

MIERCUREA CIUC

**MIERCUREA CIUC
TOWN HALL**

**LOCAL AGENDA 21 – LOCAL PLAN FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF MIERCUREA CIUC MUNICIPALITY**

**MIERCUREA CIUC
2002**

UNDP Project ROM 98/012

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Foreword

by UNDP Resident Representative in Romania

Local 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 Miercurea Ciuc Municipality

I am very pleased to welcome you in the name of the local public administration and of the Secretariat of "Local Agenda 21" from Miercurea-Ciuc.

The Romanian office of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) started financing "Local Agenda 21" in March 2000. The project is addressed to the local public administrations and applied in nine pilot-towns in Romania, including Miercurea Ciuc.

"Local Agenda 21" is a sustainable development plan on a local level, which was initiated for the first time in 1992 at Rio de Janeiro for the United Nations Conference for Environment and Development. "Local Agenda 21" promotes the principles of sustainable development on local level administrations and is applied in more than 3000 cities of Europe. The success of the project depends upon the participation of local community and the promotion of the decentralized development. At the same time it offers an integrated approach of social, economic problems and environmental issues. Its implementation must adhere to objectives, policies and activities, that support the growth of welfare and the development of the local community.

"Local Agenda 21" is coordinated by UNDP and the National Centre for Sustainable Development in Bucharest, which is responsible for the organization, monitoring and consulting activity of this project across the country.

"Local Agenda 21", that is to say the Development Plan of the Municipality is to be finished in November 2002 and will consist of three documents: Local Strategy, Local Action Plan and Priority Projects. For carrying out "Local Agenda 21" the municipal government of the Municipality Miercurea-Ciuc and the Environmental Partnership Foundation have set up

a Local Steering Committee, consisting of representatives of the civil society, of some institutions and of the mass media representatives of Miercurea-Ciuc. The committee is coordinated by the Vice-Mayor of the municipality, Mr. Előd Papp. At the same time working groups have been formed, which were made up by local specialists and a Secretariat of "Local Agenda 21". The coordinators of these groups are Ms. Gyöngyver Mara and Ms. Farkas Kinga.

The document has the technical and informational support of numerous local governmental, non-governmental and research institutions, as well as the support of the local university network. The success of the Local Strategy as well as that of the ulterior documents of "Local Agenda 21" are conditioned upon the large participation and consultation of the civil society on a local level.

The municipal government and the Secretariat of "Local Agenda 21" would like to thank everybody who contributed to the elaboration of the first version of the Local Strategy, first of all for the support of the National Centre for Sustainable Development and everybody who will take part at the finalization of the Development Plan.

The existence of the project "Local Agenda 21" is a very important sign of the efforts of the Municipality Miercurea-Ciuc, and practically of Romania to adhere to the international structures allowing the optimal dimensions of development of our community on a medium or long term.



Dr. Csaba István Csedő

Mayor



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I. THE STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I.1. EVALUATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

I.1.1. Local geography

Miercurea Ciuc is located in the Carpathian Basin (Ciuc intra-mountain basin) and is surrounded by the Oriental Carpathians.

The south-eastern part of Transylvania is characterized by the mountains in the west of the Ciuc Depression – the volcanic mountains Harghita and in the eastern part – the fliish of the Ciuc Mountains. Miercurea Ciuc is situated on 46° 21' North latitude and 25° 48' East longitude at an average height of 656 m. The Ciuc Depression offers a unique landscape, a depression-mountain contact zone with the Olt waterway riverbed on the depression longitudinal axis.

Miercurea Ciuc is the capital of the Harghita County, 272 km from Bucharest, 101 km from Braşov, 162 km from Târgu Mureş, 267 km from Cluj Napoca and 413 km from Oradea. It has direct railway links to Bucharest, Brasov, Satu Mare, Baia Mare, Mangalia, Iasi and other important cities in the country.

The climate of the city is typically sub-mountainous (of an intra-mountain depression) with extreme temperatures up to – 35° and an annual average of 150 frosty days. The annual average temperature is 5,9° C, respectively 4° C lower than the national annual average. The rainfall amount varies between 600 and 800 mm and is unevenly spread out.

The city is situated in the hydrographical basin of the Olt river. The depression however has well developed meanders in spite of the fact that it forms the upper part of the river due to a slight depression of the river before regularization. The Suta lake, located to the

east of the city (8 ha), has been arranged for sports and a complex of lakes for sport fishing in the western parts of the city.

Miercurea Ciuc was indirectly mentioned for the first time in a deed dated 1427 and issued by the Hungarian King Zsigmond de Luxembourg. In 1558 it was exempted from taxes being considered a town (oppidium). City's historical and geographical location have changed dramatically throughout the 544 years: a town belonging to the Hungarian Royalty, a part of the Transylvanian Principality, then 200 years within the Habsburg Monarchy, 52 years in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and in 1920 a town of the Romanian Kingdom.

Miercurea Ciuc was the centre of the Szekler Region, became the capital of the Ciuc County and after 1968, of the Harghita County (Municipality since 1972).

I.1.2. Natural environment

Miercurea Ciuc has a varied geological structure, with important natural resources. There are mineral springs and a 200 ha peat bog in the city. Both deposits of kaolin rocks in Harghita Bai and andesites are worked. In accordance with the Decision No: 13/1995 issued by the Harghita County Council, the park in Piata Cetatii (Citadel Square) is stated as a dendrological park. The former holm of the Olt river, respectively the adjacent forests shelter numerous protected invertebrate rare species (phylopod/crustacean species, the so-called living fossils), amphibians (red mountain frog, marsh frog, brown toad, salamander, Carpathian triton, mountain triton), reptiles (wall lizard, mountain lizard, adder, hazel-nut snake), birds (white stork, small blatan eagle, plovers, common small snipe, woodcock, capercaillie, hazel hen, different species of wood-peckers, etc.) and mammals (brown bear, lynx, wolf, Carpathian stag, wild boar, etc.). From among the whole range of plant

species we should mention the motley tulip, spurge olive, etc.

At present there is one protected area in Miercurea Ciuc with an approximately 1 ha territory, a wetland situated in former holm of the Olt river.

Due to the regularization works and inadequate functioning of the draining system, the wetlands situated in the Olt meadow were degraded. Every year fires destroy tens of hectares with valuable peat reserves.

Strong points	Weak points
Natural available environment for both rest and leisure	No protected areas on the administrative municipal territory
Abundance in mineral waters - favourable opportunities for tourism and industry	Small bioactive areas in the city inefficiently managed
Opportunities for peat bog exploitation	Natural resources are inadequately exploited

1.2. BUILT-IN AREA

1.2.1. Infrastructure

Drinking water supply: the drinking water supply system of the city runs for 72,3 km, and provides drinking water for 74,5% of the Municipality's population. The rest of 25,5% secures drinking water from individual wells. The centralized network supplies an annual volume of water of 4 489 000 m³, i.e. 132 m³/inhabitant. This amount of drinking water comes from underground sources (the 17 wells in the Olt's Meadow), respectively from a surface source (accumulation lake situated on the Frumoasa Brook).

Network technical status: from the total pipe length of 72,3 km, 30,4 km were changed within the period 1995-2001. The remaining 41,9 km are seriously worn out and should urgently be rehabilitated. The estimated loss on the drinking water network is 37%. The value of all fixings made in 2001 is 27 600 Euro.

Domestic and pluvial sewerage: the domestic sewerage is 41,4 km long and serves 60% of the population. The remaining households have private septic tanks and emptying pools). Of the total number of domestic sewerage pipes, 8-10 km are seriously worn out and need to be replaced entirely. The residual water is taken out by the city cleaning station with a designed capacity of 350 l/s. The applied capacity and technology at the cleaning station are outdated, a reason why its modernization and extension are necessary.

The drainage system is 49,9 km long and serves 75% of the city. The lack of a centralized sewerage network in some parts of the city has led to both soil and underground water pollution. The interference between the domestic and pluvial sewerage causes a higher residual water amount which is to reach the cleaning station. On the other hand, wastewaters directly reach the emissary (Olt river).

Heating system: the heating in the residential areas is provided by block heating stations. They all run on methane gas with an output of 88-92%. The specific consumption of the heating stations is 140 m³.gas/Gcal. The gas network is 52,5 km long and the gas consumption of the city is estimated at about 70.000 m³/year.

Traffic: Municipality's road network comprises 120 streets with a total length of 70,1 km; the total carriage surface is 50.375 m² with sidewalks having a total surface of 16.145 m². The asphalt roads mean 56%, concrete ones 15% and gravel tracks 29%. Technically they are as follows very good – 0,5%, good – 4,3%, satisfactory – 38,2%, bad – 40,8%, critical – 11,6%. regarding the sidewalks, 2680 m were modernized over the last three years. The parking situation is quite poor. The existing 814 parking places are insufficient for the current traffic needs. The western part of the city is crossed by the railway Brasov– Ciœu.

Telephones: 11,511 persons and 1,061 companies have concluded contracts with ROMTELECOM Phone Company. Regarding the mobile phone system, the Municipality's area is covered by the antennas of four companies (CONNEX, DIALOG, COSMOROM, ZAPP).

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Electric power: the electric power supply is provided by the national network through three power plants.

Conclusions:

Municipality's domestic water supply system overall is satisfactory. The water quality is considered to be above the national average. An increasing percentage of the population is served. The registered losses are being gradually eliminated by annual overhauls but all this work means high costs.

The domestic sewerage system covers a smaller area than the drinking water supply system. In the zones

without domestic sewerage they use local solutions for drainage of wastewater.

The heating supply system by the block heating stations runs in good condition, a very important aspect in the city life as winter time is quite long in this area.

The road surface is satisfactory, but is a reason why permanent renovation is often needed.

The phone system is working properly. The telephone exchange has been recently updated and fulfils the current needs of the city.

The electric power supply network serves the entire population of the city and is quite effective

Strong points	Weak points
Most of the households are connected to the centralized water system - meaning sewerage. There are local solutions (well water, emptying pools and dry pits) in the areas without such fittings.	The drinking water supply and sewerage network do not serve the entire population of the city.
The drinking water is of good quality.	In some areas, the drinking water supply does not have a wastewater collecting system.
The amount of available drinking water meets the city's needs	Interference between domestic and pluvial sewerage.
There are elaborate projects for building the sewerage in the areas Toplita and Sumuleu and for upgrading the cleaning station.	Low efficiency of the cleaning station.
All heating stations run on methane gas and are equipped with high output burners	Low pressure of the methane gas during wintertime when low temperatures occur.
The electric power supply covers the entire city designated area and its technical status is satisfactory.	The road network is insufficient, incomplete, pedestrian and motorised traffic width does not apply the standards and the sideways need reparations.
We are on the top of the country's places regarding both quality and phone system covering.	In some situations the heavy traffic crosses residential areas
	There are parking spaces covered by metal garages.

1.2.2. Construction, land

The Municipality's includes 15,364 dwellings of which 12,164 are blocks of flats (ground floor + 3, ground floor + 10 floors), the remaining 3,300 being private dwellings. Most of them are situated in the suburbs and single storey, or two storey. The percentage of lot occupancy (PLO) is up to 3.5%. The coefficient of lot utilization (CLU) is between 0.03 – 0.07. The collective dwelling areas have in general a PLO up to 22% and a CLU up to 1,1 but the ones situated in the middle of

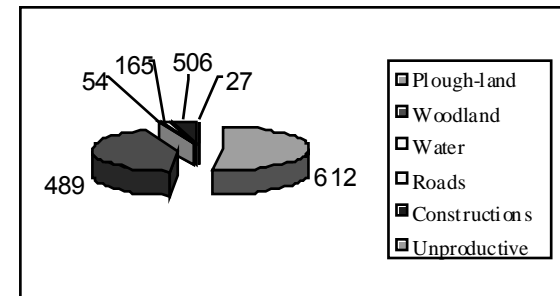
the city have a PLO up to 36% and a CLU up to 1,7-3,96. Their status is good and satisfactory, except the western industrial area where some of the dwellings are in an advanced state of decay. According to the general Municipality's urban planning department, the built-up area has extended towards the East with the possibility of enlarging the residential area in this direction. The areas for holiday houses are located in Băile Jigodin, Szecseny and Harghita Băi. The old buildings keeping the former aspect of the city are given in the list attached including monuments and architectural ensembles. Most of both monuments and

memorial houses are in a poor maintenance condition and need consolidation works as well as restoration.

After the social and economic changes within the last 12 years, several religious organizations have had the possibility to build up their own new places as well as other buildings where they run their activity thus bringing their contribution to the renewal of the Municipality's urban landscape such the Roman-Catholic Church "St. Augustus", Reformed Church, Lutheran Centre, Study House "Jakab Antal" and the Roman-Catholic Church designed by the well-known architect Makaovecz Imre.

The whole administrative surface of the Miercurea Ciuc Municipality is 11,766 ha. Land categories are represented in the graphic below (see graph).

Land categories



Conclusions:

The conditions of dwellings is generally good. Some monuments and architectural ensembles need restoration and consolidation works.

Strong points	Weak points
Most dwellings are private properties.	The component places have a half-urban aspect.
The large number of monuments and architectural ensembles.	There are holiday houses built without authorization.
According to the Land Law, most of the agricultural lots have been given back to the rightful owners.	The residential areas lack playgrounds and the existing ones are in a poor condition.
In the last 3 years, the City Hall spent 270 mil. Lei to build playgrounds. This policy will be continued in the future.	After the drainage works were completed within the Racu-Jigodin system, the level of surface (phreatic) water has been reduced thus encouraging the self-lighting conditions of peat during summertime.
There is an artificial ice-skating rink.	
There is a Municipal football stadium including mini-football pitches.	

1.2.3. Green areas

Miercurea Ciuc Municipality is located in an outstanding area surrounded by mountains with spruce fir forests. The local built-up area includes parks with a total surface of 5,72 ha.

The leisure areas are the following: Municipality Stadium - 4,01 ha, "Hamerock" swimming pool - 3,37 ha, Băile Jigodin - 12,6 ha, Băile Miercurea Ciuc - 4,36 ha, "Șuta" leisure area - 28,3 ha, "Floare de Colț" leisure area - 0,4 ha, "Șumuleu" walking area - 30 ha, a total of 82,3 ha.

Strong points	Weak points
Existence of all parks in the Municipality's central area;	The green surface of both parks and sport complexes is below the suitable level for the city population and not is concentrated in certain areas.
Existence of mineral water-swimming pools;	The esthetical value of some green areas is not appropriate.
Șuta" leisure area with accumulation lake;	Some of the leisure areas need to be redesigned
Existing projects for a future dendrological park.	There is a need for more green space. To alignments are totally missing.

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I.2.4. Public sanitation services

In residential areas garbage is collected in 4 m³ containers put in special places. These containers are the property of the SC CSIK CAR SRL and are rented by local associations. The residents of private houses collect the garbage in their own containers. The transport of domestic offals to the city dump is provided by a specialized company. The transport program is as follows: from blocks of flats – every two days and from private houses – once a week.

The resulting offals from office and trade activities are also transported by specialized companies to the city dump on a contractual basis. The domestic garbage and all offals in 2000 transported to the city platform equalled 16,750 t.

Both cleaning and watering of roads, emptying of street baskets, gathering of dead animals are the duty of SC HURON SRL based on a contract concluded with the City Hall – Miercurea Ciuc.

All the cleaning activities of the “Talcoc” and “Obor” streets, municipal suburb, parks and “Harghita Băi” area are by the “Miercurea Ciuc” penitentiary. The maintenance of all parks and green zones on the Municipality’s surface is done by the Flowery Production and Maintenance of Parks and Green Spaces Section within the municipal City Hall. From a total surface of 97,016 m² green zones, 73,269 m² are lawns and grass areas, 23,107 m² are flowerbeds and flower rows and 640 m² are hedges. The mown grass is used as fodder for the horses.

The resulting waste after building works, demolitions and excavated soil are carried to the city waste centre and used as a cover. The toxic residues are not stored on the city platform. Hospital wastes including the similar ones coming from all municipal health units are burned in the own crematory of the County Hospital.

All recycling of waste in Miercurea Ciuc are by SC REMAT SA. This company receives the following kinds of waste from people and companies: paper (477 t/ year), plastics (5 t/ year), metals (7000 t/ year), storage batteries (185 t/ year). Now, the company does not receive bottles, textiles, oils and paints, used tires anymore.

domestic wastes and those assimilated with these ones are stored on the city platform. This is a non-arranged storage place, it covers a surface of about 2 ha, belongs to the municipal City Hall and is managed by SC GOSCOM SA.

The 18 wood processing units have an annual production of about 5000 m³ sawdust.

Conclusions:

City’s sanitation service is organized, works and is provided by specialized companies. All domestic wastes are transported to the city platform. The sanitation of roads, parks, markets and squares is assured by the City Hall.

Strong points	Weak points
The sanitation service is well organized and competences properly distributed.	The landfill is not arranged
The feasibility study regarding city platform upgrading has been drawn up.	The city does not have its own working dry pit and a store place for dangerous wastes.
There are specialized sanitation companies and therefore a certain concurrence has started.	The selective waste collecting is not organized
The NGOs are quite active as to waste collecting.	Uncontrolled landfills
	Uncontrolled sawdust deposits

I.2.5. Environmental components

I.2.5.1. Water – (as of 2000)

Surface waters: the main waterway crossing Miercurea Ciuc is the Olt river which is also the industrial water source for the West and East (for those industrial units without any need in drinking water for their technological processes). The Olt river receives some tributaries such as the Fitod brook where the “Suta” leisure lake has been arranged and the Techera brook which supplies several ponds on the Olt right bank next to Baile Miercurea Ciuc. The surface water source to assure the drinking water supply of the Municipality is the accumulation dam in Frumoasa situated at about 10 km out of the city. This provides about 50 % of the necessary amount of good quality drinking water.

The water quality of the Olt river is influenced by pollution with upstream metals coming from the Bălan industrial area. The municipal course of the river is affected by organic substances resulted from insufficiently deaned wastewaters. An additional pollution is represented by all wastewaters over flow into the Olt tributaries, Şumuleu and Fitod brooks, as well as the overflows of wastewaters into the Olt river through the pluvial sewerage system.

From biologic point of view, the quality of the Olt river is good upstream Miercurea Ciuc, a fact demonstrated by the biocoenosis including sensitive water species. These results have settled the “C” deaning degree that is 100 %. But due to those waters resulted from the deaning station, the composition of the river biocoenosis negatively changes.

The inadequate drainage of surface waters transformed the lands situated upstream the railway in marsh areas, in the northern part of the city, quite close to the built zone.

Underground waters: The area underground has important reserves of drinking water, situated in the Olt river meadow area, currently exploited for providing the population’s drinking water supply, meaning about 50 % of the municipal water needs. Very well known are mineral carbogaseous waters reserves at Băile Jigodin, Băile Miercurea Ciuc, Şumuleu spring, Topliţa Ciuc drilling, as well as the sources in the Harghita Băi area. Based on results achieved after analysing the wells and hydro-geological drillings, it comes up that the underground phreatic waters are polluted, mostly in the waste dump of Miercurea Ciuc.

The evolution in quality of law and middle depth underground waters is unknown due to the fact that there are not any observation drillings within water-catchments front.

Sources of underground drinking and mineral water have no strict limited areas of hydro-geological protection, excepting the Băile Jigodin source.

Wastewaters: The available sewerage serving the population in Miercurea Ciuc is 60 %. The parts Jigodin, Şumuleu and Topliţa Ciuc lack any kind of sewerage system.

The domestic and by faeces polluted wastewaters of the municipality are deaned together with the industrial wastewaters at the municipal cleaning station managed by S.C. Goscom S.A.

The station deaning degree is 64,5 % for organic substances and 55,5 % for suspensions; therefore an improvement in the deaning process and new technologies are needed.

The industrial wastewaters resulted from S.C. Nemetaliere S.A. are processed in the two cleaning stations located in Miercurea Ciuc and Harghita Băi.

The data regarding the three deaning stations of Miercurea Ciuc are shown in the following table.

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Locality	Company	Wastewater charact.	Treatment plant						Recipient	Waste water quality		Treatment degree - %	Upgrading, modern. programs
			Capacity cm/day	Supply cm/day	Treatment technology	Mud treatment and depositing	Year of functioning starting	Technical condition		As compared to the admissible limit	Exceeding quantities		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Miercurea Ciuc	S.C. GOSCOM S.A.	House hold waters industrial waters	30240	22500	Mechanical step, biological step, mud fermentation line (methane tank)	Dehydration storage	1975 lines I and II; 1982 line III.	Physical and moral wear of the plants	R. Olt	Above limit	CBO5 suspensions NH4	64,5 55,5	Developing modernisation project
	S.C. NEMETALIFERE S.A.	Industrial waters	1728	274	Mechanical, chemical, decantation pond	Decantation		Physical wear of the plants	R. Olt	Above limit	Sulphates		
Village Harghita Băi-Miercurea Ciuc	S.C. NEMETALIFERE S.A.	Industrial waters	4320	400	Mechanical, chemical, decantation pond	Decantation	1960-1964	Good	Pr. Chirui	Above limit	Suspensions		

Strong points	Weak points
Hydrographical network with high density	Mineral waters are currently used for leisure reasons only
Olt River which provides the industrial water of the city	The mofette at Harghita Băi is poorly equipped
Olt's tributaries enable the development of specific arrangements such as leisure lakes and ponds	The mineral water reserves located on the territory of the municipality are not protected.
The underground in M-Ciuc has gathered an important reserve of drinking water which substantially contributes to the necessary water supply of the city	The water catchments in Șumuleu, Băile Miercurea Ciuc, Harghita Băi (including mofette) lack sanitary and hydro-geological protection.
Important reserves in bottled mineral and medicinal water located on the territory of the Municipality	Reserves of medicinal water in Jigodin Băi, Harghita Băi and Miercurea Ciuc are not used according to the possibilities
	Olt river cannot be used as a source of drinking water

Conclusions:

Water might be the most important natural potential of the municipality. It can provide the development of water supply for the population and industry and serves as a raw material for branches of the food industry (beer factory, bottled mineral water factory), and represents an important source for tourism, leisure.

