678	60.990.472	86.554.210	1,419
<b>Services</b>	7.656.326	35.073.995	27.861.746	44.644.093	581.841.219	13,032

The export of goods, as total volume, absolute terms and growth index on a fixed basis, increased not only by activity, but also by economic field compared with the same period in 1999. Industrial products (especially the light industry products) hold the largest percentage in overall exports. Compared to 1999 exports, in 2000, services increased by 13% and the construction activity by over 4%.

The percentage of exports in the overall turnover figure for trade is significant: 32.4% growth at the end of 2000 compared with the same period the previous

year (40.4% - exports of textiles and ready made clothing, 17.2% - furniture, various products - 15.2%). At the same time, imports also increased by 26.3% compared to 1999, most imports being raw materials for the textile industry.

The structure of exports at the end of 2000: 34% textiles and ready made clothing, 21% furniture, 6% equipment and industrial products. Most exports went to Germany, 37.9%, Sweden 10.8%, Egypt 8%, the Netherlands 7.3%, Belgium 7.2%, France 6.7%, and UK 5.5%.

#### NET PROFIT (thousand ROL)

FIELD	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
<b>Agriculture</b>	5.120.260	3.283.708	4.948.922	1.989.559	3.467.734	1,742
<b>Industry</b>	60.498.960	145.912.484	173.552.284	265.223.763	366.345.467	1,381
<b>Construction</b>	15.359.128	36.214.867	40.957.762	29.377.157	42.645.180	1,451
<b>Trade</b>	40.104.828	58.716.941	41.829.706	39.476.542	97.427.897	2,467
<b>Services</b>	8.706.331	24.927.411	9.917.048	24.282.227	118.396.503	4,875
<b>Tourism</b>	296.167	168.365	1.305.154	336.437	2.328.056	6,919

The net profit increased sensationally; but it was extremely different from one year to another as well as by activity. Thus, compared to the same period in 1999, in December 2000, there was a growth in both absolute and relative terms both by activity and by structure. Nevertheless, this growth is mainly due to

the rate of inflation increase as well the consumer price index. The net profit has however increased in the sectors with high added value, tourism (with over 6% growth in respect to the same period in 1999), services and trade.

**SELF-FINANCING RATE (capital resources / total assets)**

FIELD	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
<b>Agriculture</b>	0,5435	0,4437	0,7527	0,7737	0,6012	0,7771
<b>Industry</b>	0,6253	0,5282	0,3778	0,3052	0,2701	0,8850
<b>Construction</b>	0,8432	0,4388	0,3289	0,2447	0,2216	0,9054
<b>Trade</b>	0,3121	0,2098	0,1855	0,1071	0,1177	1,0991
<b>Services</b>	0,5016	0,2975	0,3865	0,2618	0,3827	1,4617

The self-financing rate of investments constantly fell from year to year, even drastically for some fields of activity. At the end of 2000, compared to the same period in 1999, a decline in terms of activities and structure was noted. This decline points to a low self-

financing capacity of the activities of companies, generated by the inflation index, the price growing index, the financial blockage, together with the overwhelming fiscal issues and the restricted access to credit.

**ECONOMIC PROFITABILITY (gross profit / long-term capital)**

FIELD	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000/1999
<b>Agriculture</b>	0,0607	0,0468	0,0608	0,0214	0,0334	1,5628
<b>Industry</b>	0,0571	0,1111	0,1372	0,1892	0,2151	1,1370
<b>Construction</b>	0,0577	0,5282	0,4163	0,3503	0,4667	1,3321
<b>Trade</b>	0,4623	0,7314	0,4746	0,5076	0,5936	1,1695
<b>Services</b>	0,2330	1,0016	0,3475	0,6639	0,8782	1,3227

The return of assets slowly increased compared to the previous period, 2000/1999, mainly due to the price growth index. Nevertheless, a real growth can only be given when adjusting the value of the gross profit with the economic indicators. At the end of 2000, the return value of assets was different from one economic field to another (very low in agriculture and industry and higher in construction, trade and services).

## 1.7.5. Business Environment

***“Local Community Development through Initiative and Communication”***

**B**y supporting the development of SMEs as a basis of local economic development, and in conformity with the ideas of the “Local Community Development through Initiative and Communication” at city level, the

Baia Mare city hall envisages the accomplishment of the following objectives, comprised in the medium term development strategy:

- Establish the development priorities;
- Create a sustainable development vision by means of a participatory process involving all the sectors of the local community;
- Analyse and evaluate the alternative strategic options
- Create a strategic plan and a plan of measures based on efficient use of local resources and attracting external ones;
- Efficient management of community patrimony property;
- Public-private partnership;
- Integrate a modern and efficient management of quality.

The constant concern of the local administration for increasing local attractiveness and invigorating the

## BAIA MARE

business environment as well as attracting foreign investors, with beneficial effects on the quality of life of the local community, has become visible by means of successful initiatives such as:

- Creation of the **“Old Centre” Foundation** (partner organisation in the project “The Business Centre – Millennium III”), with funding institutions, organisations and personalities willing to contribute to the regeneration of the area.
- Organisation of a **Contest of projects (ideas) of social-economic and cultural restructuring and regeneration of the old city centre.**
- **Regional Town Planning “Baia Mare Historical Centre”** finalised at the end of 2000 as well as significant resources allocated from the local budget for the regeneration of the Old City Centre, showing the determination of the present administration to urgently deal with this big social-economic problem of the region: the lack of an adequate business infrastructure, capable of generating sustainable development.
- **Landscaping Master Plan (PUG)**

An important aspect in the creation/implementation/control of public decision-making at the level of the Baia Mare city hall is public opinion. Thus, a poll performed on a sample of 400 inhabitants of the city, upon the creation of the PUG for 2000, showed community support for the development project of a business infrastructure. Although the Old City Centre, as an urban residential area was preferred by only 4% of the people polled (confirming the poor and antiquated technical and public utility condition and the lack of interest for living in that area), 71% of the same polled citizens admitted the historical and patrimonial importance of this area. Because one of the short-term priorities of the administration is the social-economic regeneration of the Old City Centre, it has the following goals:

- Initiate programmes at the level of the Administrative Commission, allowing increased public access to post and telecommunication services, especially modern Internet ones (e-mail, www) as the main communication means for the coming years;
- Improve the overall business environment by means of a Plan of Action for economic

and modern business infrastructure development (e-business, e-commerce).

The fundamental concept of the Millennium III project starts from the capitalisation of the traditional potential of Baia Mare – the Old City Centre Heritage.

This innovation in the urban management of the Baia Mare city may bring significant benefits to those involved in:

- Traditional arts and handicrafts;
- Companies – IT-multimedia-communications-specialists, generating together with other key factors in the local development (administration, educational system, business environment, NGOs) a modern and prosperous city - CityNET\_Millennium III.

By means of the Millennium III Business Centre, the city will combine traditional and modern commercial elements (virtual shops, virtual business schools, e-commerce centres), which, in time, through investments achieved with CityNET mechanisms will lead to the complete regeneration of the Old City Centre.

## I.8. INFRASTRUCTURE

### A. ARCHITECTURAL PHYSICAL HERITAGE: HISTORICAL MONUMENTS AND PATRIMONY BUILDINGS

- The Wooden Church – typical for the Maramureş area, was built in 1630 in the Chechiş village. It was brought to Baia Mare in 1939 and was turned into a museum. Together with other traditional households, it is part of the Ethnographic museum in the open;
- “Holy Trinity” Church – situated in Piaţa Cetăţii, was built between 1717-1720 and is currently used by the Roman-Catholic community of the city;
- “Iancu de Hunedoara” House – is part of the ancient medieval castle built by the voivode for his wife, Elisabeta. Situated in the old city centre, the building is currently administrated by

the Maramureş County Museum as an exhibition centre;

- “Ştefan” Tower – the most representative piece of medieval art in Baia Mare built in gothic style, 40 metre high, it initially served for city strategic watch and guard against fires;
- The Mint House – built between 1734-1737, is currently the headquarters of the Maramureş County Museum (the history department);
- The Art Museum is situated in the old city centre and houses a number of sculpture, painting, graphics and decorative art collections;
- Butchers’ Tower – situated in Piaţa Izvoarelor, was built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Legend says that from this tower the bullet that killed Pinteia the Valliant was shot;
- The Old City Inn – the place where all markets in Baia Mare used to take place. Since 1870, it has served as offices for the City Hall;
- The “Assumption of the Virgin” Cathedral – situated in the eastern part of the city, it was built between 1905-1911. The interior of the cathedral has a particular artistic value;
- The Ethnography and Popular Art Museum – situated at the foot of Flowers’ Hill, it has two major interest fields: inter-regional open ethnographical reservation and the pavilion exhibition;
- The Mineralogy Museum – recognised internationally, it is situated in a modern building on Traian Boulevard and it houses a unique collection of “mine flowers” (crystals and gems);
- The statutory group “Sfatul Bătrânilor” (“Old Men’s Council”) presents five men sitting, Created by the sculptor Vida Gheza, who is originally from Baia Mare.

The main institutions of the city are also located in modern buildings.

## B. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

### Roads

Baia Mare is the major road junction of the Maramureş county. The main roads are:

- E 58 Dej Baia Mare Satu Mare

- DN 1C Baia Mare Sighetu Mamaţiei

The city street network in Baia Mare is quite large, with category I and II streets but relatively few junctions controlled by traffic lights. The city also has a bus fleet that ensures public transportation to the villages inside and outside the county.

### Railways

Baia Mare is placed on Corridor IV, between Dej and Satu Mare. The railway is simple and non-electric.

### Air transport

The Baia Mare airport is located in the vicinity of the city, in Tăuţii Măgherauş village. It is currently being modernised to become an international airport. There are two international airports in the region: Satu Mare international airport (60 km from Baia Mare) and Cluj Napoca international airport (150 km away).

### Transportation

Road transport provides regular transport lines that ensure connection with all villages in the county. Baia Mare municipality ensures passenger transport to and from the peri-urban area. The trolleybus network is being developed. Roundabout routes are used for heavy vehicles, in order to ensure fluidity of the traffic in the centre. Urban passenger transport is ensured by an urban vehicle fleet comprising of 131 buses, 10 trolleybuses, and 3 maxi-taxis (mini vans).

There is a railway station for passenger transport and 3 for goods transport. A significant number of economic units make use of industrial railways.

Baia Mare has 194 km of roads, out of which 124 km are modernised roads.

The Baia Mare airport, situated 10 km from the city centre, is used in the internal passenger and goods transportation network.

## C. MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The drinking water infrastructure has a length of 276.8 km; the water distribution is the following: households 31 mil. cubic metres and 3,6 mil. cubic metres for public use. Due to network degradation and damages, in 2000 about 12.7 million cubic metres were lost (23% of the water introduced in the network). The supply capacity is 181 thousand cm/day.



The sewerage system has a length of 171.6 km, the street length is 194 km, and the volume of the purifying stations is 116.6 thousand cm/day.

The methane gas distribution network is 155.5 km long, and can supply 257.6 mil. cm, out of which 134.6 mil. cm is for household use. Many households have individual metering systems.

As far as **telecommunications** are concerned, there are 11 post offices in Baia Mare, and 61,800 telephone subscriptions. Telephone networks are being developed and modernised, digital replacing the analogical exchanges.

Favourable trends in the field of new technologies:

1. Mobile communication - GSM, NMT: over 5,000 users;
2. Internet: 28 companies - Internet Cafés (cybemet) and 5 authorised Internet providers ISP). The online capacity of the city is of high quality and significant and, comparable to that of Cluj Napoca municipality.
3. Almost 100 companies in Baia Mare as well as public institutions have assigned Internet domains (.ro) within the following portals [www.baiamarecity.ro](http://www.baiamarecity.ro), and [www.maramurescounty.ro](http://www.maramurescounty.ro).

## **D. INSTITUTIONAL PATRIMONY**

In Baia Mare there are public institutions, municipalities, chambers of commerce, and banks. You can find a complete presentation on the following website:

**<http://www.mmnet.ro/Administratie/administratie.html>**

## **I.9. INVENTORY OF THE EXISTING STRATEGIC RESOURCES: PARTNERSHIPS, PLANS, PROGRAMS, SOURCES OF STRATEGIC INFORMATION**

### **I.9.1. Consortiums initiated in Maramureş, Baia Mare, 1994-2001**

**T**here are a relatively high number of initiatives of public – private partnerships (12 development consortiums) in Baia Mare, created with a view of then applying for financing. These formulas have generally led to positive results, community experience and many specialists in project management. These consortiums regularly cover all the fields in the Local Agenda 21. Further details are to be found at the following address:

**<http://www.mmnet.ro/Consortii/consortii.html>**

At the end of 2001, the “**Local Development Consortium of Social Partnership for Vocational Training in Maramureş County**” was established with a view of preparing a modern and vocational re-focusing plan for high school education; the public-private partnership has both short-term (PHARE\_TVET) and long term scopes in the context of a “Learning City”.

Poll returns from the Local Agenda 21 draft document show the importance citizens confer on education in all fields: social, economic, environment, and IT, and this justified the adopted logo.

### **I.9.2. Environment programmes and projects**

**T**here has been a constant concern coming from the local public administration but also from the civil society about the quality of the environment in the city of Baia Mare and in this region. Hence, the programmes and projects aimed at improving the environment as a whole: public opinion information, increasing the institutional capacity of the

environmental authorities, protecting and augmenting the public parks and the protected areas, and sanitary and ecological education for citizens.

Here are the most recent projects accomplished with international financing:

- Reducing lead exposure to the population – financed by USAID, educational project
- Informational system concerning the state of the environment as a whole in Baia Mare – financed by USAID
- Modernisation of the water supply and sewerage system, Feasibility Study – financed by CIDA and the city of Ottawa, Canada
- Self-monitoring system of air quality in the city of Baia Mare – financed by PHARE
- Development and operational functioning of the air monitoring system in Baia Mare – financed by JICA
- Elaboration of the Local Environmental Action Plan – financed by Phare
- Citizens involvement in local environmental protection, the “Ecological Guard” – financed by Phare

**Projects currently developing:**

- Control, alert and prognosis system of short-term air pollution at the regional and continental level under unfavourable meteorological and topographic conditions “ASSURE” – financed by Phare, LIFE Environment
- Environmental Impact Assessment underlying town planning of land use, using Open GIS technology and pollution estimation procedures – a pilot system, “AIRFORALL” – financed by Phare, LIFE Environment

**Projects submitted for financing:**

- Integrated management of municipal solid waste – Feasibility Study – financed by ISPA Environment, 2000
- Water supply and sewerage in the Baia Mare area – financed by ISPA Environment, 2000
- Restoring the lands contaminated by mining and metallurgy in the Baia Mare “RECLAIM” – financed by LIFE Environment, 2001
- Risk management due to decantation ponds in the mining industry “Min-Risk” – financed by a

Research and Development programme of the EC, 2001

Apart from these, there are over 40 projects (proposed or in preparation) with a view of being co-financed by various international organisations (local communities, NGOs, public administration, environmental authorities, economic agents, etc.).

**1.9.3. Complex and multidisciplinary programmes and projects**

**Complex actions and projects of the Baia Mare City Hall in the social, economic, environmental and ICT fields**

- For the first time in Romania, the development strategy of the city of Baia Mare 2000 is presented in a modern formula: <http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/>
- Strategic community projects integrating elements of infrastructure, human resource development, the creation of development centres and networks: [http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/oras\\_ideal.htm](http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/oras_ideal.htm)
- Infrastructure and urban modernisation: Millennium III Business Centre: [http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/oras\\_ideal.htm](http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/oras_ideal.htm)
- Wireless infrastructure project and partnership administration – educational system “CityNET”: [www.citynet.baiamarecity.ro](http://www.citynet.baiamarecity.ro)
- Actions and projects of the local “event” type in modern formula - Chestnut Holiday: [www.castanet.ro](http://www.castanet.ro), Austrian Days: <http://www.austria.mmnet.ro/>
- Individual Internet page: [www.baiamarecity.ro](http://www.baiamarecity.ro), with unique information for Romania: Local budget, Multi-disciplinary Development Centres, links to the web pages of sister cities, opinions, viewpoints of the citizens of Baia Mare, modern communication equipment - ICT.
- E-government community projects, developed in public-private partnerships in:
  - Industrial property protection
  - Technology development
  - SME development

## BAIA MARE

- The development of technological education (multimedia and networking) are in the project list of the Multi-disciplinary Centres.

### Multi-disciplinary Development Centres in Baia Mare:

1. The Centre for SME Development - CDIMM Maramureş: [www.cdimm.org](http://www.cdimm.org)
2. Technological Development Centre TechnoCAD: [www.technocad.ro](http://www.technocad.ro)
3. Industrial Property Protection Centre : <http://www.cippi-mm.mmnet.ro/>
4. The Multimedia Regional Educational Centre - Maramureş <http://www.remmed.multinet.ro/Romana/MMedu/CerMM.htm>
5. CISCO Regional Academy - Network Academy <http://www.ccd.multinet.ro/cnaar.html>
6. Romanian-Austrian Business Club <http://www.technocad.ro/business-club>
7. Business Incubator <http://www.cdimm.alphanet.ro/incubatoraf.htm>
8. Euro Info Centre Maramureş <http://www.cdimm.alphanet.ro/euroinfocentre.htm>
  - The IT projects can be found on the web pages of the listed companies at: <http://www.mmnet.ro/HighTech/hightech.html>
  - Complex projects in Maramureş are developed by the public-private consortiums, constantly initiated and supported by the Baia Mare City Hall: <http://www.mmnet.ro/Consortii/consortii.html>
  - For the coming years, the plans and strategies presented at: <http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/comunicatie/itpark/index.html> will focus on the information technology, as local development priority and engine of local and regional development, resulting in an implementation strategy for E-Administration (e\_Baia Mare projects)
  - Since the conceptual levels are described in the projects presented, the e-administration specific elements are left to define and adapt the local plans to national documents (national sustainable development strategy) and to EU good administrative principles: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/governance/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/comm/governance/index_en.htm)

### I.9.4. Social policy programmes and strategies

#### A. Phare Partnership Project (N° 96/PP/FR/12, contract N° 97 5054)

**S**tarted on 1 February 1999 by the Federation of Municipalities of Romania and United Cities, France, developed over 22 months. The objectives of the project prefigured the social strategic planning process as part of a local sustainable development strategy. The established partnerships will constitute the basis of a future Cooperation Charter between the public sector and civil society in the field of social protection.

#### B. Partnership Projects NGO – Baia Mare City Hall, in progress or finalised

- **"The Multifunctional Social Centre"** initiated by ASSOC Baia Mare; the activities are co-financed by the City Hall and the Orthodox Episcopate of Maramureş and Sătmar.
- **The Volunteer Centre – ASSOC**, in partnership with Baia Mare City Hall and financed by the Open Society Foundation.
- **"The Education Centre for Social Integration"**, in partnership with the Romanian-Italian Volunteer Foundation "SOMASCHI".

*The main objective* of the centre is the preparation of the under aged for work or school (vocational schools, high schools), and the assurance of a family environment.

- **Social Assistance Complex** in partnership with "CARTAS" organisation of Satu Mare, the Baia Mare branch.

*The objectives of the project:* ensuring social aid (food, medical assistance, clothing for persons with low income).

#### C. Education and Learning Projects

The 2001-2002 action plan aims at achieving the following priority objectives:

- Establish educational partnership with:
  - Local community;

- Pupils' families;
- NGOs.
- Diversify curricular and extra-curricular activities.
- Improve school logistics.

The programme "Preventing Violence in Schools" was developed based on a protocol between the School Inspectorate Maramureş and City Police. As a consequence, no violent situations have occurred in schools in recent years.

In partnership with "Young for Young" foundation, Maramureş branch, the Police organised the educational programme "Preventing the Sexual Abuse Against the Under Aged". In 2000 the number of these abuses dropped to less than half compared to 1999.

Given the strategic importance of education in Baia Mare, the City Hall, as a member of the educational development partnership, decisively contributed to the grounding of new learning schemes as well as the projects being prepared for PHARE TVET application, in the framework of the educational-technological development plan ("EduTECH".)

The goals of this plan are:

- Turn educational institutions into Educational-Technological Development Centres;
- Create a city intranet, in order that the capabilities of modern education become the "nerve" system of the city.

#### **D. Social Assistance Projects**

The Department of Work and Social Solidarity of the Maramureş county has the following objectives:

- Increase the quality of the social services in the county through working meetings with representatives of the local councils involved in social activities;
- Identify several buildings and turn them into houses for young people released from orphanages;
- Establish partnerships with local institutions involved in social activities in view of opening several centres providing temporary accommodation for persons with financial difficulties.

#### **E. Cultural-Sports Projects**

- Cultural programmes and projects of the County Department for Culture, Cults and National Cultural Heritage for 2002;
- Capitalisation of Baia Mare – priority;
- Revival of the Old City Centre;
- The national programme – "Sport for All".

#### **F. Youth Programmes and Projects**

The Management Strategy of Children's Palace of Baia Mare for 2001-2004 prioritises the following objective: diversification of the educational offer according to children's aptitudes, talents, hobbies as well as to the human and material resources of the institution.

#### **G. Citizen Safety Projects**

- Programmes of the Maramureş Police Inspectorate:
- Preventing and fighting delinquency;
- Preventing violent crimes;
- Partnership with the community;
- Youth without delinquency;
- Preventing family violence;
- Preventing school violence;
- Preventing sexual abuse of under aged children;
- Preventing drug use;
- Preventing car theft.

#### **H. Projects concerning the development of the local economy**

The Baia Mare City Hall has special legal abilities with regards local economic development, complex infrastructure projects, local urban management, town planning, etc

From an economic-financial point of view, it uses *budget objective oriented management*. The Local Budget, approved each year by the Local Council, gives a detailed description of the financial resource allocation **For the first time in Romania, Baia Mare City Hall published the Local Budget on the**

## BAIA MARE

**Internet, for public consultation and debate at [www.baiamarecity.ro](http://www.baiamarecity.ro)**, in order to get citizens' feedback. This will turn into a common practice of the community management, taking into account the vision of this project.

