

SIBIU

SIBIU CITY HALL

LOCAL AGENDA 21 – Local Plan for Sustainable Development of Sibiu Municipality

SIBIU

2004

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1-3 Victoriei Blvd., 550024, Sibiu County

Tel: 0269/208 800

Fax: 0269/ 208 811

E-Mail: press@sibiu.ro

Web page: www.sibiu.ro

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15 Alexandru Philippide Str., Sector 2, Bucharest

Tel: +4021 201 14 02

Fax: +4021 201 14 02

E-Mail: office@sdpn.ro

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S I B I U

Local Steering Committee

Klaus Johannis, Mayor of Sibiu Municipality

Eugen Iordănescu, General Manager, Sibiu Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

Liviu Cristea, Department Head, Sibiu Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

Dumitru Ungureanu, Head Inspector, Sibiu Department for Environmental Protection Gheorghe Minune, Manager, Sibiu Employment Agency

Constantin Oprean, Rector, “Lucian Blaga” University, Sibiu

Marina Bogdan, President, Community Foundation – elected as Sibiu NGO representative

Mihai Baltador, Manager, Permanent Training Regional Centre for Public Administration, Sibiu

Iordan Nicola, Secretary, Sibiu City Hall

Local Agenda 21 Office:

Marius Constantin

Veronica Niculescu

Consultancy from the National Centre for Sustainable Development – NCSD:

Calin Georgescu – Project Director

George Romanca – Project Coordinator for the following cities: Sighisoara, Medias, Sibiu, Bolintin-Vale, Arad, Targoviste

Radu Vaduineanu – Project Coordinator for the following cities: Pitesti, Vatra Dornei, Targu Jiu, Falticeni, Campina

Tania Miha – NCSD Consultant, Programme Coordinator – Slatina, Zimnicea

Dan Apostol – Editorial, cultural, scientific consultant

Carmen Nastase – Financial Coordinator

Bianca Bacinschi - Communication

Adrian Voinea - IT Specialist

Working Groups:

Working Group - Social

Adina Cruciatu – Sibiu General Department for Labour and Social Solidarity,
Vasile Baca – Sibiu Employment Agency,
Carmen Budac – Sibiu Protection of Children’s Rights,
Dorel Băilă – Sibiu County School Inspectorate

Working Group - Economy:

Nicolae Antonescu – Sibiu Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture,
Vasile Lomnășan – Statistics Department of Sibiu Municipality,
Ofelia Murg – Sibiu City Hall.

Working Group - Environmental Protection:

Codruța Dumitriu – Sibiu Environmental Protection Inspectorate,
Maxim Petru – Romanian Waters,
Marius Dănețiu - SC Water Sewage SA,
Rareș Macrea – Sibiu City Hall.

Sibiu Local Agenda 21 Office:

1-3 Victoriei Blvd, Sibiu City Hall.
press@primsb.ro



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S I B I U

Foreword

by the United Nations Development Programme 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. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the second summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument for use in achieving the well-being of the world's population. Aimed at local administration, LA21 promotes, through public participation, 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 was implemented in nine pilot cities during 2000–2002, and in an additional thirteen cities, during 2003–2004. The project covers a new set of cities every year, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, the UNDP implementing agency for LA21.

This has been a unique participatory process, stimulating 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 out of local needs and ideas and is a tribute to their efforts, energy and enthusiasm. Whether by giving information, offering technical assistance or through their participation, the whole community has made an enormous contribution to its success.

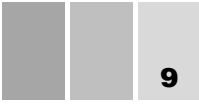
The result is a coherent strategy with a concrete action and implementation plan. Both offer a concrete certification that the project can meet the needs of the community and represent an important contribution to sustainable development in Romania. I congratulate and thank all those who have contributed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

Soknan Han Jung

Resident Representative
United Nations Development Programme



MUNICIPALITY



S I B I U

Foreword

by the Mayor of Sibiu Municipality

Sibiu is one of the thirteen Romanian cities chosen by NCSD for the implementation of sustainable development principles through the UNDP project, "Building Local Capacities to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania." This is an honour for us, and a good opportunity to produce a good development strategy. The evolution of human society is best supported by the sustainable development model, according to which a society can achieve a long-term development only as long as the natural and the human systems are in perfect harmony.

Therefore, a strategy integrating all evolutions and initiatives which appeared in Sibiu in recent years is necessary. The fact that UNDP representatives in Romania are supporting local capacities in order to

implement Local Agenda 21 in our city is a positive step, and the local authorities give their full support to the programme. This is an excellent start towards a strategy for sustainable development which will be revised in the future, according to the evolution of our community.

Mr. Klaus Johannis,
Mayor of Sibiu Municipality,
Chairman of the LSC:



MUNICIPALITY

I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

I.1. I.1. ASSESSMENT OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES

I.1.1. BACKGROUND OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Located in the centre of the country, where the roads that connected the old Romanian territories meet, Sibiu is a landmark for the exchange of material and spiritual values, which produced a flourishing culture and civilisation. Citadel of Transylvania, residence of the Metropolitan Seat of Ardeal and of Evangelic Cedonia. During the first half of the 12th century, the first German colonists (Flemings and Mosselans) built a new town on the banks of the Cibin River, named Villa Hermanni. Later, this town was called Hermannsdorf, then Hermannstadt, and the Romanian population named it Sibiu.

The southern Transylvanian population has always been connected to European civilization values, since it reflects the peaceful cohabitation of Romanians, Saxons, and Hungarians.

The city is located at the crossing point of the parallel of 45°48' northern latitude with the meridian of 24° 29' eastern longitudes. It is situated in the Cibin depression, near the Făgăraş mountains (about 20 km), Cibinului mountains (12 km) and Lotrului mountains (about 15 km), which borders the depression to the southwest. To the north and to the east, the territory of Sibiu is bordered by the Târnave plateau, which descends over the Cibin Valley, through Guşteriţei Hill.

The municipality lies in the Cibin depression, in a hilly plane with terraces from the Cibin River, which drains the depression.

The city is not delimited by precise geographical relief forms, these forms being made almost uniform by the expansion of the built environment. The municipality does not have geomorphological accidents on its area, which would produce slopes.

The city of Sibiu is located in an area with a typically temperate continental climate, influenced by secondary microclimate effects due to wind direction, relief components and the built environment. The main climatic features are the following:

- Average yearly temperature: 8.8 ° C
- Absolute maximum temperature: 37.4 ° C
- Minimum absolute temperature: -31° C
- Nebulousness – yearly average: 6.2
- Average yearly rainfall: 662 mm
- Relative air humidity – yearly averages 75%.

The average yearly rainfall is 662 l/m², and the number of days with frost is approximately 120 per year.

I.1.2. BIODIVERSITY – GREEN AREAS

The Sibiu county biogeographic background is especially complex, due to the great diversity of invaluable ecosystems, habitats and wild species. These are some of the most important assets in defining the area's potential. Vegetation has a fundamental role in developing tourism due to its aesthetic and recreational functions, while the wild fauna sustains the development of hunting and fishing.

Green areas

The assessment of the green and recreational areas for Sibiu as follows:

Town	Area (ha)			Population	Green area / inhabitant (m ²)
	Recreational areas and parks	Green areas	Total		
Sibiu	73.24	152.00	225.24	155, 045	14.5

În calculul zonei verzi/cap locuitor s-a inclus și Pădurea Dumbrava.

The most important parks and recreational areas are: the Sub Arini Park, the Zoological Garden, the Dumbrava Sibiului Natural Park, and the Pălținiș recreational zone.

Being located in the Cibin depression, the town extends partly on the interior terrace – on the right side of Cibin River, known as the Sibiu Terrace – creating the Uptown, and partly on the Downtown, creating the Lower City. The town of Sibiu has a special natural environment, with a number of green areas amounting to 225.24 ha, as follows:

Parks larger than 5 ha:

- Sub Arini Park –19.58 ha
- Dumbrava Forest – 41.15 ha
- Forest Han Dumbrava – 12.51 ha

Green areas smaller than 5 ha:

- Sidewalk green areas - 9 ha
- Green areas between residential buildings - 108 ha
- Other areas - 35 ha

The Sub Arini Park, the largest park in Sibiu, has an area of 21.65 ha and is one of the oldest parks. The oldest trees (alders, poplars, lime trees, oaks) are over 150 years old. Currently, there are 68 wooden species in the park, of which 30 are exotic and 38 are local. The exotic species have a high scientific and decorative value, both those from East Asia (ginkgo, tree of life, magnolia), as well as those from North America (pricking spruce tree, white pine, white cedar, California cypress, red oak and moor oak, black nut tree, tulip tree, Canada carob tree, American and sugar maples, Gleditsia, catalpa).

Generally, there are few green spaces throughout the city, mostly due to the lack of large avenues which would normally have grassy divisions between lanes.

The **Zoological Garden** is located in the suburbs of Sibiu, a facility with a large number of animals, both exotic (primates, felines, mammals, reptiles, birds etc.) and indigenous. In the Zoological Garden, one can

also see a secular oak tree and a group of 9 moor cypresses. Unfortunately, the Zoological Garden is not well maintained.