I.2.5.2. Air – (as of 2000)

Both concentrations of sulphur dioxide and nitrogenous dioxide are under the limits foreseen by EU directive.

Excessive levels of suspended particles and sediments has also been noticed.

The main sources of pollution are the regional heating stations and industrial units., The main industrial processes being the processing of asphalt mixtures, gas stations and road traffic means. The lack of measurements in polluting emissions does not allow an evaluation regarding the contribution of polluting sources on air quality in Miercurea Ciuc.

The Municipality does not possess enough roundabout ways, and the heavy traffic goes through city.

Strong points	Weak points
The most polluting substances, sulphur dioxide and nitrogenous dioxide are to be found in the air, under the limits foreseen by the EU directive.	The air conditions, the high frequency of atmospheric calm and thermal inversions do not favour the elimination of atmospheric pollutants through the natural circulation of the air and, as a consequence, the atmospheric pollutants may persist a longer period of time in the city atmosphere.
The content in heavy metals of the sedimentary powders respect the allowed limits.	
The heavy polluting industrial branches such as the chemical industry are missing and the activity of the metallurgic industry (foundry), as a polluting source, has been reduced	

1.2.5.3. Noise

In the year 2000, the noise pollution has been insignificant in term of the levels allowed at the main

crossroads, industrial area as well as railway and motor coach stations, as the highest levels were between 3-11 dB(A) in comparison with the equivalent allowed noise level.

Strong points	Weak points
The residential areas are located at a proper distance to the industrial areas and therefore, the phonic polluting effect on population is not significant.	The overcrowded traffic in the central municipal zone, including both heavy traffic and under dimensioned traffic roads are the main reasons of outrunning the noise levels.

1.3. ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

1.3.1. Economic situation

The evolution of the city's economic situation is related to the evolution of the national economy, currently in a difficult condition, due to the delay in implementing the economic reforms and to the length of the transition to market economy.

A well functioning market economy is driven by private economic units and their initiatives. This is why it is very important to support private initiatives, stimulate the growth of economic units, and encourage people who would like to develop businesses.

Here is the evolution of the registration of trade companies in the Trade Register:

Year	No. of registered companies	% (from total)
1991	354	11.84
1992	480	16.05
1993	393	13.14
1994	506	16.92
1995	217	7.26
1996	196	6.56
1997	168	5.62
1998	193	6.45
1999	135	4.52
2000	150	5.02
2001	198	6.62
Total	2990	100.00

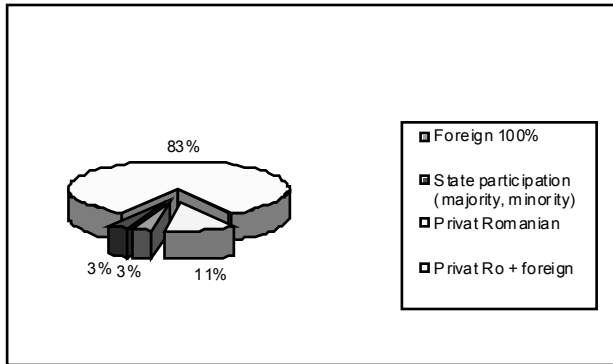
In addition to the number of (2.990) companies, there are about 1466 authorized persons, family associations and free lancers which should be added,

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leading to a total of 4.456 registered as economic agents. There are about 99 economic agents for one thousand inhabitants, proving the willingness of people to develop an own business; nevertheless, there are registered companies not developing any economic activity.

Analysing the situation of economic units according to the invested capital, the economic agents with state capital or joint (state/private) capital amount to only 2,73%.

Companies with private Romanian capital take up the most significant share - 83%; also, there is an important share of companies having mixed (Romanian and foreign) capital - 11%. From the total of 1007 joint venture registered in the county, 392 operate in Miercurea Ciuc. Most joint ventures are set up with Hungarian partners, due to the linguistic and cultural affinities, easy communication and mutual trust. Hungary is followed by Germany, Italy and Austria.

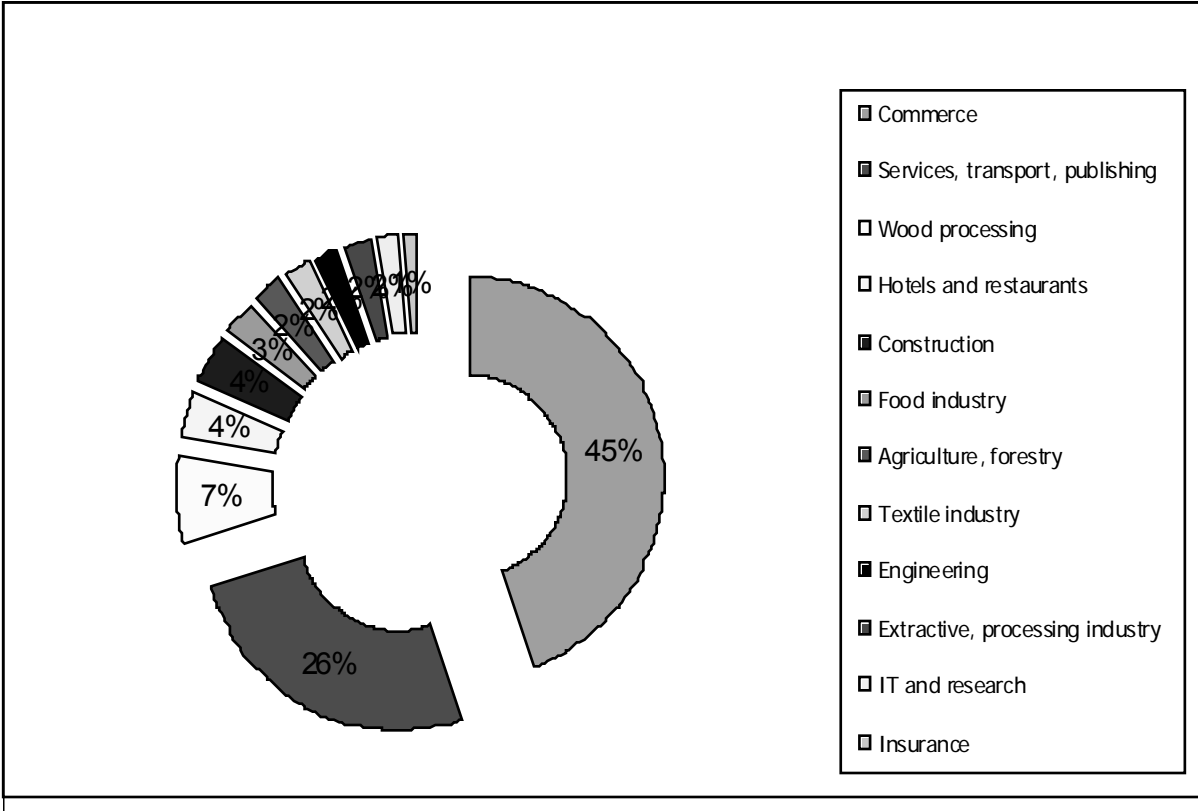


According to the origin and size of invested capital, the situation is as following:

No.	Country	Country code	No. investors	No. investors %	Capital invested in USD
1.	France	250	4	0.99	6,305,318
2.	Hungary	348	270	66.50	4,744,247
3.	UK	826	3	0.74	779,202
4.	Austria	40	22	5.42	595,556
5.	Germany	280	39	9.61	492,793
6.	USA	840	12	2.96	234,829
7.	Italia	380	28	6.90	225,211
8.	Turkey	792	1	0.25	145,000
9.	Switzerland	756	2	0.49	86,313
10.	Sweden	752	5	1.23	84,681
11.	The Netherlands	528	3	0.74	59,562
12.	Slovakia	712	2	0.49	23,861
13.	Others	-	15	3.72	14,035
	Total	-	406	100.00	13,790,608

I.3.2. Main economic activities

Distribution of economic units by field of activity



I.3.2.1. Agriculture, forestry

Agriculture has become less and less significant in the economic life of the city, as the development of agricultural production has declined over the last five years, coupled with the rise of imports.

The land fund (6.124 ha) and forestry fund (4.890 ha) come up to a high share of 93% from the total surface of the city.

Use of the agricultural surface:

Arable land	Grasslands	Hay fields	Total
1.486	2.118	2.520	6.124

Culture of significant plants:

Culture	Surface/ha	Tons/1995	Tons /2000
Wheat and rye	210	3,325	481
Potatoes	601	13,066	6,590
Vegetables	123	1,103	1,222
Fruit	-	1,070	289

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Agricultural production and breeding are 90% developed within the farmsteads of the population.

Livestock:

Denomination	Total heads /1995	Total heads /2000	Heads in farmsteads / year 2000
Cattle	1,775	764	648
Swine	4,989	2,735	1,910
Sheep	3,400	1,904	1,761
Poultry	6,335	6,234	6,000

A diminution of the livestock can be noticed, the most dramatic is the case of swine and cattle; for poultry, there is an increase from 1997 when the registered number was 4.800.

Import and intensive trade with food products do not support the setting up of a major meat processing industry (there is not a single significant slaughterhouse in the city), and most of the milk comes from villages situated in Ciuc and Casn area.

Basic products:

Name of the product	Quantity in 1995/ tons	Quantity in 2000/ tons
Milk	25,730	17,917
Meat	1,933	1,348
Eggs/ thousand pieces	826	816

Conclusions:

Although agriculture is not a significant field, the potential of the surrounding rural area, meaning the relatively wide agricultural surface, sets a proper basis for the development of a food industry branch. The main agricultural culture of the area is potato, whose production suffered a drastic decrease over the last 5 years. A certain increase of production is, however, noticed in the rural area. More than 90 % of the arable

surface belongs to the private sector and the rest, kept in the property of state (IAS-s) is going to be privatised. Potatos farming culture in Miercurea Ciuc is a source of income for the inhabitants of the city living in the outskirts. The potatos production could be the basis of industrial processing activities (chips, frozen potatoes, starch etc.)

Cattle and swine farming is traditional in the Ciuc area, as this is an important activity in the households of the population.

Milk is raw material for the branch of product industrialization. However, the low quality of milk does not allow the existence of a wide range of products.

Though many small entrepreneurs operate at the municipal level, the level of meat processing has been decreasing, the quality and the range of the products not being satisfactory.

The import of food products (mainly sausages) is also increasing (the CEFTA convention leading to a reduction of the domestic production) which has hindered the development of the meat-processing sector. Supplementary meat products are also brought from other cities (Bacău, Bucharest, Cristuru Secuiesc) or imported from abroad.

As a result of restructuring of the economy, the number of people employed in agriculture fell from 513 in 1995 to 190 in 2001. There is however a higher number of people coming back in the countryside, working in the private agricultural sector.

Livestock diminished for each of the species; most animals are bred in the households of the population, as follows: 84% for cattle, 92% for sheep, 70% for swine.

Livestock serves mainly for the population self-support; companies providing raw material for food industry are missing.

The Food industry has a regional character (milk industrial processing and bakery), as these products are consumed in the three important cities of the county. The only branch that has developed a national and international character is beer industry (trade mark Ciuc beer).

Over the last 5 years, there has been a change in the habits of consumers due to the prices rises and a change in the quality of products, the consumption of poultry, eggs and dairy produce increasing.

Strong points	Weak points
Wide surface of cultivated land, hay fields and forests	Pedo-climatic conditions are not adequate for cereals and fruit culture
Progress in putting owners in the possession of their agricultural and forest lands	Lack of initiatives in the agricultural field, lack of ability in associating in the field of production and trade of agricultural products
Wide agricultural areas, accessible forestry fund (pine and spruce fir), tradition in wood processing	Dominance of potato in suburbs and rural area plants culture
Permanent development of milk acquisition network, improvement of the breeding process quality	Lack of typical suburb cultures (vegetables, flowers, fruit)
Diversity in wood processing (timber, lumber, furniture etc.)	Lack of fodder production
Multifunctional character of the city, wide area of attraction (rural necessarily needs a centre)	Lack of potatoes processing companies, lack of logistical objectives related to agricultural products revaluation
Labour force and human nature (dedication to agriculture, optimism, cultural diversity)	Inadequate level of urban-rural relations, more specifically, between producers and processing plants located in the city

At the level of Miercurea Ciuc Municipality, part of Harghita county, region perceived as Romania's forests home (the rivers Olt, Mureş, Târnava Mare, Târnava Mică, Trotuş etc. spring here) there is a rich tradition in **forestry** and wood processing. Surface of forests belonging to the Municipality is 4890 ha and grassland and hay fields' surface is 4638 ha, from which actual grasslands with isolated trees or clusters of trees are 2118 ha. Grasslands and hay fields have been produced by forests cleared over previous centuries in order to get agricultural land. Due to the low quality of the soil, current production of green

mass is very low. In the economical and technological context of the time when the forests were turned into grasslands, the measure was certainly motivated. Today, a revision of the medium and long time strategy on the economic efficiency of using afforested grasslands areas is needed, as demand and offer on the agricultural products market is currently different. Some studies and analyses on long term economic efficiency show that, when environmental protection effects are taken into account, the soil of the arranged grasslands becomes more efficient by cultivating on it forestry vegetation.

Strong points	Weak points
Prevention of land degradation as a result of grazing	Limited breeding possibilities
Improvement of environment quality by enlarging the forest area	
Creation of new jobs	
More efficient use of the available land	
Development wood processing industry	
Improvement of the soil quality by the beneficial effects of forests	

1.3.2.2. Industry

It is interesting that, although agriculture does not have a significant role in the economy of the city, the food industry provides jobs for many of the city's inhabitants.

The strongest company in the city and county is SC Bere Ciuc SA that had a 1000 billion lei turnover in the year 2000. It is to be mentioned that the beer plant was bought last year by an Austrian strategic investor. The change in the distribution policy involved a substantial reduction of the number of employees. As a result of the change of ownership, the company

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became a subsidiary of Brau Union Romania group, leading to important losses in the local budget, mainly as regards VAT.

Within the food industry, the most significant branches are alcoholic and soft drinks production (Neptun Impex, Perla Harghitei), milk industry (Lactate Harghita) and milling (Harmopan), all of them are private Romanian companies.

The economic agents involved in wood processing and furniture production have a share of 6,88% of the total registered companies, most of them being SME-s specialized in rough wood export (lumber and timber). There is a declining trend in rough wood export. Companies willing to become more involved in this activity need to make serious investments in order to be able to produce more sophisticated wood products or furniture.

Another significant branch is the textile and ready-made clothes industry (2.14%). This special industry has developed rapidly, but it also presents the danger of a rapid decline because it depends mainly on the labor system and wage expenses. With the wage expenses rise, this industry will move to less developed countries or regions. The city currently has the advantage of being able to provide cheap skilled labor. This branch generates important incomes in hard currency (Tricohar, Confecții M-Ciuc, Filatex).

Extractive industry, processing industry and constructions (3.90% of the total number of economic agents) are to be mentioned as significant branches as regards to the number of employees.

1.3.2.3. Commerce

The largest share in the economic life of the city is represented by retail and wholesale trade, 44.55% from all the registered companies having trade as main area of activity. This can be explained considering that trade activities do not require very large investments; however, international wholesale traders (Metro, Carrefour, Billa etc.) are not present in our city, and prices on the market are high as compared with other regions.

1.3.2.4. Services

There are numerous economic agents involved in services in the city, however, their turnover is, in most

of the cases, small (only one company has a turnover higher than 5 billion lei and 94.30 % of the economic agents have less than 9 employees).

For many companies, the main field of activity is tourism (4% of the total number of economic agents). Miercurea Ciuc has a favourable tourist environment and resources; in terms of the international religious events (pilgrimage) and winter sports to mention just two. Tourism might be an important source of income in hard currency for the municipal economy, but it requires vast investments, mainly in modernizing the infrastructure, that cannot be covered from own resources. So tourism has a quite remarkable potential in bringing in income but it cannot guarantee a sustainable development of the city.

Another remarkable branch of services is transport, a branch that has had an outstanding development due to a higher volume of exported products (furniture, wood, textiles). Other significant fields in the services branch are IT and research, publishing and printing activities, advertising.

1.3.3. Analysis of fields of activity by turnover and profit

In the following table one can notice the fact that the economic activity in our city has increased up to, when the peak value in turnover, 284 mil. US dollars was registered. In 1999, the turnover figure decreased by 9.6% (257 mil. US dollars), and this slightly descending trend, was also maintained in 2000 (decrease of 7.1% in comparison with 1999).

Year	Turnover of economic units in M-Ciuc Municipality, mil. USD
1997	219
1998	284
1999	257
2000	239

The most important field of activity as regards the turnover is commerce, 94 mil. US dollars, out of the total of 239, followed by the food industry - 60 mil. dollars, constructions - 16 mil. dollars, textile industry -

12 mil. dollars, processing industry. - 11 mil. dollars and wood processing and furniture industry - 11 mil. dollars. A profit higher than 1 million dollars was registered by the food industry (5 mil. dollars) and

commerce (3 mil. dollars). Two significant branches achieve important incomes from exports, namely the textile industry, 9 mil. dollars and wood processing and furniture industry - 6 mil. dollars.

Turnover, profit, income from export, on different fields of activity:

Field of activity	Turnover mil. USD	Profit	Income from exp. mil USD
Wholesale trade	62	2	1
Food and tobacco industry	60	5	
Retail trade	32	1	1
Construction	16	1	1
Textile and ready-made clothes industry	12	1	9
Processing industry	11	1	
Wood processing and furniture	11		6
Extractive industry	9	1	
Services	7	1	
Engineering	6		
Waste collecting, electric power and water supply	5		
Transports	4		1
Hotels and restaurants	2		
Agriculture and forestry	1		
IT and research	1		
Insurance real estate activities	1		
Publishing and printing houses	1		
Total	239	12	20

I.3.4. Labour structure

The employment index has an outstanding importance regarding the economic development and sustainable management of human resources.

Labour structure:

Field	Number of employees	%
Industry	10,181	44.8
Agriculture	210	0.9
Commerce	3,504	15.4
Construction	1,295	5.7
Services	1,248	6.0

Field	Number of employees	%
Banking and insurance activities	536	2.3
Public administration	1,084	4.7
Education	1,752	7.7
Healthcare	2,224	9.7
Others	671	2.9
TOTAL	22,705	100

In the industrial area, the highest employment rate is registered in light and food industry (with large companies as the beer plant), milling and bakery industry, ready-made clothes industry, and SME-s mostly in wood processing industries and constructions.

A large number of public institutions belonging to the local and county administration, respectively the decentralised state institutions employ a large number of people.

Miercurea Ciuc, as a municipality, plays a major role in the county economy (according to the economic data, with a participation of 30.7% from the industrial production value, 47.1% from the industrial production for export, 32% from the personnel employed in industries).

From the total of county's investments, the municipal share is 41.2%, and the investments structure is given by construction works, equipment acquisitions, transport means, different technical and technological innovations.

Conclusions:

The structural change of the city's economy towards a market economy is on a good course. The economic

agents with private capital are dominating the economic life of the city and we can also notice a large number of SME-s (economic agents with less than 250 employees). One can notice a significant increase in the number of authorised persons (65.3% in comparison with the year 2000), family associations (75% in comparison with the year 2000), free lancers (44.7% in comparison with the year 2000).

There is a Business Incubator in the city. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry Harghita develops sustainable activity, reflected by higher qualification trainings, exhibitions specialised in different activity fields, opportunities for foreign trade. The most powerful banks and financial organizations at national level have branches in the city, thus providing a favourable milieu for the economic agents development.

Strong points	Weak points
The process of privatising state companies and restructuring the city economy is almost complete	Capital reduction in the case of small and medium size companies due to increasing inflation, Difficult access to credits
Existence of a diversified industry	Inadequate road infrastructure
Non-existence of large national companies And loss producers	Lack of effective management for SME-s
Active private initiative	Weakness of the loan system
Export development	Non-existence of an airport in the region
Existence of a business incubator, Strong involvement of the CCI Harghita and non-governmental organizations	
Wide network of financial-banking institutions	

I.4. ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

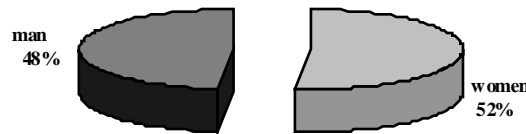
I.4.1. Demography and public health

I.4.1.1. Population

- The stable population of Miercurea Ciuc is slightly decreasing.
- The stable population of Miercurea Ciuc at 01.07 for the last years:

	Total	Women (%)
1995	46673	51.8
1996	46985	51.6
1997	46893	51.8
1998	46427	51.9
1999	46385	52.0
2000	46021	51.8
2001	45912	51.8

- 51,8% of the population are women, 48,2% are men:



83.0% of the population are of Hungarian nationality, 16.2% of Romanian nationality, 0.5% are Roma, 0.1% are of German nationality, and the rest of 0.2% belong to other nationalities (according to 1992 census).