There are projects concerning the development of several special economic areas (scientific and technological parks, industrial concentrations), in order to attract strategic investors, especially in the new high-technologies industries; the Baia Mare City Hall is currently preparing the documentation for these projects:

<http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/comunicatie/itpark/index.html>

Counting the facilities provided by the disadvantaged area statute, there are development premises for the business sector, especially the SMEs. City Hall's direct involvement in the establishment of several Pilot

Centres (CDIMM, Business Incubator, Educational Economic Development Centres, TechnoCAD, CaTEL, UrbaNET, TURIST, etc.) is of major importance for the adapted and dynamic economic development of such fields as ecology, tourism, ICT, and sustainable development. The reference project - "Millennium III Business Centre", has as an overall goal - the creation of a Business Eco System in the Old City Centre area as well as its multiplication in space in time. This is a significant starting point for future development plans, which may adapt their specific objectives to specific community needs:

<http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/comunicatie/millenniumIII/prezentare.htm#titlu>

"e-Baia Mare" plans, will refer to the fast introduction of eAdm (modern administration systems) in Baia Mare, bringing about a more efficient community management and opening paths towards a knowledge based economy.

### **Local Sustainable Development and the Information Society (the analysis of the \*ICT field in Baia Mare)**

#### **Where are we? (SWOT analysis / ICT)**

SWOT ICT	Positive factors	Negative factors
<b>Internal factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local initiatives (SMEs – IT&amp;C) and local administration</li> <li>Developed ICT project portfolio</li> <li>Human resources (CAD, GIS, networking, data base experts).</li> <li>Information society development (incipient phase, initiatives)</li> <li>Foreign investors in the field</li> <li>Virtual presence (Internet) above national average (www pages, ISP, Net cafés, administration)</li> <li>GSM, TV, Radio national operators</li> <li>Developed media (Cable TV, newspapers, radio)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of massive investments in the disadvantaged area (few jobs)</li> <li>Lack of cohesion in the field (NGOs) (reduced community participation)</li> <li>SMEs fragility (reduced dimensions)</li> <li>Lack of educational centres and networks, developed and specialised in modern subfields (e-learning)</li> <li>ICT standards not applied</li> <li>ICT urban infrastructures inadequately developed for eLearning, eBusiness, and eCommerce</li> <li>Lack of active university involvement in ICT – practical activities (direct relations with ICT companies)</li> <li>Lack of quality related criteria (price criteria) in the public acquisition systems</li> </ul>
<b>External factors</b>	<p><b>Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disadvantaged area – legislative facilities</li> <li>Globalisation</li> <li>Geographical location (Ukraine, Hungary)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Dangers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Massive emigration of young people (brain drain) as well as of the adult generation</li> <li>Globalisation (migration of financial and human</li> </ul>

SWOT ICT	Positive factors	Negative factors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low competition from the neighbouring cities (Satu Mare, Bistrița, Zalău, Ivano-Frankivsc, Sighet)</li> <li>• Permanent ICT events, regional level: Cerf Maramureș, Castanet (Chestnut Holiday on the Internet), regional Cisco I Academy_CCD, NORD-CAD Centre</li> <li>• International ICT events: multimedia camp, ThinkQuest</li> <li>• Portfolio of local projects with ICT elements: Millennium III Business Center, MiRA, TiSA</li> <li>• Liberalisation of telecommunication market (1 January 2003)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>capital)</li> <li>• Migration of potential to Cluj University Centre nearby</li> <li>• Externalisation of profits resulted from the local private ICT education, low private investments in ICT education</li> <li>• Unsustainable development of ICT activities in the area (lack of competitiveness)</li> <li>• Ageing of ICT due to the exponential evolution in the field</li> <li>• Accumulation of specific waste (monitors, carcasses, key boards) not fully recyclable at the local level</li> <li>• Specific Risks – Phenomen: Y2K, computer viruses, increased (disloyal) competition</li> </ul>

■

## II. OBJECTIVES

### II.1. VISION

The challenges the city of Baia Mare has faced in the past several years, due to its evolution from a mining city to a modern one, have made it stronger and ready for the trends of the new millennium. The regeneration of urban activity in the old city centre, the introduction of modern community education, the promotion of the “*ideal city*” vision, and the action plans of the Local Agenda 21 in accordance with sustainable development concepts, point to the implementation of total quality principles, in a typically Eastern European city entering a new millennium and new social structures. An important step in the evolution of the city is the **change in the public management approach** – from budgetary management to projects, given the insufficient local financial resources.

- **The new logo of the city of Baia Mare 2001+**, adopted upon the implementation of the CityNET: “**THE LEARNING CITY**” is based on

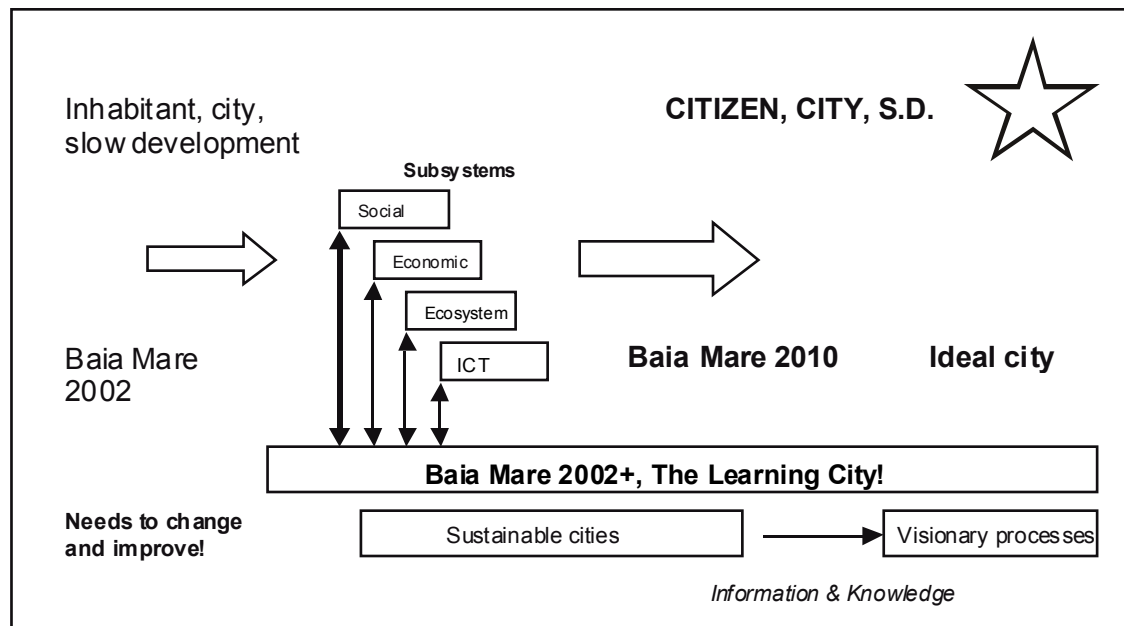
modern information and knowledge management. Announcing the introduction of new information and communication technologies, allows the citizens and the city to:

- Assimilate the modern civic culture (**e-culture**);
- Implement sustainable development (**LA 21**);
- Attract foreign investors in the high-tech fields, capable of ameliorating the economic structure of the city.

The development strategy of Baia Mare brings together the old city logo “Citizens’ Solidarity is City’s Strength” and the modern principle of sustainable development.

**The Learning City, Sustainable Development is an integrated community process**

### Parallel processes in the city that implements sustainable development



The Local Public Administration of Baia Mare takes full responsibility of the strict observance of the sustainable development principle, combining elements of cultural preservation and modernity in its strategic vision.

## II.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

### II.2.1. Major strategic objectives

The strategic development objectives of Baia Mare are:

- Develop the municipal infrastructure (water, energy, natural gas distribution, transport) and secure full public access (population and industries) to this infrastructure;
- Environmental protection;
- Urban regeneration (regeneration of the natural capital, especially polluted lands and water sources and urban regeneration - restore and develop the old city centre, the historical buildings outside the historical area and refurbish the façades of buildings and redefine their functionality);
- Strengthen social cohesion and community solidarity, reducing poverty.

The development of Baia Mare will draw on communication, transparency as well as on continuous learning, meant to strengthen community solidarity and increase social cohesion.

II.2.2. Principles for Urban Management—applied to the five objectives—in compliance with principles for sustainable development presented in the “European Sustainable Cities, Brussels, 1996” report, the Bremen Declaration, 1997, and the Amsterdam Treaty

An urban setting is not a closed system, and accomplishment of the five general objectives is based on principles for urban management to foster urban development and/or regeneration. Consequently, policies, strategic urban planning, and implementation of programmes and projects will comply with the following principles:

- Sustainable development that would bring, in the long run, major attitude and cultural change towards sustainable use of natural resources;
- Institutional capacity building based on efficient management, and restructured public services in correlation with current financial resources, objectives of sustainable development and the community agenda;
- Municipal twinning to provide information exchange among municipalities on best available practices for urban or project management;
- Public private partnerships to cooperate on projects and programmes;
- Implement projects and programmes that cannot be achieved by the private sector
- Integrating policies horizontally (to achieve simultaneous synergy among various sectors) and vertically (to correlate and integrate policies for development of the city with those of the county and the region);
- Resource management, which assumes the integration of energy, material, financial and human resources in a natural cycle;
- Free-market approaches to achieve sustainable development: issue regulations on eco-taxes and public utilities based on free-market principles; assess any potential investment



## B A I A M A R E

function of criteria for environmental protection; and incorporate environmental protection issues in the drafting of the local budget;

- Decentralise management of the energy industry;
- Sustainable urban landscaping will comply with regulations on construction materials, building design, bio-dimite, the extent of build-up in a given area, spatial orientation of housing, green zones around buildings, microclimate and energy efficiency;
- Carry out programmes or projects to restore the cultural heritage of a certain group and/or traditions of the local community as a whole. These programmes would not infringe upon cultural values and traditions of any social group within the community;
- Ban multiplication of public services if they did not meet a certain community need;
- Regulate land use and management in compliance with provisions set in the Landscaping Master Plan;
- Analysis of the technical capacity for project execution;
- Evaluate the efficient utilisation of human and financial resources;
- Evaluate the financial viability of a programme or project;
- Identify community needs and priorities and correlate the community agenda with opportunities for new programmes and projects;
- Evaluate the needs of the socially disadvantaged groups and the municipal capacity to secure affordable housing, jobs and basic public services;
- Environmental protection;
- Carry out programmes and projects in partnership with the private sector or offer incentives for the private sector to take over investments expenses, provided that the programme or project will turn profitable;
- Disseminate information that pertains to specific investments (local topography, statistics on local and regional economy, regulations for urban development, National Landscaping Master Plan, and regional landscaping plans).

### **Principles of rehabilitating or ensuring sustainable human settlements to comply with the Landscaping Master Plan, according to the Habitat Agenda, Istanbul, 1996**

- Integrated land zoning, so that every residential district will consist of housing (individually-owned houses or apartment buildings, a function of specific architectural systems); buildings used for commercial purposes; parking lots; school buildings and infrastructure for public utilities;
- Residential areas will comprise of a diversity of buildings;
- Buildings that are part of the national heritage will undergo (indoor and outdoor) refurbishing works without altering the initial architectural design. Buildings with historical value will not be transformed or demolished by any means.
- Residential zones will include a multifunctional central area, to combine commercial, civic, cultural, and leisure activities;
- Residential zones will include open common spaces such as squares, green areas and parks;
- These open common spaces will have a functional design so as to encourage outdoor group activities and community cohesion;
- Pedestrian walks and bicycle tracks will be laid out in residential districts except for the old city centre;
- Natural lands—forests, flora and still waters—will be preserved and possibly integrated in planned parks;
- Communities will have to comply with resource conservation and waste reduction regulations;
- Communities will use water supplies rationally;
- Landscaping plans (i.e. orientation of street system and placement of buildings) will promote energy efficiency.

### II.2.3. International Acts And Documents And Internal Legislation Underlying The General Objectives And The Action Plan For Local Agenda 21 – Baia Mare

#### **A. International acts and documents**

- Local Agenda 21, 1992;
- The Fifth European Community Environmental Action Programme – «Towards Sustainability» - a comprehensive approach of EU activities concerning urban issues, comparative urban data and indicators and the implementation of initiatives pertaining to the Local Agenda 21;
- Aalborg Charter (Charter of European Cities and Towns towards Sustainability), approved by the participants at the European Conference for cities and sustainable settlements, (Aalborg, Denmark, 1994);
- Lisbon Action Plan for the implementation of the Aalborg Charter and the Local Agenda 21;
- “European Sustainable Cities” report, Brussels, 1996;
- The Bremen Declaration (1997) that establishes the principles for the partnership between business and municipality regarding the sustainable development of the city;
- «Urban Sustainable Development in the European Union: A framework for action» (1998);
- The Hanover Call of the municipal leaders from cities and towns in 36 European countries, adopted at the Third European Conference on Sustainable Cities and Towns, Hanover, Germany, 9-12 February, 2000;
- The Bremen Declaration – Business and Municipality, New Partnerships for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century;
- Green Paper – Environmental Issues, European Commission, 2000;
- Charter of the Architectural Heritage, adopted by the Council of Europe in October 1975;
- Community Action Plan concerning Cultural Heritage (1994);
- Art.151 of the Treaty of Amsterdam amending the Treaty on European Union, the treaties

establishing the European Communities and certain related acts – conservation and development of the common cultural heritage, preserving diversity;

- Art.6 of the Treaty establishing the European Communities – environmental protection has to be contained in all community policies and activities.

#### **B. Internal legislation:**

- Law on local public administration no. 215/2001;
- Law on public service for communal husbandry no. 326/2001;
- Law no. 27/1994 concerning local taxes;
- Law no. 189/1998 concerning local public finance;
- Law no. 350/2001 concerning zoning and town planning;
- Law no. 71/1996 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan - Section I – Communications;
- Law no. 171/1997 concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan - Section II – Water;
- Law no. 5/ concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan - Section III – protected areas;
- Law no. 351/ concerning the approval of the National Landscaping Master Plan - Section IV – the network of localities
- Law no. 575/2001 concerning the approval of National Landscaping Master Plan - Section V – areas prone to natural hazards;
- Law no. 10/1995 concerning construction quality;
- GO no. 20/1994 in regard to measures to mitigate the seismic risk with buildings, re-published;
- Law no. 460/2001 amending and completing Government Ordinance no. 20/1994 in regard to measures to mitigate the seismic risk with buildings;
- GO no. 244/2000 concerning dam safety, approved by Law no. 466/2001;

## B A I A M A R E

- GO no. 65/2001 concerning the establishment and the functioning of the industrial parks;
- Housing Law no. 114 of 11 October 1996, republished;
- Law no. 422/2001 concerning the preservation of historical monuments;
- Law no. 10/2001 concerning the legal status of buildings abusively appropriated between 6 March 1945 - 22 December 1989;
- Law no. 213/1998 concerning public property and its legal status;
- Law no. 219/1998 concerning the regime of concessions;
- Law no. 41/1995 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 68/1994 concerning the protection of the national cultural heritage;
- Law no. 56/1998 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 24/1997 concerning the amending and completion of Government Ordinance no. 68/1994 concerning the protection of the national cultural heritage, approved by Law no. 41/1995;
- GO no. 43/2000 concerning the protection of the archaeological heritage and the proclaiming of archaeological sites as areas of national interest, approved by the Law no. 378/2001;
- GO no. 47/2000 on protection measures for historical monuments that are part of the World Heritage, approved by Law no. 564/2001;
- Education Law no. 84/1995 \*\*\* Re-published;
- Law no. 133/2000 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 102/1998 concerning continuous professional training within the educational system;
- Law no. 33/1995 for the ratification of the Convention-framework on national minority protection, Strasbourg, February 1995;
- Law no. 48/2002 for the approval of Government Ordinance no. 137/2000 concerning the prevention and punishment of all forms of discrimination;
- Environmental Protection Law no. 137/1995 \*\*\* Re-published;
- Law of the Waters no. 107 of 25 September 1996;
- E.O. no. 236/2000 concerning the status of the protected nature reserves, the preservation of the natural habitats, of wild flora and fauna;
- Law no. 426/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 concerning residential and industrial waste production;
- Law no. 465/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 16/2001 concerning solid waste management;
- Law no. 655/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 243/2000 concerning the protection of the atmosphere.

#### II.2.4. Criteria for Achieving Sustainable Development Objectives

The accomplishment of the sustainable development objectives will consider the following criteria:

Criteria	Social (social plans)	Economic (economic plans)	Environment (ecological plans)	Information and communication technology (ICT) (ICT development plans)
<b>Citizen's Cohesion/ Solidarity</b>	Increase social and citizen cohesion	Create more jobs	Increase ecological cohesion of the citizens	Increase public access to information, increased individual ICT connection
<b>City Strength</b>	Increase social strength of the city	Increase economic strength of the city	Balance between industrial development and pollution (reducing pollution, urban regeneration)	Increase technological strength of the city (urban infrastructure, increased ICT urban indicators), eADM community management
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	Minimal social problems	Minimal economic problems	Minimal environmental problems	Information society Access of the young generation to ICT Lifelong learning
<b>Qualitative Development = Qualitative Objectives Framework GLOBAL (integration) LOCAL (capitalisation)</b>	Align with European social principles and standards (integration of the community and individual capitalisation)	Align with European economic principles and standards (integration of the community and individual capitalisation)	Align with European environmental principles and standards (integration of the community and individual capitalisation)	Align with OSI principles (open standards), European and world technological standards (integration of the community, individual and BiT capitalisation)

The optimisation alternatives of Local Agenda 21 are connected to a certain functioning pattern that can be used as a reference system in the evaluation of results; thus, all partners involved can monitor the implementation process of Local Agenda 21:

- Citizens and the civil society (social, civic development);
- The city (the economic community) and its main components (administration, urban infrastructure, financial-banking systems, etc);
- Technocrats (experts, evaluators, auditors, technologists).

The three major processes (social, economic and environmental) will be completed by other processes (ICT and quality processes) specific to Baia Mare, in an integrated community process.

The capacity of the strategy and action plans to answer the current NEEDS, by adequately using the existing resources and by adapting themselves to the VISION of the young generations, is another

fundamental prerequisite for the achievement of the major objectives described in this chapter.

### 1. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Rehabilitation plans of the municipal infrastructure (water supply, sewerage, natural gas distribution) and urban transport networks (roads, etc)

Eco-urban Economic Development Plans (Eco Zone)

Control the urban pollution and rehabilitate the urban areas and structures degraded from it:

- 1.1 Degraded industrial areas: Phoenix Platforma, Romplumb, Meda-Săsar
- 1.2 Residential areas: the Old City Centre, Fermeziu district
- 1.3 Riverside areas: Săsar, tributaries

Municipal infrastructure:

- 1.4 Traffic areas: the ring road
- 1.5 Water supply and sewerage networks

- 1.6 Technological infrastructures: gas, energy, telecommunication

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Strategic Objectives / Strategic Segment	Action guidelines
<b>Citizens' Cohesion / Solidarity</b>	<b>Strategic level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens and Baia Mare Ecosystem</li> <li>• Integrated system</li> </ul>
	<b>Tactical Level (Sustainable development plan of the citizen-nature ecosystem)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of non-renewable resources.</li> <li>• Development of waste recycling economy.</li> <li>• Ecological disposal and selective collection.</li> </ul>
	<b>Project Level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISPA Project – Ecological Landfill, Ecolinks – PET and worn tyre recycling, Ecological Guard.</li> </ul>
<b>City Strength</b>	<b>Strategic Level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conservation of biodiversity and protection of nature.</li> </ul>
	<b>Tactical Level (Sustainable development plan of the citizen-nature ecosystem)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management plan for the protected areas.</li> <li>• Development and management of green spaces and public parks.</li> <li>• Optimal use of the natural capital in advancing eco-tourism and leisure activities.</li> </ul>
	<b>Project Level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creation of the green belt of Baia Mare and the ecological management of the Săsar riversides.</li> <li>• Extension of the Baia Mare City Park on the Garlic Valley and its transformation into a Botanical Garden.</li> <li>• Extension of the Chiuzbaia – Groape nature reserve creation of Igriș nature reserve.</li> </ul>
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	<b>Strategic Level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental pollution eradication and rehabilitation of the polluted areas.</li> </ul>
	<b>Tactical Level (Community sustainable development plan)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the Environmental Action Plan.</li> <li>• Technological re-conversion in mining and metallurgy.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation plan for the polluted areas and efficient use of urban and peri-urban land.</li> </ul>
	<b>Project Level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk Min, Reclaim, ASSURE, AIR for All, ISPA Project – Drinking water sustainable management.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality Objectives GLOBAL (integration) LOCAL</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observance of national legislation. Quality in the ecosystems.</li> <li>• National legal cohesion by completing the national legislation with local provisions.</li> <li>• Support of local initiatives regarding environmental conservation and protection</li> <li>• Creation of integrated implementing systems for sector strategies.</li> <li>• Harmonisation of environmental requirements with specific economic resources and social situation.</li> </ul>