The Dumbrava Sibiului Natural Park, located outside Sibiu, on the road to Rășinari, is crossed by the Trinkbach brook, which forms three artificial lakes along its course: one in the Popular Technology Museum, and two in the Zoological Garden.

The Dumbrava Forest contains mostly terrace oak trees, but one can also find hornbeam, wild cherry tree, elm, common maple, and lime tree. Periodically, one can see common oak, ash tree, maple and service tree.

Shrubs present here include the privet, hawthorn, blackthorn, cornel tree, wild rose, spindle tree, snowball tree, buckthorn. On the bank of the lake there is a 400-year-old oak tree. In the herbal layer of the forest, there are over 100 species of plants, including: white campion, crocus, lily-of-the-valley, blueweed, and rabbit lettuce.

In the Dumbrava Forest there are mammals, such as roebucks, squirrels, hedgehogs, wild boars, mice, dormice, foxes, and the following birds: big titmouse, blackbird, bunting, big woodpecker, jay, turtle dove, owl, hoopoe, cuckoo, chaff finch, gold finch, sparrow, raven, as well as a great number of insects and ground invertebrates.

The **Pălținiș Recreational Zone**, with a surface area of 1011.5 ha, is located in the Cindrel Mountains, 32 km from Sibiu, at an altitude of 1.450 m. It has a geographically favourable position for tourism, particularly due to its vicinity to the villages surrounding Mărginimea Sibiului as well as to Sibiu, Tâlmăciu, Sebeș and Cisnădie. The resort is well known for the therapeutic qualities of its ozone rich fresh air, and has an accommodation capacity of 15 units, 4 of which are historical monuments.

The pressure exerted over the landscape can be lessened through the practice of a rational, ecological tourism, which would restore the identity of the natural environment.

Strong points	Weak points
Parks in the central zone of the city	Fragmentation of the surface of green areas and parks, according to the needs of the city's inhabitants
Lakes in the city	Low aesthetic value of the green areas in areas with residential buildings.
Dumbrava Sibiului Recreational Zone, Functional Group I – Forest with special protection functions, subgroup and functional category: 4a – recreational function, 4i – county roads protection function and 4e – social character protection function.	Low quality management of some bodies of water.
Projects for transforming the Sub Arini Park, established in 1850, from a natural park into a deontological park.	Quality of vegetation affected by pollution and lack of interest of some members of the community
Creation of a Public Service for the administration of parks and green areas aimed at the permanent expansion of the green areas, with a yearly budget of over 14 billion ROL.	
Local Council resolutions which aim to protect green areas	
Restricted expansion of constructions and economic activities in green areas and in parks.	

Livestock in the city

In Sibiu, the number of livestock (cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, animals with fur) is greater than in other cities across the nation, and it represents approximately 2% of the county's livestock.

City Animals	Sibiu
Cattle	1,164
Cows	980
Sheep	6,800
Goats	80
Pigs	3,600
Poultry	26,200
Horses	193
Animals with Fur	230

The municipality's surface is divided into three categories of areas, which regulate the development of livestock according to HCL 210/2002:

- The area with total restriction for livestock and poultry breeding (central zone);
- The area with total restriction for breeding of big animals, but where the breeding of small animals and yard birds is permitted;
- The area permitting the breeding of all kinds of animals and birds (the suburbs of the city).

I.1.3. THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS

The following specific aspects regarding the environmental components have been identified.

Air quality

The air quality check, performed by daily measurements carried out in three fixed points, showed Sibiu as an area with low pollution levels. The monthly and yearly averages for the monitored pollutants (SO₂, NO_x, powders) do not exceed the admissible values. In Sibiu there are no major industrial air pollutants.

During 2000-2002, the monitoring by R.A.R. Bucharest of heavy traffic areas, highlighted the impact of car exhaust on the environment. The atmospheric concentration of carbon monoxide exceeded the maximum admissible values.

Water Quality

The city of Sibiu is crossed by a hydrographic network with permanent flow, even in periods of drought. The

main river is the Cibin River, which receives two tributary streams on the territory of the city; from the right side, the Trinkbach brook and the Valea Săpunului, and two tributary streams from the left side, the Fărmândoala and Rusciorului brooks.

On the Cibin River, upstream from the Gura Râului village, a concrete retention dam was built during 1973-1980. It had the role of supplying the municipality of Sibiu and the adjacent cities with water and energy, as well as diminishing the force of the flood wave during flood time.

There are 4 dams on the Trinkbach brook, for recreational purposes and for flow regularization.

To the east, the city is bordered by Valea Săpunului, a channel leaving from the Șteaza brook (Rășinari zone), which carries a controlled water flow and which can be used for diverse purposes.

An important role for the flora in Sub Arini Park is a controlled channel that leaves from the Village Museum, and supplies the underground water stream – the trees reservoir on the left side of the park.

The quality of the underground water layer is monitored by two drillings, for which regular analyses are carried out. Since in recent years there has been no periodic pumping of the water in the drilling holes, analysis results are not reliable in investigating the pollution levels of the phreatic layer. Presently, the water from the underground layer is used in low quantities in industry or as drinking water.

The Cibin River has an annual average flow of 2.8 cubic meters per second under a managed regime. From the water quality point of view, the Cibin River has the 2nd quality category at the entrance in the city, and passes to the 3rd quality category downstream of the city, because of the partially treated effluents. The flow degrades itself after the Mohu treatment plant, 10 km downstream from Sibiu.

Water – supply sources

Water supply for Sibiu was provided from sources that depended on the socio-economic development of the city. The first water source was built downstream from Rășinari, from Ștezii waterside, which later was completed with supplies from water streams in Păltiniș.

After 1975, the flow from the available sources became insufficient, so a new supply source had to be identified. This was the Cibin River, upstream from Gura Râului. Thus, the concrete dam was built, as a permanent reservoir, 25 km upstream from Sibiu, with a volume of 15.5 million cubic meters of water, which can supply Sibiu and the adjacent cities with a volume of about 50 million cubic meters per year.

The analysed water meets the quality requirements for processing into drinking water and it is a reliable water source for Sibiu and the adjacent cities. The untreated water is transported through two pipelines of Ø 1 000 and Ø 600 to the Poplaca treatment plant and from there, it is gravitationally transported to consumers.

The Sadu River is considered a supplementary source for water supply; for this reason, a pipe system and a supply were built here. A new accumulation on one of the streams tributary to Olt River can be considered to be a future source.

Water – aggressive element

Until the building of the reservoir on the Cibin River, Sibiu was often flooded, even if some of the districts had dams.

There are reservoirs on the Trinkbach brook, which take the big flows from its hydrographic basin and discharge them downstream, in a controlled manner. The flooding of properties in the vicinity of the Trinkbach brook course is sometimes caused by not using the reservoirs at projected parameters.

Summing up, the surface water can not flood Sibiu, if the existing reservoirs are correctly operated during flood time.

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
1. GURA RÂULUI ACCUMULATION			
Rich source for water supply	Necessity for partial replacement of the supply	Guarantee of a continuous water flow at optimal supply parameters	Negative impact on the rising of costs of water

2. SADU SUPPLY			
Long term water supply source	Purification plant of inadequate size	Completion of water flows towards the areas lacking water supply Water supply of localities coterminous to Sibiu	Pipeline passage through Sadu generated discontent among the citizens
3. ACCUMULATION ON CIBIN, AT TURNIȘOR			
Recreational zone Industrial water source	Needs rehabilitation investments	Positive impact on ecosystem Industrial water at lower costs	-
4. ACCUMULATIONS ON TRINKBACH BROOK			
Recreational zone within the building area	Demands professional operation	Commercial zone Positive impact on ecosystem Working places	Negative social impact in case of improper operation
5. OPEN CHANNEL ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN – OLIMPIA SWIMMING POOL			
Supplies the phreatic layer for the trees in Sub Arini Park	Needs rehabilitation investments	Positive impact on ecosystem	Crosses private properties
6. VALEA SĂPUNULUI			
Recreational zone within the built environment	New investment in need of funding	Positive impact on ecosystem Diminishes pollution in the area Commercial zone Working places	-

The projects with social impacts need to be under particularly close supervision:

Sadu Supply;

- Accumulations on brook Trinkbach.
- Noise pollution

Transportation is the main cause of noise pollution in Sibiu, due to increasing urban and transit traffic. The city inhabitants are exposed to the noise generated by land and aerial traffic. During the programme of monitoring the noise pollution, systematic measurements have been carried out at different hours and periods of the year in areas with the most intense traffic. In all six monitored crossings the limits of A. A. C. were exceeded. Other noise pollution sources, identified during 2002, include the small enterprises that work within residential areas and the refreshment units. It was also observed that the quarter thermal plants contribute to phonic pollution.

I.2. THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

I.2.1. INFRASTRUCTURE

The territory of Sibiu has an area of 12,163 ha, which represents 2.2% of the total area of the county. The city of Sibiu is crossed by Cibin River and several international and national traffic ways. It is also a very important junction, where railways running east-west and north-south cross. Located in the central part of the country, the municipality of Sibiu is traversed by **DN 1** București - Brașov – Sibiu – Cluj Napoca – Oradea, **DN 7** București – Pitești – Rm. Vâlcea – Sibiu – Deva – Arad, and **DN 14** Sibiu – Mediaș – Tg. Mureș.