- Regarding the confessional belonging, 74.1% of the inhabitants are Catholics, 14.8%

Orthodox, 7.7% Reformed, 2.1% Unitarians, 0.6% belong to other Christian churches and 0.7% belong to other confessions (according to 1992 census).

- The average life span is higher than the average life span at the level of the whole country. During 1997-1999, the average life expectancy in the district was 74.85 years for women and 66.28 years for men. The average life expectancy was higher in Miercurea Ciuc than in the rest of the county.

I.4.1.2. Natural movement of the population

Data concerning live births, deaths and natural growth in Miercurea Ciuc during 1996-2000:

	Live births	Deaths	Natural growth
1996	377	322	55
1997	444	322	122
1998	400	322	78
1999	446	312	134
2000	426	300	126

- Year 1999 was the best as regards natural growth. During the last two years, mortality decreased and birth rate and natural growth rate are falling. Comparing this data with the district and country' data, one can say that mortality is lower, live-birth rate is lower and natural growth rate is higher in Miercurea Ciuc (except year 2000, in the last five years, the value of the natural growth in the district was negative).
- Number of divorces is decreasing and number of marriages is increasing in the city. The tendency of nuptiality is contrary to the tendency registered at the county and national level. The infant mortality rate is lower in the city than at regional and national level.

I.4.1.3. Migration

Migration data for M-Ciuc until 01 07. 2000.

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Stable population in M-Ciuc	45807	46003	45920	45870	45785	45675
Newcomers with permanent residence	730	678	584	541	454	606
Changes of residence	733	673	819	662	662	741
Residence changes balance	-3	5	-235	-121	-208	-135
Newcomers with temporary residence	1772	1942	1964	1741	1705	1413
Changes of temporary residence	906	960	991	1184	1105	1067
Temporary residence changes balance	866	982	973	557	600	346

- Throughout the years, the residence changes balance was negative. After 1997, when residence changes have been the most frequent, the negative residence changes balance started to decrease, reaching -135 on the 1-st of July, 2000.
- Comparing the above data with the migration growth at the county level, one can notice that residence changes balance in Harghita county is still negative in the last 6 years. The rate, at 1000 inhabitants, of settling residence in Miercurea Ciuc is 14,7, while the same rate in the county is just 10,5; the city leavings reach 14,6 and the county leavings reach 12,5. Therefore, from the migration perspective, the mobility is much higher for Miercurea Ciuc than at the level of Harghita county, from the view point of both leaving of and, especially, coming in.
- In 1996 the trend of increasing the positive balance of residence changes in Miercurea Ciuc has changed. From 982 additional residences in comparison to city leavings, the residence changes balance reached 346 persons in July 2000. The residence changes decrease is more dramatic at county level, due to the fact that after 1999 the residence changes balance became negative. Comparing the city with the county, we can stress the large difference in proportion of residence settling at 1000 inhabitants, respectively 30.9 to 19.9, in favour of the city. There are not big differences in proportion regarding leavings.
- In Miercurea Ciuc, at the end of year 2000, the external balance between immigration (36) and emigration (49) was -13 persons. This figure is included in the migration growth (residence changes balance).

Temporary residents in Miercurea Ciuc and Harghita county on 1 January, 2001:

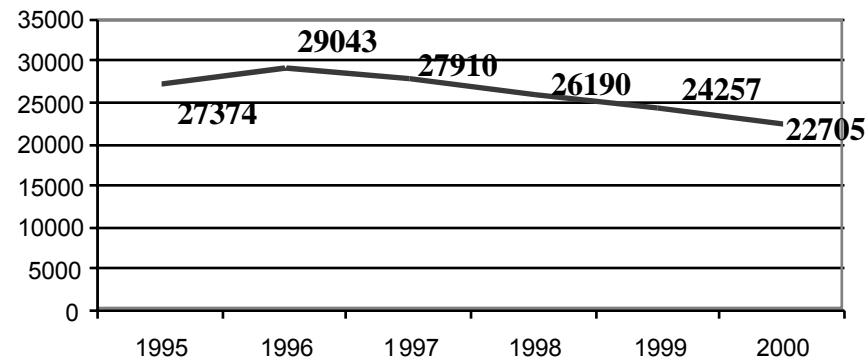
Age groups	Total newcomers	From among with residence in			Coming from urban environment	From among with residence in			Coming from rural areas	From among with residence in		
		The same county	Coterminous counties	Other counties		The same county	Coterminous counties	Other counties		The same county	Coterminous counties	Other counties
Hr. County	3210	2739	330	141	1107	918	102	87	2103	1821	228	54
M-CIUC	1745	1394	241	110	638	505	67	66	1107	889	174	44
Male	788	636	114	38	322	258	41	23	466	378	73	15
Female	957	758	127	72	316	247	26	43	641	511	101	29

- Most temporary residents in Miercurea Ciuc are aged between 15-19 years and come from the rural area of Harghita county (16%). Almost two thirds (64%) have the permanent residence in the rural area, and 36% in the urban area. 80% of the temporary residents have the permanent residence in the Harghita county and 13% in coterminous counties. In the case of another age group, i.e. young people between 20-29 years, (30% of the temporary residents in Miercurea Ciuc) the milieu origin doesn't show a significant distinction.
- 55% of all immigrations are targeting Miercurea Ciuc, and 45% Odotheiu Secuiesc Municipality. So the larger cities are more attractive than the rural areas.
- Miercurea Ciuc remains the centre of regional attraction for school pupils and young active population

I.4.1.4. Labour force and social protection

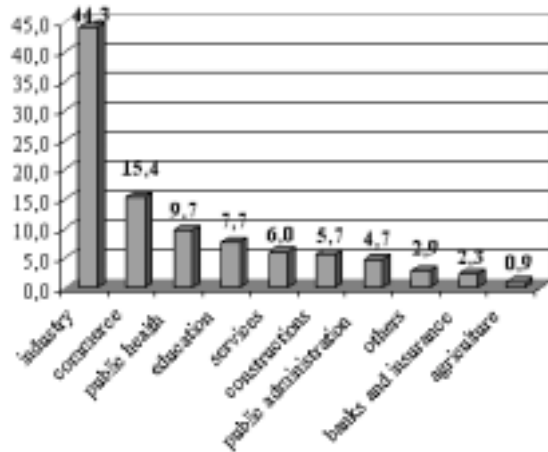
- At the 1st of January 2001 the number of people aged between 18-62 years was 32,047 in M-Ciuc Municipality.
- In year 2000, employees were 49.3% of the total population of Miercurea Ciuc Municipality. At the level of Harghita county, this ratio was only 40.9%.
- The number of employees is continuously and significantly decreasing:

Number of employees



- From the 1999 till 2000, the number of persons employed in agriculture and extractive industry decreased with more than 50% (to 210, respectively 328 persons in 2000), while the number of persons employed in transports, storing, post service and communications doubled to 1.248.
- The number of persons employed in industry suffered a dramatic decrease in 1998, followed by a slight increase, reaching 10,181 persons in 2000.
- The processing industry and construction are in a similar situation, with 9,250 and respectively 1,295 persons employed by the end of the year 2000.
- After year 1997, the number of employees in commerce has continuously decreased, reaching 3,504 in the year 2000.
- The number of employees in public administration is decreasing (from 1,235 persons in 1999 to 1,084 persons in 2000) while the number of employees in education is increasing (from 1,698 persons in 1999 to 1,752 persons in 2000).
- Most employees, i.e. 41% of the total, work in processing industry, 15% in commerce, 10% in health and social assistance, 8% in education, 6% in construction, 5% in transports and communication, 5% in public administration.

Number of persons employed in different domains (%)



- According to the statistical data provided by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Harghita, there are 1540 trade companies in Miercurea Ciuc having submitted balance sheets for the year 2000. Statistics show that 85% of the trade companies (1.309 companies) have fewer than 9 permanent employees, 11% of the companies (169 companies) have 10-49 employees, 3% of

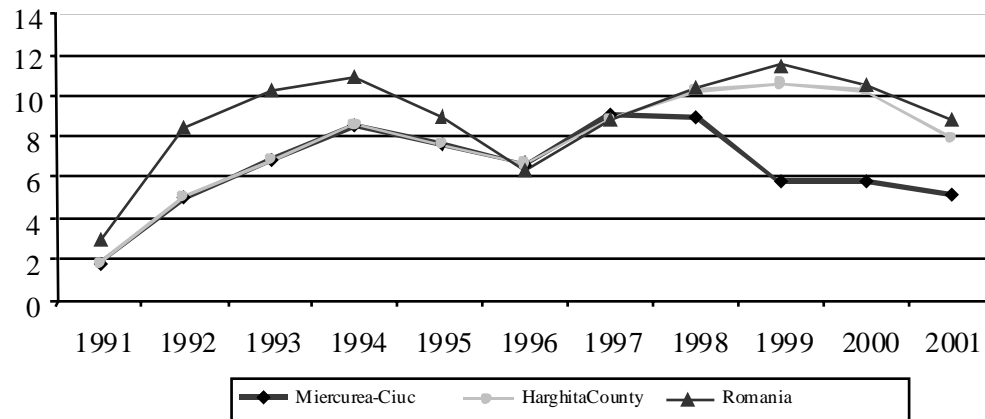
the companies (47 companies) have 50-249 de employees and 1% of the companies (15 companies) have over 250 employees. Only two trade companies based in Miercurea Ciuc have over 1.000 employees, both operating in textile industry.

In Miercurea Ciuc, SMEs are the most common, especially in the field of commerce and services.

According to the same data provided by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Harghita, in 96% of the trade companies, the number of persons employed on a temporary basis is between 0-9, in 3.6% of the companies there are 10-49 temporary employees and in 0.4% of the companies there are 50-250 temporary employees. Most of the companies employing people on a temporary basis operate in the retail area (26% of the companies) and services (20% of the companies).

In Miercurea Ciuc, the unemployment rate reached a peak in year 1997, when the registered value of 9.07% was higher than the unemployment rate registered at the level of Harghita county (8.87%) and at national level (8.8%). After 1997, the unemployment rate has decreased, reaching 5.2%. This rate is much lower than the unemployment rate at the district level (8%) and at national level (8.8%).

Unemployment rate (%)



- Until 2000, the age groups most affected by unemployment were young people under 25 years and persons between 35-45 years. In 2001, this tendency was changed, unemployment affecting almost equally all the age categories between 18 and 55 years. The most significant change was noticed for the 45-55 age group, where the unemployment rate almost doubled from 2000 to 2001.
- In 2001, the majority of cases, registered unemployed were high school graduates (36% of the total unemployed), followed by vocational school graduates (31%) and gymnasium graduates (22%). 5% of the total number of unemployed haven't graduated gymnasium, 3% attended post-high school and 3% have higher education. Similar rates are characteristic for the past years.
- Out of the total number of unemployed (1,675 persons) registered in Miercurea Ciuc, 46% are women and 54% are men.

I.4.1.5. Public health

- Most frequent causes of mortality in Miercurea Ciuc are: cardiovascular diseases; cancer; traumatism, poisonings, accidents; disorders of the respiratory and digestive system. Morbidity caused by non-infectious diseases shows that the biggest public health problems are cardiovascular diseases, malign tumours, which have the highest, and currently growing, mortality and morbidity rates.
- Most frequent causes of morbidity due to chronic diseases are: hypertension diseases (1,589), ischaemic cardiopathy (1,459), tumour diseases (842), diabetes (784), ulcer (403), simple goitre (254 cases), mental disorders (248), cerebral-vascular diseases (209) and chronic pulmonary diseases (154).
- Morbidity caused by infectious diseases did not have an ascending trend in 2001; as compared to the previous years, there were no significant epidemics.
- There is a high incidence of tuberculosis both in Miercurea Ciuc and in the entire Harghita county.

- There is a growing incidence of occupational diseases.
- The number of hospital beds remained the same in the past years (1,008), 22 beds for 1,000 inhabitants. At the county level, the ratio is much lower, 8.7 for 1,000 inhabitants.
- The number of physicians fell from 186 to 176 persons in 2000, unlike the previous years when it grew. At the end of 2000 there were 4 physicians for 1,000 inhabitants in Miercurea Ciuc as compared to 1.5 in the Harghita county. The number of ancillary medical staff is 739 persons, i.e. 16 persons for 1,000 inhabitants.
- In 1999 there were 9 pharmacies in the city (of which 8 are private), 1 pharmaceutical storehouse, 26 medical surgeries, 18 dentist's surgeries and 4 dental technique laboratories, and their number is increasing.

Conclusions:

- City population is slightly decreasing;
- Mortality is much lower as compared to county / national rates;
- Birth and population growth rates are falling;
- Population growth rate is below the county average;
- Divorce rate is decreasing;
- Marriage rate is growing;
- The number of domicile changes has been negative, but has a growing trend;
- The number of residence changes has been positive and now is falling;
- The number of employees is steadily falling;
- In 2000 employed people took up a 49,3% of the overall city population;
- Unemployment rate is much lower than the county / national rates;
- Population health is good;
- The ratio of physicians and hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants is much higher as compared to other parts of the country.

Strong points	Weak points
Low mortality	Negative population growth
Growing number of marriages	Birth rate
Number of residence changes	Number of domicile changes
Low unemployment	Falling number of employees
Population health	Growing number of unregistered unemployed
(Young) labour force from the surroundings comes to work in the city	The low number of radiologists, entomopathologists, pneumato-physiologists and infectious diseases specialists

1.4.2. Social institutions

As capital of the county, Miercurea Ciuc has several institutions dealing with social issues. Among these, the City Hall and its Social Office and Guardianship Authority.

Social benefits granted by the City Hall in 2000 (excerpt):

Type of benefit	Average no. of persons / families / month	No. assisted persons	Amount (lei)	Remarks
Social benefit	90, 33 families	104 families	202,316,500	
Emergency benefit	13, 41 families	113 families + 48 persons	81,433,483	For 48 Roma children school assistance
Social canteen	191, 83 persons	460 persons	512,746,913	59,683,184 A. Riehen
Benefit granted to young mothers	15, 58 persons	187 persons	70,285,000	Through the Registrar's Office
Benefit to cover heating charges	2,932 families	14,670 families	3,269,619,185	
Accommodation in the night shelter	11, 1 persons	26 persons		
Personal assistance to disabled persons	119	146	291,257,093	1,041,000,000- ISTH
Free public transport for disabled persons	20	41	29,102,520	
Benefits for disabled persons	857	11	400,000 lei/month/person.	ISTH

Several social institutions based in the city assist persons from both the city and the county: County Department for Child's Rights Protection (DJPDC), County Department for Disabled People, the Penitentiary, etc.

Upon its establishment (1997), DJPDC had 900 registered, and 370 children placed with foster families. Currently, new and more adequate forms of care for abandoned children have been developed. Thus, only 365 children live in foster care centres, 141

in family foster care centres, 628 are placed with foster families and 226 children are placed with professional maternal assistants. According to recent data (February 2002) 168, i.e. 12,3 % of the institutionalised children in the county are from the city.

In Miercurea Ciuc there are about 320 physically disabled persons; most of them do not have the possibility to work in special job environments and are, therefore, forced to live entirely on social benefit

granted to disabled persons; they cannot perform activities beneficial to them and to society.

The Miercurea Ciuc penitentiary assists the Harghita county. It is far overcrowded as regards the European norms on social-educational activities, due to the lack of space and specialised staff. At present, there are

500 detainees in the penitentiary of Miercurea Ciuc, 15 % of them coming from the city.

From the social system viewpoint, Miercurea Ciuc is the most important centre in the region and it can be said that social institutions cover a broad span of social activities, beneficial to the population.

Strong points	Weak points
The persons legally entitled to receive social benefits are materially assisted by the city hall	Shortcomings of the social system infrastructure (new buildings are needed as well as an adequate information system)
Many institutions specialised in issues pertaining to disadvantaged social groups	Need to develop human resources specialised for work in these institutions
There is a foundation providing jobs and accommodation to young people that leave foster homes.	

1.4.3. Religious organizations

The Roman-Catholic Church is predominant in Miercurea Ciuc, which is also true of the rest of the region. 34,106 people declared to belong to the church at the last census. There are also other churches with a growing number of parishioners: the Reformed Church, Romanian Orthodox Church, Lutheran Church, Unitarian Church and neo-protestant confessions of faith.

Miercurea Ciuc is the seat of the Romano-Catholic auxiliary bishopric and of the Romanian Orthodox Bishopric serving the Harghita and Covasna counties.

Besides the regular services, churches perform activities in other fields as well (education, social, etc). The cults own an infrastructure (institutions, buildings, lands, forests) and human resources that may be comprised in community development strategy.

Conclusions:

Almost every citizen declares himself as belonging to a certain religion. The ethical and moral bases religious organizations offer may significantly contribute to a future development.

Strong points	Weak points
Active and diversified religious life, taking into account the number of religious cults in the city	Low quality of common, ecumenical programs in the city

1.4.4. Civil society

Among the positive changes of the past years, we can count the establishment of a numerous non-governmental organisations acting in different social and cultural fields. The concrete activities of several organisations, of significant material and moral benefit to the population have to be noted. Such organisations act in the fields of education and environmental

protection, promote civic and social activities and support SMEs.

Conclusions:

The associations and the foundations play an important part in the social life of the city though their programs, some of these have already acquiring international recognition.

Strong points	Weak points
Significant number and importance of the programs developed by active foundations	Material problems
	Civil society activity is not recognised by the society and by the authorities
	The benefits of the communication among the civil society, community and local authorities is under-exploited

1.4.5. The Roma

At the 1992 census, 0,5 % of city population declared themselves to be Roma, and the city in common with the rest of the country faces many social issues related to its relationship with Roma people. One the one hand, there is insufficient knowledge of the daily life and of their social and cultural values; and there is still substantial prejudice.

At present, it is clear that the Roma community in the city should be given the opportunity to take part in various educational and vocational training programs. A major objective should be to take into account the problems the Roma are confronted with in finding solutions to work related issues: particularly long term unemployed, or those who have never had a job. At the same time, unemployed Roma should be encouraged to take up vocational training courses organised in different institutions.

Strong points	Weak points
One Roma class (Subpădure School) where they can learn in appropriate conditions	Shortcomings in the pres-school and school education of Roma children
	Many unemployed persons and persons receiving social benefit

1.4.6. Public safety and social concord

The crime rate has been constant for the past years in the city, but there are positive results as to public safety. According to the data provided by Miercurea Ciuc Police for 2001, most incidents concerned traffic violations (9,856 crimes out of the total of 12,100); nevertheless, there were fewer severe car accidents. In the same period, there were 472 persons detained as defendants or culprits for 949 crimes. Juvenile delinquency remains relatively constant. Most crimes and contraventions were due to alcohol abuse and occurred within family environment. The number of city police officers or non-commissioned officers belonging to the Hungarian ethnic group did not increase significantly; they seem to refrain from

enrolling in the courses organised by the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

When speaking about public safety, one cannot overlook the social concord issue. Social concord refers to a broader phenomenon than public safety. By enhancing social concord, the community will feel safer without the intervention of the specialised bodies.

Conclusions:

Public safety needs further enhancement and the social concord has to be strengthened, not only by the specialised bodies but also by each and every citizen, which will grant city stability and prosperity.

Strong points	Weak points
Falling incidence of car severe accidents and positive results in the field of public safety	Due to the negative consequences of the social and economic changes of the past decade, the need is felt to strengthen social concord

I.5. EVALUATION OF THE EDUCATION, CULTURE AND LEISURE SYSTEM

are 40 educational institutions from pre-school to post high school and vocational education: 11 kindergartens with regular schedule (8 to 12 hrs), 8 kindergartens with extended schedule (8 to 16 hrs), 10 general schools, 2 theoretic high schools, 1 arts high school, 4 vocational school complexes, 1 vocational school for disabled people and 1 confessional high school.

I.5.1. Education and learning

The formal education system of Miercurea Ciuc is mostly confined to undergraduate education. There

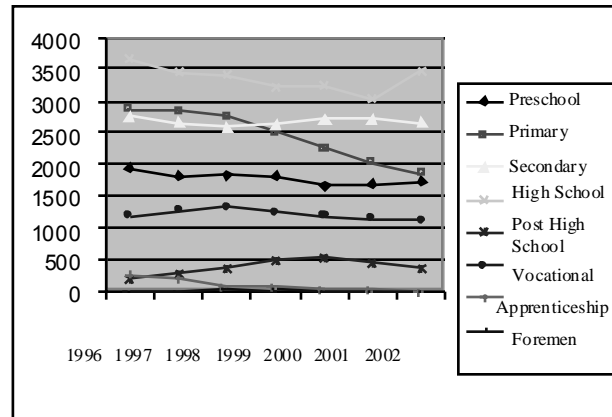
Although the number of educational institutions has remained the same in the past 5 years, the number of classes has been gradually reduced due to the falling number of pupils.