### 3. URBAN REGENERATION

#### A. Urban development and rehabilitation

Strategic Objectives /Strategic Segment	Action guidelines
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>City Strength</b> (An environment friendly to sustainable business)</p>	<p><b>Strategic Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance the economic strength of the city through encouraging public and private investments (strategic partnerships), in order to create new jobs in local fields (capitalisation of local human resources – favourable business environment)</li> </ul> <p><b>Tactical Level (Community sustainable development plans)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnerships in priority economic development fields, raise capital (public-private, local administration – county and regional administration, town twinning): technological education, tourism, eco-business, information and communication technologies, modern administration.</li> </ul> <p><b>Project Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development and implementation of regional economic development projects:</li> <li>• Millennium III Business Center</li> <li>• Technological parks “SoftVillage”, Tech_NIC – recycling centre</li> <li>• Economic development projects and projects encouraging private initiative, especially in the handicraft sector (the Fortius model).</li> <li>• Reduce bureaucracy – introduction of an automated system of issuing authorisations for economic activities.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sustainable Development</b> (A favourable business environment for the sustainable development of the community)</p>	<p><b>Strategic Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of an integrated urban marketing system “UrbanGIS”</li> </ul> <p><b>Tactical Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rehabilitation of the historical area of the city (urban rehabilitation)</li> <li>• Restoration plan for the degraded urban areas and efficient-economical use of urban and peri-urban lands.</li> </ul> <p><b>Project Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific projects in sustainable development priority fields (new projects, follow up of the implemented projects).</li> <li>• Expansion of the urban network of development centres “EduTECH” (vocational schools)</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Quality Objectives</b> <b>GLOBAL (integration)</b> <b>LOCAL</b> (A community environment favourable to economic development)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiation of certification procedures ISO 9000 at the Baia Mare City Hall</li> <li>• Initiation of certification procedures ISO 14000 (environment).</li> <li>• Establishment of sustainable partnerships with cities in the European Union and other developed countries, especially those taking part in Local Agenda 21. Local economic services versus the community legislation.</li> <li>• <a href="http://www.cordis.lu/econtent/publicsector/greenpaper.html">http://www.cordis.lu/econtent/publicsector/greenpaper.html</a></li> </ul>

**B. Support and added value activities integrated in urban development activities: information and communication technology**

Strategic Objectives / Strategic Segment	Action guidelines
<p><b>Citizens' Cohesion / Solidarity</b> Citizens access and participation in INFORMATION and KNOWLEDGE e-citizenship</p>	<p><b>Strategic Level (economic and social cohesion by means of ICT)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public participation in electronic local administration</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Tactical Level (Development plan of public information and communication through ICT)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development plan of the Local Authorities – Citizen relationship</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Project Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban development projects ensuring access to modern ICT</li> <li>ICT Centres for citizens (information, digital display, eKiosk)</li> <li>ICT networks for citizens and NGOs (City Cyber net)</li> <li>Projects (actions) for young people (modern contests), educational events (Multimedia camps), "Cerf MM" exhibitions, etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>City Strength</b>  Public Private Partnership e-partnership</p>	<p><b>Strategic Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic local administration</li> <li>e-Economy (Development of an information and knowledge-based economy)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Project Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initiation and implementation of development ICT projects:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Business centres, industrial and technological ICT parks</li> <li>- Local, regional, national, international business networks</li> <li>- Centres of technological development and ICT know-how transfer</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Sustainable Development</b>  <b>An information society e-Baia Mare</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information and knowledge society</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Tactical Level (Development plans for the information society)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban ICT infrastructures (voice, data, Internet communications)</li> <li>ICT education (multimedia campus, e-Learning City)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Project Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expansion of the urban development and modern learning network "EduTECH"</li> <li>Expansion of the wireless communication infrastructure CityNET 2</li> <li>Expansion of the urban communication network (optical fibres) MiRA</li> <li>Development of a community e-learning system (Cer MM)</li> </ul>

#### 4. STRENGTHEN SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY SOLIDARITY, REDUCE POVERTY

Strategic Objectives / Segments	Social (plans/strategies, projects)
Citizens' Cohesion / Solidarity	<b>Strategic level (long term)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance social cohesion</li> <li>• Participation of the citizens in the local decision-making process</li> </ul>
	<b>Tactical level (medium term)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Legal social assistance</b></li> <li>2. <b>Institutional strategies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health care</li> <li>• Education and learning</li> <li>• Social assistance</li> <li>• Culture, sport</li> <li>• Youth</li> <li>• Citizen safety</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. <b>Social action in partnership</b></li> </ol> Disadvantaged categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Old and disabled people</li> <li>• Youth</li> </ul> Leisure activities Communication
	<b>Project Level (P)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage initiatives - NGO-administration partnerships</li> <li>• Transparent financing of civil society projects</li> <li>• Networking (institutions-NGO-specialists) to deal with acute social problems</li> </ul>
City Strength	<b>Strategic Level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the social strength of the city</li> </ul>
	<b>Tactical Level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of basic urban infrastructure (water sewerage)</li> </ul>
	<b>Project Level</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "MiRA" project, integrated management of water supply</li> </ul>
Sustainable Development	<b>Strategic Level</b> <p><b>No social problems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated system of social assistance</li> <li>• Focused educational programs</li> <li>• Civism</li> <li>• Means of expression for every one</li> <li>• Efficient communication administration –citizen</li> </ul>



Strategic Objectives / Segments	Social (plans/strategies, projects)
	<p><b>Tactical Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A decent home for each citizen</li> <li>• Equal opportunities for the young</li> <li>• Ensuring conditions for family cohesion</li> <li>• Training young people for community life</li> <li>• Means of expression for everyone</li> <li>• Modern and safe playgrounds</li> <li>• More accessible information for the public</li> <li>• More active public participation in the local decision-making process</li> </ul> <p><b>Project Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific projects in the priority fields (starting new projects, implementing the existing projects).</li> </ul>
<p><b>Quality Objectives GLOBAL / LOCAL</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Align with European social standards (community and individual integration and capitalisation)</li> <li>• Social policy of the city</li> </ul>

11.2.5. Perspectives of the Local Administration eADM/e - Baia Mare

eADM means developing relations among the participants in the local administration process through Internet-specific means.

There are two basic types of electronic relations:

- External relations, between G2C groups (local authorities - citizen) and G2B groups (local authorities -business environment);
- Internal relations G2G (governmental institutions - administration) and G2E (local authorities – public servants).

We believe that the relationship between local administration and the educational system in Baia Mare should be in the eAdm system, even if this is not explicit in the theoretical approach.

The new logo of the city - “The Learning City” - means including the educational system at the heart of community relations. The subsequent efforts of the City Hall of Baia Mare to do so, are fully justified, and also consider the introduction of the principles of performance management and the adoption of the European standards ISO 9000, ISO 14000, etc.

■



**MUNICIPALITY**

## III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

### III.1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The *Local Action Plan* – a planning and implementation instrument – relies on a **set of policies broken down on activity fields** applicable within a time limit with a view to achieving the general objectives laid down by a strategy. The achievement of the local plan is planned for a 10 to 20 year's term, in line with the Local Strategy of Sustainable Development.

The Local Action Plan shall be reviewed on a regular basis in order to adjust the targets to the nationwide macro-economic development, to the economic situation on the regional and local level and to the **opinions expressed by the local community** with regard to its implementation. The shorter the review periods, the lower the margin of error regarding the evaluation of the project resources, because in time, the economic variables to be taken into consideration in an economic prognosis are multiplied. For this reason, it is recommended that the Local Action Plan subject to implementation by each city mentioned in the Local Agenda 21 should be reviewed every two years, although it is projected for a 10-year time span.

### III.2. PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS

The Local Action Plan addresses the local community and for this reason it has a number of prioritized steps (probably the most sensitive issue of the Local Action Plan), but the institutional mechanisms of enforcement should also take into consideration the interests of this community, of the employers' associations of the trade unions, of the associations and foundations whose activities are directed towards charity, culture, protection of the cultural and architectural patrimony,

protection of environment and/or animals, and also the interests of the religious communities.

Within the Local Action Plan, any step materialized into a programme, sub-programme or project should take into consideration the following aspects:

- **Consistency of the goals targeted by the programmes, sub-programmes and projects within the general objectives laid down by the Local Strategy of Sustainable Development;**
- **The limited financial resources**, a fact that impacts the financing solution and judicial mechanisms underlying any programme, sub-programme or project (for instance, the bank loan, the foreign loan, the municipal bonds, concession, disposal, rental, public-private partnership founded on several concessions, sale or other types of agreements etc.)
- **The eviction effect (taken as a principle of economics) has to be avoided.** Under this principle, an increase in the public spending entails a lower consumption and fewer private investments in the context of limited resources. The public authority needs to constantly assess the opportunity of any investment, not only in connection with the existing financial resources, but also with the future resources and the people's options, in such a way as to promote community and individual responsibility along with the partnership in the fulfillment of a local development plan;
- **The degree of the public awareness** about a programme, sub-programme or project, through the dissemination of information into the local community. To this effect, the Local Action Plan shall include the public debate mechanism in the analysis of the future programmes and sub-programmes;
- **Getting all the interested parties involved** in achieving a programme, sub-programme or project;
- **Regulatory norms versus self-regulatory norms.** The local authority will have to take into account that there are situations when the non-

profit organizations or the employers' associations can set out rules on a volunteer basis in connection with a project implementation and the public authority does not interfere through regulations. This is the reason why the excess of regulations has to be avoided. Besides, there are cases when, for the purpose of a project implementation, the regulations issued by the local administration are corroborated with the volunteered regulations, especially in the case of the public-private partnership.

### III.3. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

#### *Introduction*

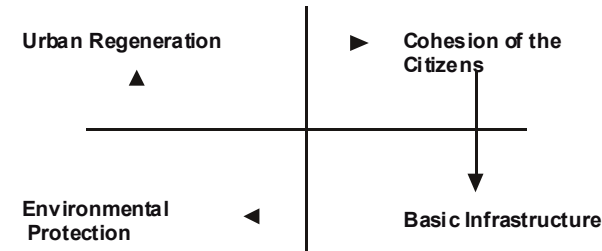
The Local Action Plan for the implementation of the Local Strategy of Sustainable Development of the community in the Baia Mare Municipality is a set of measures and projects needed to change the local community and bring it up to the parameters of a modern society, so that sustainability becomes the strong point of the local community.

The dimensions of the economic, social, environmental and technological development of our times were analyzed throughout the analysis-diagnosis process of the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development, the Local Agenda 21, part I, while the strategic targets (objectives) were described in part II, along with a few guide lines that may be used as a benchmark for the subsequent developments.

The purpose of the Local Action Plan is to set out the main steps and projects required by the planning and implementation stage of the Sustainable Development so that the development may be continuously evaluated in terms of the complex SEET<sup>1</sup> factors through sustainable development indicators (dimensions of sustainability), considered to be relevant for the Baia Mare Municipality.

<sup>1</sup> SEET = social, economic, environmental, technological

The need for an action plan is given by the magnitude and complexity of the actions which are mandatory to the fulfillment of the strategic objectives identified by the Strategy for the Sustainable Development of the Baia Mare Municipality. The general view of the processes included in the Local Action Plan on Baia Mare Municipality is shown in Fig. 1:



In terms of the time required, the unitary management involves three clear-cut stages that make it possible for the target-reaching processes to be well coordinated:

- Planning activities (the plan for the development of the Local Action Plan)
- Implementing activities (the plan for the execution of the Local Action Plan)
- Evaluating activities (the plan for the Local Action Plan monitoring)

In order to achieve a coherent development, the required support has to be provided by the:

- Local Government – through the City Hall and the Local Council, that will have to re-schedule its institutional development in order to provide complex logistic help to the Local Action Plan;
- Local Community – citizens and organizations concomitantly, as the main players of the local development, through active commitment and participation;
- Business Environment – firms and financing institutions, acting as financial and logistic support (modern information and technologies)

#### III.3.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVES OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT LOCAL STRATEGY (no details provided)

One can get a more detailed picture of the main objectives targeted to the development of the Baia

Mare Municipality laid down by the SDLS on the web-site <http://www.baia mare city.ro/al21/cap11.htm>.

Here they are in summary:

- I. **Basic infrastructure development** and the unhindered access by the population and the industrial consumers to this infrastructure (water, electricity, gas supply, transport, modern communication infrastructures, and public information).
- II. **Environmental protection** through the effective municipal waste management, reduced emissions of toxic gas in the atmosphere and ground waters, rehabilitation of the city and natural habitat.
- III. **Social Action Development Plan**
- IV. **Urban regeneration** (regeneration of the capital provided by nature, primarily by the lands, the specific flora and fauna, the contaminated water resources, as well as city rehabilitation through the renovation and the development of the historical centre, the historical buildings located outside the delimited historic perimeter, but also by giving a new image to the old buildings (through changes in their front side and basic functions, or even through the re-definition of their functions), areas of economic development and concentration, scientific and technological parks, and the required development networks: incubators, technological centres, business excellence centres, research and innovation centres..
- V. **Consolidation of social cohesion**, of community solidarity, poverty alleviation.
  - The development of the Baia Mare Municipality will be founded on:
  - Communication,
  - Transparency of the public management act,

- An ongoing learning process, capable of leading a consolidated solidarity of the entire community and an increased social cohesion.

### **III.3.1.1. Action plan for the development of the basic infrastructure**

#### ***Preamble***

**T**he Baia Mare Local Action Plan 2002-2004 has a few constraints caused by the implementation period, on account of:

- the moment (between financial years, 2002-2003)
- social dimensions which can be hardly estimated (the formal results of the census have not been made public yet); besides, several analysis area required by the SD approach were not covered; changes in the budget or new appropriation schemes related to the social sector where the sources were not identified;
- major patrimony changes (school facilities transferred to the public patrimony);
- a switch from the budget-oriented management to the sustainable development oriented budget.

In order to compensate for some of these constraints, the Baia Mare City considered the documents, statistics and the local actions to be **Local – Institutional Terms of Reference** valid for our approach, at this stage.

**Terms of Reference (2001-2004)**

Principles / references	2001-2002	2003-2004
Targets	Defined in the Capital Investment Plans (CIP) Current and Capital Repair Plans (CCRP)	CIP, CCRP and SD Objectives
Budget limitations	2001-2002 Budgets	2003-2004 Budgets
People's opinions	Opinion poll conducted in June 2001	Opinion polls in 2002, 2003, 2004
Publicity through the media	<a href="http://www.baiamarecity.ro/buget/buget.htm">http://www.baiamarecity.ro/buget/buget.htm</a>	Internet and public debates
Results	Technical and economic objectives laid down by the CIP and CCRP	CIP and SD projects mentioned in Annex

**The BID Strategic Objective laid down by the Sustainable Development Local Strategy**

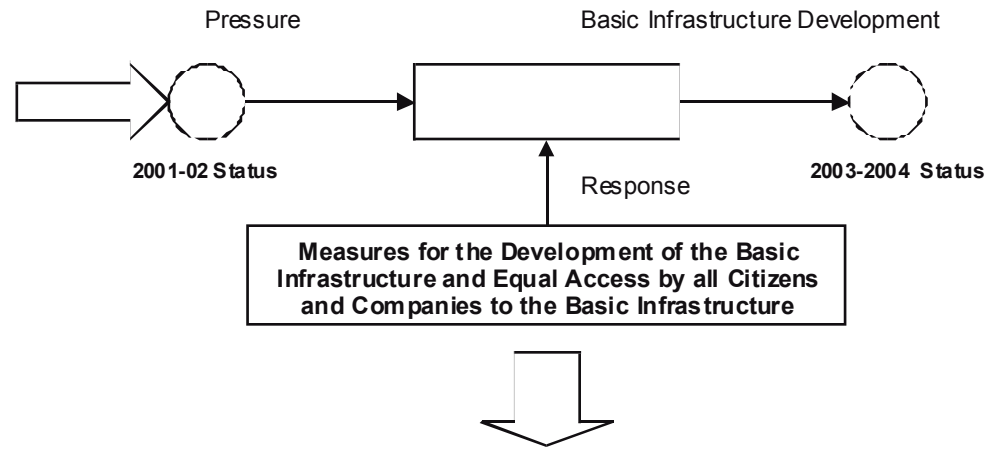
<http://www.baiamarecity.ro/al21/cap11.htm> (PII.chapter2, excerpt)

Basic Infrastructure Development (BID)

Plans for the rehabilitation of the city infrastructures (water-sewage-gas), city transport networks (roads etc.)

- Control of the urban pollution and rehabilitation of urban areas and structures which are damaged by industrial, environmental and urban factors:
  - 1.1. Damaged industrial areas: Phoenix Platform, Romplumb, Meda-Sasar
  - 1.2. Urban areas: the Old Centre and the following districts: Femeziu, Vasile Alecsandri, Sasar, Valea Rosie, and Valea Borcutului
  - 1.3. Riparian areas: Sasar and affluents
- City infrastructures:
  - 1.4. Vehicle traffic areas: roundabout routes, the cross-roads
  - 1.5. Water sewage infrastructures
  - 1.6. Technological infrastructures: gas, electricity, telecommunications

**The Local Action Plan Implementation Process / PSR Pattern**



**SD Indicators**

Measure	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
P	Max.	Max.	Max.	Average	Average	Average	Max.	Max.	Max.	Max.	Max.	Max.
S	Undergoing drafting	Undergoing Finalizations	Drafted project	Implementation stage	Implementation stage	Implementation stage	Implementation stage	Implementation stage	Implementation stage	Implementation stage	Conception	Ongoing processing
R	CT DataBase	RUP*	Financing	Lighting level	Full urban coverage	Modern transport	Modern Urban communication systems	Specific risk minimisation	High performance educational system	Maximising the inhabited area	Reintegration into the economic and social circuits	Risk minimization

\* RUP = Regional Urban Planning

**Distribution of the number of measures/strategic objectives:**

- Objective I.** Basic Infrastructure Development = 12 measures
- Objective II.** Environment = 7 measures
- Objective III.** Urban Rehabilitation = 14 measures and CT support
- Objective IV.** Social Component = 21 measures

## Local Action Plan - BID Measures (1-12)

Measure No.	Measure	Reference	Reference Document
Measure 1	Master Plan - GUP <sup>1</sup>	Urban Land Register GUP	.2002 CIP Data bank / land register UrbanGIS project document
Measure 2	RUPs <sup>2</sup>	RUPs	1998-2002 CIP
Measure 3	Development of the Water Sewage Infrastructure	WRIM Project = Water Resources Integrated Management	2002 CIP – water supply, water treatment stations VITAL S.A. Plan WRIM project document www.adil.mmnet.ro/proiecte.htm
Measure 4	Energy Infrastructure Development	Public and Ornamental Lighting Plan: City LIGHT	CIP.2002 Electrica S.A. Plan
Measure 5	Gas Infrastructure Development	GAS Development Plan EnergTerm S.A.	CIP. 2002 EnergTerm S.A. RomGAZ Maramures
Measure 6	City Transport Infrastructure	City Transport Plan Urbis SA	CIP 2002- Street Modernisation Documentation, Projects: City Traffic Lights Plan Documentation, Projects: CityRING, City BRIDGE, City 4BIKE
Measure 7	City Telecommunications Infrastructure Development	Romtelecom Plans GSM, ISP Operators	Documentation, Projects: Millennium III BC, CityNET, WRIM
Measure 8	Hydro-network Infrastructure Development	“Apele Romane” (“Romanian Waters” Co.) Plans Sasar, Craica, Valea Rosie, and Firiza Rivers	2002 CIP – Hydro-technical Improvements Hydro-graphical Improvement Projects Eco-Zones Projects
Measure 9	Development of Educational Areas	Plans of the County School Inspectorate, of the School Units	2002 CIP Documentation on EduTECH Plan
Measure 10	City Developments – Housing, Asylums, and Shelter Homes	TUW (Technical-Urban Works) Plans	2002 CIP Lodgings, Foster Homes, Old People Homes, Night Shelters, Children’s Little Town
Measure 11	Development of the City Areas and of the Damaged City Areas	Plans Between the Landlords and the Firms PHOENIX, Romplumb, REMIN	2002 CIP Industrial Zone and Parks Damaged City Areas
Measure 12	Control and City Risk Minimization Measures	Civil Protection Unit	2002 CIP Documentation: Analysis on Community Risks

<sup>1</sup> GUP = General Urban Planning<sup>2</sup> RUP = Regional Urban Planning



**Status, Pressures, Results, Prioritization**

The general status was subject to a SWOT analysis under the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development.

Pressures – the opinions expressed by the citizens were considered and analyzed through poll techniques both in 2001 and in 2002; the conclusions of the 2001 poll impacted the prioritization scheme of the 2002

local/CIP budget; the scenario followed the “Citizens’ NeedsMaximum Compliance” pattern.

For the year 2002 and on, the research and polls on issues such as economic and social development, and water-sewage infrastructures are still under way.

**2001 Opinion Poll**

Questionnaire given between 2 - 15 May 2001 by the City Hall of Baia Mare Municipality:

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

*“If the City Hall in Baia Mare takes out a loan in order to finance several operations beneficial to the municipality, please let us know your opinion about the priority of the objectives mentioned below by: rating the items on a scale from 1 to 5, (1 – the least important; 5 – the most important)*

Proposition	Scale	1	2	3	4	5
Road Capital Repair						
Renovation of the “Gheorghe Șincai” National College Building in Baia Mare						
Consolidation of the Buildings in the Historical Centre of the Municipality (Old Centre)						
Purchase of Buses for the Local Transport (modern and comfortable)						
Rehabilitation and Modernization of the Water Supply System in the Municipality						

**În concluzie propunerile au fost considerate astfel:**

Proposition	Opinion: “ VERY IMPORTANT”
<b>Road Capital Repair</b>	<b>43.5%</b>
Renovation of the Gheorghe Șincai National College in Baia Mare	16.3%
Consolidation of the Buildings in the Old Centre	2.2%
Purchase of Buses for Local Transport (modern and comfortable)	6.1%
<b>Rehabilitation and Modernization of the Water Supply System of the Municipality</b>	<b>32.1%</b>

Priorities for 2001 – 2002 were as follows:

1. Road capital repairs
2. Water supply system - rehabilitation and modernization
3. Purchase of buses
4. Renovation of Gheorghe Șincai National College

5. Old center consolidation

The balance sheet to be issued by the end of 2002 will report on the approach of each and every issue, and also its resolution to a certain extent (constraints are essentially economic).