Regarding the infrastructure, the development of the main ensemble indicators shows a slight growth when

compared with previous years. Thus, the number of streets is 603, with a length of 266 km. In 2003, the length of the drinking water distribution network was of 314,674 km, and the length of the sewage network

was of 252,248 km. The number of subscribers for the water supply and sewage services was of 19,526, of which 2,558 were economic units.

Name / year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<i>AREA FACILITIES</i>					
Total area	12,164	12,164	12,164	12,164	12,164
Length of city streets - total - km	260	260	260	260	290
Length of modernized city streets - km	168	168	167	170	175
Simple length of drinking water distribution network -km	324.7	324.7	324.7	324.7	324.7
Simple length of sewage network - km	249.9	249.8	250.5	250.5	250.5
Simple length of gas distribution network - km	279.8	280.4	282.3	283.1	283.6

Transportation

Public Transportation

In Sibiu there are seven lines of trolley buses, nine lines of buses with routes outside the city, and seven

lines of buses with routes towards the neighbouring villages. There are also ten taxi companies.

Name / year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of trolley buses in inventory	30	43	43	38	35
Number of buses in inventory	71	76	76	73	83

During the last 12 years, heavy traffic has severely damaged the infrastructure and the environmental aspect of the city. It is imperative to start working at the belt highway, which would reduce the heavy traffic throughout the city. Thus, in 2003, works began at the belt highway. This will be a part of the Highway Nădlac-Arad-Deva-Sibiu-București, as well as a part of the European Passage IV. The highway is a priority project and it will be finished before 2015.

Air transportation

The air connection of the municipality is ensured by Sibiu International Airport, located on the national highway DN1, 3 km from the city. Through Sibiu airport, regular connections are provided to national airports in București, Tg. Mureș and Timișoara, and also to international airports in Germany (daily connection to Munich and three times a week to Stuttgart), and Italy. In 2004, the construction of the cargo terminal will begin. The increased passenger traffic triggered a project for the upgrading of the airport.

Sibiu International Airport Traffic was the following:

	2000		2001		2002	
	Passengers	% compared to previous year	Passengers	% compared to previous year	Passengers	% compared to previous year
Total passengers	14 390	100.0	22 971	159.6	27 212	118.5
Aircraft movements	1 578	100.0	1 974	123.4	1 896	96.0

Transportation of goods and passengers

The lower costs, higher mobility, and flexibility of road transportation compared to the railway transportation led to its development.

Activity of transportation companies during 2002:

Million ROL

	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	TURNOVER	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	GROSS PROFIT
Transport, storage and communications	284	2,476,510	2,541	520,487

Telecommunications

The extension and upgrading of the telephone exchanges during the last years led to an increase in the number of landline telephone users. In 2001, the number of private telephone users in Sibiu was 356.6 per 1000 inhabitants.

A fast modernisation process marks the field of telecommunication (digital telephone exchanges), due to the expansion of high technology in wireless telephone services and the increasing coverage in mobile telephone services. The advancement of this sector will continue, with the assembly of optical cables, the extension of digital networks, and the fast development of mobile telephone services and e-mail.

At present, the Internet services market has reached maturation, but the fees are still high (1.6-2 times greater than in EU member countries), and the access costs from the place of residence are very high.

I.2.2. Construction, lots

The municipality of Sibiu has an administrative territory with a total area of 12,164 ha (121.64 km²),

which represents 2.2% from the county area, from which within the built zone an approved area of 3,478.60 ha. There are 15,296 buildings within the city, 57,476 dwellings with 54,799 farmsteads.

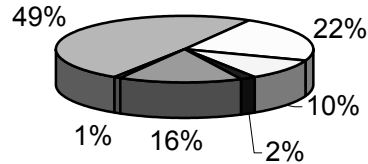
The lots from outside the city present themselves as following: 3,681 ha arable lands, 1780 ha pastures, 284 ha hay fields, 190 ha orchards, 2,592 ha forests, 101 ha waters, 132 ha non-productive and other uses 115.40 ha.

The zones with special destination and territorial equipment have the following structure:

- road communication ways 147.69 ha;
- railways 80.92 ha;
- airport 211.90 ha;
- special destination zone 78.06 ha;
- other lots on which one can not build 21.40 ha.

An important feature of Sibiu is the area with preserved medieval architecture, with an area of 101 ha. The great majority of buildings are in a mediocre state of preservation, and are in need of consolidation and restoration work. Beginning with 2000, this task was taken over by The Historical Town Rehabilitation Project, supported by Sibiu City Hall and the German State Agency Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ).

Territorial balance of functional areas within the built environment area of the city



■ Central area and public interest facilities - 24,39 ha
■ Residential area and complementary facilities - 1710,62 ha
□ Industrial and agricultural facilities - 776,48 ha
□ Parks, recreational areas, sports areas - 362,56 ha
■ Community administration area - 64,74 ha
■ Special destination area, territorial facilities - 539,97 ha

strong points	weak points
The great majority of the residences in Sibiu are private properties.	City districts with rural aspect – Gușterița, Turnișor.
	Presence of economic activities within the central and residential areas, which are incompatible with day to day life as well as with the lots destined for other uses.
Municipality interested in investing in restoration and rehabilitation of medieval architecture preservation.	Residential areas without children’s playgrounds; existing playgrounds ones are in an unsuitable state.
Arrangement of the playgrounds for children, of parking lots, and of recreational facilities.	No correlation between the newly built areas and the existing ones, from the viewpoint of comfort, technical and public utility equipment, height, residential conditions.
Possibilities for displacement of polluting activities outside the city.	A great number of streets without asphalt.
Particular geographic position, at the cross point of main route communication thoroughfares.	Lack of European standard routes for cyclists.
Homogenous Urban Master Plan (UMP).	Lack of specific facilities for disabled persons, regarding circulation and access to public institutions.

I.2.3. WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE

- S.C. WATER - SEWAGE S.A. Sibiu, established in September 1998, provides the water supply and sewage services in Sibiu, as well as water distribution activities in Păltiniș resort, supplies drinking water in Șura Mică and Ocna Sibiului, and provides treatment of the wastewaters from Sibiu and Cisnădie.
- Water supply for Sibiu municipality, started in 1894, is done from:
 - two underground sources (Șteaza and Păltiniș springs);
 - three surface sources (dam with plug at Gura Râului, dam with reservoir Gura Râului and plug – flight channel Centrala Hidroelectrică Sadu II on Sadu river).

SIBIU

- Water transportation is carried out through supply pipelines 75,345 km in length, having diameters between 250-1,200 mm.
- Water treatment is carried out in the Treatment Station ST1 Calea Cislădioarei for the waters coming from the underground sources, and in the Treatment Station ST2 Dumbrava for the waters coming from surface sources, with an overall treatment capacity of 1,560 l/s.
- Treatment Station Sibiu South ST3 is still in the construction state, being designed for a treatment capacity of 400 l/s.
- There are seven storage tanks with a capacity of 34,200 m³, to compensate for the varying consumption from the distribution network, as well as for storage in the case of fire or other accidents, and for water disinfection.
- The distribution network consists of a framework of pipes having diameters between 50 – 1,000 mm, made of: 65 % cast iron, 20 % steel, 2.5 % asbestos-cement, 10 % concrete tubes, and 2.5 % polyethylene. Seven pumping stations run within the distribution network, with buffer tanks, pumping groups and hydrophore tanks. The distribution is carried out through 314.674 km of networks.
- The sewage system of Sibiu consists of a sewage network having 252,248 km in length, made of concrete tubes, the majority in an integrated system. On the left bank of the Cibin River, the network is made in a separate system, but the length of pluvial collectors represents a small part of the sum.
- For the evacuation of wastewater from the left bank of the Cibin River area there are four pumping stations, with a total installed capacity of 1,500 m³/h.
- Wastewater is transported to the treatment station through a main collector channel, 5.3 km in length.
- The treatment of wastewater is performed in the Şelimbăr treatment station, built in 1970 and including a mechanical treatment step, with a capacity of 1,500 l/s and a biological treatment step with a capacity of 1, 000 l/s.