	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
No. Class- rooms	531	541	558	546	552	512	511
No. pupils	12818	12463	12383	11980	11608	11041	11165
No teachers	1054	1075	1047	1024	1087	979	947

The slightly descending number of pupils is due to demographic phenomena. This generalised national trend is a challenge for the local education reform and strategies that needs to be properly addressed.

Here is the number of pupils enrolled in the various levels of the education system:

Level/Year	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Preschool	1925	1814	1821	1798	1663	1683	1728
Primary	2851	2840	2748	2497	2260	2014	1841
Secondary	2754	2636	2590	2618	2717	2716	2640
High School	3646	3433	3401	3208	3222	3029	3467
Post high school	203	271	376	494	529	445	362
Vocational	1184	1268	1328	1254	1174	1132	1127
Apprenticeship	255	201	90	82	43	22	0
Foremen	0	0	29	29	0	0	0
Total	12818	12463	12383	11980	11608	11041	11165



The future development of education and learning should focus more on increasing quality and performance so that more and more pupils have access to higher education as well as to training adjusted to the requirements of the desired lifestyle.

83,7% of the teachers are qualified for the job, i.e. a high ratio; most substitute teachers work in preschool education and at the artshigh school.

The activity of the Teaching Staff House, of "Apáczai Csere János" Centre for Professional Training of Pedagogues and the central office of the Hungarian Pedagogues Union from Romania also based in Miercurea Ciuc have largely contributed to raising professional standards and ethic, through summer universities, thematic days, methodological contests and seminars for both pupils and teachers.

The non-homogenous ethnic composition of the population of Miercurea Ciuc impacts the structure of the education system; hence the need to have mixed Romanian-Hungarian taught classes for all levels. Of the 40 undergraduate education institutions, 13 are mixed (with 4,280 pupils), 2 taught in Romanian (1,698 pupils) and 25 taught in Hungarian (5,187 pupils).

Educational infrastructure is pretty good. Besides the 100 year old school buildings, there are schools built over the past two decades. Due to the lack of space, general schools function in two shifts. Didactic materials are rather used and antiquated and infrastructure development mainly relies on occasional, sporadic financing and donations.

Strong points	Weak points
High ratio of qualified staff	School population is decreasing
High rate of graduates that pursue their studies	Many unqualified teachers of Romanian, Hungarian and foreign languages
Low rate of dropouts	Old didactic materials
High attendance	Overcrowded general schools
Good school management	
Superior professional standard and moral	Dependence on system's rigidity and overcrowding
Openness to new technologies and educational methodologies	Teaching career remains unattractive for young people due to low wages.
Developed network of psychological assistance and counselling in schools	No opportunities to continue studies at the local level
Schools-NGOs partnerships	Inadequacy between educational offer and requirements
The city = educational centre of the region	Low social status for teachers

Due to the economic and social changes of the last decade, new forms of education had to be developed consistent with the labour market demands and with the global trends of acquiring multiple qualifications and of spending more years in the educational system.

The industrial high schools characteristic of the past regime, overcrowded with pupils from the surrounding rural areas, have been restructured and re-dimensioned, some of them were even changed the profile. The fields of the tertiary sector (services) have taken up a larger share in the vocational education, as opposed to industrial specialisations.

Post high school and vocational education knows an ascending trend, currently comprising 362 + 1,127 pupils in 24 fields:

Post high school education:

Specialisation	Nr. classes	Nr. pupils
Tourist agent – guide	1,00	12
Assistant manager – enterprise	2,00	54
Administrative assistant	2,00	38
Clothes designer	1,00	27
Designer (construction and architecture)	2,00	28
Electronic engineer – computer and office means maintenance	1,00	20
Bank clerk	2,00	45
Environmental laboratory assistant	1,00	20
Designer – refurbishments and construction works	1,00	12
Forestry technician	2,00	54
Administrative assistant	2,00	52
Total	17,00	362

Vocational education:

Clothes maker	3,00	29
Shoe maker	2,00	15
Carpenter	4,00	39
Florist	1,00	15
Public food services; Tourism and adjacent activities	6,00	159
Trade and services	5,00	113
Forestry, water and environmental protection	1,00	20
Construction and public works	6,00	148
Food industry	1,00	24
Mechanic – repair and maintenance – machinery and equipment industry	1,50	35
Mechanical engineer	3,00	81
Worker-milk processing industry	1,00	22
Sculptor	0,50	7
Turner	1,50	39
Welder	0,50	13
Upholsterer	1,50	32
Carpenter	5,00	100
Car tinker – painter	3,50	88
Knitter	3,00	57
Food public services; Tourism and adjacent activities	1,00	17
Trade and services	2,00	29
Shoe maker	4,00	29
Mechanic	1,00	10
Carpenter	1,00	6
TOTAL	59,00	1127

Training courses and higher education, almost inexistent until recently, have rapidly developed as a result of city people's desire to learn and of the active partnership between teachers and non-governmental organisations.

Thus, higher education is represented in Miercurea Ciuc by the consultancy centres of several universities that provide distance education courses, which are largely appreciated:

<i>Pro Agricultura Hargitae Foundation</i>	agricultural engineering, forestry, English language, socio-pedagogy, wildlife conservation
<i>Babeş-Bolyai University</i>	computer science
<i>George Barițiu Private University</i>	law, public administration, management
<i>Lucian Blaga University</i>	local public administration management

Since 2001 our city has become a university city upon the establishment in Miercurea Ciuc of the faculties of SAPIENTIA University. The recently founded private institution starts with advantages of a new beginning, as it has been conceived to answer the needs and challenges of the new millennium.

Founded to develop the professionals of the future, Sapientia University aims to become the knowledge centre of the region. With a European perspectives, and based on the principles of sustainable development, it provides training in the following fields: *environmental management, accounting and financial administration, rural development, environmental engineering, food engineering, Romanian language and literature, English language and literature.*

The development of higher education in Miercurea Ciuc underlies the overall development of the city. There are a growing number of high school graduates that pursue their studies, despite the growing costs of higher education. As traditional university centres are quite far, the solution was to support the establishment and development of a university in Miercurea Ciuc.

Informal education, as alternative completing formal education, draws on *market demands* and *available resources*.

The former category comprises paid training programs in priority fields: computer use, financial administration and accounting, etc., organised by the authorised institutions (DJFPS, CCI) on the one hand, or by authorised private companies.

The non-governmental organisations perform broad informal educational activities on such issues as women protection, inter-ethnic cohabitation, environmental protection, preservation of the cultural heritage, globalisation, information society, European integration, etc.

These valuable activities have to be supported in order that they achieve their objectives and maximum efficiency and overcome the obstacles due to the organisational framework and financial instability.

Conclusions:

The structure of the education system adapts along with social and economic changes and has to keep pace with current needs. As our city has embraced the principles of the market economy, assuming the social costs, formal and informal education will have to adjust to this development trend as well as to sustainable development principles. The educational system has to be the main factor attracting young people to stay in the city and enhancing human resource quality.

It is compulsory to:

- Increase young people' level of education;
- Develop a modular structure and design post high school, vocational and higher education according to educational market requirements;
- Implement flexible education forms practice rather than theory oriented;
- Design new forms of education according to economic development scenarios, by adjusting the training level to the economic and social opportunities;
- Integrate the intellectual, institutional and logistic potential to the process of capitalising city's resources and of attracting economic and human capital.

1.5.2. Culture and art

Miercurea Ciuc has a varied cultural life and excellent cultural life there are many opportunities to take part in events organised by the representative culture institutions of the city, schools or nongovernmental organisations.

I.5.2.1. Culture institutions of the city

Miercurea Ciuc City Council largely contributes to the cultural life of the city, by coordinating the most important culture institutions through its *Cultural Bureau*. It issues "Panoráma", a free monthly magazine of cultural programs, and the Cultural Yearbook of Miercurea Ciuc.

Year	Local budget	Sum allocated to culture
1999	100.00%	11,50%
2000	100.00%	6,30%
2001	100.00%	8,20%

Ciuc Szekler Museum – housed by the one of the most representative buildings of the city: Mikó Citadel. Founded in 1930, the museum contains the collection of popular and church art and is quite representative for the Ciuc region. Mikó Citadel also houses cultural events, such as Old Music Festival (starting from 1980), scientific symposiums, concerts, etc. The museum owns a very rich *fine art collection* (7,751 creations produced by 207 artists, among whom Benzédi Sándor, Gy. Szabó Béla, Nagy Imre etc.). With assistance adequate processing of the collection (digitalisation, cataloging, classification) might turn it into a permanent representative exhibition for the fine art in the region.

The city inherited the house of Nagy Imre, the painter, in 1976, with all personal objects and work. Nagy Imre Gallery and the Memorial House in Jigodin are great values of the city, culturally and touristically under exploited. The old books collection comprises 6,637 books, printed materials and manuscripts formerly kept in the famous Franciscan library at Sumuleu and at the Catholic Gymnasium in Sumuleu. Kajoni Codex is worth mentioning (the author, that lived between 1629-1997, is the founder of the first printing house at Sumuleu Ciuc). The ethnographic collection presents the popular culture of the Ciuc depression; the first exhibition took place in 1930. At present, the collection has 8955 objects, typical for the art and craftsmanship of the region. The museum has an ethnographic park, set up behind Miko citadel and stretching over 2 ha, between 1970-1978, with six peasant houses, a granary and 15 Szekler gates. The peasant houses dating from the 19th century, representative for the

popular traditional Szekler architecture, are an extremely valuable part of the cultural heritage.

Csíki Játékszín Theatre - a real local demand underlay the establishment of a theatre company in Miercurea Ciuc. The theatre opened its gates in 1999, in cooperation with the actors of Harag Gyorgy Theatre from Satu Mare. Csíki Játékszín theatre has local management, which both organizes and hosts cultural events. It works with producers, choreographers, actors invited from other national or international theatre companies, thus promoting the spiritual image of the city.

The figures below show that the number of subscribers both from the city and the county has increased.

Season	Nr. subscriber	Nr. performances	Nr. Spectators
1999-2000	1300	80	20000
2000-2001	2600	104	25000
2001-2002	3000 (M-Ciuc) +2000 others)	-	-

The Szekler National Folkloric Group – is quite popular in the region and is also known in the entire country and abroad. It was founded three decade ago and functions as a professional artistic company for 10 years. It has 150 performances each year, presenting the local music and dance in national and international tours. Among the most important: the participation at EXPO 2000 Hanover and the tour in the Carpathian Basin in all countries neighbouring Hungary. The group plays an important part in preserving popular traditions: it organizes festivals, popular dance camps, where the artists of the group teach popular dance lessons. It organizes a unique national cultural event aimed at scientific collection and archiving of popular music. It owns a rich and valuable records collection, which will soon be available on CD.

Harghita County and City Library – mainly (80%) financed by Miercurea Ciuc City Council, the library has 230,000 books and 70 yearly subscriptions to various magazines. Besides books, it also has a collection of audiovisual materials. In 2000 the number of readers increased by 11% and the number of documents lent by 6,5%; the daily average is 221 readers. The computerisation of the library has been started, given the importance of the regional

MIERCUREA CIUC

cooperation among libraries. The institution organizes exhibitions, symposiums and training courses. Besides the public city library, there are other 36 different libraries (school libraries, specialised libraries, etc.) The library of Sapientia University has been recently established. Given the growing number of students, the library becomes more and more important and it will soon be confronted with the issue of space. As it does not have its own building, the county and city library rents different locations within Trade Unions' Culture House. The Reference, History-Art and Children Departments are located in Mikó citadel. Not all documents are available yet due to lack of space; a broader range of services is also needed.

1.5.2.2. Buildings housing culture institutions

- City Culture House is subordinated to the local administration; it houses Csíki Játékszín theatre and the Szekler National Folkloric Group. It has 400 places.
- Trade Unions' Culture House – has 724 places. The building houses several institutions, organisations, clubs, etc. Exhibitions, meetings, vernishing events are organised in the Marble Hall. It also organizes leisure events for young people: sport, discos, etc.
- Harghita County Cultural Centre and Arts Popular School are located in the same building.
- County Culture Centre – the culture institution of the County Council focuses on organizing events at the county level. It financially supports schools, nongovernmental organisations, and associations and collaborates for the development of culture events in Miercurea Ciuc. It has a 50-place conference room where symposiums and training courses are held. The Arts Popular School has 22 professors, 500 students enrolled in 19 different departments (e.g. music, popular and classical dance, fine art, wood art, etc).
- Other buildings housing cultural events are: Pupils' House, Miron Cristea Cultural Centre, Transylvania Cinema Theatre, Jakab Antal Research House, Apáczai Csere János Research Centre.

1.5.2.3. Fine art and galleries

Miercurea Ciuc is one of the few cities where a fine art program is organized; the program was initiated by Harghita Visual Art association and was taken over and financed by the City Council, which makes possible the issuing of high quality catalogues and postcard-invitations. Miercurea Ciuc is well known by fine artists due to the high level exhibitions often organised in the galleries of the city. Harghita Visual Art – Fine Artists' Association from Miercurea Ciuc and Harghita County takes part in high level international events and invite international artists for their events and exhibitions.

There are four arts galleries in the city (Flowers Gallery, Golden Gallery, Kriterion Gallery, Nagy Imre Gallery) and several exhibition sites (Trade Unions' Culture House, City Culture House).

Virtual Galleries:

CSÍkiGALéria: www.topnet.ro/artgallery

Golden Gallery: www.syrinx.ro/galeria/

1.5.2.4. Music

There are several famous choruses and bands in Miercurea Ciuc, concerting in the city and abroad: Harmónia Chorus and Sarkadi Elek Chorus (which is 112 years old), Csíki Kamarazenekar (bands of teachers and pupils from Nagy István Arts High School) and "ARSIS Gitártrío" classical guitar band.

1.5.2.5. Publishing Houses

There are five publishing houses in Miercurea Ciuc (Pallas-Akadémia, Pro Print, Státus, Hargita and Neptun) that issued more than 300 volumes last year only.

1.5.2.6. Media

The editorial offices of two county daily newspapers are located in Miercurea Ciuc: Hargita Népe and Adevărul Harghitei.

Local journalists provide information for regional and national newspapers: *Krónika*, *Romániai Magyar Szó*, *Erdélyi Napló*. Hargita publishing house issues

Székegyföld monthly culture and humanities magazine, which is also, an important forum for the writers, poets, artists and intellectuals of the city and of the region.

There is also a local television station - Csiki TV (Ciuc TV) and four local radio stations: Uniplus, Mix FM, Radio XXI, DEEA. Antena 1 national television station has a local branch in Miercurea Ciuc and ProTV (national television as well) will soon set up its local station there.

1.5.2.7. Foundations, cultural associations

The associations and foundations in Miercurea Ciuc function in the fields of education and culture; they focus on the preservation of traditions, cultural heritage, Christian values and tolerance.

1.5.2.8. Famous cultural events taking place in Miercurea Ciuc

The following cultural events are representative for the city, each with its own identity pertaining city history and traditions.

Name of the event	Date
Old Music Festival	18 -21 July
Szekler Girls Meeting	1 July
City Days	1- 4 August
Ethnographers Meeting	4 August
Miercurea Ciuc Summer	5 July - 1 September

1.5.2.9. Religious celebration

The most important religious celebration of local people is the pilgrimage to Şumuleu Ciuc, which takes place on Whit Sunday.

Şumuleu Ciuc has become a religious pilgrimage place for the Szeklers since the 15th century. There are people coming to see the Catholic Church from Şumuleu all over the year.

Conclusions:

Miercurea Ciuc has the premises of a rich and varied cultural life: on the one hand, there are the preserved cultural and traditional values and on the other hand, the new initiatives that meet city's development needs. Below are the fields defining city's image and the still unexploited possibilities.

Strong points	Weak points
Cultural values (Şumuleu Ciuc, Nagy Imre Gallery, Mikó Citadel, monuments)	Capabilities are unexploited (museum, Nagy Imre Gallery, the ethnographic park)
Rich collection of fine arts	Monotonous, unilateral cultural programs, lack of programs in certain areas
Many artists (fine artists, musicians, actors, amateur artists, etc.), many exhibitions, etc	Not enough spaces for different cultural activities (concerts, library)
High schooling level of the population, artistic training at Nagy István Arts High School, amateur artists training at the Popular Arts School	

1.5.3. Sport and leisure

In Miercurea Ciuc people participate in 24 sports, of which 21 performance sports and 3 leisure sports. There are two traditional sports clubs: Miercurea Ciuc Sportclub – for adults, and School Sports Club, with

600 members. Remarkable results have been achieved in 9 sports (team sports - ice hockey, judo and kendo and individual winter sports (alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, biathlon, bobsleigh, speed skating, short track, figure skating).

School sports are done in 6 gyms, 9 schools also having sports grounds. Only 5 of the 8 high schools in

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the city have gyms, of which 3 display inadequate conditions.

The sports and leisure areas are: 1 skating rink, 1 speed skating track, 1 football field, 2 mini-football

fields, 9 tennis fields, 3 swimming pools and 8 ski tracks in the neighbouring areas.

Strong points	Weak points
Remarkable results in performance sports (winter sports, team sports)	Small number of gyms (58% of schools have gyms) and lack of minimal equipment;
Possibilities for winter sports	Degraded gyms and sports ground; few play grounds
Numerous sports competitions organised in the city (marathon, chess, basketball, etc.)	Few leisure and sports area, hence low level of mass sport (sports for all);
	Lack of an indoor swimming pool, so that the healthiest sport, swimming, is unapproachable
	Overcrowded skating rink

GENERAL REMARKS

The sustainable development objectives of Miercurea Ciuc draw on two cycles of urban changes that have taken place in the last 50 years. Specific to the period 50s to 80s of the 20th century, the first cycle was characterised by the rapid extension of the residential areas within the built-in landscape as a result of the developing manufacturing industry; this negatively impacted on the urban design, the habitat, the community culture and the environment and eventually led to sub-urbanization, proliferation of informal economy, perpetual poverty, restriction (enclavisation) of the richer residential district. The second cycle started after the 90s and was characterised by the intensification of the demographic phenomena already developing in the first cycle, to which other demographic phenomena, triggered by the slow economic changes, added up. This evolution of the city recalls the tendencies specific to some urban areas in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as some urban areas in the EU peripheral countries (the cohesion countries: Spain, Portugal, Greece). One may notice that, at the European level, the development of the urban systems has been slower in the areas with unstructured economy and the peripheries and which and faster in the economically integrated areas, which focused on the development of the tertiary sector, research and education. Profound and rapid changes led to three types of areas in full development and regeneration: i) the old

city centres / “urban core” from Belgium, UK, north-eastern France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, north Germany and Denmark; ii) new centres / “new core” from southern Germany, northern Italy, Portugal, south-eastern France, central and eastern Spain; peripheral areas / “periphery”: the rest of Spain, Greece, southern Italy, western France and Ireland¹.

On the whole, the development of an urban settlement is significantly determined by the structural changes of the local economy, population and community culture. It is also considerably influenced by an adequate management, focused on four major objectives: infrastructure development and ensuring access to this infrastructure, access to housing, environmental protection and poverty alleviation. At the same time, the development of an urban system has to consider the limited nature of resources (human, natural, financial), which prevents a public authority from managing all problems of the community, as well their rational use (the “crowding out” effect, according to which an increase of public expenses triggers consumption or private investment cutbacks). The public authority needs to continuously evaluate the opportunity of an investment, not only with respect to its current and future financial resources as well as to citizens’ preferences, in order to encourage individual

¹ European Sustainable Cities: European Urban Systems: Chapter 2, sec. 4, Expert Group on the Urban Environment, European Commission, Directorate General XI, Environment, Nuclear Safety and Civil Protection, Brussels, March 1996

and community responsibility and partnerships for the achievement of local development projects.

Last but not least, urban development is determined by the reassessment of urban design. Deeply affected by the construction conception changes of the 50s-

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80s, which resulted in the hideous blocks of flats, and the architectural kitsch of the 90s, the cultural urban traditions and the social balance would need a completely redefined architectonic, drawing on the classical architectural values specific to the region or on Western reference patterns.

II. OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The main development objectives of Miercurea Ciuc are:

- Development of the municipal infrastructure (water, energy, natural gas distribution, transport) and secure full public access (population and industries)
- Access to housing
- Environmental protection
- Poverty alleviation
- Urban regeneration (urban development: construction, access to housing and encourage economic activity; - urban rehabilitation – restoration and development of the old city centre and of other historical buildings that belong to the cultural heritage, refurbishment of the façades).