With regards the projects for the year 2003, the priorities will be a result of discussions with the citizens

(in person and on the Internet), the employers' associations, the trade unions, charity and cultural associations and foundations, associations and foundations focused on the protection of the cultural and architectural patrimony, associations for

environment and/or animal protection and religious communities, so that the decisions comply with the principle of civic decision making:  
[http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/oras\\_ideal.htm](http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/oras_ideal.htm)

### III.3.1.2. Plan for Improved Environmental Quality (7 MEASURES)

Measure No.	Measure Name	Sub-Measure
Measure 1	<b>Natural Resources and Bio-Diversity Preservation</b>	Efficient management of the natural protected areas and monuments Inventory and conservation of the trees and species relevant to science and tourism Protection and development of the forestry eco-systems Sustaining tourism and recreation in protected natural or forestry eco-areas
Measure 2	<b>Urban Ecology</b>	To stop the shrinking and increased degradation of the green spots inside and outside the city To diminish the pollution caused by noise and vibration in the residential areas and in the inhabited spaces
Measure 3	<b>Atmosphere Protection</b>	Quality air capable of ensuring human health and environmental protection with diminished industrial pollution caused by metallurgy, traffic, asphalt mixture stations, burning by the city, and gasoline supply stations
Measure 4	<b>Protection of the Surface and Underground Waters</b>	Rehabilitation and modernization of the drinking water treatment station in the Baia Mare Municipality and the extension of the water supply station to ensure the required quality and quantity of drinking water Development and implementation of the local strategies and sustainable management of ground and underground waters, for proper preservation and management of the drinking water resources Improve the water quality downstream of the Firiza River at the spillway of the waters discharged by the Herja Mine Improve the water quality downstream of the Sasar River at the spillway of the settling pond managed by the Baia Sprie Mine Alleviate the impact on the Firiza River caused by the contaminated rainfall waters from the S.C. ROMPLUMB S.A. Platform Collect the domestic waste waters on the right bench of the Sasar River, Borcut District in order to treat them in the Baia Mare water treatment station Collect the domestic waste water from the Firiza and Blidari settlements with a view to treating them in the municipal water treatment station Remove the waste water sources illegally connected to the rainfall water network and prevent their direct discharge into the Calinisa and Craica Springs
Measure 5	<b>Soil Protection</b>	Diminish the soil pollution caused by emissions of heavy-metal suspended particles from S.C. Romplumb S.A. Diminish the soil pollution caused by suspended particles emanated by the settling ponds and the sterile burrows
Measure 6	<b>Municipal Waste Management</b>	Eliminate / alleviate the impact on the environment of municipal waste (before the removal, during the removal, transportation and dumping of domestic, street, gardening garbage and waste produced by trade units) Eliminate / alleviate the impact on the environment of safe industrial waste (before the removal, during the removal, transportation and dumping, including the garbage resulting from demolition and constructions)

Measure No.	Measure Name	Sub-Measure
		Eliminate / alleviate the environmental impact of metallurgical waste management Eliminate / alleviate the environmental impact of the final treatment and discharge of the digested sludge given off by the Water Treatment Station of the Baia Mare Municipality Eliminate/ alleviate the environmental impact of the cremation and dumping of hospital waste Eliminate / alleviate the environmental impact of the treatment and discharge of toxic and dangerous industrial waste
<b>Measure 7</b>	<b>Education and Community Actions</b>	Increase public participation in the decision-making on environmental issues Increase the availability of national and international funding projects that correlate with the NGOs objectives along with the national and local strategies Develop environmental information management to increase the community's environmental awareness by setting up a Community Multi-Functional Centre Increase the community's environmental education by setting up community expert groups on natural capital protection Implement crisis management for hazards with a major environmental impact Implement and carry out tangible actions based on volunteer work, primarily in waste management on the community level

### III.3.1.3 Social action development plan

Our society contends with a real problem in terms of its adjustment to the social field, which provides few answers, hardly capable of stopping the increasing social marginalisation in its most visible forms – poverty and misery – but also in the forms barely conveyed by the media – isolation and self-neglect. The crisis that the local communities -mostly the towns - have to face requires a re-structuring of the answer and its adjustment to the needs and to the scarcity of resources in the first place. In the social area as in other areas too it is more important, more efficient and cheaper to prevent social cases and phenomena than to work them out. But prevention implies the creation of a social welfare network on the local level, in fact it requires the means and the leverage which cannot be provided by the local administration alone. For this reason, the public administration and the local associations need to harmonize their approaches, to develop and encourage the initiatives liable to enhance the community's participation in resolving the social issues. The social welfare programmes shall be developed in full compliance with the quality norms in the social welfare area. These norms are set by the decision of the local council or by the decision of the head of the social welfare institution that provides funding to the programmes, the compliance with the criteria laid down by the regulations in force being

mandatory. Under the social welfare laws, the local government will be able to organize community services (social, health care and social services) targeted to persons in difficulty, to finance/subsidize these services, to monitor and evaluate them in accordance with the agreed quality standards. The welfare of the beneficiaries should be the focus of any quality standard which is expected to acknowledge and observe the right to privacy and dignity of any individual, the diversity and the individuality, and even more, the quality standard should bring independence to the individual through the option of making one's own choices, an option which gives the individual certain control over one's own life. The individuals should benefit from the adequate health care required by their situation: the services are supposed to meet the entire range of physical, clinical, personal, social and spiritual needs of the individual.

Social action takes a more and more important role among the local collectivities and the municipalities make them a priority. Social action is a set of pinpoint interventions, split on categories or global interventions carried out by the local collectivity and the competent institutions in order to rectify the shortcomings of the legal social welfare institutions (social security and social benefits), both in terms of the social assistance and of access to rights and services.

The social welfare work group identified 5 priority programmes developed into several sub-programmes, each of them resulting in a set of measures:

## **PROGRAMME: PERSONS IN DIFFICULTY**

### ***Sub-programme: homeless persons***

- Identify the persons falling within this category by creating a data base
- Build temporary shelters and night shelters as a first step towards the social reinsertion of these persons
- Build social homes capable to provide shelter for a longer period of time to these persons – the beginning of the social reinsertion stage, a complex objective relying on several factors
- Set up home shelters, viewed as a solution for a longer term
- Build social lodgings for two social categories: the assisted socially reintegrated individuals and the low-income families or persons

### ***Sub-programme: young people from foster homes***

- Identify the persons falling within this category, the implementation of a proper data base
- Regulate the employers' labor employment systems
- In order to compensate for the handicap as regards the employment of this category of youth compared with other categories of young people, a positive discrimination of these young people was considered by the administration to be a must

### ***Sub-programme: families in difficulty***

- Identify the persons falling within this category by setting up a data base and screen the social cases willing to accept different job offers, a fact liable to substantially cut down the number of cases that require a solution
- Provide in due time the legal benefits laid down by law

- Narrow the educational gap by creating a tutorial system (centre) for the children in difficulty
- Narrow the gap between the children from families in difficulty and the children from healthy environments by creating educational and vocational workshops in schools
- Provide a daily meal – the minimum help for the subsistence of these persons
- The long distance “adoption” pursued by families in Western countries, a way to alleviate some of the material problems that the families in difficulty have to deal with
- Stimulate the NGOs' participation in a partnership with the public administration

### ***Sub-programme: services in the neighborhoods***

- Set up district social canteens close to the high schools with canteen services, in order to ensure the direct food supply to the persons in difficulty
- Social welfare offices in neighborhoods
- Create multi-functional social centres: they could render several types of social services
- Set up the ECONOMAT-type shops (discount shops)
- Out-door relief is a kind of individualized help provided to needy

### ***Sub-programme: re-training for new jobs***

- Facilitate the mutual access to the data bases by the parties involved in the process
- Setting up specific workshops for the persons in difficulty could be a first step to resolving the problem

## **PROGRAMME: OLD AND DISABLED PERSONS**

### ***Sub-programme: out-door relief***

- Identify the persons falling within this category and implement a data base

**B A I A M A R E**

- Specialized training of the nurses, a qualitative step towards an efficient activity
- Centralized home care, a more cost-efficient option compared to a personal nurse. A central operation desk capable of managing health care calls becomes a real necessity
- Paid health care services could make the health care process more dynamic and smooth

***Sub-programme: in-door relief***

- Set up specialized workshops: they could provide extra money to this category of persons and a more pleasant leisure time. It could be an element of occupational therapy
- District clubs are a necessity, the more so as the isolation of these persons is a fact
- Rehabilitation centers for the disabled children are a matter of urgency, because the number of disabled beneficiaries with/without a disability certificate is significant
- Commitment and support provided by the NGOs in cooperation with the public administration targeted to the logistic improvement of the day-care centres
- Setting up a home for the old people in our municipality is a solution demanded by many old people with unsolved situations, but also by the lack of options in our city

**PROGRAMME: YOUTH*****Sub-programme: educational programmes for youth***

- Develop educational programmes (targeted to all age categories) in the municipality with a view to changing the people's approach to improving the environmental health of the city
- Disseminate the results of the successful projects: to inform the community about the successful projects in order to apply them to different segments/levels of the population and even their translation into good practice codes in the area

- Network of specialist in different activities, with the mission to follow the programmes carried out by the municipality
- Better information on the actions pursued by the NGOs (a youth information centre, the participation of the local media in the information process. The Youth Centre could provide centralized information about the NGOs youth programmes, but also programmes suggested by the young people – educational programmes including leisure time options, programmes for the decrease/elimination of social exclusion phenomena among the young people

***Sub-programme: civic education***

- Civic education: develop civic skills among the young people, in order to make them promoters of participating democracy in the municipality
- Boost the associative life: fostering programmes requiring the participation of the young people in different activities (an option could be the creation of a local centre capable of organizing/developing these programmes), training leaders who can attract young people to these programmes
- Representativeness: set up an annual forum structured by the age of the youth, with the mission to identify and discuss (in order to find solutions) the problems that these age categories have to cope with
- Introduce the European institutions or the national and local level ones to the young people: providing information about these institutions and their goals.

**PROGRAMME: LEISURE TIME*****Sub-programme: sport for everyone***

- Create sports facilities/centers (recreational facilities) providing different sport practicing opportunities on the municipal level
- Issue brochures and leaflets on organized briefing sessions that promote the benefits of sports, such as: harmonious body shaping, the

development of the individual personality, interpersonal skills

- Set a more extensive Competition Calendar
- Extend the offer of local sports events accessible to everyone and advertise this offer through the media

#### ***Sub-programme: cultural events***

- Permanent cultural events
- Creation of a cultural center hosting workshops for the promotion/practicing of traditional trades, with exhibition spaces etc.
- Stimulating creativity (craftsmanship fairs), cultural exchanges among the regions of the country and on the international level

#### ***Sub-programme: recreation spots***

- Maintain and monitor the recreation areas
- Educate the citizens through competitions, compelling measures, incentives
- Identify new spaces fit for recreation areas
- Create green areas next to the sport facilities

#### ***Sub-programme: playgrounds for children***

- An inventory of the playgrounds
- Improve the existing playgrounds, increase the number of civic activities within the community for the purpose of rehabilitating the high-risk potential playgrounds
- Create adequate play devices: the existing equipment needs to be improved in order to offer a wide range of constructive recreational opportunities to children
- Recreational activities in districts

### **PROGRAMME: COMMUNICATION**

The activities performed over the past years by the local public institutions revealed several problems resulting from the lack of information. Undoubtedly, Romanian society has to cope with structural changes, which are essential for the democratic process. Promoting an efficient communication between the

public administration and the citizen is a major objective.

#### ***Sub-programme: data bases***

- An efficient data base structure and interconnection through an electronic network
- Simplified information access procedure

#### ***Sub-programme: information channels***

- More efficient information channels
- Develop the EDUCATIONAL COMPONENT
- Promote stimulating information means

#### ***Sub-programme: asking the citizens' opinion***

- Public gatherings in districts with a view to stimulating the free discussion of citizen problems, through various means
- Provide information to the citizens, increase their educational level
- Get the citizens' opinion on a regular basis
- Actions designed to make the citizens aware about the importance of communication between the population and the public administration

#### **III.3.1.4. Urban Regeneration Plan**

Remarks: The Urban Regeneration Plan (URP) is founded on 4 basic components:

- Regeneration of the natural capital, measures underlying the action plan II (environment)
- Regeneration of damaged urban areas and their re-conversion towards the economic development (business areas, technological parks, scientific and educational parks, business incubators etc.) depending on the local needs and on the location as well, through measures detailed in the table below (III.A, B)
- CIT (Communication and Information Technology) support activities (chapter III.C)

**Urban Development and Rehabilitation Measures**

Strategic Objectives / Strategic Segment	Targeted Actions
<p><b>The Power of the City</b></p> <p>An Environment Beneficial to Sustainable Business</p> <p><b>6 MEASURES</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic Level – the general objective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To increase the economic power of the city by bolstering and attracting public and private investments (strategic partnerships), with a view to creating new jobs in the fields with a high local skill (capitalisation of the local resources – an attractive business environment)</li> <li>To observe the urban management principles set out by the “Sustainable European Cities” programme</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Tactical Level (Sustainable Economic development Plans)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partnerships on priority issues regarding the economic development and the capital inflow (public-private partnership among the local government and the county and regional administration, twinning)</li> <li>Technological education, tourism, information technique and communication, modern administration Private-Public Partnership = PPP</li> </ul> <p><b>Measure 1.</b> Evaluation of existing PPP and their capitalisation  <b>Measure 2.</b> Evaluation of the PPP and capitalisation  <b>Measure 3.</b> Extension of the PPP on the horizontal in order to cover all the areas relevant to the community, the investment areas envisaged by the private companies in the first place (private capital inflow)  <b>Measure 4.</b> Extension of the PPP on the county, regional, national and international level  <b>Measure 5.</b> Regulatory framework for and institutionalisation of the PPP and its implementation in the procedures of the public administration, including the Operation and Functioning regulations of the Baia Mare City Hall, but also in the procedure for the development of new projects.  <b>Measure 6.</b> To attract investment capital through techniques commonly applied by the modern local administrations (certificates and bonds, municipal loans, grants)</p>
	<p><b>Projects Level, PPP involved (<a href="http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/comunicatie/itpark/index.html">http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/comunicatie/itpark/index.html</a>)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and implementation of macro-projects of regional economic development, mainly targeted to the SMEs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Millennium III Business Centre</li> <li>Tech-parks: “SoftVillage”, TechnoPARK</li> <li>Tech_NIC – waste material recycling centre and CIT business incubators</li> <li>Multi-Media University Campus</li> <li>TechnoMEDIA Studio</li> <li>“ Izvoare” (“Springs”) tourist area</li> <li>Information centres local network: CyberCity</li> <li>UrbanGIS - a municipal marketing system</li> </ul> </li> <li>Projects for economic development and stimulation of free enterprise, especially in the sector of the small artisans (the Fortius model) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support to the rehabilitation of the liberal trades, their organisations included (unions, professional associations, guilds)</li> <li>Support to the development of micro-projects adjusted to the small artisans sector</li> <li>Support to the development of new trades in line with the demands of Millennium III and their inclusion in the local pre-academic and academic educational systems</li> </ul> </li> <li>Curtailing bureaucracy through a computerised issuance of licenses for economic activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connecting the data processing and information system of the City Hall to the Single Register and to the competent authorities empowered to issue operation licenses</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Strategic Objectives / Strategic Segment	Targeted Actions
<p><b>Sustainable Development</b></p> <p>(A Business Environment Beneficial to the Sustainable Development of the Community)</p> <p><b>5 MEASURES</b></p>	<p><b>Strategic Level</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop an integrated urban marketing system: "UrbanGIS"</li> <li>To enforce the principles laid down by the HABITAT Agenda</li> </ul> <p><b>Tactical Level</b></p> <p><b>Rehabilitation of the historical area of the City (urban regeneration)</b></p> <p><b>Rehabilitation of other damaged city areas with economic potential</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan designed to rehabilitate the damaged urban areas and to implement a cost-effective use of the grounds inside and around the city</li> </ul> <p><b>Measure 1.</b> To update the information on the damaged urban areas (Regional City Planning)</p> <p><b>Measure 2.</b> To make the digital map of the sensitive areas based on SEMT sizes</p> <p><b>Measure 3.</b> To develop rehabilitation-capitalisation projects for each identified area</p> <p><b>Measure 4.</b> To promote areas/projects with a view to identifying interested private investors</p> <p><b>Measure 5.</b> To train the human resources capable to use the instruments mentioned on par. 1, 2, 3, 4 and to implement the development projects (Signum, UrbanTour)</p> <p><b>Level of the projects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Projects specifically designed for the priority fields addressed by the Sustainable Development (new projects, furthering implemented projects as well as projects under way) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban and City projects</li> <li>UrbanGIS, SIGNUM</li> <li>UrbanNET2,</li> <li>EcoCITY</li> <li>CityBRIDGE</li> <li>CityRING</li> <li>City4BIKE</li> <li>CityHABIT</li> </ul> </li> <li>Development of the city network of "EduTECH" projects (industrial schools) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The EduTECH network of educational and technological development centres</li> <li>The CyberCity/EcoCITY/Greencity local network of information centres</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Global (Integration) and Local Quality Objectives</b></p> <p>(a qualitative community environment attuned to economic development)</p> <p><b>3 MEASURES</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To initiate the procedures for the ISO 9000 certification of the Baia Mare City Hall</li> <li>To initiate the procedures of ISO 14000 certification (environment)</li> <li>To develop sustainable partnerships with cities in the European Community and other developed countries, primarily with the cities participating in the Local Agenda 21. Quality of economic services rendered by the local administration versus the EU legislation</li> </ul> <p>Ref: <a href="http://www.cordis.lu/econtent/publicsector/greenpaper.html">http://www.cordis.lu/econtent/publicsector/greenpaper.html</a></p>

**B. Economic Development: Economic Areas, Industrial, Technological, and Scientific Parks**

Based on the SWOT analysis of the local economic context and focusing on the strong points and most of

all on the opportunities for a sustainable economic development, but also on the weak points and the hazards which can hinder the process, the following trends were identified and suggested as "targets" of the measure plan for the implementation of the sustainable development strategy.



**Strong Points:**

- An adequate intra-urban telecommunication network
- A developed commercial network
- A constant rise in the rate of exports
- Advanced privatization, dynamic free enterprise
- A huge potential in tourism

**Opportunities**

- An active public-private partnership
- Baia Mare – an area in difficulty – facilities
- Using the public debt instruments (borrowings and municipal bonds) as attracted sources for the local budgets
- Availability of attracted sources for the local budgets (projects, governmental sources, special taxes)
- The existence of the General Urban Plan (Master Plan) – an urban development tool
- The existence of urban rehabilitation plans, business centres, technological parks and areas, projects portfolio
- Foreign investors are present in the area
- The geo-strategic position on the Ukraine-Hungary-Poland axis

If we continue to analyze the actions taken by the administration in order to support/develop the economic activity of the economic units operating in the municipality, namely:

- Concession or sale of commercial premises to the economic units of the city (over 200 spaces)
- Exchange of grounds with a view to providing a better location to the firms (commercial traffic, access to utilities etc.)
- Clearing of grounds with a view to selling them to major and strategic investors with a major potential impact
- Purchase of buildings owned by trading companies and change them into duty

lodgings, family homes or offices rented to firms

- Financial facilities granted to firms (adjusted payment of the building tax, publicity tax etc.)
- Trade partnerships concluded for the joint development of businesses with major foreign partners
- Projects and studies for the rehabilitation of the Old Centre of the city, the main tourist spot
- Modernization of the city infrastructure, the streets and the main routes in the first place
- The 100 % metering of the drinking water consumption by the economic units

In correlation with the above-mentioned issues, the Baia Mare City Hall plans to materialise the **objectives** laid down by the medium-term development strategy. The main objectives are the following:

- Set priorities attuned to the development issues;
- Create a perspective on the sustainable development based on participation by all the sectors of the local community;
- Analyze and evaluate the alternative strategic options;
- Develop a strategic plan and a measure plan founded on the efficient use of the local resources and the attraction of external resources;
- The efficient management of the patrimony assets of the community;
- An efficient public-private partnership dedicated to attracting new local, regional, national and external investments;
- Implementation of a modern and efficient management of quality;
- Dissemination of information to the local community

These objectives are “materialized” by the projects in execution or in the development stage, as they are referred to on chapter 4.