WATER NETWORKS STRUCTURE**Materials and operational period (o.p.):**

Cast iron	65.09%		Operational period 80 years
Iron	18.06%		o.p. 40 years
Concrete	9.76%		o.p. 30 years
PE	4.60%		o.p. 7 years
Azbo	2.43%		o.p. 30 years
PVC	0.06%		o.p. 25 years

Water network lengths currently operational:

under 10 years	between 10-20 years	between 20-30 years	between 30-40 years	between 40-50 years	over 50 years
8 km	62 km	69 km	82 km	10 km	83 km

SEWAGE NETWORK STRUCTURE**Materials and operational period (o.p.):**

Concrete	94,43%		o.p. 80 years
Reinforced Concrete	4,64%		o.p. 35 years
Azbo	0,59%		o.p. 30 years
Ceramics	0,16%		o.p. 30 years
PE + PVC	0,18%		o.p. 5 years

Sewage networks currently operational:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - under 10 years 2 km | - between 30-40 years 15 km |
| - between 10-20 years 67 km | - between 40-50 years 5 km |
| - between 20-30 years 89 km | - over 50 years 74 km |

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
<p>Few of old debts of the beneficiaries of water supply and sewage services.</p> <p>Numerous available water sources, with sufficient flow.</p> <p>Very good relationship with water and materials suppliers.</p> <p>Very good drinking water quality.</p>	<p>High level of water losses in network.</p> <p>The equipments and installations require great maintenance expenses, as well as investment funds.</p> <p>Insufficient trained personnel for development activities.</p> <p>Insufficient metering devices.</p>
OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
<p>A new approach to the conservation and protection of environmental activities (according to the Romanian policy for integration into the European Union).</p> <p>Development of an important investment programme for the water supply and sewage systems in Sibiu, the biggest part of the financing being provided by the European Union – ISPA Measure.</p> <p>Water Partnership with the city of Lauingen on the Danube River, with the support of the Bavaria Waters Office.</p> <p>Development of a modern water sources management.</p>	<p>Low level of population buying capacity.</p> <p>Decrease of local industrial activity, and implicitly of expenditure.</p> <p>Lack of stability in legal system.</p> <p>Potential privatisation brings about inherent risks.</p> <p>Relationship with the Concurrence Office and the other governmental organisations involved.</p> <p>Economic environment with inflationist tendencies.</p> <p>Compulsions regarding the saving of drinking water.</p> <p>Compulsions from the pollution level of wastewaters.</p>

I.2.4. WASTE MANAGEMENT

In 2002, 122,860 m³ of waste were collected in Sibiu. From its source, municipal waste consists of:

- domestic waste - 59%;
- economic units waste - 27 %;
- municipal services waste (streets, markets, green areas, mud from septic pits) - 14%.

In 2002, a decrease in the quantity of waste was observed, due to the increase in the frequency of waste collection and as well as the utilisation of metal and wrap waste, and the decrease of construction and demolition waste. Selective collection of domestic waste was experimented only in Sibiu, without conclusive results. Selective collected waste from the Hipodrom district was disposed of at the municipal landfill, without utilization. It appears that domestic waste contains great quantities of recyclable materials, such as glass, plastics, textiles and others. The implementation of a selective collecting system is imperative, as is the development of an infrastructure liable to increase the level of the use of recycled materials.

Significant changes in waste composition were not noticed, except for the relative decrease in paper and cardboard waste. According to two studies carried out in Sibiu, the composition of collected domestic waste was the following:

paper/cardboard	11 %	15.4%
plastic	8%	15.2%
glass	6%	3.8%
metals	3%	2.8%
textiles	3 %	4.3%
organic materials	53%	42.7%
others (inert)	16%	15.8%

The disposal of domestic waste is carried out by depositing it on the ground, namely in a landfill which does not fulfil the requirements regarding environment protection. This landfill is not properly equipped, according the legislation, and it is a polluting source. Thus, the domestic waste landfill located on DJ 106 Sibiu – Agnita, on the Remetea hill and established in 1974, with an area of 5 ha and a waste storing volume of about 250,000 m³ – had to be closed in 2003,

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because it did not meet the regulations according to environmental balance level II.

Hazardous waste from economic units is stored in the Remetea waste landfill, in two waterproof polyethylene membrane excavations, with a volume of 400 m³. This landfill had to be closed in 2003.

In Sibiu, there are two sanitation companies, which have individual contracts with citizens in two different

zones of the city. S.C. GETESIB S.A. serves approximately 58,698 inhabitants, and S.C. SCHUSTER & CO ECOLOGIC S.R.L. 69,200 inhabitants.

The new landfill in Cristian meets the ecological requirements: the mounting of geo-synthetic membranes and the draining and lixivium collecting works. Three points for selective collection have been built, which will enable the recycling of waste.

Strong points	Weak points
Correct sanitation of all zones in the city.	Uncontrollable landfills.
Interest in recycling of waste.	The city does not have a hazardous waste deposit.
The existence of more sanitation companies led to competition.	The selective waste collection is not organized.
Active NGOs for the popularisation of selective waste collection.	There is no permanent education programme for selective waste collection.

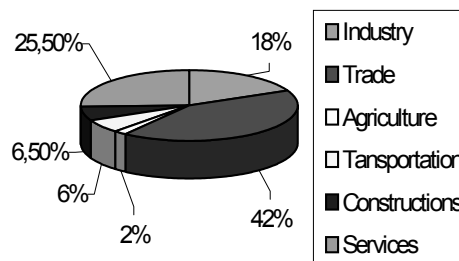
I.3. ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC RESOURCES

I.3.1. BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT - PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

The consequences of the competition specific to market economy inevitably led to the necessity for structural changes in the development and working of economic units.

In Sibiu, the increased number of companies with private capital to 99%, detrimental to those with state capital, led to important mutations, making the commercial activity more dynamic and increasing the quality of goods and services.

At the beginning of 2003, the number of active economic units was 7,559. From these, 18% are industrial, 42% commercial, hotels and restaurants, 2% agriculture and forestry, 6% transportation, 6.5% construction and 25.5% services.



I.3.2. SME Activity

The small and medium enterprises sector has a specific importance for the creation of new jobs, especially during the process of reducing the dimensions of large companies and releasing the surplus of employees. This sector represents a very prolific field, where the owners of new small businesses learn through experimentation. Some of these owners transformed their small enterprises into medium international businesses.

It is remarkable that SME products and services contributed to the recovery of local economies, thus leading to the future strengthening of the middle class. In Sibiu there are

6,550 SMEs, classified according to the criteria of Law no. 133/1999 as follows:

Field of activity	Number	Turnover (USD)	Number of employees	Gross profit (USD)
Agriculture	103	8,550	512	383
Extractive Industry	3	84	4	14
Food Industry	194	45,039	2,589	1,479
Manufacture Industry	751	88,915	9,733	8,030
Construction	326	44,645	3,304	3,082
Trade	2,081	198,127	5,617	8,417
Hotels, restaurants	300	5,274	1,014	421
Transport, tourism, post, telecommunications	365	45,364	1,954	3,063
Finance, banking, insurance etc.	176	9 834	403	1 025
Services (informatics, design, assistance)	639	19 855	2 179	3 526
Education	22	84	32	4
Radio, television, sports etc	152	3,776	269	211
Others	1,438	9,458	771	690
TOTAL	6,550	479,005	28,381	30,345

The unfriendly business environment, with unstable and vague laws, with burdening taxes and complicated and long lasting procedures for granting the permits, affects the benefits of SMEs. This also contributed in great part to causes for bankruptcy.

In Sibiu, there are many dynamic businesspersons ready to start their own enterprise, but who lack financial resources. On the other hand, there are services to assist those interested in finding financing, but the entrepreneurs have no guarantees.

1.3.3. DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC BRANCHES, TURNOVERS

In Sibiu there are over 11,000 economic units. Sibiu economy represents 49.1 % of the county's economy.

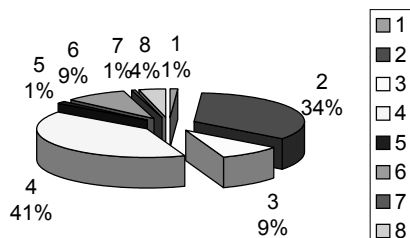
The distribution of economic units in Sibiu, according to field of activity and turnover, is as follows:

TURNOVER BY ECONOMIC BRANCHES IN 2002:

Thousands ROL

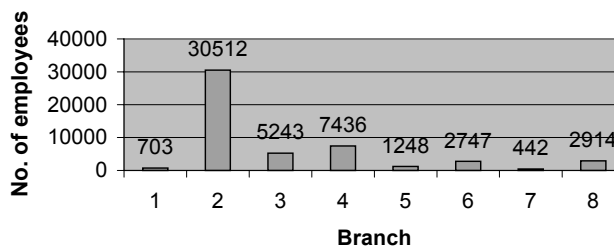
	BRANCH	No. of FIRMS	TURNOVER	No. of EMPLOYEES
	TOTAL	5,910	28,301,677	51,245
1.	Agriculture	106	346,340	703
2.	Industry	967	9,674,620	30,512
3.	Construction	378	2,562,475	5,243
4.	Trade	2,488	11,510,542	7,436
5.	Transportation	336	336,724	1,248
6.	Hotels and restaurants	356	2,586,221	2,747
7.	Insurance, real estate	173	212,240	442
8.	Other services	1,106	1,072,515	2,914

Firms distribution according to turnover



Pe cele opt ramuri ale economiei, personalul este distribuit astfel:

Employees distribution on branches



According to the form of property, the turnover is the following:

PROPERTY FORM	FP CODE	No of UNITS	TURNOVER	No of EMPLOYEES
Autonomous administration	11	1	14,663	54
Economic units with state capital	12	9	643,671	1,853
State Cap. + private + foreign	22	2	707,107	729
State Cap. + private (state<50%)	23	8	285,464	1,491
State Cap. + private foreign	24	1	16,474	95
State Cap. + private Romanian (state>50%)	27	2	37.743	267
Collective company	31	146	43,358	133
Limited liability companies	32	62	105,935	288
Limited liability companies on stock	33	2	128	0
Company on stock	34	184	6,777,837	19,804
SRL	35	5,477	19,549,821	25,619
Agricultural companies	36	1	40	0
Consume co-operatives	41	2	26,965	55
Craftsmen' co-operatives	42	10	92,199	853
Unchanged agricultural co-operatives and associations	43	1	0	0
Loan co-operatives	44	2	273	4
TOTAL		5,910	28,301,677	51,245

Strong points	Weak points
Old tradition in processing textiles, leather, wood, metal and food products.	Lack of financial resources.
Existence of a complete production infrastructure in many fields of activity (textiles, leather, furniture, auto components, industrial tools etc).	Obsolete equipments and technologies.
Exquisite tourism potential, ethnic-cultural pluralism, cultural tourism.	Slow capacity to adapt to market structure changes.
A great number of registered small and medium enterprises.	Existence of polluting and high level energy consuming enterprises.