Taking into account the specific conditions of the area as well as the general objectives, the municipality also takes responsibility for the rural areas, the disadvantaged persons and the ethnic cohabitation

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 accomplishing 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 programs and projects will comply with the following principles:

- Sustainable development that would bring, on 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 programs;
- Implement projects and programs 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 energetic, 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 function of criteria for environmental protection; and incorporate environmental protection issues in the drafting of the local budget;
- Decentralise management with energy industry;
- Sustainable urban landscaping will comply with regulations on construction materials, building design, bio-climate, the extent of build-up in a given area, spatial orientation of housing estate, green zones around buildings, microclimate and energy efficiency;
- Carry out programs or projects to restore cultural heritage of a certain group and/or traditions of the local community as a whole. These programs 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 technical capacities for project execution;
 - Evaluation of efficient utilisation of human and financial resources;
 - Evaluation of financial viability with a program or project function of revenues;
 - Identification of community needs and priorities and correlation of community agenda with opportunities for new programs and projects;
 - Evaluation of needs of the socially disadvantaged groups and the municipal capacity to secure affordable housing, jobs and basic public services;
 - Environmental protection;
 - Carry out programs and projects in partnership with the private sector or offer incentives for the private sector to take over investments expenses, provided that the program or project would 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).
- Buildings that are part of the national heritage will undergo (indoor and outdoor) refurbishing works without altering 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.

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 estate (individually-owned houses or apartment buildings, function of specific architectural systems); buildings used for commercial purposes; parking lots; school buildings and infrastructure for public utilities;
- Residential areas will comprise a diversity of buildings;

International Acts and Documents as well as Internal Legislation Underlying the General Objectives and the Action Plan for the Local Agenda 21 – Miercurea Ciuc

- Local Agenda 21, 1992;
- The Fifth European Community Environmental Action Programme – «Towards Sustainability» - a comprehensive approach of the EU activities concerning urban issues, comparative urban data and indicators and the implementation of initiatives pertaining the Local Agenda 21;
- Aalborg Charter (Charter of European Cities & Towns towards Sustainability), approved by the participants at the European Conference for cities and sustainable settlements, (Aalborg, Denmark, 1994);

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- 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 cities;
- «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;
- 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.
- 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, republished;
- 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;
- 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.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

II.1. NATURAL RESOURCES

II.1.1. Natural environment

OBJECTIVES:

- Create a protection ecological area of the Şumuleu hill;
- Arrange local tourist, leisure and sports areas;
- Sustainable management of forests;
- Ecological re-building of peat bogs;
- Delimit the protection forests in the city;
- Rehabilitate and preserve the wetlands located in the meadow of the Olt river in the Ciuc depression within an ecological network, the most efficient solution advanced by the EU (proposed in "Olt River's Book"), published by Tourism and Nature Preservation Association of Miercurea Ciuc).

II.2. BUILT-IN ENVIRONMENT

II.2.1. Infrastructure

OBJECTIVES:

- Rehabilitate and extend the water supply and sewerage networks;
- Identify the connections in the sewerage systems;

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- Identify and eliminate discharges of untreated household wastewaters in the water streams or into the phreatic layer;
- Extend and upgrade the treatment plant;
- Build a treatment plant at Harghita Băi;
- Arrange bicycle tracks;
- Functional separation of traffic categories; ensure a functional traffic network (build ring roads, roundabouts, etc)

II.2.2. Construction, land

OBJECTIVES:

- Institute the protection areas for the monuments and architectural groups that are on DMAS list;
- Build a multifunctional centre at Harghita Băi;
- Exploit unproductive fields;
- Plant a protection green belt between the polluting sources and the neighbouring areas.

II.2.3. Green areas

OBJECTIVES:

- Arrange new parks in Lunca Mare, Toplița, Șuta, Jigodin, Spiicului areas;
- Arrange Șuta forest as park – forest;
- Create alignment plantations;
- Arrange the green areas in the new residential districts.

II.2.4. Public sanitation services

OBJECTIVES:

- Reuse sawdust as fuel;
- Upgrade the ecological landfill;
- Build a hazardous waste landfill;
- Introduce selective collection of household waste and reuse it;

- Remove the illegal deposits on the riverbeds or along waterways crossing the city; clean lower riverbeds of solid waste.

II.2.5. Environmental components

II.2.5.1 Water

OBJECTIVES:

- Delimit the hydro-geological protection perimeter of city catchments area and monitor the quantitative and qualitative evolution of the exploitable underground water streams;
- Delimit the sanitary and hydro-geological protection perimeter of mineral springs and waterways from Harghita Băi, Șumuleu and Băile Miercurea Ciuc;
- Organize and develop Șuta, Jigodin Băi, Băile Miercurea Ciuc, Șumuleu leisure areas, exploit the medicinal waters (health complexes, utilities and medical assistance);
- Upgrade the wetlands located upstream the railway, to the north of the city, near the built-in area;
- Initiate a study for the rehabilitation of the river meadow and the wetlands in the Olt riverbed, correlating both economic and ecological interests;
- Accomplish the provisions of the “River contract” for the Olt river, concluded between the riverside localities, nongovernmental organisations, Ciucul de Jos, Ciucul de Sus and Ciomád Bálványos micro-regions, the environmental institutions and the (Inspectorate for the Environmental Protection, and the Water Management System of Miercurea Ciuc) and Sapientia University of Miercurea Ciuc.

II.2.5.2. Air

OBJECTIVES:

- Introduce monitoring for the main air pollutants in order to set up measures to reduce air pollution;

- Improve road network and traffic so as to reduce vehicle exhaust;
- Study the possibility of building green strips along main roads in order to protect the population against vehicle exhaust.
- Build ring roads to detour heavy traffic from the city;
- Upgrade all city roads to reduce air pollution with particulate matter.

II.2.5.3. Noise

OBJECTIVES:

- More efficient traffic in order to reduce noise pollution;
- Reduce noise in the industrial areas by improving technological processes and creating green curtain between the western industrial area and the residential district.

II.3. ECONOMIC RESOURCES

II.3.1. Economic situation

OBJECTIVES:

- Set up the technological and industrial park to increase city's attractiveness for the investors;
- Improve management;
- Encourage investments and technological transfer through local incentives;
- Promote tourism, improve services provided to tourists;
- Upgrade road infrastructure.

II.3.2 Main economic activities

The Food industry plays an important part in city's economy (highest profit and second turnover); nevertheless, the human and financial potential is not exhausted.

The rural areas in the vicinity of the city are an important rawmatter supplier (milk, potatoes, rye, two-row barley, oats, sugar beet, etc) for the food industry of the city.

II.3.2.1. Agriculture, forestry

OBJECTIVES:

- More efficient exploitation of agricultural lands;
- More efficient exploitation of the former agricultural lands (decantation ponds, ponds, sports fields);
- Develop the business environment for the agricultural producers;
- Develop horticulture and fruit tree nurseries;
- Develop services pertaining to agriculture and rural areas (agricultural research, training, trade and logistics);
- Develop the urban-rural relations; expand agricultural products processing (potatoes, meat, fodder), and diversify dairy-produce;
- Set up SMEs in meat, wool and leather processing)
- Set up collection centres for forest fruits and mushrooms;
- Afforest about 2,500 ha of unproductive grasslands and hayfields in the next 20 years, resulting in a wood supply growth of 15,000 cubic metres per year.

II.4. HUMAN RESOURCES

II.4.1. Demography and public health

OBJECTIVES:

- Maintain the number of inhabitants;
- Increased birth rate;
- Stop the migration from the city;
- Increased life expectancy;
- Improve life quality;
- Create new jobs;
- Mitigate health risks;
- Upgrade hospital logistics;
- Set up new departments in the hospitals;
- Provide sanitary education programs;
- Fair access to health services.

II.4.2. Social institutions

OBJECTIVES:

- A professional and well-established social system has to be developed to ensure assistance to persons and families that cannot secure themselves a decent living. It is equally important that each citizen must be given the opportunity to perform an activity according to his physical and intellectual abilities;
- The issues of children's institutions needs to be addressed. Oversized orphanages have to be gradually replaced by foster families or maternal assistants. The long-term objective is to minimise the number of institutionalised children in Miercurea Ciuc. This can only be achieved by changing public attitudes mentality so that the value of human life is recognized, and the needs especially of children are protected;
- As a result of close cooperation between the penitentiary on the one hand and local administration, civil society and economic units in the city on the other, the number of prisoners

that might benefit from the opportunity to work outside the penitentiary might increase. In the long run, a new penitentiary needs to be built outside the city centre; the new building also has to comply with European norms;

- Set up a rehabilitation centre for disabled persons.

II.4.3. Religious Organizations

OBJECTIVES:

- Strengthen tolerant religious attitudes in order to achieve a society free of religious prejudice and hatred. This can contribute to an international collaboration and development based on the daily work and professionalism of the city people;
- The partnership among churches needs to be strengthened and enhanced through common religious and charity programs;
- A medium term objective would be to arrange the cemeteries in the city.

II.4.4. Civil society

OBJECTIVES:

- High quality social programs for the citizens of the city can only be developed through partnership with local civil society. The active associations and foundations have access to a broad data base and skilled staff;
- The local administration and public institutions based in Miercurea Ciuc may contribute to the qualitative and quantitative development of the programs implemented by the nongovernmental organisations in the city and may also bring public recognition to these organisations;
- A partnership needs to be established among local administration, businesses, civil society and citizens in order to bring about a development based on broad public consensus.

II.4.5. Roma

OBJECTIVES:

- A short term objective is to enhance the number of Roma children attending school;
- In the medium term, all Roma children must have ensured access to education, be it in the existing schools in the city, or in special schools, given that most Roma children reach the age of 10-12 without having attended kindergartens or schools;
- The long-term objective is securing education for Roma children at the age specified by the law and without discrimination.

II.4.6. Public safety

OBJECTIVES:

- Enhance public safety and strengthen social concord. A solid social concord means an increase of the living standard; it also attracts foreign tourists and investors as potential partners in the social, economic, cultural and sports life of the city.

Economic development and civic solidarity are the premises underlying the achievement of this objective.

II.5. EDUCATION, CULTURE, LEISURE

II.5.1. Education and training

OBJECTIVES:

- Align the city to European trends and standards regarding participation in higher education, i.e. 40-50% of high school graduates should pursue their studies;

- Develop a modular, flexible system, drawing on individual combination choices, capable of integrating and meeting educational requirements of the various social categories.
- Set up a local centre for:
 - Monitoring the activity of the local educational market;
 - Monitoring the career of young high school graduates and constantly examining the requirements.
- Set up a partnership among the education providers and, the economic environment, representatives of the civil society and local public administration to elaborate a development strategy for the city drawing on substantial development of the education system;
- Institutionalise the debate and the elaboration of a development strategy for the educational system, including the potential partners from the economic field;
- Administrative and logistical support, cooperation and even co federalisation of the informal education providers (e.g. the "Mutual Academy") in order to enhance their efficiency;
- Identify sources to support higher education development (investments, facilities, etc).

II.5.2. Culture and art

OBJECTIVES:

- Capitalise the fine art collection: permanent exhibition representative for the region, great artists of the region. Processing, cataloguing, presentation;
- Ciuc Szekei Museum – a living museum, attracting cultural tourism; for the local people: a better exploitation of collections, interactive programs, cultural programs;
- The ethnographic park – use the outdoor space for various activities (e.g. preservation of popular traditions);
- There are only two outdoor stages (Șumuleu Ciuc and Jigodin) that should be used for outdoor events;

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- Create new sites for cultural activities, which will trigger the diversification of cultural programs.

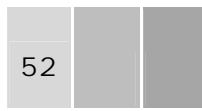
11.5.3. Sport and leisure

OBJECTIVES:

- Set up a polyvalent sports complex;

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- Build an indoor swimming pool;
- Built an outdoor skating rink (for the cold season) – roller skating track;
- Build bicycle tracks;
- Arrange Șuta leisure area (boat strolling, cyding, fishing, swimming).



MUNICIPALITY

III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

III.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The main objectives for the development of the Miercurea Ciuc town are the following:

- development of basic infrastructure and assurance of direct access of the population and industrial consumers to such infrastructure (water, electricity, gas distribution, transportation means)
- access to housing facilities
- environment protection
- alleviation of poverty
- urban regeneration (regeneration of the natural capital, especially of land and contaminated water sources, as well as urban rehabilitation, by restoring and developing the historical centre, the historical buildings located outside the historical area, and re-development of buildings by repairing the facades, restoring or redefining their basic functions.

In addition to the general objectives, and taking into consideration the specific conditions of the region, the Miercurea Ciuc Municipality is also committed to rehabilitating rural areas, to assume responsibility for minorities and people who are suffer from discrimination, and to do its best to assure optimum relations among the various ethnic groups.

III.2. STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF THE MIERCUREA CIUC MAYORALTY

III.2.1. Human Resources Management

III.2.1.1. Improvement of the professional training level

Identification of needs and opportunities for training and instruction

Matching needs with the existing human resources

Identification of a permanent training system

III.2.1.2. Efficient Use of Human Resources

Establishing the rules for organizing personnel and operations

Training according to the ROF

Establishing defined fields of activity for personnel

Permanently updating job descriptions

III.2.1.3. Increasing professional responsibility and independence

Increasing awareness regarding the importance of each employee's activity

Institutional transparency for all employees

Granting financial incentives in line with the efficiency

III.2.2. Coordination Units

III.2.2.1. Improvement of personnel and management policies

Improving the cooperation between offices and departments working with the mayors office.

Renewing office policies

III.2.3. Legislation and Regulations – Institutional Compatibility with EU

Harmonizing the institutional capacity and the structures to adopt and implement the *acquis communautaire*.

III.2.4. Strategies, Policies, Plans

III.2.4.1. Fundamental changing of the relations between the administration and the citizens

Public services should be delivered in the best interest of the citizens.

Bureaucracy affecting the citizens and businesses should be eliminated

Civil society participation in the decision-making process should be widened.

An effective communications strategy needs to be developed to reach citizens.

A quality management system needs to be created.

III.2.4.2. Devising a system of monitoring public service quality

III.2.5. Financial Matters

III.2.5.1. A more efficient management of public funds

III.2.5.2. Increase of incomes by attracting non-reimbursable financing projects and programs

III.2.5.3. Efficient income spending

III.2.6. Information Management

III.2.6.1. Correlation and integration of the institution data basis.

III.2.6.2. Evaluation of the software needs.

III.3. FINANCIAL FORECAST

The local budget for the period 1999-2002 is presented in three tables. The budgets for the years 1999-2000 and 2001-2002 respectively, are dealt with separately, due to the changes in the legislation regarding the local public administration budget.

Table No. 1
Miercurea Ciuc Town Incomes During the Period 1999-2002

INCOMES	Income and Expense Budget 2000 Thousands lei	Income and Expense Budget 2001 Thousands lei	Proposal for 2002 Thousands lei
TOTAL, out of which:	84.390.600	184.676.592	224.537.544
Own incomes, out of which:	26.500.000	31.276.672	45.570.000
Profit tax	1.133.000	789.233	
Free lance income tax	700.000	111.833	
Natural persons building tax	5.435.000	6.886.505	8.000.000
Natural persons vehicle tax	1.180.000	1.203.392	1.600.000
Lease income tax	100.000	2.283	
Premium income tax	11.000		
Non-salary income tax	1.710.000	51.014	
Natural person land tax	1.100.000	1.612.715	1.950.000
Other taxes and charges paid by the population	3.100.000	4.109.092	5.500.000
Charges for the right to use state owned land	160.000	150.581	130.000
Legal persons building tax	2.530.000	5.516.035	11.000.000
Legal persons land tax	1.200.000	1.747.646	2.250.000
Legal persons vehicle tax	1.500.000	2.332.004	3.000.000
Other taxes			
Show business taxes	40.000	37.511	50.000
Fees for licenses and authorizations		308.195	750.000
Extra-judiciary charges	1.100.000	1.510.576	3.000.000
Other circulation related incomes	900.000	1.068.859	3.000.000
Veterinarian dispensary charges	10.000		
Other incomes obtained from public institutions	1.100.000	70.947	
Legal expenses compensations	108.000	12.778	
Fines	390.000	115.685	340.000
Funds restitution from previous years		5.367	
Concessions and leases	2.933.000	3.356.297	4.500.000
Other incomes	20.000	114.044	
Goods sales	40.000	164.800	500.000
VAT amounts		79.182.381	99.472.071
Income tax shares	41.000.000	57.093.842	63.000.000
Salary tax shares	2.500.000	3.118.180	
Disabled persons	900.000	1.874.733	
Amounts granted for social support benefits and disability benefits			1.830.473
Amounts granted for thermal power subsidies	1.490.600	11.009.681	13.865.000
Special Funds, out of which:	12.000.000	1.121.103	800.000
a) special charges			
b) amounts granted for public roads rehabilitation	5.000.000		
c) house building funds	6.800.000	1.103.516	500.000
d) donations and sponsoring	100.000	17.587	300.000
e) goods sales	100.000		
Subsidies			
Circulating funds			

Table No. 2.
Comparison between the Distribution of the Income and Expense Budget per Expense Chapters and Sub-Chapters during the Period 1999-2000

	1999 thousands lei	%	2000 thousands lei	%
TOTAL expenses	56.421.570	100	84.390.600	100
Out of which:				
Executive authorities 51.02	6.450.000	11.43	83.500.000	9.89
Education 57.02	7.925.000	14.05	12.082.000	14.32
Health 58.02	850.000	1.51	850.000	1.01
Out of which:				
Blood Transfusion Centre	625.000		750.000	
Kindergarten	225.000		100.000	
Hospital, Dispensary, Orphan Homes				
Culture, creeds, sports 59.02	6.300.000	11.16	9.700.000	11.49
Out of which:				
Library	770.000		1.350.000	
"Szekler" Museum	1.130.000		1.600.000	
Municipal Theatre	800.000		1.450.000	
Municipal House of Culture	1.200.000		1.350.000	
"Szekler" Dance Assembly	1.700.000		2.450.000	
Sports Association	700.000		1.500.000	
Social assistance 60.02	2.000.000	4.78	2.915.000	3.47
Out of which:				
Thermal power subsidy	1.378.000		2.540.000	
Disables persons benefits			1,700,000	
Public Services 63.02	26.478.070	46.93	37.930.600	44.94
- roads maintenance	6.980.000		13.115.000	
- public lighting	1.092.000		1.600.000	
- sanitati on	2.935.000		3.725.000	
- green spots	2.911.000		4.200.000	
- water supply	264.070		700.000	
- thermal power station networks	8.587.000		3.190.600	
- sewerage	605.000		4.175.000	
- other public acti vities and ser vices	3.104.000		7.225.000	
Agriculture 67.02	220.500	0.39		
Public transportation 68.02	902.000	1.60		
Other economic acti vities 72.02	175.000	0.31	553.000	0.66
Special des tinati on expenses 96.02	4.421.000	7.84	12.000.000	14.22
Interes t payments 89.02				
Loan rei mburs ement 90.02				

Table No. 3.
Comparison between the Distribution of the Income and Expense Budget per Expense Chapters and Sub-Chapters During the Period 2001-2002

	2001 thousands lei	%	2002 prop thousands lei	%
TOTAL EXPENSES	207.414.126	100	224.537.544	100
Out of which				
Executive authorities. 51.02	14.300.000	6.89	14.700.000	6.54
Education 57.02	102.517.243	49.42	118.668.154	52.85
Health 58.02	1.569.000	0.75	2.150.000	0.95
Out of which:				
Blood Transfusion Center	635.312		1.200.000	
Kindergarten	933.688		950.000	
Culture, creeds, sports 59.02	13.800.000	6.65	18.400.000	8.19
Out of which:				
Library	2.000.000		2.350.000	
"SzeKler" Museum	2.500.000		2.950.000	
Municipal Theatre	2.900.000		3.400.000	
Cultural calendar			1.750.000	
"SzeKler" Assembly	3.500.000		4.150.000	
Sports association	2.900.000		3.200.000	
Religious creeds			300.000	
Youth cultural program			300.000	
Social assistance 60.02	4.615.733	2.22	7.580.473	3.37
Out of which:				
Social support canteen	1.000.000		1.200.000	
Social support benefit	140.000		1.830.473	
Birth benefit	80.000		100.000	
Disabled persons benefits	2.274.733		3.300.000	
Emergency support benefit	294.000		200.000	
Night shelters	763.000		300.000	
Thermal power subsidy			650.000	
Foundati on subsidi es.	64.000			
Public ser vices 63.02	53.499.130	25.79	57.466.341	25.59
- road mai ntenance	14.155.822		6.000.000	
- public lighting	2.673.000		3.200.000	
- sanitati on	4.173.000		5.550.000	
- green spots	17.511		3.450.000	
- water supply	650.000		350.000	
- ther mal power station networ ks	14.507.681		31.474.912	
- sewerage	2.838.742			
- other public acti vities and ser vices	13.264.981		6.262.341	
-housing - invest ment expenses	1.218.393		1.179.088	
Agriculture 67.02	125.000	0.06	124.000	0.05
Public transport 68.02	325.000	0.15		
Other actions 72.02	1.230.000	0.59	2.555.200	1.13
Civil Defense	650.000		1.366.000	
Military Center	115.000		135.000	

	2001 thousands lei	%	2002 prop thousands lei	%
Population census	465.000		1.054.200	
Child protection 84.02	930.531	0.45	1.093.376	0.48
Special destination expenses				
Budget reserve fund 95.02			1.000.000	0.44
Special destination expenses 96.02	11.200.000	5.39	800.000	0.36
Goods sales	500.000			
Expenses from the public road fund	9.000.000			
Expenses from the housing fund	1.350.000		500.000	
Real estate book	150.000			
Expenses from donations and sponsoring	200.000		300.000	

Finance and strategic planning is impossible due to the changes that occur in the legislation. Local budgets for the following 2 years cannot be estimated for the same reason.