The achievement of the sustainable development objectives shall rely on the following criteria:

Criteria	Social (social plans)	Economic (economic plans)	Environment (ecological plans)	Communication and Information Technology (CIT) (CIT plans)
<b>Cohesion, Solidarity, Citizens</b>	An enhanced social cohesion of the citizens	An increase in job opportunities	An enhanced cohesion among the citizens with regards environmental issues	An increased access by the citizens to information and to the individual CIT
<b>City's Power</b>	To increase the social power of the city	To increase the city's economy	To achieve the balance between the industrial growth and pollution (cutting down pollution, the regeneration of the city)	To increase the city's technological power (city infrastructure, and the CIT urban indicators), the eGOV community management
<b>Sustainable Development</b>	To bring social issues to the lowest possible level	To bring the economic issues to the lowest possible level (reduced poverty)	To cut down the environmental issues	Information Society Access by the young generation to CIT Ongoing training
<b>Qualitative Development</b>	Harmonisation with the European principles and standards in the social area	Harmonisation with the European principles and standards	Harmonisation with the European principles and standards on environmental issues	Harmonisation with the European and worldwide open standards in the technological area

**III.3.1.5. Plan for an enhanced social cohesion (21 measures in the social action area supplemented by institutional measures)**

#### **PROGRAMME: PERSONS IN DIFFICULTY**

##### **Institutional steps:**

- Legal social security provided by the local budget (Law 416/ 2001 regarding the minimum guaranteed income)
- Law 108/1998 on the protection of a child in difficulty
- Law 208/1996 on the social support canteens
- Subsidies granted to the certified associations and foundations setting up social canteens

(Law 34 / 1998)

- O.U.G 162/1992 (Governmental Emergency Ordinance) regarding the provision of money benefits
- Strategy of the Department for Children's Rights and Protection, Maramures county

##### **Social steps:**

##### **Sub-programme: Homeless persons**

**Strategic objective:** A decent home for each citizen of the municipality

##### **Projects:**

- 1.\* Social canteen with a temporary shelter at Fermeziu – "Aides Sans Frontières" Foundations
- 8. Families in difficulty – Red Cross in Maramures

**Strategic objective:** Equal opportunities for all young people

##### **Projects:**

- Miani community - " Padre Somaschi" Foundation

\* The number corresponds to the current number of the social projects list

## BAIA MARE

- “Another Chance” – School Inspectorate in Maramures

### ***Sub-programme: Families in difficulty***

**Strategic objective:** To provide the conditions for family reinforcement

#### **Projects:**

- 2. Educational and occupational workshop - “ Padre Somaschi” Foundation
- 3. Educational and school workshop - “ Padre Somaschi” Foundation
- 5. Long distance help - “ Padre Somaschi” Foundation
- 12. “A Chance” – The Union of the Roma Population in Baia Mare
- 17. “Let’s Smile Together” – the I.U.G.A. Foundation

### ***Sub-programme: Services in the neighborhoods***

**Strategic objective:** De-centralization of the social welfare services

#### **Projects:**

- 16. “Femeziu” Social Canteen-the LOGOS religious association

### ***Sub-programme: Re-training for new jobs***

**Strategic objective:** Transition from mono-industrial economy to a diversified economy

## **PROGRAMME: OLD AND DISABLED PERSONS**

### **Institutional steps:**

- G.E.O. 102/1999 that regulates the protection of disabled persons
- Law 17/2000 providing for the protection of the old people

### **Social steps:**

### ***Sub-programme: Out-door relief***

**Strategic objective:** Each and every person shall benefit from adequate care

#### **Projects:**

- 11. Municipal Community Center – ASSOC
- 19. Daytime Relief Centre – ESPERANDO Foundation

### ***Sub-programme: In-door relief***

**Strategic objective:** To provide a framework where people can socialize

## **PROGRAMME: YOUTH**

### **Institutional steps:**

- Annual programme devised by the School Inspectorate of the Maramures County
- Programmes of the County Police Department - Maramures:
  - Adolescence without criminal record
  - Prevention of violence in families
  - Prevention of violence in schools
  - Prevention of sexual abuse on minors
  - Prevention of drug addiction
- The Local Council of the Children and the Local Council of the Youth, coordinated by the Baia Mare City Hall

### **Social steps:**

### ***Sub-programme: Educational programmes for youth***

**Strategic objective:** Correlation among the educational programmes

#### **Projects:**

- 7. “Changing the Attitude” - Maramures Red Cross
- 8. Prevention of and fight against drug addiction - School Inspectorate, Maramures
- 19. “Lunch Break” - the Graeco-Catholic “Caritas” Association

***Sub-programme: Civic education***

**Strategic objective:** To prepare the young people for their participation in the community’s life

**Projects:**

- 20. “Positive Thinking” - Romania’s Boy-Scouts National Organization – the local centre in Baia Mare

**PROGRAMME: LEISURE TIME**

**Institutional steps:**

- Cultural programmes and projects set by the annual events agenda of the County department for Culture, Cults and National Cultural Patrimony, Maramures
- “Sports for Everyone” national programme implemented by Youth and Sports County, Maramures
- Management strategy of the Children’s Palace in Baia Mare devised for the years 2001-2004:

**Social steps:**

***Sub-programme: Sports for everyone***

**Strategic objective:** Sports practiced by the public at large

***Sub-programme: Cultural events***

**Strategic objective:** Ways of expression for everyone

***Sub-programme: Recreation spots***

**Strategic objective:** Better leisure facilities

***Sub-programme: Playgrounds for children***

**Strategic objective:** Safe and modern playgrounds

**PROGRAMME: COMMUNICATION**

**Institutional steps:**

- Information Centre for Citizens of the Baia Mare Municipality
- Social steps:

***Sub-programme: Data bases***

**Strategic objective:** Increased access to public information

**Projects:**

- 15. Centre of Resources for NGOs – Baia Mare City Hall
- 21. Social situation of Baia Mare (brochure)

***Sub-programme: Information channels***

**Strategic objective:** To expedite the information transfer

**Projects:**

- 14. Counseling Office for Citizens – the Graeco-Catholic “Caritas” Association

***Sub-programme: Asking the citizens’ opinion***

**Strategic objective:** More participation by the population in the local government decision-making

**Projects:**

- 10. Civic dialogue- Baia Mare City Hall and the Ivano-Frankivsk City Hall
- 13. Body of mediators – “Friendship” Association of the Romany Population

### III.3.2. Measures for the reinforcement of the institutional capacity

This chapter will refer to the **city management measures** (mentioned in the Sustainable Development Local Strategies), along with the **financial management measures**

#### Main lines of action:

1. *Complex regional planning*
2. *Urban planning*
3. *Economic development and planning*
4. *Development of sites, places and localities*
5. *Public improvements*
6. *Recreation spots*
7. *City and rural engineering*
8. *Consulting on city and rural regulations*
9. *Project management*

**Measures for the reinforcement of the institutional capacity and capability of the Baia Mare City Hall through:**

- a productive city and financial management;
- the public services dependent on the current financial resources on the sustainable development objectives;
- the community's wishes and needs.

#### A. Measures designed to make the financial management more productive:

The specific measures set out by the Economic Department are written down in Chapter II of the Annual Report of the Economic Department; the document is attached hereto and we quote from it:

- Improving the internal organisational structures;
- Re-designing the budgeting procedures;
- Increasing the dynamics and quality of all activities carried out by internal structures
- To turn to the best account the regulations (projects approved by the Local Council and the Mayor) in order to make them productive and to the benefit of the tax-payers and the investors;
- Effective and operational activities
- A drastic curtail of the operational costs incurred by the public administration;

- Evaluation of all receipts to, and expenditures on, the local budget, assessment of results based on the performance rate indicators;
- Developing a productive system for the appraisal of results broken down in stages (during the financial year);
- The accurate and true evaluation of the efficiency in using public funds ® (system, model).

#### B. Measures for an increased efficiency of the city management

The specific measures are laid down in the "Strategy for the Development of the Baia Mare Municipality for the years 2001-2010 – the Capital Investments Plan" developed by the Technical Department.

#### C. Definition of Public Services

The definition is detailed in the Annual Report, while the 1st development plan correlated to financial resources, to sustainable development and the community's demands is an integral part of the "Decentralized Public Services" chapter of the 2002 Annual Report.

#### D. Measures for the community's economic development and tourism (a priority option of the community).

In the future, economic development and environmental protection issues will entail the development of the high-tech and computer science industrial branches, as well as of the high performance services. Along with this goal, tourism can contribute to preserving the continuity and viability of the urban civilization. The city is the most expressive image of human society that treasures the most valuable goods of mankind. The activity/value of an urban settlement is induced by the following elements:

- **The Urban Plan** subject to lots of changes entailed by the evolution of the human society: the towns and cities that preserved their old planning dating back to the ancient or medieval age are very picturesque and give a kind of modernity to the historic sites.
- **The components of the natural environment** played a major role in shaping the structure of the cities - the forms of relief, the hydro-graphical network etc. – had a decisive impact on the way the city developed.

- **The functions of the cities** multiplied in time and space as a result of the demographic and economic growth. A city can have multiple functions: administrative and political, industrial, commercial, cultural, religious, a banking centre a place to travel to, etc. and some of them can prevail and this is the reason why each and every city or town has a specific image.

The European experience shows that urban tourism dates back in the 16th and 17th Centuries, when the large cultural cities of Europe were mostly visited by the young people wishing to complete their culture and education, but also by dealers, traders and artists. The development of modern societies makes the urban administrations ever more dedicated to preserving and promoting their cultural patrimony, by organizing traditional cultural events and focusing more and more on bolstering tourism events.

We can point out the elements that define this form of tourism:

- A close cooperation among the administration, the local communities and the vocational communities in the tourism area (plus local financial incentives)
- The "tourism" product is structured depending on its complexity and its highly competitive value (with a focus on promoting the genuine local craftsmanship products)
- A wide display of tour opportunities included in packages, enhanced by special and original programmes of maximum impact
- A high-standard of tourism and related services (a key-element: staff training)
- Developing and setting out a unique, original image (logo)
- Distribution of travel products and programmes through tour-operators, travel agents, specialized travel agencies, hotel chains, embassies, media etc.

**The function of tourism in urban settlements** relies on two major actions:

- **Urban management:** the public administration working with a view to increasing the quality of life in the context of a sustainable urban development. Economic activities and services maintain/increase the viability of the city. General or specific infrastructure is attuned to the latest developments, orientating the new

architectural constructions towards the preservation of the quality of the city's landscape. The identity of the city/town and their harmonization with the environment. Reliant on local financial and material resources, but also on human resources.

- **Urban Marketing:** establishes and develops the relationships among the social, economic and institutional environments and the level of the markets, but with a balance between the demand and the offer. The implementation of the marketing policies contributes to a higher quality of urban centres, through key actions:
  - Preservation of the quality of the natural environment
  - Development of the recreation and amusement spots, and of the sports grounds
  - Rehabilitation of several impaired areas with a view to giving them back to the public use
  - Rehabilitation of historical centres, museums and archeological sites
  - Integrating the museums and the local tour spots into the national and international circuits
  - Development of the commodity markets as well as of the central commercial areas
  - An increased number of cultural and special events
  - Participation in the economic and cultural exchanges on the international market

Developing the tourism activities of an urban community is probably the most productive **export operation** performed by that community. Actually, it sells an image and specific services, resulting in billions of US dollars each year, paid by million of people. If we consider the development of tourism in an urban community, one can easily imagine **the impact** of this activity on **the related economic sectors:** the hotels and restaurants industry, the consumer goods, transportation, electricity, communications, banks, ceramics, workshops of folk artisans, tourism pensions in rural areas, etc. Based on this, developing a strategy orientated towards a growing urban tourism in Baia Mare is not only an opportunity and a chance worth considering, but also a necessity for our times, required by the current trends and the perspectives of the local/regional/global development of cities.

## BAIA MARE

The development of tourism can be found in the table of projects whose design is already under way (see chapter 4): The Information Centre on Tourism, managed by the Local Council of Baia Mare.

### III.3.3. Financial projection

**B**ased on the presentation of the local budgets for the years 1999-2002 and probably of the budget draft for 2003, with a view to estimating the financial resources for the next 2 years, the financial projection hopes to achieve an accurate assessment of the financial potential needed to implement the programmes, sub-programmes and projects. A brief presentation will be made on the structure of the tax receipts and budget expenditures broken down by items, so that the local authority can get a real image on the way the programmes, sub-programmes and projects were implemented. As the local financial resources are limited, this financial projection will take into account that it is not necessary to fund all the projects on the local or central budget or by State guarantee or even with domestic/foreign borrowing. But, it should be stressed that projects should be prioritized on the local level.

For instance, in order to preserve the historical centre of a city or town, it is not mandatory for a local authority to make a financial commitment. The local authority can develop a programme targeted to the rehabilitation of the historical center, endorsed by regulations on the area, which are subject to rehabilitation/preservation. This approach helps to attract resources from the private sector (which commits itself for specific projects, as a party to the programme). However, if the local authority decides to provide funding, it shall write down the amounts appropriated on the budget for each and every project

(the rehabilitation of the local infrastructure is an option).

For the year 2002, the financial management items can be presented as budget management items. Starting in 2003, the items can be presented as project management items. These are projects, which in 2000-2002 relied on amounts collected through local contribution:

1. **CityNET** (appropriated and spent)
2. **Life Assure** (appropriated and partially spent)
3. **Life AirforAll** (appropriation under way)
4. **RecPET** (not appropriated)
5. **Millennium III Business Centre** (undergoing final evaluation)
6. **ADIL\_Mira** (not appropriated, undergoing evaluation)
7. **NextGeneration** (approved, contracting / appropriation in process)
8. **UrbanGIS, the SIGNUM component** (local contribution)
9. **EduTECH plans** (appropriations within the school development programme)
10. **eBaiaMare** (evaluation in process)
11. **ECDL\_training for civil servants** (evaluation in process)

### BREAKDOWN OF TAX RECEIPTS AND BUDGET EXPENDITURES

The Internet website shows the breakdown of tax receipts and budget expenditures in 2001: [http://www.baiamarecity.ro/buget/bug\\_loc\\_2001.htm](http://www.baiamarecity.ro/buget/bug_loc_2001.htm).

For the 2002 financial year, the table below shows the latest correction (May 2002):

INDICATOR	2002 Budget, as last approved	Impact +/-	Rectified Budget (May, 2002)
<b>TOTAL GROSS RECEIPTS IN 2002</b>	<b>625.980.523</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>640.480.037</b>
Owned revenue	198.235.982	+	212.735.496
Amounts taken from VAT for local budgets	238.672.819	+	238.672.819
Shares taken from the income tax	175.047.460	+	175.047.460

INDICATOR	2002 Budget, as last approved	Impact +/-	Rectified Budget (May, 2002)
Shares taken from the income tax in order to achieve a balance	9.876.130	+	9.876.130
Amounts appropriated as subsidies to the thermal energy	1.256.000	+	1.256.000
Amounts appropriated by the Local Council in order to balance the local budget	2.892.132	+	2.892.132
<b>TOTAL SPENDING IN 2002</b>	<b>625.980.523</b>	<b>+14.499.514</b>	<b>640.480.037</b>
51.02 Public authorities	26.548.000	+4.000.000	30.548.000
57.02 Education	293.930.733	+1.151.264	295.081.997
58.02 Health	8.363.000		8.363.000
59.02 Culture, religion, sports and youth events	16.300.000	+215.000	16.515.000
60.02 Social welfare	32.332.658	+5.418.000	37.750.658
63.02 Services, public development and housing	107.501.000	+4.348.000	111.849.000
68.02 Transport and communications	27.200.000		27.200.000
69.02 Other economic actions			
72.02 Other actions	4.200.000	+67.250	4.267.250
84.02 Transfers to other budgets for the protection of children	2.892.132		2.892.132
88.02 Interest rates of domestic borrowing for investment purposes	6.000.000	-700.000	5.300.000
90.02 Refunding of domestic borrowing for investments	27.200.000		27.200.000
95.02 Reserve fund			
96.02 Special purposes expenditures	73.513.000		73.513.000

### III.3.4. Specific objectives and identified projects

(see the Table in the Annex)

#### III.3.4.1. Development of Basic Infrastructure/Projects

Measure No.	Measure / Specific Objectives	Reference Item	Reference Document / Priority Projects
<b>Measure 1</b>	GUP Master Plan	Land Register General Urban Planning (GUP)	CIP (Capital Investment Plan) for 2002 Data base/land register Documentation: UrbanGIS project
<b>Measure 2</b>	Regional Urban Planning (RUP)	RUP	1998-2002 CIP
<b>Measure 3</b>	Water sewage infrastructure development	Project: Water Resources Integrated Management (WRIM)	2002 CIP – Water supply, water treatment stations VITAL S.A. Plan Documentation on WRIM Project <a href="http://www.adil.mmnet.ro/proiecte.htm">www.adil.mmnet.ro/proiecte.htm</a>



## B A I A M A R E

Measure No.	Measure / Specific Objectives	Reference Item	Reference Document / Priority Projects
Measure 4	Energy infrastructure development	Public and Ornamental Lighting Plan: City LIGHT	2002 CIP Electrica S.A. Plan
Measure 5	Gas infrastructure development	GAS development plan EnergTerm S.A.	2002 CIP EnergTerm S.A. RomGAZ Maramures
Measure 6	City transport infrastructure development	City Transport Plan: Urbis S.A.	2002 CIP - Modernization of streets Documentation for projects: Traffic lights in the city Documentation on projects: CityRING, City BRIDGE, City 4BIKE
Measure 7	City telecommunications infrastructure development	Romtelecom Plans GSM, ISP operators	Documentation on projects: Millennium III BC, CityNET2, WRIM
Measure 8	Development of the hydro-technical network infrastructure	"Romanian Waters Co." Plans for Sasar, Craica, Valea Rosie, and Firiza Rivers	2002 CIP - Hydro-technical improvements Projects: Hydro-graphic improvements Documentation: Eco_Zone Projects
Measure 9	Educational areas development	Plans of the County School Inspectorate, school units	2002 CIP Documentation: EduTECH and Croma CIT Plans
Measure 10	City developments - housing, homes, shelters	Technical and Construction Plans	2002 CIP Lodgings, homes, centres for old people, night shelters, Children's Little Town
Measure 11	Development of the urban areas and damaged urban areas	Plans set out by firms: PHOENIX, Romplumb, REMIN	2002 CIP Industrial parks and areas: <a href="http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/comunicatie/itpark/index.html">http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/comunicatie/itpark/index.html</a> Urban damaged areas: <a href="http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/comunicatie/millenniumIII/index.html">http://www.bm2000.mmnet.ro/comunicatie/millenniumIII/index.html</a>
Measure 12	Measures designed to keep control and decrease urban hazards	Civil Defense	2002 CIP Documentation: Community Hazards Study

### III.3.4.2. Environment– Priority objectives and projects

#### **NATURAL RESOURCES AND PRESERVATION OF BIO-DIVERSITY**

#### **A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: AN EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF THE PROTECTED NATURAL AREAS AND MONUMENTS**

##### **Specific Objectives:**

- To create a productive administrative structure for the management of the protected natural areas and monuments, as well as of the natural reservations
- To provide adequate funding for a proper and efficient management of the protected areas and natural reservations
- To curtail any actions directed towards the destruction of the geological and spaeological natural reservations, by fossil collection and mountain climbing
- To extend the Chiuzbaia protected area (the Pits) by setting up the Ignis reservation, covering a 500 hectare area

##### **Proposed actions:**

- To delimitate and secure the scientific zones, along with the buffer areas of each protected zone
- To install warning signs of trespassing on the scientific zones of natural reservations
- To regulate, based on the decision issued by the local authority, the access to the scientific zones of natural reservations
- To set up a tax system regarding the access to the scientific zones of natural reservations
- To set a penalty system regarding the trespassing of the scientific zones of natural reservations

- To develop and implement specific programmes about the mandatory protection of the scientific zones, to increase public awareness and get their support in implementing the protection and preservation measures
- To recruit and train the staff who will supervise and manage the protected areas
- To assign the persons carrying out scientific activities in the scientific zones of the protected areas
- To implement specific programmes that will gather data and information regarding the dynamics of the species and eco-systems in the protected areas
- To implement a partnership among the local authorities, the scientific environment, the NGOs, the citizens and other entities, based on a clear delimitation of responsibilities with regards the management and supervision of the scientific zones within the protected areas, the scientific data collection and processing, and fund raising for protection and preservation projects
- To create the legal, institutional and financial framework for the management of the protected areas/ reserves, in accordance with the international agreements (signed by Romania) and with the pending procedures
- To train the legal person, for each and every protected area/reserve, in such a way as to implement a proper and efficient management
- To identify and provide the resources required for the management of the protected areas/natural reserves
- To implement a tight penalty system for breaches of the relevant laws
- To develop and implement specific programmes on the training of the personnel assigned to manage the protected areas/natural reserves
- To identify and use all the options for the achievement of the partnership among the local authorities and different institutions/organizations in the community with a view to ensuring the human and financial resources for the management of the protected areas/natural reserves

**B A I A M A R E**

- To undertake a scientific substantiation survey regarding the creation of the Ignis reserve, intended to act as a botanical, geological and palaeo-botanical barrier against pollution
- To develop and expand the surface of the protected areas.

**B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO  
INVENTORY AND PRESERVE THE TREES  
AND SPECIES RELEVANT TO SCIENCE  
AND TOURISM**

**Specific Objectives:**

- A strict inventory of the trees, flora and fauna relevant to science and forestry throughout the Baia Mare area
- To establish the right means to protect and preserve them

**Proposed actions:**

- To adopt a local regulatory system that may facilitate the inventory operation
- Identification of possible economic incentives (lower taxes, free access or lower costs on certain utilities for persons or organizations involved in the inventory and in the preservation of protected species and items)
- To apply the visual protection and preservation regime (through public notices), but also the physical protection (delimited and forbidden access)
- To implement the programme on the monitoring and protection of the protected species and items, for the purpose of their preservation.

**C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:  
PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF  
ECO-SYSTEMS IN FORESTRY**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To rehabilitate the balance of the eco-systems in forestry
- To eradicate the improper habit of the exclusive exploitation of certain species
- To get to an average level the number of species of trees in each eco-system of forestry
- To increase the number of individual trees of each damaged species in order to reach the number required to ensure the recovery and balance of each eco-system
- Implementation of a proper management of forests that can lead to rehabilitated and balanced eco-systems
- To ban the dearing of trees in natural areas and protected zones
- To afforest the deared areas with specific species of trees

**Proposed actions:**

- To plant trees of extinct or endangered species in each eco-system
- To adopt a local regulatory system specifically designed to implement a rational exploitation of the forestry fund, focused on the recovery and protection of the species in each eco-system and of the number of individual trees of each species. Depending on the case, the regulations can introduce provisions banning the cutting of trees from endangered species, at least for a given period of time
- To identify the options for an optimum use of the lower quality tree species
- Implementation of a tax programme adjusted to the species in order to prevent the exploitation of endangered species
- To enforce a drastic penalty programme for breaches of the regulations on the forestry fund exploitation

- To delimitate and secure the perimeters of reserves and buffer areas
- To place warning signs outside these perimeters
- To improve the existing legal framework in order to protect natural reserves
- The firm enforcement of the current legislation regarding the forestry fund exploitation
- The firm enforcement of the system of fines and penalties for breaches of the relevant legislation
- The local administrations of the communities neighboring the natural reservations should initiate, in cooperation with the NGOs, the citizens and other entities, the afforestation of the deared areas.