	Tourism facilities used below capacity during low season.
	Insufficient tourism advertising.
	Inadequate transport infrastructure and technical equipment for tourism.
	Insufficient qualified personnel to ensure quality services.
	Great number of active SMEs that work in lohn system.
	Low foreign capital contribution to the SMEs social capital.
	Lack of infrastructure and financial resources useful to the promotion of SME products in fairs and exhibitions.
	Lack of an integrated concept and of an effective marketing for tourism promotion.

I.3.3.1. Industry

The city of Sibiu has an old industrial tradition. The guilds – organised by trades – date back to the 14th

century, and contributing to the development of the municipality.

Million ROL

	NO. OF FIRMS	TURNOVER	NO OF EMPLOYEES	GROSS PROFIT
Total industry – from which:	967	9,674,620	30,512	
Extractive industry	4	5,242	10	1,286
Processing industry – from which:	951	9,295,257	29,685	
Food and beverages industry	171	1,946,356	3,278	74,295
Textile production	86	1,134,725	5,115	114,740
Clothes manufacture	94	986,480	6,507	144,184
Leather and leather products industry	62	727,187	2,739	115,113
Wood and wood products processing	73	335,865	1,243	14,339
Manufacture of cellulose, paper and paper products	24	74,202	145	2,272
Publishing houses, polygraphy and recording reproduction	60	142,374	303	15,051
Manufacture of chemical substances and products	21	32,631	37	6,433
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	71	443,168	1,186	72,410
Manufacture of products from non-metallic minerals	31	228,146	790	16,023
Metallurgy	8	56,709	18	24,413
Manufacture of metallic constructions and metallic products	119	298,774	723	34,245
Machines and equipments industry	18	451,854	2,389	15,169
Electric machines and equipment	6	155,626	188	1,147
Medical and precision instruments, optics and photography, watch industry	9	66,333	365	5,891
Transport vehicles industry	13	1,687,042	3,486	126,879
Furniture production and other industrial activities	67	276,988	993	9,255

	NO. OF FIRMS	TURNOVER	NO OFEMPLOYEES	GROSSPROFIT
Waste recovery	10	209,417	147	3,476
Production and supply of electricity, heat, gas and water	11	290,796	374	
Piping, treatment and supply of water	1	83,325	443	1,063

The significant branches in the development of Sibiu are: food industry with 20.1%, transport vehicles industry with 17.4%, manufacture of textile products with 11.7%, leather and leather products with 7.5%, machines and equipments industry with 4.7%, manufacture of rubber and plastic products with 4.6%, furniture production with 3.5%, metallic constructions and metallic products industry with 3.1%.

The most frequent problems are: obsolete industrial equipments and technologies, the existence of polluting and high level energy consuming industries, a continuous process of wear of these industries, insufficient training in industrial management, and a lack of financial resources.

The strategy for economic reorganisation was influenced by an incoherent and unstable law system, great inflation, de-valorisation of the national currency, and the slow capacity to adapt to the market structure changes, which led to significant imbalances in the economic equilibrium.

The industrial production decreased year by year, the main causes being:

- similar products competition from imports,
- decrease in the population buying capacity,

Problems in selling products on external markets led to growth in stocks, limiting of activities, reorientation of economic units to services and trade.

Economic inefficiency or a high level of pollution led to activity interruption in some companies, and implicitly to a decrease in the number of employees, the industry becoming the main generator of unemployment.

Taking into account the burden which unemployment represents for the national budget and the social pressure it generates, it was considered that the solution to this problem was the creation and development of private companies, capable to absorb the exceeding labour force. That is why it is absolutely necessary to support the viable private companies.

Industrial West Zone

During 2003 –2004, Sibiu had a dynamic economic development. The Industrial West Zone became a magnet for interested firms which bought a lot for building production units. This area attracted no less than 15 of the most important companies in Europe until April 2004. The value of foreign investments in Industrial West Zone will exceed 70 million Euro in the next years. The number of new working places will amount in 2004 to 1,000, and in 2005 to 2,000.

SNR Roulments from Renault Group purchased 13 hectares of land for the construction of a plant for gearbox bearings, an investment of 6 million Euro.

Continental AG Corporation, a leader of the European market in automobile sub-assembly industry, opened a new production unit for electronic components for the breaking system and a research unit in Sibiu. The firm Continental Termic bought 22.7 hectares of land for an investment of 20 million Euro. Continental is the major investor in Romania.

Other companies attracted to the Industrial West Zone include Bramac, producer of roof covers, which plans an investment of 6 million Euro, and Gühring OHG, number two on the European market in splintering tools, with a planned investment of 5 million Euro. To these was added RUD Kettenfabrik Rieger & Dietz, a European leader in industrial chains and antiskid production, with an investment of 5 million Euro.

Shortly after, the first Romanian investor appeared – the Polisoano Pharmaceuticals Company from Sibiu, which bought land for the construction of a medicine plant.

It was followed by the companies Brandl with a car parts factory, TAS – producing industrial assembling robots, MEWA – producer of prefab panels for constructions and Phoenix Mecano Plastic, producer of moulds and plastics.

Because all the lots in Industrial West Zone have been sold, the Sibiu City Hall plans the creation of a new industrial zone.

Industrial Park Șura Mică

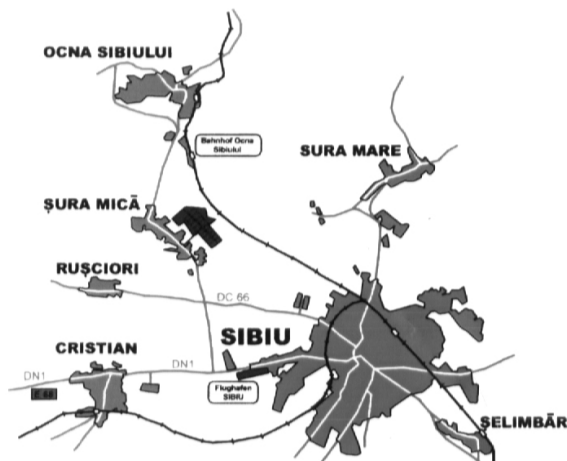
To improve the business environment by attracting investments which will lead to the modernization of the economic infrastructure, The Government of Romania published the Ordinance 65/2001, regarding the constitution and functioning of industrial parks.

Thus, **the Industrial park Sibiu - Șura Mică**, was founded in the Sibiu area, a part of the economic development projects of the municipality. The Industrial Park Sibiu-Șura Mică is the seventh in Romania, according to the Order of Development and Prognosis Ministry no. 358/05.11.2002.

The land which was granted the title of industrial park has the following features:

- it is a property of SC Parcuri Industriale Sibiu-Șura Mică SA;
- it is located in the north-west area of the built environment of the commune Șura-Mică, Sibiu county;
- it has an area of 98.045 ha.

Access is possible from DN1 București-Sibiu-Arad, through the county road Sibiu-Ocna Sibiului. Available utilities: drinking water supply Ø 250/160 mm, sewage system, treatment stations with discharge in collector channel; methane supply Ø 324/150 mm; electricity 20/0,4 kv; digital telephone system; inner roads and external lighting; access to Sibiu International Airport.



The Commercial Company „Industrial Parks Sibiu Șura Mică S.A.”, which is an administrative company, was founded by the association of the following members: Sibiu County Council, Șura Mică Local Council, Sibiu Local Council, the Sibiu Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, Romanian-German Foundation, Sibiu Centre for business initiation and promotion, SC Water Sewage SA, SC Roads and Constructions SA, Roads and Bridges SA.

1.3.3.2. Agriculture

Agriculture plays an important role in the economic life of the city. During recent years, a decrease in the development of agricultural production was recorded.

AGRICULTURAL AREA DISTRIBUTION:

Arable	Orchards	Pastures	Hay fields	Total
3,603	174	2,030	806	6,613

Due to the relief, the most important branch of the municipality's agriculture is animal production: breeding of sheep, pigs, horned cattle and poultry. From the agricultural production of wheat, barley, two-row barley, potatoes, vegetables and fruits, the greater part is produced by the private sector. The municipality of Sibiu has important means for processing meat, milk, grinding grains, and producing wine and beer.