The estimation of the financial resources of the town is the following:

- Local taxes and charges: about 25% of the incomes
- Shares of the salary income: about 75% of the incomes
- Shares of the income tax: about 0%

- Shares of the VAT

A 90% increase in local taxes and charges is estimated, according to Government Resolution 188/2002. The percentage raised by personal incomes will increase due to inflation, and the shares of the income tax shall be insignificant. The VAT shares cover the expenses incurred for the teaching staff. 88% of the total revenues are represented by subsidies and budgetary allocations (expenses which are directly transferred to the central authorities), therefore only 12% will remain at the disposal of the town. This amount is used for the implementation of the development programs and sub-programs.

III.4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

III.4.1. Natural Environments and Constructions

Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	PERIOD	INSTITUTION	PARTNERS	MONITORING
1.	Organization of an ecological waste storage	Mayorality + Others	Organization of the Miercurea Ciuc ecological waste storage	3,8 mil.	2002-2007	Mayorality Goscom	Goscom	Mayorality Office LA21
2.	Introduction of the selective collecting and recycling of wastes	Mayorality + Others	Feasibility survey regarding the introduction of the selective collecting and recycling of wastes Introduction of the selective collecting and recycling of wastes	5000 20000	2002-2006	Mayorality	ONG REMAT other SC	Mayorality Office LA21
3.	Expansion and re-engineering of the water filtering station	Mayorality + Others	Expansion and re-engineering of the water filtering station		2002-2007	Goscom	Goscom	Goscom Office LA21

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Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJETIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	PERIOD	INSTI TUTION	PARTNERS	MONI TORING
4.	Rehabilitation and expansion of the potable water network, of the domestic and rain water sewerage network, detection of the connections between the sewerage systems	Mayorality + Others	Rehabilitation and expansion of the potable water network in Cobotari Expansion of the potable water network in Szék street Domestic and rain water sewerage in the Taploca quarter Domestic water sewerage in Jigodin Rehabilitation of the town sewerage system			Goscom	Goscom other SC	Goscom Office LA21
5.	Building a water filtering station in Harghita Băi	Mayorality + Others	Pre-feasibility, feasibility and execution study regarding potable water supply, sewerage, building of a water filtering station in Harghita Băi.	50000	2005-2012		Goscom, SC Nemetalifere SA	Mayorality Office LA21
6.	Construction of bicycle tracks	Mayorality + Others	Designing the bicycle tracks i-15 km Construction of the bicycle tracks		2003-2006	Mayorality	SGA	Mayorality Office LA21
7.	Modernization of the traffic network and system, functional separation of various traffic categories, creation of alignment plantations	Mayorality + Others	Modernization of the traffic system in the central area of the town Building roundabout traffic arterial roads Creation of alignment plantations along the streets			Mayorality	ONG schods	Mayorality Office LA21
8.	Improvement of road quality in the whole town	Mayorality	Rehabilitation of the road covering layer along 9500 sqm of damaged streets Current street repairs				SC	Mayorality Office LA21
9.	Establishing protection areas for monuments and historic value buildings	Mayorality + Others	Establishing protection areas for monuments and historic value buildings			Mayorality	Culture Inspebrate Commission	Mayorality Office LA21
10.	Establishing a protection scenery and ecological areas on the Șumuleu hill	Mayorality + Others	Establishing a protection scenery and ecological areas on the Șumuleu hill			Mayorality	ONG	Mayorality Office LA21
11.	Developing new parks in the Lunca Mare, Toplița, Șuta, Jigodin and Spicului areas	Mayorality + Others	Modernization of the park in the Lunca Mare Toplița, Șuta, Băile Jigodin and Spicului areas		2003-2010	Mayorality	ONG	Mayorality Office LA21 IPM
12.	Organization and development of the entertainment areas Șuta, Jigodin Băi, Băile Miercurea Ciuc, Șumuleu Utilization of the medicinal mineral water reserves in accordance with the local possibilities	Mayorality + Others	Study regarding the organization and development of the entertainment areas Șuta, Jigodin Băi, Băile Miercurea Ciuc, Șumuleu Study regarding the utilization of the medicinal mineral water reserves in accordance with the local possibilities		2003-2007	Mayorality	tourism companies Health departments	Mayorality Office LA21
13.	Delimitation of the hydro-geological protection perimeter of the town potable watercollecting front and systematic following of the quantitative and qualitative evolution of the potable water reserves	Mayorality + Others	Delimitation of the hydro-geological protection perimeter of the town potable watercollecting front Systematic following of the quantitative and qualitative evolution of the potable water reserves		2003-2006	Goscom	Goscom National Agency for Mineral Resources (ANRM) SGA	Mayorality Office LA21
14.	Delimitation of the sanitary and hydro-geological protection perimeter of the mineral watersources of Harghita Băi	Mayorality + Others	Delimitation of the sanitary and hydro-geological protection perimeter of the mineral water sources of Harghita Băi			Mayorality	ANMR SGA	Mayorality ANMR Office LA21
15.	Sustained management of the forests, delimitation of protected forests, development of the Șuta forest as a park area	Mayorality + Others	Development of the Șuta forest as a park-forest Delimitation of protected forests on the town administrative territory		2003-2010	Forest department	Composesorate	Mayorality Forest Inspebrate Office LA21

Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	PERIOD	INSTITUTION	PARTNERS	MONITORING
16.	Re-utilization of sawdust as fuel	Mayorality + Others	Organization of seminars regarding the utilization of sawdust for power generating purposes		2003-2005	Mayorality ONG	IPM ONG	IPM Office LA21
17.	Designing and equipping a storage facility for hazardous wastes	Mayorality + Others	Designing and equipping a storage facility for hazardous wastes		2005-2012	Mayorality	IPM	Mayorality Office LA21
18.	Ecological reconstruction of peat bogs.	Mayorality + Others	Drafting a study regarding Ecological reconstruction of peat bogs Execution design, environment protection works		2003-2006	Mayorality Office LA21		Mayorality
19.	Rehabilitation and protection of the wet areas located in the areas lunca Olt waterside, development of marshy lands	Mayorality + Others	Drafting a study on the rehabilitation and protection of the wet areas located in the areas lunca Olt waterside, development of marshy lands			Mayorality Office LA21		Mayorality Office LA21
20.	Initiation of a survey referring to the rehabilitation of the Olt river bed. Concluding of a contract regarding the river Olt	Mayorality + Others	Initiation of a survey referring to the rehabilitation of the Olt river bed Fulfillment of the provisions of the contract regarding the river Olt			Mayorality office LA21	RAIF SGA	Mayorality Office LA21
21.	Assure access for physically disabled people to public buildings institutions, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force	Mayorality	Evaluation of the current situation and establishing the necessary measures regarding the access of physically disabled persons to public buildings institutions, in accordance with the provisions of legislation in force. Initiation of an awareness campaign regarding access for physically disabled persons to public buildings institutions, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force		2002-2004	Mayorality Office LA21	NGO Disabled persons association.	Mayorality Office LA21

III.4.2. Economic Resources

Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	Period	Institution	PARTNERS	Monitored by
1.	Evaluation of agricultural areas, soil quality categories, drafting the agricultural areas exploitation plan Efficient use of agricultural areas	Mayorality District Council Credits	Complex evaluation of agricultural area in Miercurea Ciuc (fertility, pollution level, ecological characteristics etc.) Improvement of cattle breeds, Improvement of agricultural activities in the villages at the outskirts of the town	4,000 25,000	1 Year 2 Years	Agricultural research centre Mayorality Mayorality	Office for Pedology Research IPM Cattle Breeder Association, Micro Regional Development Association Aicsik (ADMA), Potato Producers Association	Mayorality District Agricultural Consulting Office Applying Institution Mayorality

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Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	Period	Institution	PARTNERS	Monitored by
2.	Assurance of optimum conditions for efficient agricultural activities	Mayorality Producers and entrepreneurs UKKA	Development of the agricultural infrastructure in Miercurea Ciuc (stables, watering places etc.)	45,000	2 Years	Mayorality Entrepreneurs	LAM Foundation Specialized Foundations	Mayorality
			Support of local economy (especially of food industry) in Miercurea Ciuc by subsidies, support for lease expenses	6,000		Market Administration	Milk Processing Industry SC. Harmopan SA. ADMA	
			Organization of stands for local producers	1,000	0,5 Year			
3.	Exploitation of non-agricultural lands no longer in use for agricultural purposes	Mayorality Land owners Partnership Foundation	Rehabilitation of the Șuta lake. Organization of a recreation area	60,000	2 Years	Mayorality	ADMA Sports Fishing Association (AJVPS) IPM	
			Planting spoiled forest lands	12,000	1 Years			
			Creation of protected areas	3,000	3 Years			
			Creation of three lakes (fish ponds and recreation) in Jigodin	6,000	3 Years			
4.	Creation of seed beds	Mayorality	Expansion of horticultural activities	4,000	2 Years	Mayorality	Mayorality Forest department Agricultural Plant Protection Department	
5.	Granting support and professional counselling to agriculture entrepreneurs	Mayorality Phare UE funds	Organization of training courses in the field of agriculture, animal breeding, plant growing (potatoes and fodder plants)	4,000	2 Years	Mayorality Development office.	District Agricultural Consulting Office Professional Associations Sapientia University	
	Support of innovation activities		Creation of a centre for classification of ecological products and foods (bio food)	60,000	2 Years	ADMA		
6.	Improvement of agricultural products quality	Funds from local sources and from the Ciuc region	Development of partnerships between producers and processors - organization of professional meetings - organization of seminars - promoting natural values - promoting bio-culture methods	2,000	2 Years	NGO ADMA	Sapientia University Office for pedology District Agricultural Consulting Office	
7.	Improvement of urban-rural relations	Local funds	Drafting a regional strategy regarding public transportation in the region (Ciuc)	2,000	1 Year	Entrepreneurs Mayorality Cattle Breeders Association Milk Processing Company	Local Councils in the Ciuc area ADMA	
			Creating a partnership between milk producers and processors	2,000	1 Year			
8	Creation of a center for collecting and processing of mushrooms and forest fruits	Phare Sapard Credits Foreign Investors	Creation of a regional collection network	4,000	1 Year	Local entrepreneurs BIIC	FOREST DEPARTMENT Local councils District councils	
			Creation of a processing plant Promotion of ecological products	30,000	2 Years			

Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	Period	Institution	PARTNERS	Monitored by
9.	Granting financial support to Meat processing companies	Phare National Budget Private Capital	Establishing a professional slaughter-house according to the standards of the EU and of the national legislation Development of slaughter houses and of meat processing small and medium enterprises	400,000 35,000		Entrepreneurs Office for consumer protection	District councils District Department for Cattle Breeding Mayorality	
10.	Clarification of ownership right, development of industrial areas	Phare national budget private Capital	Development of infrastructure Creation of green spots Renovation and re-commissioning of buildings in the industrial area Granting facilities related to fixed expenses	30,000 16,000 12.000 in keeping with the existing funds	3 Years	Mayorality	Companies in industrial areas Chamber of Commerce and Industry CCI	
11.	Creation of an IT park	Mayorality Sapientia University Entrepreneurs	Creation of adequate infrastructure conditions (land, plans, investors) Evaluation and creation of a data base including potential companies Implementation, assistance for the establishing of small and medium sized enterprises (high-tech companies, mobile telephone companies, information technology, Research Centre of the Sapientia University)	150,000	3 Years	Mayorality Foreign Investments Private Capital Phare UE funds	Chamber of Commerce and Industry CCI Twin towns Companies, Institutions	
12.	Regional research in the field of economy and industry Editing publications in the field Organization of seminars, conferences and training courses in the field of economic efficiency for local entrepreneurs	Sapientia University Research institute "Siculus" Work Group in the field of Cultural Anthropology Chamber of Commerce and Industry CCI	Structure of Professional Competitiveness in Economy Complex Research Project Editing a periodical specialty publication (distributed in 3 districts) Organization of five consumer goods exhibitions yearly, for the promotion of products manufactured in the district (2 exhibitions specialized in food products)	10,000/year 5,000/year 30,000	1 Year	Sapientia University Chamber of Commerce and Industry CCI	Mayorality District councils Entrepreneurs in the region and in the district	
13.	Defining areas of tourist interest Drafting and implementation of integral tourist programs	Mayorality Phare IMH EU Funds Agenda 21 SGA Entrepreneurs Mayorality AJVPS NGO National budget	Project Jigodin (sewerage, fish pond, hotel, recreation) Project Băile Harghita (sky routes, water and sewerage ducts, reconstruction of the district road and of the sap roads, insurance of public services, tax collecting) Rehabilitation of the Șuta lake (lake cleaning, creation of a habitat adequate for the fauna and flora, creation of protection areas, construction of an alley near the lake, construction of a parking lot) Establishing the Town Directorship for Stands and Mineral Waters (development, fund raising, drafting of projects and strategies, creation of a partnership with the entrepreneurs) Organization of a Winter Olympic Game Center (for sports events, professional athletes camps)	500,000 1,000,000 300,000 10,000/year 800,000	2 Years 3 Years 2 Years 2 Years 5 Years	Mayorality NGO Sports Associations Entrepreneurs AJVPS (District Sports Hunter and Fisher Association)	Local companies, Villa owners, Local people, IMH, local councils Tourinfo office Tourism Organizations Mayorality of Săncrăieni Composorate Entrepreneurs Financial Institutions	

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Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	Period	Institution	PARTNERS	Monitored by
14.	Improvement of the quality of management of small and medium sized companies	Phare + A	Training centres for small and medium sized companies management: Management Marketing Company financing	18,000	2003-2004	Chamber of Commerce and Industry CCI, BIIC	Mayorality Sapienia University	Chamber of Commerce and Industry CCI
15.	Support for local companies for the insurance of human resources and sale market for their products (increase of export)	UKKA Phare, ITDH + A	Creation of a centre provided with a data basis including exhibitions to be organized Support for the participation of companies in exhibitions, fairs Establishing a commercial company dealing with personnel recruitment and training Creation of a centre (office) for the monitoring of the possibilities of attracting capital (non-reimbursable funds, preferential credits)	4,000	2003 2003 2002 2003	CCI ITDH Krónika BIIC	Mayorality Sapienia University AOFMH CCI BIIC	Krónika Chamber of Commerce and Industry CCI BIIC
16.	Construction of an airport in the region	P+A Government	Drafting the feasibility study Construction of the airport		2002-2012	Mayorality Government	Multi-national companies	Mayorality
17.	Re-engineering of commercial companies	P+A Foreign financing lines, investment credits	Stimulation of re-engineering by facilities granted by the Mayorality regarding local taxes and charges, for a certain period of time Company re-engineering proper		2012 2006	Mayorality Banks, financial institutions	Chamber of Commerce and Industry CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industry CCI
18.	Attracting of foreign investments in various fields of industry	P+A	Attracting investments in top industries, modern technology, software industry, by assuring advantageous conditions for the investors (headquarters, labour, infrastructure)		2003-2007	Mayorality	Sapienia University UBB Goscom	Mayorality
19.	Promotion of tourism	P+A	Tourism exhibition and conference	10,000	10 Years	Mayorality	District council Tourist Association HR	Mayorality
20.	Assistance and training	P+A	Tourism personnel training Specialized assistance Exchanges of experience		10 Years	Tourinfo office Sapienia University	Tourist associations District councils Tourinfo office	Mayorality
21.	Health Care Tourism	P+A	Jigodin Health Center Băile Harghita Health Center Szecseny Recreation Center		10 Years	Tourinfo office	Specialists in balneology Tourism Agencies OGA	Mayorality
22.	Development of tourism in the region	P+A	Creation of a regional tourism network Development of rural tourism		2 Years 10 Years	Tourinfo office	Composo- rate ADMA Tourism agencies Local mayoralties	Mayorality

III.4.3. Social and human resources

Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VAL. (Euro)	PER.	INST.	PARTENER	MONIT
1.	Diminishing the number of people who leave their domicile	Mayoralty EU Funds	Training for community development for public administration leaders Training for community development for managers of big commercial companies Community programs destined to the town population: town day, potato days, etc.	3,000/an (5 times a year) 4,000/an (4 times a year) 50,000/an (10 times a year)	2002-2012	Mayoralty	Institutions specialized in community development training	Mayoralty Office LA21
2.	Construction of a recreation centre	Mayoralty EU Funds Local companies	Construction of a sports centre Construction of a swimming pool Construction of a live music club Construction of a bowling hall	2,500,000 850,000 50,000 40,000	2002-2007	Mayoralty	Commercial companies	Mayoralty Office LA21
3.	Creation of new jobs	Mayoralty EU Funds Local companies	Training regarding attracting of foreign investors Training in marketing and sale strategies PR Training Training in finding of funding sources Training in project drafting	25,000/year	2002-2012	Mayoralty	Institutions specialized in training	Mayoralty Office LA21
4.	Life quality improvement	Mayoralty District Sanitary Department	Training in modalities of spare time recreation activities	4000/year	2002-2012	Mayoralty	Institutions specialized in training	Mayoralty Office LA21
5.	Improvement of life expectation	Mayoralty District Sanitary Department	Training regarding stress caused diseases Training regarding healthy life styles Presentations regarding the negative effects of smoking, alcohol and drug consumption Presentations on hygiene topics Presentations on virus caused diseases	5000/year	2002-2012	Mayoralty	Specialized Institutions	Mayoralty Office LA21
6.	Support for poor persons and families should be based on a well established system and professionalism		Improvement of public services quality Training for public servants		permanent. 2003-2005	Mayoralty Social institutions	Mayoralty Social institutions Experts	Office LA 21 CLC Local council
7.	Each citizen of the town should be offered the possibility to carry out an activity, taking into account the physical and intellectual possibilities of each person who is in a difficult situation		Program of professional training and orientation Study regarding life quality		2003-2005 2003	Department of Labour and Social Protection. Mayoralty	Department of Labour and Social Protection Mayoralty NGO	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
8.	Continuation of the process of eliminating large orphan houses and establishing a system of accommodating abandoned children in family house or in the maternal assistants system	EU Funds District council			in progress	CJ	EU Funds CJ ONG	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council

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Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VAL. (Euro)	PER.	INST.	PARTENER	MONIT
9.	Diminishing the the number of abandoned children	EU Funds District council	Study regarding the values of the families who live in the town Awareness Program regarding basic human values		2003 2002-2004	CJ Mayorality	CJ ONG Mayorality	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
10.	Increase in the number of convicts who are offered the possibility to work outside the penitentiary	Not applicable	Seminar regarding possibilities of cooperation between the Miercurea Ciuc penitentiary and the employers' associations	Not applicable	2002-2004	Penitentiary CJ	Penitentiary CJ Mayorality Employers' Associations Civil society	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
11.	Construction of a new penitentiary outside the town centre	Government of Romania	Miercurea Ciuc Penitentiary		2002-2008	Government of Romania	Government of Romania Mayorality, CJ	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
12.	Construction of a preventive imprisonment house	Government of Romania	Miercurea Ciuc preventive imprisonment house		2002-2006	Government of Romania	Government of Romania Mayorality, CJ	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
13.	Establishing of a rehabilitation centre for disabled persons	Association for Physically Disabled Persons Mayorality Donations	Rehabilitation Center for Physically Disabled Persons.	1,000,000	2002-2005	Physically Disabled Persons' Association Harghita	Physically Disabled Persons' Association Harghita Mayorality	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
14.	Establishing an old people's home	Salvator Foundation Mayorality Donations	Miercurea Ciuc old people' home	800,000	2002-2004	Foundation Salvator	Foundation Salvator Mayorality	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
15.	Development of the town cemeteries	Religious creeds Mayorality	Development of cemeteries	10 cemeteries	2002-2004	Religious creed Mayorality	religious creeds Mayorality, Prefecture, CJ	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
16.	Increase the number of Roma children who attend pre-school and school education institutions				2002-2003	School Inspectorate, Roma association Mayorality	School Inspectorate, Roma association, Mayorality	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
17.	Assurance of the participation of all Roma children in the education process				2002-2005	School Inspectorate Roma association Mayorality	School Inspectorate, Roma association, Mayorality	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
18.	Participation of the Roma children in education when they reach the legal school age, without any discrimination				2002-2006	School Inspectorate Roma association Mayorality	School Inspectorate Roma association Mayorality	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
19.	Development and consolidation of partnership relations between churches, by means of common religious and charity programs		Mixed Commission for Christian Charity Actions		Perman	Religious creeds	Religious creeds NGO	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
20.	Creation of a tolerant religious environment	Not applicable	Common festivities organized by the religious creeds in Miercurea Ciuc		perman.	Religious creeds	Religious creeds	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
21.	Cooperation with the town civil society		Establishing of several professional alliances Counselling Programs civil society – administration		perman.	Mayorality	NGO Mayorality	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council

Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VAL. (Euro)	PER.	INST.	PARTENER	MONIT
22.	Qualitative and quantitative development of the programs organized by the non-governmental organizations in the town		Establishing of several professional alliances Counselling Programs civil society – administration		perman.	Mayorality	NGO Mayorality	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council
23.	Realization of a public partnership between the local administration, business entities, civil society and citizens		Establishing of several professional alliances Counselling Programs civil society – administration		perman.	Mayorality	NGO Mayorality Employers' Associations Citizens	Office LA 21 CLC Local Council

III.4.4. Education and Training

Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	PERIOD	INSTITUTION	PARTNER	MONITORING
1.	Monitoring the offer of professional training and post high school education, technical and higher education programs, at a local and national level Permanently updated data base	EU Funds Local council District council Local council of the town twins of M. Ciuc	Information Centre EDUCATIO	6,000/ year	2003 – implem. perman.	Cons. Local Mayorality	Schod Inspectorate Higher education institutions in M-Ciuc AGORA Foundation Similar initiatives of town towns	Office LA 21, Local Council
2.	Supplying information on education and training possibilities Vocational counseling for young people. Monitoring the career evolution of high school graduates and permanent supervising of requirements	EU Funds Local council District council	CAREER CENTER	6,000/ year	2003 – implem. Perman.	Cons. Local Mayorality	Schod Inspectorate Higher education Institutions in M-Ciuc AGORA Foundation	Office LA 21, Local council
3.	Organization and financing regional and economic studies Popularization by forum, public debates, exhibitions, public seminars and publications	Sapientia University Chamber of Commerce and industry, Research Institute Siculus	Regional Study Center	12,000/ year	2003 – implem. perman.		Local council, Sapientia Univ., Chamber of Commerce and Industry Research Institute Siculus	Office LA 21, Local Council
4.	Develop a partnership between training institutions which render education services, economy, representatives of civil society and the local public administration for drawing up a strategy for the town development by a substantial development of education Implementation of the concept of life long learning	EU Funds Local and County Councils	CONSENS M III. Bureau of coordination and synthesis Work group Half yearly conferences	5,000/ year	2003 – implem. perman.	Local Council Mayorality	Professional Technical and higher Education Institutions in Miercurea Ciuc Chamber of Commerce and Industry, AJOFM	Office LA 21, Local Council

Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	PERIOD	INSTITUTION	PARTNER	MONITORING
5.	Creating a framework for: Cooperation between the informal education actors Organization of professional training programs	Local and County Councils	MUTUAL ACADEMY/ FREE UNIVERSITY		2003 – perman.	Local Council	Hose of Culture of Trade unions Foundations and associations with training and education activities, Sapientia Univ., Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Research Inst. Siculus	Office LA 21, CLC Local Council
6.	Finalization of the investment in the centre of the town and its use for higher education and professional training purposes (classrooms, university library, documentation center, conference center, etc.)	Fund. Sapientia, EU Funds, Local and County Councils	SCIENTISTS' HOUSE	2.100.000	2003-2007		Sapientia Univ., Local Council, District council SC HH 2000	Office LA 21, Local Council
7.	Training and education programs in the following fields: Tourist guides Ecological tourism Production Management and Agricultural activities Tourism Management Cultural Management Services Utilization of information technology Food Industry Quality Assurance Bio Food (BIO)	Sapientia University, CCI Local Council	Training and education programs	4,000/ progr	2003 – perman.		Cons. Local	Office LA 21, Local Council
8.	Offer of seminars for popularisation and education for students and young people in the following fields: Flora and fauna of the region Architecture, design Environment Culture Geology, speledogy, hydrology Popular and scientific Meteorology Horticulture	Local Council	Popularisation and education seminars	3,000/ progr	2003 – perman implem..		Sapientia, Univ. Schod Inspectorate, Teaching Staff House AGORA Found. Civil associations in the field	Office LA 21, CLC Local council

III.4.5. Culture

Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	PERIOD	INSTITUTION	PARTNER	MONITORING
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Item No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING	PROJECT TITLE	VALUE (Euro)	PERIOD	INSTITUTION	PARTNER	MONITORING
1.	Secuiesc Ciuc Museum Live museum	Found. Illyés, NKOM, NKA	Museum renovation and modernization Base exhibitions (ethnography, old books, arts) Popularisation (catalogues) Renovation of the memorial museums in the area (Nagy Imre, Márton Ferenc, Nagy István) Development of the ethnographical park Organization of cultural programs, serviced (canteen, book sale, catalogues)	150,000 80,000 60,000 60,000	2003 – 2004 perman.	Mayorality Secuiesc Ciuc Museum	Illyes Foundation	Office LA 21, Mayorality
2.	Cultural Center Bartók Béla in the Trade Unions House of Culture (CCS)	SOCRATES Found. Illyés	Professional training Organization of exhibitions, support for amateur artists Efficient use of the building for cultural purposes	6,000/year 5,000 5,000	2003 2003 2003	CCS CCS CCS	AJOFM Cultural Centre, NGO Cultural Institutions	Office LA 21, Mayorality CLC
3.	Şumuleu – Religious Patrimony	NKOM	Program offers during the White Sunday pilgrimage Organization of religious exhibitions	5,000/year	2003	Mayorality Roman-catholic church	ONG Tourinfo office	Office LA 21, Mayorality CLC
4.	Representative cultural programs	Found. Illyés NKA NKOM Community Cultural Department	Town days Summer Program in Miercurea Ciuc Meeting of the Secui girls Old music Festival	50,000 40,000 10,000 20,000 20,000	annual	Mayorality		Office LA 21, Mayorality CLC
5.	Traditions	.Illyés NKA NKOM	Folk Dance House Organization (local folk dances, guests)	20.000/annual	annual	National Secuiesc Assembly Harghita	Invited groups	Office LA 21, Mayorality CLC

III.5. INSTITUTIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRUCTURES

Sustainable Development Strategy and of the Local Action Plan, together with the above mentioned offices. The work instrument for the monitoring and evaluation process will be the System of Sustainable Development Indicators at a local level.

Offices of the Miercurea Ciuc mayoralty, coordinated by vice-mayor Papp Előd:

- Office for development, prognosis, environment protection and international relations
- Technical office, investments, public works
- The Local Coordination Office AL21 and the town Local Council will monitor and evaluate the process of implementation of the Local

III.6. ANNEXES

Miercurea Ciuc currently has no projects with foreign or budget financing;

MIERCUREA CIUC

Priority Projects:

- Extension and modernizing of the used waters collecting and treatment system in Miercurea Ciuc
- Organization and development of the recreation areas Suta, Băile Jigodin, Băile Miercurea Ciuc, Șumuleu, utilization of the medicinal water sources
- Insurance of the access of the physically disabled persons to public institutions
- Achievement of an information technology park
- Diversification of the dairy products
- Modernization of the wood processing industry
- Introduction of innovations in the wood processing industry and in the food industry
- Establishing a local daughter-house in Miercurea Ciuc
- Organization of the tourism conference and exhibition „TURISM 2002”
- Delimitation of the recreation and tourism areas in Miercurea Ciuc
- Old people's home
- Scientists' House
- Career center
- Free University CONSENS M III
- Live Museum. Arts collections
- Designing and building a sports center
- Building a swimming pool

Cooperation between districts and regions

- ADRC (Regional and Central Development Agency) - financing of the design for the walls surrounding the Mikó fortress
- MUDP (Municipal Units Development Program). It was created the Association for rehabilitation of the local infrastructure of the Harghita district related to the potable water supply systems

Public - private partnerships in the following fields:

Environment Protection: Foundation for Partnership, Foundations Riehen, Pro Animalia, Alcsik Micro-Regional Association.

Economy: Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Center for Innovation and Incubation.

Social-humanitarian: Foundations Handicap, Salvator, Caritas, Riehen, Csibesz, Szent Vince, Roma

Association, commercial companies: French Bakery, Harmopan SA and Potato Research and Production Company (to support the social assistance canteen)

Education, culture, sports and recreation: Sports Club Favori, Harghita Visual Art, Foundations Talentum, Pörgettyű, Soros, Nagy István school Foundation, Agora, Sapientia University.

From among the local council decisions which were at the basis of the programs, sub-programs and projects, we can mention the local BVC

"Twinning Municipals": Riehen (CH), Gödöllő (H), Kaposvár (H), Makó (H), Beregszász (UK), Bălți (MO), Zseliz (SK), Gyula (H), Óbuda (H), Cegléd (H), Óbecse (H), Heves (H), Budakeszi (H), Tiszaújváros(H).

Distribution of the administrative territory of Miercurea Ciuc, according to the data communicated in the letter sent by OCAOTA Harghita, No.1065/27.08.1998:

Total: 11,766 ha

Agriculture: 6,124 ha, out of which:

arable: 1,486 ha

pastures: 2,118 ha

hay fields: 2,520 ha

non-agricultural: 5,642 ha out of which:

forest: 4,890 ha

water: 54 ha

roads: 165 ha

yards, constructions: 506 ha

non-productive: 27 ha

The existing built-up area, as per local development plan Miercurea Ciuc project No. 248/1994, occupies an area of 1562.6 ha and consists in:

The town of Miercurea Ciuc (including Jigodin-Băi representing 41,5 ha) and the component localities: 1,430 ha

Harghita Băi: 53.5 ha

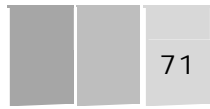
Ciba: 79.1 ha

Operation areas	ha	%
Public institutions, services	57	3,99

Operation areas	ha	%
Housing	447	31,26
Industrial, agricultural units	247,5	17,31
Parks, recreation areas	65	4,54
Recreation area	20	1,4
Natural green spots, forests	180,5	12,62
Communal households, cemeteries	17	1,19
Technical building networks	21,6	1,52

■

Operation areas	ha	%
Railway communication networks	33	2,32
Road communication networks	46	3,22
Special destination area	7,9	0,51
Non-built lands	5	0,35
Land permanently under water	14,5	1,02
Agricultural land	194,4	13,59



MIERCUREA CIUC

IV. PRIORITY PROJECTS (PP) PERTAINING TO LA21 FOR THE PERIOD 2002 – 2012

IV.1. EXTENSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE USED WATER COLECTING AND TREATMENT SYSTEM IN THE TOWN OF MIERCUREA CIUC

A. Short description of the project with the indication of the purpose

Program/project manager: Orbán Rozália

Mayorality departments in charge with the implementation of the program/project: Technical department, Investment department

Foreign technical assistance is welcome

Social impact and/or impact on the environment quality: diminishing the degree of pollution of the river Olt, by increasing the capacity of the water filtering station and creating the possibility of extending the domestic sewerage system to the whole town
Influence of the program application on the local, regional and/or national economy: achievement of a centralized domestic water sewerage of the new business entities, reduction of underground and surface water pollution, of soil and underground pollution, assurance of a healthier life environment

Potential users/beneficiaries of the program/project: all inhabitants and business entities in the town

Foreign financing sources: ISPA, LIFE, ECOLINKS

Distribution channels: public services

Location of the investment: Miercurea Ciuc

Modality of harmonization/integration of the project with the town development plan: in conformity with the updated General Town Planning Plan (PUG), project

No. 143/1998, The land is used for communal purposes.

B. Financial Requirements of the Project

Cost estimation: 10.5 million Euro

Proposed financing structure: 80% foreign sources, 10% central funds, 10% own funds

Type of financing: non-reimbursable or reimbursable

Critical factors which influence profitability: service prices, management type

C. Regulations

Application of the program/project within the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of the local investment projects, based on the available resources:

The extension of the sewerage system is necessary for the implementation of new investments

Contributions from internal or foreign, public or private sources: 80% foreign sources, 10% central funds, 10% own funds

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: the legislation in force, drafted pre-feasibility and feasibility studies

D. Completion Term

The project will be achieved in several stages, by the year 2012, depending on the available funds.

IV.2. DESIGNING AND BUILDING A SPORTS CENTER

A. Short project description with the indication of its purpose

Program Manager: Vice-Mayor Papp Elod

Mayorality departments in charge with the achievement of the program/project:

Development department, technical department

Description of technical assistance: Foreign technical assistance is not necessary

Social impact:

- increase in life expectation
- creating conditions for practice of indoor sports
- improvement of the living conditions
- diminishing the risk of diseases
- creating new jobs

Potential users: town inhabitants, sports clubs

Foreign financial resources: 50 - 80% reimbursable funds (BERD) or reimbursable funds (ADRC)

Distribution channels: commercial company coordinated by local public administration

Investment location: close to the municipal stadium

Modality of harmonization with the town planning plan: in conformity with the updated town planning plan, project 143/1998 and Detailed town development plan

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost Estimation: 2.5 Million Euro

Proposal for the financing structure: 50 - 80% foreign funds, 20- 50% own funds

Financing type: reimbursable funds (if possible, non-reimbursable funds)

Critical factors which influence profitability: incoherence of the legislation in force, external factors

C. Regulations

The application of the program/project within the macroeconomic context of national economy and of the investment projects at a local level, based on the available funds:

Creation of new jobs, creation of conditions for the organization of exhibitions, concerts and sports events.

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: 20 - 50% own sources

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: approved town planning plan.

D. Completion Term

The project will be achieved in on stages, until the year 2007, in keeping with the available funds.

IV.3. ACHIEVEMENT OF AN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PARK

Purpose of the project:

- attracting foreign investments in the field of information technology
- drafting a pre-feasibility and a feasibility study
- creation of new jobs

A. Short project description with the indication of its purpose

Program Manager: Székely Dénes

Mayorality departments: Development department, Technical department, Information Technology department

Technical assistance description: not necessary

Social impact and/or impact on the environment quality:

Creation of new jobs

Preventing young specialists residing in Miercurea Ciuc from leaving the town

Influence of the program application on the local economy:

- increase of foreign investments
- increase of the capital flow
- creation of new jobs
- increase of the buying power

Potential users: specialists in the field of information technology, telecommunications, programmers, local business entities in the field of information technology.

Foreign financial resources: non-reimbursable funds (Phare, ADCR, UKKA) and reimbursable funds (private funds)

Distribution channels: commercial company coordinated by the local public administration.

Investment location: industrial area

Modality of harmonization with the town planning plan: in conformity with the updated town planning plan Project No. 143/1998.

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost estimation: 1.5 million euro

Proposal for the financing structure: own funds, non-reimbursable funds (Phare, ADCR, UKKA) and reimbursable funds

Financing type: own funds, non-reimbursable funds, reimbursable funds

Critical factors which influence profitability: failure to attract foreign investments

C. Regulations

Program/project application with the macroeconomic context of national economy and local investment projects, based on the available resources: urban development, economic growth

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, private or public

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: economic legislation (laws regarding the profit, investments, taxes), domestic and foreign factors

D. Term of completion

The project will be achieved in three stages, until the year 2012, in keeping with the available funds, as follows:

Stage I: pre-feasibility study - deadline: 2003

Stage II: feasibility study - deadline 2003

Stage III: project completion - deadline: 2012

IV.4. SCIENTISTS' HOUSE

Project purpose:

Finalization of the investment made in the town centre (Libertatii Square - Florilor Street) and its utilization for the benefit of higher education and professional training (classrooms, university library, documentation centre, conference centre, etc.).

Developing the town's academic character.

Support of the efforts made by the Sapientia Foundations to extend the higher education capacity of the town by creating infrastructure development opportunities.

Creation of an optimum environment for the carrying out of scientific events on a permanent basis (Regional Study Centre).

A. Short program description with the indication of its purpose:

Program manager: Orban Rozalia

Mayorality departments in charge with the program: technical department, development department

Technical assistance description: the specialized technical assistance will be provided by SC HH 2000, SC CO-MOD.

Social impact and impact on the environment quality.

Completion of the architecture plan of the town central area.

- Creation of an representative town institution, with possibilities of attracting the human capital.
- Possibility of development and extension of higher education.
- A regional centre of sustainable development sciences and an activity centre for students and teaching staff.

Program application influence on the local, regional or national economy (programs and sub-programs).

Stage I: investment achievement - creation of new jobs.

Stage II: commissioning of Scientists' House - a basis of sustainable development sciences, stimulating the development of the town and whole region economy and profitable for the local inhabitants.

Potential users/beneficiaries of the program/project: Sapientia University, students, teaching staff, visiting professors and researchers. The business entities in the region and the local community will implicitly benefit from the academic services

Foreign financing resources: non-reimbursable funds (Sapientia Foundation, UKKA, Apaczai Foundation), donations.

Distribution channels: Sapientia University.

Investment location: central area of Miercurea Ciuc.

Harmonization with the town planning plan: according to the updated town development plan, project No. 143/1998.

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost estimation: 2.1 million euro.

Proposal for the financing structure: 50 % Sapientia University, 40% EU non-reimbursable funds, 8 % local, municipal and district budget, and 2 % donations

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds, local budget, donations.

Critical factors which influence profitability: the project is conceived as a non-profit organization in the first stage.

C. Regulations

Program/project application within the macroeconomic context of the national economy and investments at a local level, based on the available resources: development of the scientific activity, development of innovations.

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: 50 % Sapientia University, 40% EU non-reimbursable funds, 8 % local, municipal and district budget, and 2 % donations.

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: legislation in force.

D. Completion Term

The project will be completed in several stages

Stage I - feasibility study - January - June 2003

Stage II - designing - June - September 2003

Stage III - commencement of the investment - March 2003

Stage IV - completion - 2005

IV.5. MODERNIZATION OF THE WOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY

The purpose of the project implies two aspects: the creation of a sustainable wood processing industry and diminishing of the used wood quantity, without significantly diminishing revenues. The small and medium sized enterprises in this field are very flexible, they can easily change their profile. Besides wood mass processing (cutting), they must also diversify their range of products (art objects, souvenirs, music instruments, sports accessories, fruit cases, etc.).

A. Short program description with the indication of its purpose:

Program manager: Dosa Eszter

Mayorality department: Development department

Technical assistance description: at local level.

Social impact and impact on the environment quality:

- creation of new jobs
- creation of jobs for physically handicapped persons
- traditional trades practice
- manufacturing ecological products
- diminishing of the processed wood quantity
- establishing partnerships among the small and medium sized enterprises
- diversification of local economy
- organization of fairs and exhibitions

Potential users: entrepreneurs who diversify their range of wood products, have original, innovative ideas, consumers, tourist, disabled persons (employees).

Foreign financing resources: non-reimbursable funds (PHARE, NKOM, UKKA, Illyes Foundation, Open Society Network).

Distribution channels: fairs and exhibitions, tourism offices, hotels, specialized shops.

Investment location: Miercurea Ciuc, neighbouring rural areas.

Modality of harmonization with the town planning plan: in conformity with the updated town planning plan, project 143/1998.

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost Estimation: 20,000 Euro.

Proposal for the financing structure: 50% own funds, 50% foreign funds.

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds, investments or credits.

Critical factors which influence profitability: small and medium sized enterprises management, tourism.

C. Regulations

Program/project application within the macroeconomic context of the national economy and investments at a local level, based on the available resources: creation of new jobs

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: 50% own sources, 50% foreign sources.

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: incoherence of the legislation in force, external factors.

D. Completion Term

The project will be completed in several stages, lasting for about two years.

3 months - meetings organization.

2 months - approval of network operation principles.

2 months - evaluation of the workers' activity.

2 months - meetings organization.

3 months - formal association establishing and drafting the project proposal.

6 months - office establishing, opening own retail shop.

3 months - organization of the first fair.

2 months - registration of the formal association.

IV.6. INTRODUCTION OF INNOVATIONS IN THE WOOD PROCESSING AND FOOD INDUSTRY

Innovations in the wood processing industry are based on the two sustainable development principles: reducing the amount of wood used as well as the quantity and improvement of the processing degree.

Innovation in the food industry by increasing efficiency and introducing ecological technologies.

The project includes both innovations in the field of technologies and in management.

A. Short program description with the indication of its purpose:

Program manager:

Mayorality department: Entrepreneurs Department, Development department, Technical department.

Technical assistance description: at local level.

Social impact and impact on the environment quality:

- Diminishing the used wood quantity
- Rational exploitation of pastures and of the forest fund
- Change of the entrepreneurs' attitude due to the introduction of modern technologies.
- Organization of training courses in the field.
- Sawdust recycling.
- Establishing of partnerships between urban and rural areas.

Program application influence on the local economy:

- introduction of the environment management system.
- stimulation of competition in the area.
- use of modern and cheaper technologies that will lead to the diminishing the price of wood and food products.
- exhibition organization.
- the changes introduced in the food industry will stimulate the development of agriculture in the region.

Potential users: entrepreneurs, consumers, inhabitants in the region.

Foreign financing resources: 33% non-reimbursable funds (PHARE, UKKA, Life Environment, Foundation for Partnership).

Distribution channels: Centre for Incubation and Innovation.

Investment location: Miercurea Ciuc, neighbouring rural areas.

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost estimation: 800,000 euro (3/4 for technological innovations, 1/4 for training).

Proposal for the financing structure: 33 % non-reimbursable funds (PHARE, UKKA, Life Environment, Foundation for Partnership), 33 % bank credits and 33% own sources.

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds, investments or credits.

Critical factors which influence profitability: small and medium sized enterprises management, tourism.

C. Regulations

Program/project application within the macroeconomic context of the national economy and investments at a local level, based on available resources: the introduction of modern technologies causes the increase of the economic role of the wood processing industry, the establishing of partnerships with foreign companies. The development of the food industry provides good conditions to develop rural areas.