**D. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:  
ECOLOGICAL TOURISM AND  
RECREATION IN THE PROTECTED  
NATURAL SPOTS, THE FORESTRY AND  
RECREATION AREAS**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To eliminate the practice of uncontrolled tourism in protected areas, natural reserves and forestry zones
- To implement only one form of tourism – ecological tourism
- To put in place and implement a specific strategy on tourism and recreation practices

**Proposed actions:**

- To adjust tourism facilities to the environmental protection requirements in the attractive natural spots outside the protected natural reserves
- To place warning signs near the protected spots in order to state the conditions under which tourism is allowed inside these areas
- Decisions by the local government that ban uncontrolled tourism in protected areas, in the natural reserves and the forestry zones, and promote ecological tourism

- Development of a system – by the management of each protected area, natural reserve and forestry zone – targeted to organized tourism in these perimeters
- Implementation of a tax programme adjusted to the requirements of these protected areas
- Enforcement of a strict system of fines in case of breach of the relevant laws and regulations
- To identify and to use all the opportunities for a partnership between the local authorities, on one hand, and the community's institutions/organizations, on the other hand, in order to achieve a quick conversion from the current tourism to eco-tourism
- To authorize Travel Agencies and travel guides.

**ATMOSPHERE PROTECTION**

**A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:  
ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY AIR FOR  
HUMAN HEALTH AND FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENT – A GOAL TO BE  
ACHIEVED BY CUTTING DOWN THE  
POLLUTION CAUSED BY THE  
METALLURGIC SECTOR**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To lower the atmosphere pollution induced by SO<sub>x</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> emissions - heavy metals emanated by S.C. Romplumb S.A.

**Proposed actions:**

- To cut down by a minimum of 30% the SO<sub>x</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from Romplumb
- To reduce by a minimum of 70% the emissions of heavy metals from Romplumb
- To increase the street cleaning operations

**B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:  
ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY AIR FOR  
HUMAN HEALTH AND FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENT – A GOAL TO BE  
ACHIEVED BY CUTTING DOWN THE  
TRAFFIC-INDUCED POLLUTION**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To diminish air pollution caused by heavy traffic and transit traffic on the national routes crossing the Baia Mare Municipality (NR (National Road) 1C (E58) and NR18).
- To cut down by a minimum of 30% the emissions of the NO<sub>x</sub>, CO heavy metals and the corresponding pollution peaks along the city routes in Baia Mare

**Proposed actions:**

- To rehabilitate the roundabout of Baia Mare Municipality, in such a way as to make it capable of taking over the transit route traffic on the NR1C (E58) and DN18
- To develop public transportation using electrical lines
- To initiate an evaluation study regarding the traffic impact on the environment quality on the NR (E58), DN18 as well as on the other main routes throughout the Municipality, in order to quantify the cause-effect relation and to set the rates of the monitoring indicators
- To adopt legal measures targeted to diminishing the exhaust of pollutants from all categories of vehicles, in accordance with EU directives
- To enforce a tight fine system on persons that breach the legal provisions of vehicle fuel exhaust
- To design and implement specific programmes targeted to educating people that own and use vehicles about the atmosphere pollution caused by route traffic, but also about their individual responsibilities before the law and towards the community

- Support the implementation of local networks that monitor traffic pollution
- To purchase the proper equipment for car exhaust measurements
- To set up a joint team in charge of the development of the community programme on car exhaust control
- To develop, implement and update on a regular basis the traffic flow programme
- To initiate and undertake a study on traffic pollution in Baia Mare Municipality.

**C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:  
ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY AIR FOR  
HUMAN HEALTH AND FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENT THROUGH A DIMINISHING  
POLLUTION CAUSED BY HYDROCARBON  
PAVEMENT MIXTURE STATIONS**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To reduce the air pollution caused by organic compounds
- To cut down by 95% particle emissions
- To cut down by a minimum of 30% the emissions of CO, SO<sub>2</sub> and organic compounds

**Proposed actions:**

- Technological update of the current hydrocarbon pavement mixture stations, with a focus on: installing effective systems of particles detainment (a minimum of 95%) at the sand dryer, at the fillmass and aggregate bunkers; installing systems for the gathering and treatment of blender gas; replacing the oil heaters with electrical systems
- To enforce penalties for breaches of the relevant laws
- To introduce programmes in order to get the attention of the residents living in the impact areas about the air pollution caused by hydrocarbon pavement mixture stations, but

also in order to get them involved in remedy programmes

- Compliance of the technological process and the regulations on installations use.

**D. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:  
ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY AIR FOR  
HUMAN HEALTH AND FOR THE  
ENVIRONMENT – POLLUTION CAUSED BY  
BURNING SOURCES AND FUEL SUPPLY  
STATIONS IN THE CITY**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To cut down by 80% the volatile organic exhaust (hydrocarbons vapors) at the fuel supply storage tanks and stations
- To cut down by 20% the NOx emissions from the natural gas burning sources

**Proposed actions:**

- To install a minimum of 80% of effective systems at each fuel storage tanks and fuel supply stations for the gathering of vapors emanated by the storage tanks and car oil tanks
- To increase the yield on thermal gas production and distribution, the automatic burn control, low NOx burning chambers
- The tight enforcement of penalties for breaches of the relevant regulations
- To introduce programmes in order to get the attention of the residents as well as of the economic units about the air pollution caused by fuel storage tanks and fuel supply stations, but also by the natural gas burning, and to get the residents and the economic units involved in remedy projects
- To initiate a study on potential solutions to a lower NOx emission from the urban-type burning sources
- To initiate a study assessing the air pollution in the Baia Mare Municipality, caused by

stationary burning sources, with a focus on: quantification of emissions and their impact, solutions to cutting down emissions – both now and after the implementation of the agreed solutions

- To initiate feasibility studies on the use of alternative energy sources
- To use homologated thermal energy sources, to comply with the schedule and meet the deadlines for the regular check on the combustion parameters.

**MUNICIPAL WASTE MANAGEMENT**

**A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO  
REMOVE/ALLEVIATE THE  
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE  
CURRENT MUNICIPAL WASTE  
MANAGEMENT (DOMESTIC, STREET,  
GARDENING AND COMMERCE WASTE)**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To remove the impact of the domestic waste dumping by a minimum of 70% of the pre-dump chambers (inhabited buildings equipped with vertical dumping tubes)
- To remove the impact caused by domestic waste dumping by a minimum of 50% of the dumping cans (inhabited buildings and houses not equipped with vertical dumping tubes)
- To implement a screening dumping system by a minimum of 20% of the domestic waste with a view to using them as raw materials or energy sources
- To remove the environmental impact caused by the dumping of street/gardening waste from 75% of the cleaned and green areas of the municipality
- To remove the environmental impact of dumping by a minimum of 75% of the commerce waste, the market garbage included
- To remove the environmental impact of dumping by a minimum of 90% of the system

**B A I A M A R E**

used for the transportation of the waste dumped in Euro-cans

- To remove the environmental impact of dumping by a minimum of 70% of the systems used for the transportation of the waste dumped in containers
- To cut down by a minimum of 50% the environmental pollution caused by the current dumping pit
- To remove all illegal waste dumping pits in Baia Mare and in the surrounding areas
- To cut down by 20% the volume of dumped waste
- To recycle 20% of domestic waste

**Proposed actions:**

- To improve the dumping system in buildings equipped with vertical dumping tubes, by fitting them out with the proper number and type of dumping recipients and the accessory equipment (ventilation system, water installations, sink water trap, outlet nozzle)
- To improve the dumping system in buildings and houses without vertical dumping tubes, by fitting them out with the proper number and type of dumping recipients and the accessory equipment (water supply and sewage systems of recipient washing and decontamination; to cover and hide the dumping platforms with light constructions or vegetation)
- To put in place a valid system of disposable waste removal at the sources (economic agents or persons)
- To implement a separate gardening waste removal in order to use it as compost
- To provide the required number and type of waste-rammers and their proper maintenance
- To provide the required number and type of self-containers and their proper maintenance
- To put in place a ramp connected to the city's water supply and sewage systems, designed to sanitize the recipients and the waste - transportation vehicles
- To turn the existing dumping pit into an environmentally friendly ground by putting in place a levigate-loading system and its re-

circulation in the dumping ground, by isolating the ground and monitoring it

- To develop a plan to shut-off and monitor the existing domestic waste dumping ground
- To identify a possible location for a new domestic waste dumping ground
- To start activities to raise the funds needed to purchase a piece of land for a new dumping ground and to draw up the relevant feasibility study
- To authorize - in terms of environmental protection - all activities related to the municipal waste management and to draw up the enforcement programme
- To issue a decision by the local administration with regards the responsibility of all people to separate recyclable waste from disposable waste
- To maintain the current statistical report on the municipal waste management
- The authorization by the local public authorities and by the environment protection authorities of transport operators specialized in municipal waste transportation
- To achieve a data base on domestic waste management
- To regulate (by decisions made by the local administration) and grant several incentives to the economic units with businesses in waste removal and recycling
- To encourage competition among private firms in waste removal and transport (mainly the domestic and street waste), to the benefit of community services
- To implement - based on a local administration decision - a fine system on economic units in the case of dumping disposable waste which should have gone through the local recycling systems
- To enforce - by a decision made by the local administration - a waste management tax programme targeted at economic units producing domestic-type waste and to the private persons producing domestic waste
- To issue educational brochures on the waste recycling options, in order to distribute them among the citizens of the Baia Mare Municipality

- To develop and implement specific programmes meant to draw the citizens' attention on waste management and, more importantly, on human health and the environmental impact of certain operations (waste removal, transport and dumping)
- To develop specific programmes with a view to educating the staff of the economic units which remove, carry, recycle and dump the municipal waste
- To develop and implement community programmes targeted to the recycling of domestic waste, as well as of the waste produced by economic units.

**B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO ELIMINATE/ALLEVIATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE EXISTING MANAGEMENT HABITS (DUMPING, REMOVAL, TRANSPORT AND UNLOADING ON DUMPING GROUNDS) OF SAFE INDUSTRIAL WASTE, INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION WASTE**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To implement the screened removal of a minimum of 20% of the construction and demolition waste in order to use them again as material to cover domestic waste
- To implement the screened removal of a minimum of 20% of the industrial and disposable waste
- To eliminate the environmental impact caused by the removal of a minimum of 75% of the total industrial waste
- To eliminate by a minimum of 75% the environmental impact of industrial waste transportation
- To reduce by a minimum of 50% the environmental pollution caused by the existing industrial waste dumping ground

- To eliminate all the illegal industrial waste grounds in Baia Mare Municipality and in the surrounding areas
- To reduce by 20% the unloaded construction and demolition waste by using it as coverage material on the domestic waste ground
- To reduce by 40% the quantity of unloaded waste through recycling procedures
- To implement a system for the exclusive dumping of physic-chemically inert industrial waste

**Proposed actions:**

- To develop a viable system of screened removal of construction and demolition waste at the source (economic units and people) in order to use the waste as coverage material on the domestic waste dumping ground
- To develop a viable system of screened removal of construction and demolition waste at the source (economic units and people) in order to find some value to the waste by transferring it to units specialized in waste management
- To provide the required number and type of industrial waste loading recipients, and to maintain them properly
- To provide the required number and type of container-transport vehicles, trucks and tip lorries equipped with waste-spread warning systems, and their proper maintenance
- To take the industrial waste off illegal locations and carry it to the industrial waste ground
- Ban dumping of domestic or domestic-type waste on the industrial waste ground
- To develop a plan to shut-off and monitor the existing industrial waste ground
- To identify a new possible location for a new waste ground
- To initiate and carry out activities in order to raise the funds required to purchase a piece of land for a new waste ground and to draw up the relevant feasibility study
- A decision to be issued by the local administration with regard to the screened removal of construction and demolition waste by the economic units and by people, that can



**BAIA MARE**

be used as coverage material on the domestic waste dumping ground

- A decision to be issued by the local administration for the screened removal of disposable industrial waste by the economic units in order to find value for it through its transfer to relevant units
- To keep the existing statistical report on waste management
- To introduce a waste-management tax programme targeted to the economic units that release waste
- To grant incentives to the economic units specialized on removing and recycling industrial waste
- To apply penalties to the economic units in the case of dumping potentially recyclable disposable waste
- To apply penalties to industrial waste-producing economic units in the case of improper waste management
- To publish educational brochures about the potential recycling of industrial waste, in order to distribute them among the citizens and the employees of the economic units in Baia Mare that discharge disposable/recyclable waste
- To develop and implement specific programmes with a view to making the citizens aware about industrial waste management and more importantly, the impact of certain operations (waste removal, transport and dumping on the waste ground) on human health and the environment
- To develop programmes specifically tailored to increase the awareness of employees in the economic units with regards having waste management as a line of business (waste removal, transport, recycling and dumping on the waste ground)
- To draw up and put in place community programmes specifically addressing the recycling of waste removed from the population and from the economic units

**C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO ALLEVIATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE EXISTING PROCEDURES**

**APPLIED IN THE METALLURGICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To implement a screened removal of a minimum of 90% of the disposable waste (white slag, copper soldering, scrap iron, non-ferrous waste, fire-proof bricks etc.)
- To reduce by 50% the industrial waste volume
- To reduce by 75% the amount of industrial waste dumped in the firm's backyard

**Proposed actions:**

- To start using several raw materials whose useful content is higher, with a view to reducing the quantity of processed scrap/waste
- To change/modernize the production technologies, while reducing the quantity of processed scrap/waste
- To improve and upgrade the system of screened removal/loading of recyclable industrial waste with a view to making the best use of them by internal recycling or transferring them to the economic units specialized in this line of business
- To provide waste dumping ground/s in the backyard of the economic units with a view to preventing soil/sub-soil pollution and wind-blown powder circulation
- To identify and review all the options to the valorization and dumping of arsenate waste – as part of the Compliance Programme stipulated by the Operation License
- To put in place adequate technologies for waste water treatment in such a way as to obtain a lower volume of dumping sludge resulting from the water treatment process
- To develop a plan to shut-off and monitor the existing dumping ground for industrial waste in the courtyard of the economic units
- To identify a possible location for a new waste dumping ground of non-recyclable processed scrap/waste

- To draw up and implement the environment management plan in accordance with the series of ISO 14000 standards
- To enforce penalties for environmental pollution cases through activities connected to industrial waste management
- To issue an educational brochure with information on the industrial waste recycling options, and to distribute it among the citizens and the employees of the waste-producing economic units
- To organize training courses to the benefit of all employees involved in industrial waste management

**D. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO ELIMINATE/ALLEVIATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE EXISTING PROCEDURES FOR THE TREATMENT AND COMPLETE REMOVAL OF THE DIGESTED SLUDGE RESULTING FROM THE WATER TREATMENT STATION OF THE BAI A MARE MUNICIPALITY**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To reduce by about 10 times the quantity of dumping sludge
- To use at least 90% of the de-hydrated digested sludge as natural fertilizer
- To implement a controlled dumping on the domestic waste ground of the non-recycled de-hydrated sludge

**Proposed actions:**

- To equip the water treatment station with sludge management devices (receptacles for coagulation reactives, sludge pump, pressure filter) with a view to de-hydrating the digested sludge
- To run physio-chemical tests in order to check the fertilizing potential of the de-hydrated

sludge, but also the concentration of toxic substances (heavy metals)

- To undertake several studies in order to establish whether the impaired pieces of land could use the city sludge as a natural fertilizer
- To develop a plan for the ecological rehabilitation of the impaired lands through fertilization with municipal sludge
- To devise a plan to spread the unused de-hydrated sludge off the domestic waste dumping ground
- To make the existing de-hydrating beds ecologic by turning them into intermediary deposits of de-hydrated sludge before its valorization or final dumping
- To issue educational brochures with information about the options for the valorization of the municipal sludge as a natural fertilizer for the farm crops or for the environmental rehabilitation of the contaminated grounds
- To put in place training courses to the benefit of the employees dealing with the treatment and valorization of the de-hydrated sludge discharged by the city

**E. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO ELIMINATE/ALLEVIATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE EXISTING PROCEDURES FOR THE INCINERATION AND DUMPING OF THE WASTES DISCHARGED BY HOSPITALS**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To apply the special waste management
- To incinerate all the special wastes discharged by the Baia Mare Municipality
- To implement controlled dumping on the domestic waste ground of the unused de-hydrated sludge

**B A I A M A R E****Proposed actions:**

- To introduce a waste removal system in accordance with the ISO 14001 on hospital waste
- To purchase special receptacles for the removal and transportation of hospital waste or similar waste
- To purchase a special incinerator for the treatment of hospital waste
- To dismantle the existing incinerators or to keep some of them in order to burn safe waste
- To draw up an impact study on the new incinerator
- To certify - in terms of environmental protection, the procedure of hospital waste incineration
- A decision to be jointly issued by health and environment authorities with regard to the mandatory process of organized and controlled removal of hospital waste and its incineration into the new equipment
- The licensing of all the hospital waste transportation
- To apply economic/tax incentives related to the purchase of the waste incinerator
- To sanction the uncontrolled dumping of hospital waste or its burning in improper installations
- To issue educational brochures warning of the procedures regarding hospital waste removal, transport and dumping
- To organize training courses to the benefit of the employees dealing with operations of hospital waste management

**F. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO ELIMINATE/ALLEVIATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE CURRENT PROCEDURES REGARDING THE TREATMENT AND FINAL REMOVAL OF TOXIC AND DANGEROUS INDUSTRIAL WASTE**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To alleviate the environmental impact caused by the temporary removal and depositing of toxic and dangerous waste
- To alleviate the environmental impact caused by the storage of lead accumulators

**Proposed actions:**

- Identification and purchase of loading receptacles made of materials adjusted to the composition of the deposited waste
- To put in place a platform for the controlled storage of toxic and dangerous waste in the backyards of the manufacturing companies until a solution is made on the national level
- Identification of options for the best use of some of this waste based on the existing technologies
- To analyze the potential re-conversion of S.C. ROMPLUMB S.A. with a view to retrieving the lead from the lead accumulators
- To develop and approve the regulations on the management of toxic and dangerous waste in Romania
- To keep the existing system of statistical report on farm waste management

**ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION**

**A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO ENHANCE THE CAPACITY OF PUBLIC**

## **PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES**

### **Specific Objectives:**

- To set out pinpoint strategies and targeted actions based on a partnership among the NGOs, the public administration and the public institutions
- To create a programme for the inventory, analysis and dissemination of local decisions about the natural capital and environmental protection
- To establish and implement an annual programme on the community's opinion about the public and private decisions of environmental issues
- To identify and establish the community structures and demands regarding the public awareness on environmental protection and activities impacting the environment
- To put in place and carry out a programme of regular meetings targeted to spreading environmental information
- To set up a Community Work Group responsible for the analysis and education of decisions impacting the environment (the community – 40%, the local administration – 30%, the competent institutions – 30%)

### **Proposed actions:**

- To enhance public awareness and develop volunteer work on environmental issues – an important factor in dealing with the community's environmental problems
- To attract sponsors and donors with a view to making the activities of the Ecological Guard more dynamic and authoritative
- To raise and deepen the professional level of the members in the Ecological Guard through targeted teams set up on different segments
- To set up the community information network to identify and notify technological events that are aggressive to the environmental

- To carry out tangible actions on the community level, targeted to probing the community's opinion

## **B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY TO GET FUNDING FOR PROJECTS BOTH NATIONWIDE AND WORLDWIDE; TO CORRELATE THE GOALS AIMED BY THE NGOS TO THE STRATEGIES AND TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE FINANCING INSTITUTIONS**

### **Specific Objectives:**

- To issue a bi-annual catalogue of the national and international funding programmes in process, mentioning the eligibility requirements and terms of reference
- To edit the local monthly journal on environmental issues based on NGO/local administration/relevant institutions participation
- To publish brochures for each funded project on environmental problems and ecological education, by describing the terms of reference and the eligibility requirements through actions and targets, in conjunction with its wide dissemination among the community
- To organize monthly meetings between the NGOs and the local administration and to achieve the transfer of capabilities in project management
- The double implementation among the local and regional structures, of the local strategies addressing the requirements and goals of sustainability in relationship with the environment

### **Proposed actions:**

- To put in place a public awareness educational system of target identification and implementation criteria

**B A I A M A R E**

- To introduce an annual agenda of round-tables and seminars with a view to spreading information among the community with regards the financing opportunities, the eligibility criteria, the options and the community objectives

**C. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO DEVELOP THE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, TO INCREASE THE COMMUNITY'S LEVEL OF ECOLOGICAL AWARENESS BY CREATING A COMMUNITY MULTI-FUNCTIONAL CENTRE**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To develop synthetic materials, to organize training courses and application workshops on ecological issues, environmental protection, related technologies and human health
- To set up 4 target groups (ecology, environmental protection, technologies, health) and to implement an electronic or written information network (both media and information material)
- To put in place a structured programme of secondary training on environmental information management
- To set up a Local Consortium on Community Information and Analysis, with the a legal status
- To identify suitable pieces of land or locations for the Community Multi-Functional Centre

**Proposed actions:**

- To adopt specific regulations for the operation of the Centre, the human resources management, the required technical support, and the financing sources
- To organize local, national or international meetings on the topic "Community Information in the Sustainable Development Process"

- To use the results of the "Urbanet" and "Citynet" projects for the formation of the basic information structures and debate/analysis groups
- To adjust the information facilities and structures of the Community Centre to the community's needs and objectives
- To identify community support actions and volunteer assistance upon the creation of the Community Multi-Functional Centre

**D. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION ON THE COMMUNITY LEVEL BY SETTING UP COMMUNITY EXPERT GROUPS ON NATURAL CAPITAL PROTECTION**

**Specific Objectives:**

- To devise a system of ongoing investigation about the community's needs and level of education on ecological issues facing the community
- To create local/national/international partnerships with a view to implementing a local programme of community ecological training
- To identify strategic partners as well as parties to the Work Group, the methodology and objectives of a community Plan on ecological education; to develop the Community Eco-Plan
- To implement a training programme liable to increase the professional capacities and capabilities of the members in the NGOs or in the opinion/response groups

**Proposed actions:**

- To identify the individual or community group capacities and capabilities in environmental protection and ecology
- To identify and join the local key players and volunteers in order to implement the Community Eco-Plan and to form the implementation Consortium

- Support by and close cooperation of the local authorities in setting up the community expert groups
- To put in place a draft programme on the development, implementation and funding of the community Eco-Plan

### **E. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO IMPLEMENT THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN HAZARDS WITH A MAJOR IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Specific Objectives:**

- To identify all the institutions, organizations and laws in force that address or play a role in environmental protection and prevention of technological hazards with a major impact on the environment
- To form an interactive data base (URL) on competencies, responsibilities, response times, productive operational patterns and structures
- To decide on the community's rights and legal reaction procedure and prevention of technological hazards with a major impact on the environment
- To simulate an ecological accident in order to analyze the response of the community as a whole as well as the media
- To ensure on a volunteer basis the monitoring of industrial objectives contending with major technological hazards seriously impacting the environment.