Important plants culture:

	1996		2001	
	Suprafața	Tone	Suprafața	Tone
Grâu și seară	915	2.684	628	1.686
Porumb	738	1.977	455	1.387
Cartofi	168	1.963	61	991
Legume	77	991	65	524
Fructe	174	3.491	174	4.572

Number of animals:

	1996		2001	
	Capete-total	Capete la gospodării	Capete-total	Capete la gospodării
Bovine	2.430	900	1.971	1.084
Porcine	8.948	6.400	4.312	3.150
Ovine	14.464	13.120	9.641	9.500
Păsări	297.592	52.500	284.302	13.100

S I B I U

Produse de baza:

	1996	2001
Carne - tone	1.794	1.294
Lapte - hl fizic	33.282	29.043
Lână - kg fizic	21.730	21.279
Ouă - mii buc	50.268	52.535

The greater part of the agricultural land is private property and is highly divided.

A comparative survey shows that the number of arable lots that are not tilled increase year by year. This mainly due to the lack of financial resources, the lack of

Trade companies activity in 2002:

	No of firms	Turnover	No of employees	Gross profit
Trade - total	2,488	11,510,542	7,436	560,752
Wholesale trade and retail trade, repairing and maintenance of cars, motorcycles, retail trade of car fuels	199	898,339	683	40,811
Wholesale trade and negotiating services in whole sale trade	843	8,285,043	3,305	447,730
Retail trade; repairing of personal and household goods	1,446	2,327,160	3,448	72,211

I.3.3.4. Tourism

Sibiu is considered one of the most beautiful and well-preserved historical towns in Romania and Europe, with an architectural heritage which stretches on 101 hectares. The tourism offer is rich, but the infrastructure is poor.

The Sibiu medieval fortress, intact after two world wars and a communist regime, has retained the spirit of past centuries.

The surroundings of Sibiu, from which it is important to mention the area high cultural value named Mărginimea Sibiului, as well as Păltiniș resort, Făgăraș mountains from Transfăgărașan to the Olt Valley and the Saxon villages surrounded by fortresses, all contributed to the highly acclaimed tourist reputation of Sibiu. The ski slope from Păltiniș is the nucleus of a very attractive option for winter sports.

mechanical means, the low selling price of agricultural products as compared to the production costs, the ageing labour force, and particularly because of the competition of the similar imported products.

I.3.3.3. Trade

After 1990, trade activities showed an upward trend, due to the mutations that took place in the labour force from the trade and services field. The accelerated rhythm of privatisation resulted in the growth of the private sector.

In Sibiu, there are over 40 buildings and constructions which have been declared historical monuments and 38 streets and public places of historical interest. In the Historical Centre, the most important touristic sights are in the area which includes the Piața Mare, the Piața Mică, the Huet Square, and the nearby streets.

In Sibiu, there are 10 museums and permanent exhibitions of national and international interest. Among these, the best known are the Brukenthal Museum and Popular Technology Museum ASTRA.

The surroundings of Sibiu are of great importance mainly because of the Păltiniș resort, the Ocna Sibiului baths, the Mărginimea Sibiului area, and the Carpathian Mountains, all situated within a radius 50 km from the city. In Piața Mare there is a Tourist Centre, where tourists can seek specialised advices.

With a great tourism potential, Sibiu has the following accommodation units:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Accommodation units - total - number	35	35	31	36	37
Places in accommodation units - total - number	2,776	2,749	2,123	2,553	2,583

Hotels - number	10	10	10	10	9
Hotel places - number	1,252	1,224	1,192	1,203	1,162
Camping grounds - number	1	1	1	1	1
Camping places - number	680	680	220	500	500
Inns and motels - number	1	1	1	1	2
Inns and motels places - number	78	78	78	78	96
Chalets - number	3	2	2	2	2
Chalets places - number	90	90	90	90	96
Tourist villas - number	11	11	13	11	11
Places in tourist villas - number	199	199	234	204	216
Camps for schoolchildren and preschool children - number	2	2	2	2	2
Places in camps for schoolchildren and preschool children - number	290	290	290	290	290

The development of tourism is considered by local authorities to be a very important element for the

further capitalization of the architectural and cultural heritage of the city.

I.4. SOCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

I.4.1. DEMOGRAPHY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

From the Population and residence census in Sibiu in 2002, the population structure is the following:

	Sibiu Municipality	Sibiu	Păltiniș
Stable population	154,892	154,841	51
Active population	68,609	68,573	36
Employed	63,585	63,552	33
Unemployed	5,024	5,021	3
- unemployed workers in search for jobs	3,840	3,840	0
Inactive population	86,283	86,268	15

The economic standard of the population is the following:

Stable population according to economic condition from census			
	Sibiu Municipality	Sibiu	Păltiniș
Stable population	154,892	154,841	51
Active population	68,609	68,573	36
Employed	63,585	63,552	33
Unemployed	5,024	5,021	3
- unemployed workers in search for jobs	3,840	3,840	0
Inactive population	86,283	86,268	15

In public health and population stability field, the statistics are the following:

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Born alive	1,297	1,280	1,359	1,314	1,370	1,216
Deceased - total	1,442	1,555	1,526	1,558	1,467	1,523
Deceased under one year of age	21	18	15	16	14	18
Settlements in locality	1,576	1,490	1,355	1,595	1,279	1,145
Changes of residence from locality	1,655	1,738	1,571	1,642	1,593	1,447
Residence settlements in locality at 1.VII	4,568	4,447	5,637	5,002	4,568	4,088
Departures from locality at 1.VII	1,779	1,975	2,091	1,991	2,117	1,595
Hospital beds - public sector - number	2,721	2,601	2,580	2,543	2,735	2,736
Physicians – public sector - number	595	601	622	654	649	649
Physicians - private sector – number	26	28	28	11	21	27
Dentists - private sector – number	69	57	57	116	74	83
Dentists - private sector – number	14	46	46	20	64	71
Chemists - sector public - number	31	25	27	28	26	28
Chemists - private sector – number	3,738	61	61	60	96	105
Auxiliary medical staff - public sector – number	1,936	1,620	1,625	1,668	1,647	1,634
Auxiliary medical staff - private sector - number			99	20	58	62
Hospitals - public sector	4	4	4	5	6	6
Health units - public sector	42	41	27	18	12	4
Territorial health units - public sector	10	10	10		12	4
Polyclinics - private sector	6	6	5	5	1	7
Drugstores - public sector	12	2	2	6	6	7
Drugstores - private sector	37	40	43	45	41	43
Consulting rooms - private sector	83	67	74	77	75	97
Dental clinics - private sector	57	61	70	82	75	81
Medical laboratories - private sector	3	3	3	3	12	3
Dental technical laboratories - private sector	33	40	51	50	50	45

I.4.2. LABOUR FORCE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

The Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity is responsible for the elaboration of plans and programmes for employment and for the labour market.

The National Employment Agency is the most important body for the implementation of policies and programmes regarding the labour market. Apart from the central office in Bucharest, the N.E.A has 42 county agencies for employment and 177 local agencies. Until 1998 the social protection activities

were originally performed through specialized offices of Sibiu G.D.S.P.M., then, starting with January 1999, these activities are performed through the Sibiu Employment Agency. The main scope of this agency is the application of legislation in the employment field, to lessen the impact of difficulties specific to transition on quality of life and on social life.

I.4.2.1. Labour force occupancy, unemployment

Sibiu County Employment Agency, a public institution co-ordinated by the N.E.A., is taking the necessary measures for the protection of unemployed persons or those in search for jobs.

a. Services provided

The services provided by Sibiu C.E.A. include registering and control of unemployment payments, the counselling of unemployed persons, the intermediation for jobs and offering of adequate active measures.

The county agency also organizes training programmes for unemployed workers and provides other active measures programmes.

To ensure a consistency between labour demand and job offers, the Electronic Service for Labour Mediation (E.S.L.M) was created, which can be accessed at: www.semm.ro. To learn about vacant jobs at all county agencies in the country, one can access: www.anofm.ro or www.ziua.net.

b. Labour market and employment policy – Labour market evolution between 1997-2001

There have been structural mutations on the labour market which led to the increase in the labour force in construction, trade and services, and at the same time led to the reduction of the industrial labour force. From 1997 to 2001, the number of employees in agriculture has slightly increased (from 38.4 to 39.4 %) while in forestry, forestry exploitation, and game economy, the labour force constantly decreased (from 1.7 in 1997 to 0.8 in 2001). The number of employees in industry continuously decreased since 1997, due to massive lay-offs in the heavy industry and the machine construction industry.