Contributions come from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: 33% bank credits 33 % own sources.

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: incoherence of the legislation in force, external factors.

D. Completion Term

The project will be completed in several stages: 2 years.

IV.7. DIVERSIFICATION OF DIARY PRODUCTS

The project is very complex from the point of view of its content and can be deemed as a pilot project. The project is necessary due to the low quality and limited range of the dairy products, due to the low quality of

milk and of the inadequacy of the collecting centres (as regards storage capacities and technology).

Project completion stages:

- establishing a production group, capable to assure milk of a better quality.
- financing of a pilot farm or modernization of the existing farms.
- new collecting techniques and technologies.
- optimisation of transport.
- selective processing of the raw material.

A. Short program description with the indication of its purpose:

Program manager:

Mayorality department Development department, Technical department,

Technical assistance description: Technical assistance will be provided by the milk processing factories, partners from Austria and Switzerland (KIDA, LAM), Alcsik Micro-Regional Development Agency.

Social impact and impact on the environment quality:

- improvement of the fodder quality.
- improvement of the soil quality.
- rational exploitation of pastures.
- creating partnerships between the cattle breeding associations and compossessorates.
- raising consumers' expectations and diversification of the town population food offer.

Program application influence on the local economy:

- strengthening of the economic role of dairy production industry due to the diversification and improvement of the product quality.

Potential users: business entities in the field of dairy production, milk producers (and fodder growers, indirectly), town inhabitants, milk retailers.

Foreign financing resources: the first three stages will be financed from non-reimbursable funds (SAPARD) and the rest will be financed from own sources (credits or non-reimbursable funds, UKKA, PHARE, as the case may be).

Distribution channels: commercial companies (retailers and wholesale companies), Metro, Carrefour.

Investment location: Miercurea Ciuc Milk Factory, town outskirts households, neighbouring rural areas.

Modality of harmonization with the town planning plan: in conformity with the updated town planning plan, project 143/1998.

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost Estimation: 375,000 Euro

Proposal for the financing structure: the first three stages: non-reimbursable funds (SAPARD) and the rest from own funds (credits or non-reimbursable funds, UKKA, PHARE, as the case may be).

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds, investments.

Critical factors which influence profitability: milk quality, adequate management, external factors.

C. Regulations

Program/project application within the macroeconomic context of the national economy and investments at a local level, based on the available resources: strengthening of the economic role of the milk industry due to the increase in the variety of products.

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: foreign sources.

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: incoherence of the legislation in force, external factors.

D. Completion Term

The project will be achieved in several stages, until the year 2005

IV.8. ESTABLISHING OF A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE IN MIERCUREA CIUC

There is no slaughter-house in the town which fulfils the requirements of the European Union and of the national legislation.

A. Short program description with the indication of its purpose:

Mayors department: Development department, Technical department

Technical assistance description at local level: Odorheiul Secuiesc, Gheorghieni

Social impact and impact on the environment quality:

- The establishing of a slaughter-house which meets the requirements of the applicable regulations and insures the protection of the environment

Program application influence on the local economy:

- development of the meat processing industry at a local level, that will lead to the diminishing of the product prices.
- diversification of the product range, increase of the economic role of the meat processing industry.

Potential users: entrepreneurs, consumers, inhabitants in the region.

Foreign financing resources: non-reimbursable funds (PHARE).

Distribution channels: Commercial company.

Investment location: Miercurea Ciuc non-built area.

Harmonization with the town planning plan: according to the town development plan.

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost estimation: 500,000 euro.

Proposal for the financing structure: 20 % non-reimbursable funds (PHARE), 30 % bank credits and 50 % own sources.

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds, investments and credits.

Critical factors which influence profitability: legislation in force, rawmaterials quality.

C. Regulations

Program/project application within the macroeconomic context of the national economy and investments at a local level, based on the available resources: development of the meat processing industry, strengthening of the relations between the rural and the urban areas.

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: 20% non-reimbursable Phare funds, 30% bank credits 50 % own sources.

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: incoherence of the legislation in force, external factors.

D. Completion Term

The project will be completed in several stages: 15 months

4 months - organization of debates and involvement of investors.

3 months - investment designing, obtaining authorizations.

4 months - execution of the proposed works.

4 months - commencement of the activity.

IV.9. "CONSENS M III" FREE UNIVERSITY

Purpose of the project:

- to create a framework for the cooperation of informal education actors.
- to implement the concept of life long learning.
- to organize professional training to increase skills required by the labour market.

- to develop integrated programmes (education and culture).
- to create the basis for a town development strategy, through the substantial development of education.
- to achieve a partnership between training institutions, training services providers, and business entities, representative of the civil society and of the local public administration.

A. Short program description with the indication of its purpose

Program manager: Dosa Eszter

Mayorality departments in charge with the program: development department, technical department.

Specialized technical assistance description: the experience of the Harghita Chamber of Commerce and Industry and of the Teaching Staff House will be taken into consideration:

Social impact and impact on the environment quality:

- Increase in the degree of human resources qualification.
- Turning to good account the educational and professional potential of the town.
- Drafting the education and professional training offer, integrated with the activity of education institutions, business entities and mayorality.
- increase in the town attractiveness for potential investors.

Program application influence on the local, regional or national economy (programs and sub-programs):

- increase in intellectual activities' share of the local economy.

Potential users/beneficiaries of the program/project: people who could not attend traditional higher education institutions, family providers, mothers who are on maternity leave, secondary school students, university students, local intellectuals (primary school teachers, secondary school teachers), education staff with no higher education.

Foreign financing resources: non-reimbursable funds (Apaczai Foundation, UKKA, Phare, Illyes Foundation).

Distribution channels: Sapientia University.

Investment location: Miercurea Ciuc.

Harmonization with the town planning plan: according to the updated town development plan, project No. 143/1998.

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost estimation: 6,000 euro preliminary activities costs; 5,000 euro initial investments; 6,000 euro/year CONSENS M III Centre operation.

Proposal for the financing structure: 100 % non-reimbursable funds (Apaczai Foundation, UKKA, Phare, Illyes Foundation).

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds.

Critical factors which influence profitability: the project is conceived as a non-profit organization in the first stage.

C. Regulations

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: non-reimbursable funds (Apaczai Foundation, UKKA, Phare, Illyes Foundation).

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: legislation in force.

D. Completion Term

The project will be completed in several stages

Stage I - organization of the coordination and synthesis bureau - January 2003.

Stage II - data collecting establishing of partnerships - February - March 2003.

Stage III - meetings attended by partners, drafting the program offer for the Free University - April 2003.

Stage IV - development of the training curriculum, obtaining authorizations, PR activities - May - August 2003.

Stage V - commencement of service rendering, half yearly conferences, publications - as of September 2003.

IV.10. CAREER CENTER

Purpose of the project:

- to encourage and facilitate secondary school graduates to continue their education
- to increase the degree of education and training of the population.
- to support young people in taking decisions regarding their career and education, by counselling and supply of adequate information.

Means of achievement of the proposed purpose:

- local and national monitoring of the professional training programs offer - post secondary school, technical and university high education institution.
- creation of a data base presenting the higher education offer, updated on a permanent basis and available to the interested parties.
- vocational counselling services with the participation of specialists in the field of young people's psychology and work psychology.
- monitoring the career evolution of secondary schools graduates and permanent investigation of the labour market requirements.

A. Short program description with the indication of its purpose:

Program manager: Teleki Eva.

Mayorality departments in charge with the program: young people's information department.

Specialized technical assistance description: the experience of similar partner departments will be taken into consideration: Career Department of the Budapest Economic Study University, Career Program

of the Marton Aron University of Budapest, and Career Program of the Agora Foundation of Miercurea Ciuc.

Social impact and impact on the environment quality:

- Orientating more young people towards continuing education
- Supporting individual development through career and education counselling
- Increase in the degree of qualification of human resources.
- Providing data for the future structure of the education and professional training offer (an activity related with those of education institutions, business entities and mayorality).
- A more efficient management of human resources, increasing attractiveness of the town for potential investors.

Program application influence on the local, regional or national economy (programs and sub-programs):

- mobilization of labour at a local level.
- human resources development.
- increase in young people's chances for professional fulfilment.
- reducing unemployment and professional failure.

Potential users/beneficiaries of the program/project: secondary school students, secondary school graduates, young people with no professional qualification.

Foreign financing resources: non-reimbursable funds (Apaczai Foundation, UKKA, Phare, Illyes Foundation).

Distribution channels: project financed office.

Investment location: Miercurea Ciuc.

Harmonization with the town planning plan: according to the updated town development plan, project No. 143/1998.

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost estimation: 5,000 euro initial investments; 4,000 euro other investments; 6,000 euro/year.

Proposal for the financing structure: 100 % non-reimbursable funds (Apaczai Foundation, UKKA, Phare, Illyes Foundation).

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds.

Critical factors which influence profitability: the project is drafted as a non-profit organization in the first stage.

C. Regulations

Program/project application within the macroeconomic context of the national economy and investments at a local level, based on the available resources: orientation of specialists to the most adequate jobs.

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: non-reimbursable funds (Apaczai Foundation, UKKA, Phare, Illyes Foundation).

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: legislation in force.

D. Completion Term

The project will be completed in several stages

Stage I - career centre organization, personnel training, infrastructure modernization - January - March 2003

Stage II - data collecting establishing of partnerships - March - April 2003

Stage III - commencement of service rendering - May 2003

Stage IV - restructuring of the service offer, from non-profit to profit-oriented - 2007

IV.11. LIVE MUSEUM - CAPITALIZATION OF THE LOCAL ART COLLECTIONS

The purpose of this project is the capitalization of the museum's works of art.

The museum will undergo an institutional reform, consisting in 3 aspects:

1. Infrastructure (renovation, modernization, organization of new storage and exhibition spaces).

2. Scientific

a. basic documentation, especially regarding the art collection, the storage and display spaces for ethnological exhibits and old books.

b. assurance of missing specialists (arts historian, ethnographer).

c. acquisition of a car for field applications.

d. collection completion (by collecting new items).

e. publication of own publications and of publications referring to the Ciuc area.

3. Management/Marketing

- base exhibitions

- advertisement

- leaflets

- organization of cultural events

The museum has a rich visual art collection (7,751 works of arts created by 207 artists, such as: Benczédi Sándor, Gy. Szabó Béla, Nagy Imre etc.).

Developing a collection (digital processing, classification, catalogue drafting) might constitute the basis for a permanent exhibition presenting the art creation in the area.

The house of painter Nagy Imre was donated to the town in 1976, with all personal belongings and the works of art created by Nagy Imre. The Nagy Imre gallery and the Memorial House of Jigodin represent an asset of the town which has not been capitalized from a cultural and tourist point of view.

A. Short program description indicating its purpose:

Program manager: Szabo Andras, Szatmari Laszlo

Mayorality department in charge with the program: the cultural department

Technical assistance description: specialized arts historian invited to coordinate the scientific works.

Social impact and impact on the environment quality:

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- A source of pride for the local inhabitants.
- Strengthening the local identity.
- Population education in the field of arts.
- Tourist attraction and object of interest for the specialists in the field.
- The possibility to create a documentation, conference centre, a creation camp for the study of the works of art of Nagy Imre's and of other artists.

Program application influence on the local, regional or national economy (programs and sub-programs): The economic effect might consist in the development of cultural tourism.

Potential users/beneficiaries of the program/project: inhabitants in the region, arts schools in the region/abroad, artists, specialists in the region/abroad, tourists.

Foreign financing resources: non-reimbursable funds (Illyes Foundation, NKOM, NKA), donations.

Distribution channels: Public utility services coordinated by local public administration authority.

Investment location: Miercurea Ciuc, Ciuc Secuiesc Museum.

Harmonization with the town planning plan: according to the updated town development plan, project No. 143/1998.

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost estimation: 55,000 euro.

Proposal for the financing structure: 60 % non-reimbursable funds, 30 % local budget, and 10 % donations.

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds, local budget, donations.

Critical factors which influence profitability: lack of popularisation.

C. Regulations

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: non-reimbursable, local budget, donations.

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: legislation in force.

D. Completion Term

The project will be completed in several stages until the year 2004.

IV.12. CONSTRUCTION OF A SWIMMING POOL

A. Short project description with the indication of its purpose

Program Manager: Vice-Mayor Papp Elod

Mayorality departments in charge with the achievement of the project:

Development department, technical department

Description of technical assistance: Foreign technical assistance is not necessary

Social impact:

- increase in the life expectation
- creating conditions for the practice of swimming, as a health promoting sport
- improvement of the living conditions
- diminishing the risk of diseases
- creating new jobs
- attracting the local population

Potential users: town inhabitants

Foreign financial resources: 50 - 80% reimbursable funds (BERD) or reimbursable funds (ADRC)

Distribution channels: commercial company coordinated by local public administration

Investment location: Hamerlock swimming pool

Modality of harmonization with the town planning plan: in conformity with the updated town planning plan, project 143/1998

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost estimation: 850,000 euro

Proposal for the financing structure: 50 - 80% foreign funds, 20- 50% own funds

Financing type: reimbursable funds (if possible, non-reimbursable funds)

Critical factors which influence profitability: incoherence of the legislation in force, external factors

C. Regulations

The application of the program/project within the macroeconomic context of national economy and of the investment projects at a local level, based on the available funds:

Creation of new jobs, creation of conditions for the organization of exhibitions, concerts and sports events.

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: 20 - 50% own sources

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: approved town planning plan

D. Completion Term

The project will be achieved until the year 2007, in keeping with the available funds

IV.13. ASSURANCE OF THE ACCESS OF PHYSICALLY DISABLED PERSONS TO PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS BUILDINGS

A. Short description of the project with the indication of the purpose

Program /project manager: Balázs András

Mayorality departments in charge with the achievement of the program/project:

Town planning and development department

Foreign technical assistance is necessary

Social impact:

Assurance of the access of the categories in question to public buildings

Potential users/beneficiaries of the program/project: physically disabled persons, parents with young children (baby carriages)

Foreign financial resources:

Distribution channels: public services

Location of the investment: Miercurea Ciuc

Modality of harmonizing /integrating the project with the town development plan: according to the legislation in force

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost estimation: 50,000 Euro

Proposed financing structure: 50% foreign sources, 25% local companies, 25% own funds

Financing type: non-reimbursable, donations, own funds



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C. Regulations

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: 50% foreign sources, 25% local companies, 25% own funds

Regulations which favourably or unfavourably influence the program/project: approved PUD

D. Completion Term

The project will be achieved in one stage, until the year 2005, in keeping with the available funds.

IV.14. OLD PEOPLE' S HOME

A. Short description of the project/program with the indication of its purpose:

Project manager: Dr. Csedő Csaba István

Mayorality departments in charge with the achievement of the program/project:

Development department, technical department

Foreign technical assistance is necessary

Social impact and impact on the environment quality:

- increase life expectation
- creating a pleasant environment for old people
- creating the possibility to live within a community

Program application influence on the local, regional and/or national economy: creation of new jobs

Investment location: Miercurea Ciuc

Modality of harmonization with the town planning plan: in conformity with the updated town planning plan

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost Estimation: 800,000 Euro

Proposal for the financing structure: 80% foreign funds, 20% own funds

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds

C. Regulations

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: approved town planning plan

D. Term of completion

The project will be achieved in on stages, until the year 2007, in keeping with the available funds.

IV.15. GANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE RECREATION AREAS ^a UTA, BĂILE JIGODIN, BĂILE MIERCUREA CIUC, ^a UMULEU UTILIZATION OF THE MEDICINAL WATERS RESOURCES

A. Short description of the project and indication of the purpose

Program/project manager: Dósa Eszter

Mayorality departments in charge with the implementation of the program/project: Development department, Technical department

No foreign technical assistance is necessary

Social Impact and/or impact on the environment quality:

Assurance of a healthier life environment

Possibilities of spending leisure time in the open air

Influence of the program application on the local, regional and/or national economy: development of health tourism and recreation areas, establishing of new companies in the field

Potential users/beneficiaries of the program/project: town inhabitants, tourists, patients who suffer from diseases of the bone system, cardio-vascular, neurological, dermatological, chronic, post-traumatic bone problems, vascular diseases.

Foreign financial resources: ISPA

Distribution sources: public services

Localization of the investment: the above mentioned recreation areas

Modality of harmonization/integration of the project with the town development plan: in conformity with the updated project No. 143/1998, the lands are intended for balneary-touristic purposes

B. Financial Requirements of the Program/project

Cost Estimation: 22,000 Euro

Proposed financing structure: 60% foreign sources, 10% central funds, 10% district funds, 20% own funds

Financing type: non-reimbursable

Critical factors that influence profitability:

Assurance of infrastructure

Assurance of quality services

Assurance of quality balneal services

C. Regulations

Application of the program/project in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and investment projects at a local level, based on the available resources: development of balneal tourism as a source of income

Contributions from internal or foreign sources, public or private: 60% foreign sources, 10% central funds, 10% district funds, 20% own funds

Regulations which favourably or unfavourably influence the program/project: legislation in force, town PUG

D. Completion term

The project will be achieved in several stages, until the year 2007, in keeping with the available funds.

IV.16. DELIMITATION OF THE RECREATION AND TOURISM AREAS IN MIERCUREA CIUC

Purpose of the project:

- delimitation of the recreation and tourism areas
- drafting plans for tourism development in the area
- declaration of such areas as tourism areas
- development of infrastructure, rehabilitation of buildings, tourism sites, of the Olt river bed, etc.

A. Short program description with the indication of its purpose:

Program manager: Gyorgy Piroška

Mayoralty department: Turinfo Office, Development department, Technical department,

Technical assistance description: Technical assistance will be provided by SC KONTUR, Monument Protection Department, Micro-Regional Development Association Alcsik

Social impact and impact on the environment quality:

- Creating new jobs
- Creation of partnerships
- Increase in the interest of the local community for the cultural and natural values of the region
- Developing the community receptiveness

Program application influence on the local economy:

- diversification of the local economy
- consolidation of the service sector
- increase in process and capital flow

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- creation of new jobs
- town market investigation, increase in taxes

Potential users: inhabitants of the recreation areas, who will provide tourist services (accommodation, food, programs), business entities in the field of tourism, town inhabitants.

Foreign financial resources: non-reimbursable funds (Phare, ADCR, EU, UKKA, churches).

Distribution channels: commercial company coordinated by the local public administration.

Investment location: Băile Jigodin, Băile Katalin, Șumuleu, town central area (Str. Petőfi and the architectural compound of Cetății Square).

Modality of harmonization with the town planning plan: in conformity with the updated town planning plan, project 143/1998.

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost Estimation: 417,000 Euro

Proposal for the financing structure: 100% non-reimbursable funds (Phare, ADRC, UR, OKKA, churches).

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds.

Critical factors which influence profitability: weak infrastructure, tourism management.

C. Regulations

The application of the program/project within the macroeconomic context of national economy and of the investment projects at a local level, based on the available funds:

Urban development projects, increase of incomes in the recreation areas, development of tourism investments (tourism agencies, hotels, hostels, restaurants, cottages, transportation companies).

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: foreign sources.

Regulations which have a favourable or unfavourable influence on the program/project: legislation regulating construction activities, use of lands, traffic and silviculture, external factors

D. Completion Term

The project will be achieved in several stages, until the year 2012, in keeping with the available funds.

IV.17. ORGANIZATION OF THE TOURISM CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION "TOURISM 2002-2007"

Purpose of the conference:

Creating the possibility for all those interested in tourism to meet.

Debating the most important tourism related problems of the region.

Drafting tourist event plans and complex program offers in cooperation with the participants.

Adopting the network principle in the tourism activity.

A. Short program description: with the indication of its purpose

Program manager: Gyorgy Piroška

Mayorality department: Turinfo Office

Technical assistance description: Technical assistance will be provided by the Sapientia University

Social impact and impact on the environment quality:

- Creating the possibility for exchanges of experience between companies/entrepreneurs/ interested in tourism and natural persons.
- Improvement of the tourism services quality.
- Increase of tolerance, of the wish to share knowledge and to be open to new information.
- Increase in the interest for cultural and natural values.

Program application influence on the local economy:

- offering business entities the possibility to promote their region and their tourism program offers.
- achievement of partnerships between business entities interested in tourism and creation of a tourism network.

Investment location: Trade Union House of Culture, Sapiientia University

Potential users: participants in the exhibition, town inhabitants.

Foreign financial resources: 50% non-reimbursable funds (UKKA)

B. Financial requirements of the program/project

Cost estimation: 20,000 euro

Proposal for the financing structure: 50% non-reimbursable funds, 20% interested entrepreneurs, 10% participants, 20% Trade Union House of Culture (where the exhibition will be organized)

■

Financing type: non-reimbursable funds, investments

C. Regulations

Program/project application within the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of the investments at a local level, based on the available resources: achievement of partnerships between business entities interested in tourism, creation of a tourism network, improvement of the tourism services quality

Contributions from domestic or foreign sources, public or private: 50% own sources, (20% interested entrepreneurs, 10% participants, 20% Trade Union House of Culture)

D. Completion Term

October 2002