#### **Proposed actions:**

- To inform the population – through TV and media support – about the importance of getting involved in crisis situations, and the role of simulating crisis situations with a view to making response and actions more efficient in real situations
- To put in place an annual programme on prevention and monitoring actions targeted to

activities of potential major impact on the environment

- To form Work Groups throughout the territory and to institute the competencies and responsibilities of the Work Group
- To create the same data base for the monitoring and analysis structure
- To organize joint meetings on a quarterly basis, with a view to informing the groups about various situations and then analyzing them. In addition, introduce them to crisis situation management.

### **III.3.4.3. Urban Rehabilitation and CIT Support**

#### **A. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO STOP THE CONTINUOUS SHRINKING OF THE GREEN AREAS INSIDE AND NEAR THE CITY, AS WELL AS THEIR DEGRADATION**

#### **Specific Objectives:**

- To analyze the existing green areas in order to regulate and monitor them
- To preserve the green spots and the playgrounds by removing the illegal constructions
- To achieve floral development under 3D standards in the much needed residential areas
- To rehabilitate the damaged green spots inside and outside the city
- To make a green belt around Baia Mare and to achieve the ecological improvement of the Sasa River
- To expand the Baia Mare Municipal Park to the "Usturoi" ("Garlic") Valley and turn it into a botanical garden by including the small trees of the parcels 61, 62 and 78, including the "Stanca Virginia" (Virgin Rock), a travelling spot; the total surface is estimated at 150 hectares.

## BAIA MARE

### Proposed actions:

- Evaluation of the required surface, occupied by side-walks and routes
- A Government Decision (HG) to be issued in order to supplement the green spots per inhabitant of urban environment and to introduce different indicators depending on the number of inhabitants per square meter, on the geographical and climate conditions, and on the quality of the environment
- To draw up the annual report on the evaluation and monitoring of the city's green areas
- A decision to be issued by the Local Council in Baia Mare addressing the preservation of the green areas (or to move the constructions currently erected on the spots inside and next to the city, to another area of equal surface)
- Local budget appropriations given for each square meter of land re-introduced into the natural circuit and each square meter of land managed by persons
- To reduce the land tax in cases of people investing the rehabilitation and preservation of green spots, particularly in 3D development
- A Local Council decision establishing "City Ecological Day" which will play an educational role and be developed through actions targeted to reducing pollution and reviving the city's green spots
- The integration of pin-point analyses focusing on the geographical distribution of the green spots into the analyses made by the Plan for the social and economic development of Baia Mare
- To reduce by 40% the areas appropriated to civil and industrial constructions, to transport routes (including concrete-covered alleys), in the residential and recreation areas
- To construct 2 underground tiered parking areas
- To eliminate 60% of the illegal constructions inside the city and to turn them into green spots, recreation areas or playgrounds
- To identify the residential areas and paths below 2.5 square meters of green area per capita, based on the static and dynamic analysis
- To achieve a 3D development plan setting and implementing a minimum limit of 4.5 cubic meters of vegetation per capita and 7.5 cubic meters of vegetation, respectively
- To rehabilitate the Baia Mare Municipal Park
- To construct two city parks in the residential bare areas, namely in the SW and NE part of the city ("Vasile Alecsandri" District), with a minimum total surface of 10,000 square metres.
- To rehabilitate the areas bordering the city routes, by creating green lines of trees and bushes in an 80% ratio
- To rehabilitate and recoup 60% of the existing green areas, including concessions to the private or community system of management (NGOs, consortiums, economic units, private persons)
- To outline the city's "green belt" in correlation with the long-term urban development perspectives, in conjunction with the appropriation of a minimum of 300 hectares for recreation and playgrounds
- To rehabilitate the green areas along the Sasa River and to improve the river for recreation purposes

## B. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: TO DIMINISH NOISE AND VIBRATION POLLUTION IN THE RESIDENTIAL AND INHABITED AREAS

### Specific Objectives:

- To undertake impact studies regarding the effect of the urban traffic on health and buildings
- To rehabilitate the street-network infrastructure or the heavy-traffic segments
- To implement network systems for the monitoring of noise and vibration pollution

### Proposed actions:

- Industrial transport ensured by noise-free transport means

- To include 70% of the high-traffic streets in the standards on noise and vibration pollution
- To encourage communities to make investments, rehabilitate the civil constructions and increase the noise-proof levels
- To publish a brochure and information material about noise and vibration pollution and its harmful effects on public health
- To undertake an annual study for the evaluation of the vibration-induced deterioration of buildings
- To identify the heavy-traffic city routes within the residential areas, with noise levels above the maximum admissible limits, and to relate them to the condition of the routes and the type of transit vehicles
- To implement a network for the monitoring of noise pollution, in conjunction with an analysis of the vibration-induced deterioration of buildings

### SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS (Economic Growth and CIT)

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project Title	Estimated Value	Time Limit	Institutions in Charge and Partners	Monitoring / Evaluation
1.	Restoration of urban settlement Improvements to the communication infrastructure Improvements to the public transportation infrastructure	PHARE 2000/MDP	Millennium III Business Centre	€ 6.2 million	2 yrs.	Baia Mare City Hall	Traian Florea T_florea@baiamarecity.ro
2.	Training activities	PHARE Human resources, ADR Cluj.	Next Generation	€ 300,000	1 yr.	Baia Mare City Hall	Cristian Ieremia C_ieremia@baiamarecity.ro
3.	Water network rehabilitation and modernisation.	MUDP3, EBRD USAID	MARA (partnership with ADIL)	€ 17.5 million	3 yrs.	Baia Mare City Hall and Vital	Petre Mitru Spid@baiamarecity.ro
4.	Technological Education Development	PHARE TVET	EduTECH Plan (package of projects)	€ 1x150,000 € 10x45,000	2 yrs.	School Groups in Maramures	Petre Mitru, Spid@baiamarecity.ro
5.	Eco Tourism, Education	PHARE ACCESS	Eco-City 1	€ 50,000	1 yr.	Baia Mare City Hall and Tourism Foundation in Maramures	Cristian Ieremia C_ieremia@baiamarecity.ro
6.	Preparation of eAdm mechanisms implementation	ADR North-West	e_Baia Mare	€ 60,000	1 yr.	Baia Mare City Hall and partners from the educational area	Raluca Span, spid@baiamarecity.ro
7.	Human resources training	ADR North-West	UrbanGIS	€ 300,000	1 yr.	CDiMM and City Hall and UrbanGIS Consortium	Nicolae Dascalescu, nicud@technoad.ro



## B A I A M A R E

**Projects designed for the years 2003-2010 / correlated to the Local Agenda 21 action plans, to sustainable development and CIT**

Project Title	Beneficiary of the Project	Area Covered by the Project	General Objective	Specific Objectives	Funding Source and Value	Implementation Time	Contact Person
Multimedia University Campus	Baia Mare City Hall "Lazar" School and "Nord" University.	Community Education	University campus	Scientific park Infrastructure	PHARE 2002	2 yrs.	Raluca Span
Soft Village	Baia Mare City Hall	CIT development	Technological park	Infrastructure and structures	PHARE 2003	2 yrs.	Petre Mitru
Eco-City 2002	Baia Mare City Hall	Sustainable development	Ecological rehabilitation of the Romplumb area	Eco Zones	EU	2 yrs.	Ioan Gherhes
TechnoPark	Baia Mare City Hall	Urban development	Industrialisation of the Halda Sasar area	Technological Business Infrastructure	EU	2 yrs.	Cristian Ieremia
CityNET 2	Baia Mare City Hall	CIT development and education	Development – extension of the city's communication network	Wireless infrastructure	EU	2 yrs.	Natalia Pasca BIT
TiSA	Baia Mare City Hall AJOPS	Development of the tourism system	Tourism integrated system	Components of the city travel system	EU	2 yrs.	Costea Anca Radu Bolchis Cristian Ieremia
EduNET	Baia Mare City Hall and ISJ and CCD and Colegii	Development – furthering of CerMM – CCD	Virtual learning city space (eLearning Space)	Continuous learning community network	EU	2 yrs.	Natalia Marc Raluca Span Petre Mitru
TechnoStudio Maramures	Baia Mare City Hall Romplumb UrbanGIS Elco	Reconversion of Romplumb – zones	Rehabilitation of the city area	Reconversion targets	EU	2 yrs.	Nicolae Dascalescu Claudia Cocosila
"North-West" Computer Science Academy	Baia Mare City Hall Technical High school	CIT development and education	Integration of the educational and urban systems	Integration of the community <i>acquis</i>	EU	2 yrs.	Natalia Marc Raluca Span Grupul BIT
Travel Information Centre	Baia Mare City Hall Travel Agency	Promotion of tourism	Virtual information network	Development of related activities	EU	1 yr.	Ieremia Cristian Anca Costea

## III.3.5. Monitoring and evaluation of institutional structures

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:*****BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT***

Structure	Strategic Objective	Harmonization Instruments
Technical Department	City Infrastructure Development	
City Planning and Land Improvement Department	Urban development	GUP/RCP, Development County Plan, Development Regional Plan, Sustainable Development National Plan
Community Husbandry – Investments Department	Development of infrastructures	Plans set out by the suppliers of local/county/regional/national utilities

***ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION***

Structure	Strategic Objective	Harmonization Instruments
Technical Department	Environment Protection	
City Planning and Land Improvement Department	HABITAT Integration	PPP
Office for Environmental Issues	Preservation of the natural capital and environmental protection	Consulting, Monitoring, Partnerships, the Ecological Guard Pinpoint programmes set out by the Ministry of Environment, Waters and Forests

***URBAN REGENERATION***

Structure	Strategic Objective	Harmonization Instruments
Technical Department	3A. City Development and Rehabilitation	Institutionalisation of the PPP, adequate procedures laid down by the Operation and Organisation Regulations and the Internal Organisation Regulations
City Planning and Land Improvement Department	City rehabilitation	PPP
Community Husbandry – Investments Department	City development	PPP
Office for Environmental Issues	To diminish city pollution and to expand the green spots	PPP
Economic Department	3B. CIT support	
Data Processing Office	Institutional computerization plan	Plan for the computerization of the City Hall, regional development plan, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology (pinpoint development)

***REINFORCEMENT OF SOCIAL COHESION, OF COMMUNITY SOLIDARITY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION***

Structure	Strategic Objective	Harmonization Instruments
Legal Department, the local administration	Reinforcement of social cohesion	Public-private partnerships

Structure	Strategic Objective	Harmonization Instruments
Department for Social Security and Welfare	Solidarity among the citizens	-Social policies set out by the Romanian Government; -Ministry of Labour; -Department for Children's Rights Protection; Public Health Department, Maramures
Public Relations Office Local administration NGO	To enhance social cohesion	Public-private partnerships between the local administration and the NGOs
Local Council of the Baia Mare Municipality	Sustainable development	-School Inspectorate, Maramures; -Youth and Sport County Department, Maramures; -Labour and Social Solidarity Department, Maramures; -County Agency for Labour Employment and Professional Training, Maramures; -Public Health Dept., Maramures
Economic Department	Social and Economic Cohesion	
Revenue Department	Increased revenues/efficient revenue collection	Governmental policies: Finance Ministry

Comment: For the Baia Mare Municipality, in accordance with the final version of the Strategy, pg. 33

**In order to achieve the sustainable development objectives, the following criteria shall be applied:**

Criteria	Social (social plans)	Economic (economic plans)	Environment (ecological plans)	Communications and Information Technology (CIT) (CIT development plans)
Cohesion and solidarity of citizens	To enhance the citizens' social cohesion	To create jobs	To enhance the ecological cohesion of the citizens	To increase the access by the citizens to information, to expand the individual connection to CIT
The Power of the City		To increase the economic power of the city	To achieve a balance between the industrial development and pollution (to alleviate pollution, to rehabilitate the city)	To increase the technological power of the city (urban infrastructures, increase in the city IT&C indicators) eAdm community management
Sustainable Development	Minimum social problems	Minimum economic problems	Minimum environmental problems	Information society Access by the young generation to IT&C continuous learning
Qualitative Development = Objectives: a Global Qualitative Framework GLOBAL (integration) LOCAL (valorisation)	Keeping in line with the European social standards and principles (community and individual integration and valorisation)	Harmonisation with the European economic principles and standards (community and individual integration and valorisation)	Harmonisation with the European environmental principles and standards (community and individual integration and valorisation)	Harmonisation with the International Open Standards, to the European and worldwide technological standards (BiT integration and valorisation on the community, individual and group level)

The indicators of these criteria will be addressed in work groups, having as a foundation the opinion poll conducted in order to research the economic and social status of the Baia Mare Municipality.

■



**MUNICIPALITY**

## IV. PRIORITY PROJECTS

### IV.1. PRIORITY PROJECTS - ENVIRONMENT

#### IV.1.1. Natural Resources Recycling and Preserving Euro Regional Centre (CERC)

##### a. Brief Description of the Project:

- *Project manager:* Baia Mare City Hall
- *Departments within the City Hall which will respond to the programme / project implementation:*
  - Technical Department, The Bureau of Environmental Monitoring and Protection
  - Strategic Planning Service, European Integration, Urban Development
  - City Management and Investments Department
  - Social Activities, Communication, Internal and International Relations
- *Description of external technical assistance, if required:*

Support in identifying the specific structure and objectives required to transfer the knowledge from similar Centres or from Centres having assimilation for this purpose, and settling main activities and data processing.

- *Social and/or environmental impact:*

A Euro Regional Centre will accommodate the industrial waste recycling for companies including: R.B.G. Phoenix – waste recycling in order to extract copper, S.C. Romplumb – worn battery recycling in order to extract lead, and S.C. TransGold – solid mining deposit recycling in order to extract gold and silver. It is estimated that 17 jobs will be directly created structured as follows: 2 in management, 5 in public and private relations, 4 in administration, 3 in

research, and 3 in counselling and consulting. Indirectly, 25-30 jobs may be created in the field of natural capital preservation and more than 250 jobs in the recycling domain.

The Centre will be a pole of local industrial economy development and represent the interface among economical agents, public administration, universities and research, decentralized and community public institutions.

While implementing techniques and technologies based on a common strategy, the exploitation of local natural resources will be diminished, especially the non-regenerating ones, if the Centre is placed in the precinct of S.C. Romplumb, by reducing surface water pollution.

- *The influence of implementing the programme within the local, regional and/or national economy:*

The Center's area of influence will comprise of the development region of NW Romania, a close cooperation with Ivano – Frankievsk Region of Ukraine and Bekes Region of Hungary. The influence of implementing the project consists of the analysis and development of a market in the field of: recycling, diminishing the exploitation of non regenerating natural resources, and planning the exploitation of regenerating resources based on the increase of their quality and quantity.

- *The potential users / beneficiaries of the programme / project:*

The direct beneficiaries of the project are represented by the civil society (NGOs and individuals), the university environment, local public administration and the economic agents in the field of natural resources recycling and preservation.

- *External financial resources:* economic agents in the field of waste recycling and management, local budget, universities and research institutes, EU funds or other international funds, NGOs.
- *Distribution channels:*

- *The location of the investment that is going to be implemented: the industrial platform of S.C. Romplumb S.A., Baia Mare.*
- *The manner of harmonizing / integrating the project with the urban planning:*

Inside the precincts of S.C. Romplumb S.A., a management team will be created to oversee the placement of the Centre while ensuring the performance of the functioning buildings.

#### **b. Financial requirements of the programme / project:**

- *Estimated cost:* 1,700,000 Euro
- *Financing structure submitted, indicating the source:*

External financing: 840,000 Euro (49%)

Own contribution: 860,000 Euro (51%) structured as follows:

- Local Budget: 150,000 Euro
- Universities: 50,000 Euro
- Economic agents: 660,000 Euro
- *Financing type:* non refundable financing
- *Critical factors which influence the profitability:* geographical position, regional social - economical context, legislative instability, the support from the governmental institutions in allocating regional and trans-boundary responsibilities.

#### **c. Regulations**

- *Programme / project implementation in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of the local investment projects, on the basis of the available resources:*

By attaining the use of an Excellency Centre, the project will create a market in recycling, and ensure an interactive database that will offer the possibility for multiplying information. The broad partnership will be an interface between local and regional actors.

- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:*
  - Local Budget - 9%
  - Universities - 3%

- Economic agents - 39%
- External sources - 49%
- *Regulations influencing the programme / project favourable or non favourable:*

#### **d. Deadline:** The years 2002 – 2004

### IV.1.2. Regional system for Waste Integration Management

#### **a. Brief description of the project:**

- *Project Manager:* Baia Mare City Hall
- *Departments within the City Hall which will respond to the programme / project implementation:*
  - Technical Department, The Bureau of Environmental Monitoring and Protection
  - City Management and Investments Department
  - Communication, Internal and International Relations Service
- *Description of external technical assistance, if required:*

A thorough, ongoing study of the European legislation on waste management is necessary considering the long-term perspectives of implementing such a system. A marketing strategy implementation is also required in order to develop a profitable business for urban recycled waste.

- *Social and / or environmental impact.*

Efficient waste management will ensure urban comfort. The development of a recycling waste system on a regional scale will create jobs. The implementation of such a system will lead to the reduction of surfaces occupied by urban and rural waste, diminish the quantity and volume of stored final waste, and diminish the waste storage impact on surface and underground waters and soil.

- *The influence of implementing the programme within the local, regional and / or national economy:*

## BAIA MARE

Waste transportation and storage costs will be reduced and a profit will be obtained by the sale of some of the recycled components. Regional waste management is in accordance with the EU strategy of implementing an efficient system, and increasing the credibility of a regional approach to sustainable development and external investment problems.

- *The potential users / beneficiaries of the programme / project:*

The direct beneficiaries of the project are represented by the local public administration, the sanitation operators, the civil society and the economic agents in the field of recycling.

- *Financial resources:*
  - Economic agents in the field of waste recycling and management
  - Baia Mare Municipality Local Budget
  - EU funds or other international funds
- *Distribution channels:*
- *The location of the investment which is going to be implemented:* the area of Baia Mare municipality
- *The manner of harmonizing / integrating the project with the urban planning:*

The area of Baia Mare represents an urban agglomeration lacking the additional places required for residential or industrial purpose. When reducing the surfaces allocated for the final storage of waste, new places that can be used for urban purposes are created. The underlining problem is identifying a favourable place for a regional waste collecting system.

### b. Financial requirements of the programme / project:

- *Estimated cost:* 125,000 Euro
- *Financing structure submitted, indicating the source:*
  - External financing: 110,000 Euro (88%)
  - Own contribution: 15,000 Euro (12%) structured as follows:
    - Local Budget: 5,000 Euro
    - S.C. Drusal S.A.: 10,000 Euro
- *Financing type:* non refundable financing

- *Critical factors which influence the profitability:*
  - Lack of places favourable for building a regional waste collection system
  - Lack of a real market in urban waste recycling
  - Legislative instability
  - Ecological education

### c. Regulations

- *Programme / project implementation in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of local investment projects, on the basis of the available resources:*

It is in accordance with all the national strategies and regulations in waste management. The effective implementation of such a system is constrained by the initial large investment required to ensure a functioning system.

- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:*
  - Local Budget - 4%
  - S.C. Drusal S.A. - 8%
  - External sources - 88%
- *Regulations influencing the programme / project favourable or non favourable:*

National legislation foresees the minimising of stored final waste quantities and the implementation of waste recycling systems.

**d. Deadline:** The years 2003 – 2004.

IV.1.3. Implementing green corridors and developing the areas intended for Urban Eco - Entertainment

### a. Brief description of the project:

- *Project Manager:* Baia Mare City Hall
- *Departments within the City Hall which will respond to the programme / project implementation:*

- Technical Department, Urban Planning Department
- City Management and Investments Department
- Strategic Planning, European Integration and Urban Development Service
- Public Urban Environment Service
- Local Patrimony Administration and Utilities Public Service
- *Description of the external technical assistance, if necessary:*

Informational transfer on urban design from the developed centres of economically advanced countries is necessary in connection with green areas having entertainment functions (such as: parks, playgrounds) and human health protection (the lining of streets).

- *Social and / or environmental impact:*

Baia Mare municipality has good potential for urban entertainment and accelerated urban development, but it lacks allocation space (at present there is an allocation of 3.8 square metres / inhabitant).

Rehabilitating green areas and creating public or private parks in the deficient residential areas (SE and SW of the municipality) would meet the environmental norms of the ratio of green areas for each inhabitant, thus increasing community comfort.