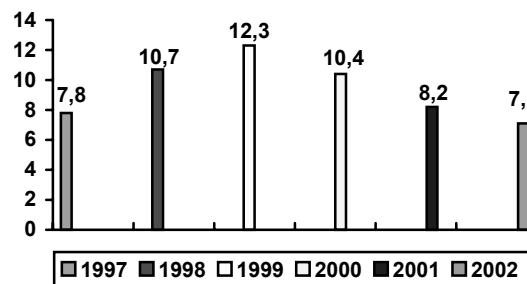
LABOUR FORCE –Sibiu municipality	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Employees - total – average number – persons	74,182	74,850	72,579	67,524	68,912
Average number of employees in agriculture	1,149	926	669	716	843
Average number of employees in industry - total	40,334	37,305	35,021	31,758	31,110
Average number of employees in processing industry	38,373	35,330	33,033	29,827	29,122
Average number of employees in electricity, heat, gas, water services	1,961	1,975	1,988	1,931	1,988
Average number of employees in construction	3,524	4,954	4,443	5,514	5,094
Average number of employees in trade	8,485	10,563	11,525	8,928	9,358
Average number of employees in transport, depositing, postal services, communications	5,848	5,428	5,482	4,663	4,135
Average number of employees in finance, banking, insurance	864	925	913	1,192	1,117
Average number of employees in public administration	1,232	1,222	1,202	1,424	1,189
Average number of employees in education	4,766	4,754	4,564	4,585	4,540
Average number of employees in health and social assistance	3,365	3,279	3,182	4,821	5,078

c. Features of employment rate development

Currently, the employed population is mostly male (54% men, 46% women). The employed population is mainly of middle-age (between 25-50 years). The most drastic cutbacks in labour force were recorded mainly in the sector financed by the state, partly compensated by the employment in the private sector.

d. Features of unemployment evolution

Unemployment rate evolution during 1997-2002 %



Analysing the labour force in search for jobs, as compared to 1997 when the unemployment rate was

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7.8%, an important increase is illustrated, starting with 1999, when the unemployment rate reached **12.3%**. This increase is mainly due to the dismissal of over **15,000** employees during the last 3 years, as a result of the program of reorganization, privatisation, and closing of over **50** economic units. The unemployed workers are mainly from heavy industry, machine constructing industry, light industry, and economic units such as: **S.C. Independența S.A., S.C. Compa S.A., S.C. Construcții S.A., S.C. Libertatea S.A., S.C. Cochet S.A.**, as well as commercial units proceeding from the former **IAS-uri**.

Starting with **2000**, one can note a constant decrease in the unemployment rate (**7.1%** at the end of 2002), due partly to the active measures took by the **Sibiu County Employment Agency**. These measures aimed at creating new jobs and assisting unemployed persons in finding jobs.

- the persons dismissed through collective lay-offs, young men, women, persons unemployed for a long time, disabled persons, Roma, those convicted for various offences etc.;
- For the first time, according to **Law no. 76/2002** regarding the unemployment insurance system and employment encouragement, valid from

01.03.2002, the employment of persons belonging to disfavoured groups is supported. This helps persons over 45 years of age, single breadwinners in the family and new graduates, to stimulate the labour force mobility and with completion of incomes.

- The grant of low interest loans for new jobs created, from which 50% is allotted to unemployed persons.

e. Features of unemployment rate development

Unemployment affected all age categories, but most affected are youths, particularly persons between **25-45** years, representing **57.4%** of those registered.

Unemployment development by **trade categories**, during **2001-2002**:

- for workers, the values were almost the same, **83.5% - 83.4 %**;
- for persons with medium education, values increased from **12.1% to 13.3 %**;
- for persons with higher education, values decreased from **4.4 % to 3.3 %**.

Strong points	Weak points
<p>Implementation of an electronic system for labour mediation (www.semm.ro), ensuring an automatic mediation between labour demand and offer.</p> <p>Implementation of active measures programmes, the main mean for employment encouragement and prevention of long term unemployment.</p> <p>Granting loans for SMEs to create new jobs.</p> <p>Creation of a coherent professional and informational counselling system.</p> <p>The yearly organization of job fairs, particularly for new graduates.</p> <p>The successful functioning in Sibiu of the project "Professional training promoting in Romania", having as partners the Labour and Social Solidarity Ministry and the Ministry of Cooperation and Economic Development in Germany.</p>	<p>Relatively high unemployment rate (below the country average).</p> <p>Lack of expertise in relationship with international institutions.</p> <p>Relatively high unemployment rate among youths (18-35 years).</p> <p>Low collection degree of fiscal revenues, due to requests of many economic units to postpone the payments.</p> <p>Insufficient time for the agency employees to trace vacant jobs and to establish cooperation with economic units.</p>

I.4.2.2. Social assistance

The Sibiu General Office for Labour and Social solidarity, as territorial decentralised service of the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, concentrated

all its activities towards the implementation of the new settlements for fighting against poverty, social exclusion, and unemployment and ensuring the minimum guaranteed income and other social services.

The Social Assistance Office is a component of the social protection system of the Sibiu General Office for Labour and Social Solidarity. It is an ensemble of institutions and measures taken by the state, public administration and civil society, aimed at preventing and removing the temporarily and permanent effects of situations that lead to poverty and social exclusion. The main objective of the Social Assistance Office is

to help persons or families that are permanently or temporarily at risk.

The main measures concern the payment of state allowances for children, the supplementary allowances for families with children, the placement allowances and the allowances for the new-borns. From the standpoint of the beneficiaries, important changes can be noted in 2002, as compared to 2001:

YEAR	PLACEMENT ALLOWANCE	STATE ALLOWANCE FOR CHILDREN	SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCE FOR FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN	NEW-BORNS ALLOWANCE ACCORDING TO LAW No. 416/2001
	Average number of beneficiaries	Average number of beneficiaries	Average number of beneficiaries	Average number of beneficiaries
2001	774	32,546	24,246	-
2002	958	30,832	22,695	3,074

The number of social support allowances paid in Sibiu to families and single persons was 6,568 in 2001 and 71,572 in 2002. Emergency support was also granted, 314 cases in 2001 and 87 cases in 2002.

During 2001 and 2002, 10 foundations and associations with 18 social assistance units benefited from state stipends. There were on average 494 monthly assisted persons in 2001, and 646 in 2002.

Currently, in Sibiu County there are 118,000 employed persons with individual working contracts.

A survey of the collective work contracts showed that in 2002, the average gross wage was between 3,200,000 – 3,850,000 ROL, a rise is expected to reach between 3,500,000 – 4,500,000 ROL; the minimum wage was between 2,500,000 – 2,750,000 ROL.

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
Activities for preventing, limiting and removal of temporary and permanent effects of special risk situations that lead to poverty and social exclusion.	Difficulties in collecting budget revenues.
Elaboration of the county plan against poverty and for social inclusion, in cooperation with other decentralised county institutions.	Difficulties in ensuring adequate social protection, because of the weakness of the legal system.
Good cooperation with other decentralised county institutions in Sibiu.	The increase in the risk of social exclusion for elderly persons.
Development of social dialogue, at territorial level.	Lack of alternative social assistance services.
The substantial improvement of access to public social assistance services.	
The guarantee of social peace.	

I.4.3. CHILD PROTECTION

Starting with 1997, the Sibiu General Direction for the Protection of Children's Rights took over the following 9 residential child protection institutions from the medical school system: the nurseries from Sibiu and

Mediaş, the orphanages from Sibiu, Boarta, Orlat, Agnita, Agîrbiciu and Boița, Mediaş. These were reorganized as placement centres, in the afore mentioned order with numbers from 1 to 9, with children in the age categories of 0-2 years, 2-7 years, 7-18 years and over this age, until 26 years, if attending an educational institution.

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Furthermore, 3 more placement centres were taken over (from special schools in Dumbrăveni, Turnu Roşu and Mediaş) and the Pilot Centre for recovery and rehabilitation of the disabled youths in Tălmăciu; the last one became the Placement Centre no. 13.

From their establishment until the present time, the administrative and organizing structure and the activity plan were transformed according to the Governmental Strategy for protection of children in difficulty, and according to the county strategy.

Family type alternatives were promoted instead of those of residential type, the main objective being the protection of children in family environments, through:

- **reinstatement in the natural family and prevention of child abandonment by families at risk**, by financial support from private bodies authorized to provide child protection and support adoption activities, and by projects financed by the National Authority for Child Protection and Adoption;
- **the establishment and development of a maternal assistance network**, with authorized private bodies financing 70% of investments. As a result of the termination of international adoptions, the greater part of these bodies ceased to exist, the maternal assistants were taken over by Sibiu GDCRP. During 2001, the Sibiu GDCRP developed a programme financed by the National Authority for Child Protection and Adoption, to support and certify 165 maternal assistants; at 5/1/2003, there were 260 certified professional maternal assistants;
- **the increase in the number of the children in placement/ family type guardianship** from 121 children in 1998, to 485 by 5/1/2003;
- **the increase in the number of the children benefiting from alternative services** (day centres, family or semi-family centres) provided

by authorized private bodies. The increase was from 137 children in 1999, to 286 in 5/1/2003.

- **the establishment of the Complex Evaluation Service for disabled children**, at 3/1/2002. The functions of the Board for Complex Evaluation and School and Professional Orientation were taken over by the Board for Child Protection, according to HGR no. 1205 in 04.12.2001. A number of 2,044 children with special needs were evaluated by 12/1/2002, for whom were issued resolutions, certificates for assessing the handicap degree, school and professional orientation certificates. A personalised service plan was made for each evaluated child. At 12/1/2002, the re-evaluation was started.
- **the establishment of Programmes, projects Service** in 3/1/2003.

In 5/1/2003, 1,843 children were under care, of which:

- 41% (751) children under residential type care:
 - in institutions with over 12 children/building - 513 (68%);
 - in institutions with over 100 children - 238 (32%);
- 44% (806) children in alternative services:
 - maternal assistance/simple placement - 777;
 - guardianship for adoption - 12;
 - other services (emergency reception centre) - 17
- 15% (286) children under OPA care, as a result of a placement measure took by the Child Protection Board, in family or semi-family type centres. At present, in OPA there are also 5-day centres with 150 places.