Vegetation development inside urban perimeters (especially street lining) reduces the noise level, increases the air quality and atmospheric humidity, leveling the extreme values of the urban temperature. It also creates a microclimate favourable for the development of urban fauna.

- *The influence of implementing the programme within the local, regional and / or national economy:*

The development of a city with a pleasant urban ecological design and tourism opportunities. The buildings situated near the green areas will increase in value. Profitable service activities could also be located around these new spaces. On a macro economical scale the "hot spot" image of pollution in Romania can be underlined as a rehabilitating one, thus diminishing the external investment risk rate.

- *The potential users / beneficiaries of the programme / project:* the local community, the transiting people, and tourists.

- *External financial resources:* the local budget, non-governmental organisations, individuals, and international funds.
- *Distribution channels:*
- *The location of the investment that is going to be implemented:* the area of Baia Mare municipality.
- *The manner manner of harmonising / integrating the project with urban planning:* According to Local Council decisions, the aforementioned street lining are identified as green areas without specifying the technical measures for their maintenance and development. The endorsed locations for new public parks, represent a part of the town used for residential needs situated within the urban development prognoses for the interval 2000 – 2025. The extension of the existing municipal park is presently occupied by forestry vegetation belonging to public and private domain. By implementing the project, a green area in the shape of a triangle will be used for public entertainment, placed on the main convergence of the residential areas and their link to the main roads and sidewalks in town.

#### **b. Financial requirements of the programme / project:**

- *Estimated cost:* 800,000 Euro
- *Financing structure submitted, indicating the source:*
  - External financing: 520,000 Euro (65%)
  - Own contribution: 280,000 Euro (35%) structured as follows:
    - Local Budget: 250,000 Euro
    - NGOs: 20,000 Euro
    - Individuals: 10,000 Euro
- *Financing type:* non refundable financing
- *Critical factors which influence the profitability:*
  - Lack of economic profit functions (excluding specific services)
  - Transferring space from private domain into public domain
  - Local constraints due to the lack of space fit for developing residential or industrial areas



## BAIA MARE

- The relatively long time (from 10 to 15 years) necessary for the development of full-grown public parks and street lining

### c. Regulations:

- *Programme / project implementation in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of the local investment projects, on the basis of the available resources:*
- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:*
  - Local Budget - 31%
  - NGOs - 22.5%
  - Individuals - 1.5%
  - External sources - 65%
- *Regulations influencing the programme / project favourable or non favourable:*

**d. Deadline:** The years 2002 – 2004

## IV.2. PRIORITY PROJECTS - SOCIAL

### IV.2.1. Night Hospice / Workhouse

#### a. Brief description of the project:

- *Programme / project manager:* Baia Mare City Hall
- *The City Hall Departments that are responsible for this programme / project:*
  - SPID
  - Caseworker Direction
  - ACASS
  - Technical / Investment Direction
  - Economic Direction.

- *Description of the technical assistance from external sources, if required:* AJOFM, DPC, DSP.

- *Social and / or environmental impact:*

The development of a local administration with an institutional framework created by a local sustainable partnership with 4 institutions and 6 NGOs with activities in the social protection field.

The improvement of casework assistance services for persons with special needs, with the establishment, over a 18 months period, of a modern and multifunctional, performing centre, with a capacity of 50 permanent places.

The decrease of unemployment amongst persons in the social assistance sector by the creation of 12 permanent and 6 part-time jobs.

The training of the new employees to improve services offered, with the goal of better responding to the identified needs of the assisted persons.

- *The influence of applying this programme on the local, regional and / or national economy (programmes and sub-programmes):*

Improvement in the public-private partnership in quality social services for citizens of vulnerable groups in the Baia Mare municipality, aiming at their integration from a social and economic point of view.

- *Potential users / beneficiaries of the programme / project:*

This centre, with 50 permanent places, will help the more vulnerable citizens: elderly persons, homeless adults, the young who leave protection institutions, homeless children, drug or alcohol dependents, women and children victims of domestic violence. Offering mainly night shelter services, food, social counselling, medical assistance and packages of professional training.

- *External financial resources:* PHARE 2001 Social and Economic Cohesion, Investments in Social Departments.
- *Channel (manner) of distribution (to public utility services or to services provided by local government, coordinated with private or state owned companies– depending on the case):*
- *The location of the investment, which is going to be implemented:* the area of Baia Mare municipality.

- *The manner of harmonising / integrating the project with urban planning:*

Zone Town-Planning, HCL no. 9 / 2002 and 36 / 2002, Feasibility Study.

**b. Financial requirements of the programme / project:**

- *Estimated cost:* 380,000 Euro
- *Financial structure submitted, indicating the source:*
  - 190,000 Euro - PHARE; Social and Economic Cohesion, Investments in Social Services
- *Financial type:* 50% grant, 50% local contribution
- *Critical factors which influence the profitability:* social partners involvement, correct identification of the target-group, efficiency of the offered social services.

**c. Regulations:**

- *Application of the programme / project in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and the investment projects at local level, based on available resources:*
- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:* 50% local contribution.
- *Regulations influencing the programme / project favourable or non favourable:*

Zonal Town-planning, HCL no. 9 / 2002 and 36 / 2002, Feasibility Study

**d. Deadline:** 18 months.

IV.2.2. Counselling office for citizens

**a. Brief description of the project:**

- *Project Manager:* Greek-Catholic Caritas Diocese Association, Maramureş

- *Description of the technical assistance from external source, if required:*

- *Social and / or environmental impact:*

The goal is to improve the access to information and counselling by the citizens, in order to solve their problems and to exert their rights and obligations.

The Office for Citizens (BCC) of Baia Mare will provide information, counselling, practical support and advocacy for difficult cases. There will be counselling in the following fields: handicapped persons, health and social insurance, work relationships, discrimination, psychological, legislation, public utilities, victims of domestic abuse or violence.

The implementation of this project offers the target groups a place to change their different life situations. This Office will offer through direct contact with the beneficiary an amelioration of the individual's potential, development of a more hopeful attitude, self awareness, as well as a communication plan: mediation of interpersonal relations, solving conflicts, adaptation and stress control.

- *The influence of applying the programme in the local, regional and / or national economy (programmes and sub-programmes):*

In the actual social-economic context, a great part of the population has a low standard of living, a fact that multiplies the social problems, present in the local community, in general, and in each individual's family. Lack of material means limits the access to information sources and creates a feeling of weakness when facing emerging problems. The final object of the counselling is to diminish negative stress felt by the clients, improve relationships with others and solve life problems in a way that helps the community as a whole and also creates realistic change in their familiar, professional and social milieu.

- *Potential users / beneficiaries of the programme / project:* persons who will benefit from the services of BCC Baia Mare are persons and families in risk situations: handicapped persons, disorientated youngsters, and dysfunctional families.
- *External financial resources:*
  - PHARE RO-000 4.02.01
  - Local Budget of Baia Mare municipality
- *Distribution channels:* BCC services will be at the citizens' disposal in a modern and comfortable place, assuring the necessary

## BAIA MARE

confidentiality. The information for potential clients will be displayed in the office space and in the local mass media, thus providing the citizens an exact description of the place, services and the support they can benefit from through the BCC.

The accessibility of the office is enhanced by placing it on the most important artery of the city and by creating access for prams and wheelchairs, in order to assure the access of mothers and handicapped persons.

Counselling services will be offered by trained personnel: jurist, psychologist, social assistant and will be coordinated by a person with experience in this field.

BCC will maintain a permanent contact with the authorities and local institutions to further facilitate the citizens' needs.

- *The location of the investment which is going to be implemented:* Baia Mare municipality
- *The manner of harmonising / integrating the project with urban planning:*

The accessibility of the office is enhanced by placing it on the most important artery of the city and by creating access for prams and wheelchairs, in order to assure the access of mothers and handicapped persons.

### **b. Financial requirements of the programme / project:**

- *Estimated cost:* 44,984 Euro
- *Financial structure submitted, indicating the source:*
  - 84% PHARE funds
  - 16% local funds
- *Financial type:*
  - PHARE grant
  - One-person salary: local budget
  - Donations: Caritas DCV Germany
- *Critical factors which influence the profitability:* the involvement of social partners, the correct identification of the target-group, and the efficiency of the offered social services.

### **c. Regulations:**

- *Application of the programme / project in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and the investment projects at the local level, based on available resources:*

The Programme for the Development of Civil Society 2000, Component 1 - Counselling offices for citizens

- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:*
- *Regulations that influence the programme / project favourable or unfavourable:*

Law no 544 / 2001 regarding the free access to information of public interest.

**d. Deadline:** Duration of the project will be 14 months, divided into 4 phases.

## IV.3. PRIORITY PROJECTS - ECONOMIC

### IV.3.1. Chromatic Campus

#### **a. Brief description of the project, specifying the aim:**

- *Programme / project manager:* Traian Florea, general technical director
- *The City Hall Departments which are responsible for this programme / project:*
  - Technical Direction / Town-Planning / Investments
  - SPID
- *Description of the technical assistance from external sources, if required:* AJOFM, DPC, DSP
- *Social and / or environmental impact:* creation of new jobs, homes built, reduction of the

impact on the environment (urban waste / sweepings)

- *The influence of applying this programme on the local, regional and / or national economy (programmes and sub-programmes):* Revitalising the traditional handicrafts and development of touring activities.
- *Potential users / beneficiaries of the programme / project:* 2000 citizens of Baia Mare municipality
- *External financial resources:*
  - The Investment Programme, promoted by Romanian Agency for Foreign Investors
  - Regional Development Funds
  - PHARE Social Protection Programme and Economic Development
- *Channel (manner) of distribution (to public utility services or to services provided by local government, coordinated with private or state owned companies – depending on the case):* Public Utilities and infrastructure.
- *Location of the investment to be realised:* Baia Mare municipality, the old industrial dais
- *The manner of harmonising / integrating the project with urban planning:*

It will be included in Zone Town-planning.

#### **b. Financial requirement of the programme / project:**

- *Estimated cost:* 3,800,000 Euro
- *Financial structure submitted, indicating the source:*
  - 3,400,000 Euro - grant / MDP / PDR
  - 400,000 Euro - local contribution
- *Financial type:* Grant
- *Critical factors which influence the profitability:* the involvement of the target-group in activities generating profit, the “tourist” impact of the initiative, public-private partnership, promotion of the programme, and identification of the fund resources.

#### **c. Regulations:**

- *Application of the programme / project in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and the investment projects at local level, based on available resources:*

The project has the social-economic development goal of revitalizing traditional activities.

- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:* (see the fund structure)
- *Regulations influencing the programme / project favourable or unfavourable:*

#### **d. Deadline:** 2004

The project has three main phases:

Infrastructure

Economic sector endowment

Training target group

#### IV.3.2. Dealul Florilor- Flowers Hill

#### **a. Brief description of the project, specifying the aim:**

- *Programme / project manager:* Baia Mare City Hall
- *The City Hall Departments which are responsible for this programme / project:*
  - Technical Direction / Town-Planning / Investments
  - SPID
  - SASCRII
- *Description of technical assistance from external sources, if required:*
- *Social and / or environmental impact:*

Capitalisation of the touring potential by development and modernisation of the municipal stadium – situated in a potential touring sector, creating a commercial centre, vending specific products for tourism, sport, and religious activities.

**BAIA MARE**

Urban development and revival in order to enhance tourism.

Creation of new jobs.

- *The influence of applying this programme on the local, regional and / or national economy (programmes and sub-programmes):*
  - Development of a touring infrastructure
  - Development of a local economy by attracting local / regional investors
  - Stimulation of public-private partnerships
- *Potential users / beneficiaries of the programme / project:* citizens of Baia Mare, local tourists and foreign investors.
- *External financial resources:* PHARE 2001, Economic and Social Cohesion, non-refundable scheme for small infrastructure projects.
- *Channel (manner) of distribution (to public utility services or to services provided by local government, coordinated with private or state owned companies– depending on the case):*
- *Location of the investment to be realised:* Baia Mare municipality, Dealul Florilor (Flowers Hill), Câmpul Tineretului (Youth Field)
- *The manner of harmonising / integrating the project with urban planning:*

Developing access to the urban infrastructure for touring (pedestrian paths, good roads, bike lanes, ample parking, a touring itinerary) in protected areas, included in Maramureş County Museum catalogue, the Municipal Touring Circuit and in projects currently implemented in Baia Mare.

**b. Financial requirements of the programme / project:**

- *Estimated cost:* 449,944 Euro
- *Financial structure submitted, indicating the source:*
  - 400,000 Euro grant / MDP / PDR
  - 49,944 Euro local contribution
- *Financial type:* Grant
- *Critical factors that influence the profitability:* the involvement of the target-group in activities generating profit, the “tourist” impact of the initiative, public-private partnership, promotion

of the programme, and identification of the fund resources.

**c. Regulations:**

- *Application of the programme / project in the macroeconomic context of national economy and the investment projects at local level, based on available resources:*
- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:*
- *Regulations influencing the programme / project favourable or unfavourable:*

**d. Deadline:** The project is based on a feasibility study.

IV.3.3. Technological Park 3r

**a. Brief description of the project, specifying the aim:**

- *Programme / project manager:* Baia Mare City Hall
- *The City Hall Departments which are responsible for this programme / project:*
  - Technical Direction
  - Town-planning
  - SPID
- *Description of the technical assistance from external sources, if required:*
- *Social and / or environmental impact: creation of new jobs, better work conditions, reduction in environmental pollution:*
- *The influence of applying this programme on the local, regional and / or national economy (programmes and sub-programmes):* Economic development, stimulation of investments, new-technology.
- *Potential users / beneficiaries of this programme / project:* Local and foreign investors.

- *External financial resources:* MDP, Programme "Industrial Parks"
- *Channel (manner) of distribution (to public utility services or to services provided by local government, coordinated with private or state owned companies – depending on the case):*
- *Location of the investment to be realised:* Baia Mare municipality,
- *The manner of harmonising / integrating the project with urban planning:*

Rehabilitation of barren zone Meda, Zone Town-Planning, General Town-Planning

#### **b. Financial requirements of the programme / project:**

- *Estimated cost:* 3,500,000 Euro
- *Financial structure submitted, indicating the source:*
  - "Industrial Parks" Programme - 600,000 Euro – MDP
  - Regional Development Funds - 2,500,000 Euro – MDP and PHARE
  - Local Funds - 400,000 Euro - Local Council and Local investors
- *Financial type:* Grant
- *Critical factors that influence the profitability:* institutional development, development of public-private partnerships and the economical attraction of the zone, facilitation / incentives offered to the investors.

#### **c. Regulations:**

- *Application of the programme / project in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and the investment projects at local level, based on available resources:*

The project is included in the Sustainable Development Strategy of Baia Mare Municipality, the Regional Development Plan and the National Romanian Development Plan

- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:* (see the financial structure)

- *Regulations influencing the programme / project favourable or unfavourable:*

Documents created for the establishment of industrial parks: HG 1116 / 2001, Decision of Competition Council no.275 / 29.06.2001, Ord. 65 / 2001.

#### **d. Deadline:** 2004

The project will be based on a feasibility study, Zone Town-Planning and HCL

## IV.4. PRIORITY PROJECTS - TIC

### IV.4.1. Multimedia University Campus

***Purpose:*** To realise an urban concentration in the modern education field, by grouping higher education institutions (North West University), high schools (mining education group – transformed in Techniques and Urban Infrastructure School), Researching and Projecting Institutes, as well as modern utilities – together on a University Campus.

#### **a. Brief description of the project:**

- *Programme / project manager:* Technical Department
- *The City Hall Departments which are responsible for this programme / project:*
  - Office for Projects, Integration and Development
- *Description of technical assistance from external sources, if required:*
- *Social and / or environmental impact:* By introducing modern educational systems, the number of students in Baia Mare will double from 5,000 to 10,000.
- *Influence of the programme application in the local, regional and / or national economy (programmes or sub-programmes):* Increase of

**BAIA MARE**

local skills, development of young human resources

- *Potential users / beneficiaries of the programme / project* youth (direct beneficiaries), local community - both economic and academic.
- *Financial external resources*: a minimum of 2 million Euro
- *Channel (manner) of distribution (to public utility services or to services provided by local government, coordinated with private or state owned companies – depending on the case)*: Direct learning “on site”, distance learning, on-call learning
- *Location of the investment to be realised*: Baia Mare North West University sector
- *The manner of harmonising / integrating the project with urban planning*:

The Baia Mare General Urban Plan will be integrated in the Urban Zone Plan.

**b. Financial requirements of the programme / project:**

- *Estimated cost*: around 4 million Euro
- *Financial structure submitted, indicating the source*:
  - 50% local contribution
  - 50% attracted (external) sources
- *Financial type*: non-refunding or long term refunding
- *Critical factors that influence the profitability*: making the local higher education system more efficient.

**c. Regulations:**

- *Application of the programme / project in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and the investment projects at local level, based on available resources*:
- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources*: (see the financial structure)
- *Regulations influencing the programme / project favourable or unfavourable*: There exist no specific settlements for University Campus

sites, but it is possible to assimilate them with Industrial Parks, having a scientific or educational profile.

**d. Deadline:**

The project will be realised in several steps (2 – 4 years): Urban Zone Plan, Pre-feasibility Study (medium urban infrastructure), Feasibility Study, Technical Project.

## IV.4.2. Soft Village

**a. Brief description of the project with the purpose specified:**

- *Programme / project manager*: Baia Mare City Hall Technical Department
- *The City Hall Departments which are responsible for this programme / project*:
  - Office for Projects, Integration and Development
  - Department for urban planning
  - Office for investments
- *Description of technical assistance from external sources, if required*:
- *Social and / or environmental impact*: around 1,000 new working places will be created: in the advanced technologies field (researching, designing, informatics). No negative impacts on the environment are expected.
- *Influence of the programme application in the local, regional and / or national economy (programmes or sub-programmes)*: raising the local, regional and national industry competitiveness in the domain of information and communication technology (ICT). Attracting investors in the high technology domain.
- *Potential users / beneficiaries of the programme / project*: small and medium societies with researching- developing profiles, domains having a high added value.
- *External financial resources*: a minimum of 3 million Euro

- *Channel (manner) of distribution (to public utility services or to services provided by local government, coordinated with private or state owned companies – depending on the case):* Specific for ICT domain
- *Location of the investment to be realised:* Baraj – Firiza zone
- *The manner of harmonising / integrating the project with urban planning:*

The project will be integrated in the Urban Zone Plan.

**b. Financial requirements of the programme / project:**

- *Estimated cost:* 5 million Euro
- *Financial structure submitted, indicating the source:*
  - 2 million Euro – National resources (local, regional, government resources)
  - 3 million Euro - attracted (external) sources
- *Financial type:* non-refunding or long term refunding
- *Critical factors that influence the profitability:*
  - Development of local human resources, using modern systems.
  - Improved relationship between local experts and emigrated experts from the zone.

**c. Regulations:**

- *The programme / project will be applied taking into account the macroeconomic context of the national economy and investment projects at the local level, depending on available resources:*
- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:*
- *Regulations influencing the programme / project favourable or unfavourable:* The settlements regarding the Software Technological Parks are updated by the Development and Prognosis Ministry, according to European legislation

**d. Deadline:** 3 - 5 years

*Realisation steps:* Finalisation of the Urban Zone Plan, Feasibility Study, Technical Project, Implementation.

IV.4.3. Technomedia - Studio

**a. Brief description of the project with the purpose specified:**

- *Programme / project manager:* Baia Mare City Hall Technical Department
- *The City Hall Departments which are responsible for this programme / project:*
  - Office for Projects, Integration and Development
  - Office for Monitoring and Environment Protection Information Department
- *Description of technical assistance from external sources, if required:*

Professional technical assistance, in ecological and re-conversion fields.

- *Social and / or environmental impact:* rehabilitation of the urban area, professional re-training of around 500 persons, rehabilitation of an area of 10 hectares.
- *Influence of the programme application in the local, regional and / or national economy (programmes or sub-programmes):* fast professional re-orientation, re-engineering in Romplumb Firiza area.
- *Potential users / beneficiaries of the programme / project:* the present human resources living in the area, young graduates – ICT, arts, and video-audio occupation specialists.
- *Financial external resources:* around 2 million Euro
- *Channel (manner) of distribution (to public utility services or to services provided by local government, coordinated with private or state owned companies – depending on the case):* specifically ICT, cinematography, audio, and video products.



## B A I A M A R E

- *Location of the investment to be realised:* Romplumb Firiza Zone
- *The manner of harmonising / integrating the project with urban planning:* the project is presently in the process of harmonisation with the plan.

### **b. Financial requirements of the programme / project:**

- *Estimated cost:* around 5 million Euro
- *Financial structure submitted, indicating the source:*
  - 3 million - local contribution
  - around 2 million - attracted (external) sources
- *Financial type:* non-refunding or medium / long term refunding
- *Critical factors which influence the profitability:* the special evolution / dynamics of this domain, human resource qualifications.

### **c. Regulations:**

- *The programme / project will be applied taking into account the macroeconomic context of the national economy and investment projects at the local level, depending on available resources:*
- *Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:*
- *Regulations influencing the programme / project favourable or unfavourable:*

Current settlements do not stop in any way this kind of project.

### **d. Deadline: 2 years**

*Necessary steps:* Re-training at Romplumb LTD., update the Urban Zone Plan, Feasibility Study, and Technical Project.

## POST SCRIPTUM

*We wish to thank the entire community, citizens, institutions, companies, and NGOs for the solidarity and energy they devoted to the achievement of this document.*

*They all hold the copyright for this document and may further use it in any of the following ways:*

- *multiplication*
- *distribution*
- *improvement*
- *public and private debate.*

*You can find updated information concerning the development of this project on the following message board:*  
***<http://www.citynet.baiamarecity.ro/MsgBoard/index.html>***

■