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
<p>A decrease in number of the entrances in residential type institutions.</p> <p>An increase in number of the children under care in family type protection system.</p> <p>A decrease by 50% of the number of children in the residential system until 2007, depending on the development of community services.</p>	<p>The change in the law framework and law discrepancies.</p> <p>The local community does not participate in supporting the established objectives. Poor budget.</p> <p>The social phenomenon dynamics influenced by the family socio-economic status.</p>

I.4.4. THE RELIGIOUS CULTS

The main religious cult in Sibiu is that belonging to the Orthodox Church. In 2002, during the Persons and

Residence Census, 142,886 inhabitants declared themselves to belong to the orthodox cult. There is also an important number of Roman-Catholics, Greek-Catholics, and Lutheran believers. In this respect, the data from the census is:

Stable population according to religion	Sibiu Municipality	Sibiu	Pălteniș
Stable population - total	154,892	154,841	51
Orthodox	142,886	142,837	49
Roman-Catholic	2,304	2,303	1
Greek-Catholic	2,660	2,660	0
Lutheran	1,394	1,394	0
Augustan Confession Evangelic	859	859	0
Synodo-Presbyterian Lutheran Evangelic	833	832	1
Unitarian	128	128	0
Baptist	989	989	0
Pentecostal	831	831	0
7th Day Adventist	152	152	0
Christian after Gospel	636	636	0
Evangelic	406	406	0

The city of Sibiu has a great number of historically important churches and cult houses; 11 of these are in the city and many others in the adjacent villages.

Beside the specific service, the churches provide social and educational services, the infrastructure and human resources being of great importance for the sustainable development.

I.4.5. MINORITIES

During the 2002 Person and Residence Census, 148,263 inhabitants declared themselves as being of Romanian ethnicity. The second ethnicity is the Hungarian one, followed by the German one. The data extracted from the census figures:

Stable population according to ethnicity	Sibiu Municipality	Sibiu	Pălteniș
Stable population - total	154,892	154,841	51
Romanians	148,263	148,212	51
Hungarians	3,134	3,134	0
Germans	2,444	2,444	0
Rroma	597	597	0
Saxons	64	64	0
Ukrainians	27	27	0
Serbians	12	12	0
Turks	25	25	0
Jews	33	33	0
Russians	15	15	0
Greeks	14	14	0
Poles	20	20	0
Italians	46	46	0
Csangos	43	43	0

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
<p>The diversity of ethnicities reflects a rich cultural life, with important annual events, particularly German ones.</p> <p>The existence of classes taught in minority languages (particularly German), which benefit also many children of Romanian ethnicity.</p> <p>The development of positive anti-discrimination programmes for the integration of Rroma (job fairs, places in universities etc.)</p>	<p>The implication and the responses of the Rroma community to special programmes are weak.</p>

I.4.6. PUBLIC ORDER

During the previous 5 years, criminal offences in Sibiu, compared to the national country average, were the following:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL Sibiu	1,400	1,494	1,347	1,737	1,768
AVERAGE per county, Romania	1,597	1,795	1,613	1,575	1,516

Due to the period of transition, to the economic and scientific dynamics, new modus operandi appeared, encouraged by the slow legislative process. The difficulties are obvious within the economic and financial field, and are often generated by new activities.

Economic-financial offences:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL Sibiu	418	499	363	720	630
AVERAGE per county, Romania	454	528	501	512	504

Judiciary offences:

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
TOTAL Sibiu	715	682	572	613	631
AVERAGE per county, Romania	734	760	636	622	566

	2000	2001	+ / -
Against person	682	617	- 65
Slaughter	8	11	+ 3
Attempted slaughter	25	22	- 3
Death causing blows	2	5	+ 3
Rape	14	15	+ 1
Against patrimony	2,801	3,212	+411
Theft	2,003	2,235	+232
Robbery	51	28	- 23
Fraudulent financial administration	41	47	+ 6
Defalcation	65	71	+ 6
Fraud	309	263	- 46
Corruption	481	444	- 37
Bribe taking	130	97	- 33
Bribe offering	106	103	- 3
Undeserved gain taking	30	15	- 15
Authority peddling	215	229	+ 14

I.5. ASSESSMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM AND CULTURE

I.5.1. EDUCATION

I.5.1.1. Primary and Secondary Education Units

In Sibiu, the school structure in the following:

No.	Education level	School year 2001-2002		School year 2002-2003	
		Number of units	Children or pupils	Number of units	Children or pupils
1.	Kindergartens	39	4,166	40	4,272
2.	Schools with classes 1-8	22	14,292	22	13,175
3.	High schools	19	8,604	19	9,150
4.	Vocational schools	11	3,190	11	3,623
5.	Special schools	2	575	2	494

In addition to the previously mentioned school units, in Sibiu there are 2 athletic schools and a Palace of Children and Pupils.

A balance regarding the number of children and pupils in the primary and secondary education is illustrated during the last 3 years (approximately 4,500 children in kindergartens and 26,000 pupils in schools and high schools).

The 11 vocational schools function within the framework of high schools.

A number of 14 buildings with educational destinations (11 kindergartens, 1 primary school, 1 high school and the Palace of Children and Pupils), have been notified for retrocession.

I.5.1.2. Anthropogenic resources

During the school year 2002/2003, 2,913 positions were financed, of which:

- didactic engaged positions: 2,151
- auxiliary didactic engaged positions: 124
- non-didactic engaged positions: 639

The rate between didactic / non-didactic personnel and the number of pupils:

- total number of pupils / total number of the teaching staff - 10.54

- total number of pupils / total number of auxiliary didactic personnel - 247.7
- total number of pupils / total number of non-didactic personnel - 48.07
- total number of the teaching staff / total number of auxiliary didactic personnel - 17.35
- total number of the teaching staff / total number of non-didactic positions - 3.37

I.5.1.3. The Teaching Staff House Sibiu (TSH)

The TSH functions as a documentation, information and consulting centre for teaching staff, auxiliary didactic and educational managers. It has the task of permanently training the personnel in the field of primary and secondary education (mainly methodical aids), as well as preparing librarians and archivists in schools. It also supports project participation and educational partnerships granting to better organising of methodology in every school.

I.5.1.4. Private education and alternative forms of education

During the school year 2002/2003, the private education network had 8 school units, with 415 pupils (compared to 506 pupils the previous year).

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The pre-school private education level is formed of 4 kindergartens, the children from these units obtaining good results in the primary cycle.

There are also 3 post high school teaching units, 2 with sanitary profile and 1 with information technology profile; 90% of the students in these schools are employed after graduation. The Co-operation school, a vocational and apprenticeship school, trains qualified personnel in Public Convenience, beauty services (hairdressing/barber and manicure). Graduates from the school frequently find jobs during internships.

In 1990, in Sibiu developed 3 educational alternatives: Waldorf, Step by Step, and Montessori. The Montessori alternative has only a pre-school level of education.

I.5.1. 5. Extra-curricular activities

The educational curriculum was developed according to present day educational requirements: development of pupil's personality, career development, education for a democratic society, high-quality work etc. Environmental and health education, anti-drug education, and BTS are particularly emphasised. For this purpose offices for counselling and anti-drug education were created with the help of sponsors and of the "ELID" Foundation (Food Industry School Group and Machine Construction School Group). Nine school units participated in the "Vision 2000" programme, and in all high schools and other school units, anti-drug education programmes were developed.

Students are also involved in manifestations such as the Romanian National Day, Earth Day, Christmas Festivities, Heart Day, Forest Month, Anti AIDS Day, etc.

Co-operation with institutions and NGOs is very important for extra-curricular activities, for the implementation of different programs and projects. Such institutions and NGOs include: the Red Cross, Nature School, Crispus, ARAPAMESU, "One child, one hope" Foundation, "ELID" Foundation, Road Police Public Health Office, Health Promoting Office, Environment Protection Inspectorate, "Youths for

youths" Foundation, "Ascensium" Association, Civilian Protection Inspectorate, Prevention Service from PJI Sibiu and others.

A Palace of children and pupils is active in Sibiu. During the school year 2001-2002, 11,700 pupils attended the 73 groups of studies.

I.5.1.6. Conclusions

- The primary and secondary education in Sibiu possesses material and human resources capable to offer a modern education to the children in the county. The great number of the teaching staff will be maintained in the following years. The policy of dismissal of unqualified personnel will be continued.
- The education network in Sibiu is relatively stable, and in the following years school units will be joined for the improvement of teaching and a better access to education. The balance between the theoretical and technological aspects of school plans will be maintained, according to European standards.
- The teaching situation is good at the primary, junior high, and high school levels, satisfactory at the vocational level, and unsatisfactory in evening classes. Many of the schools do not offer attractive educational alternatives for all children from all backgrounds.
- Capacity and school-leaving-examination centres were established; according to the two national examinations which took place, the conditions for obtaining objective education results were met. The proceedings of the capacity, admission and school-leaving-examination committees were impeccable.
- The participation of a significant number of teaching staff and school units in training programmes provided by the Special Committee of European Union (Socrates, PHARE) ensures the access to European standards in this field, which will influence the continuous innovation of the local, county and national programmes for permanent training.

STRONG POINTS

- Human resources in Sibiu capable of applying reform to Sibiu education, and change it for the better.
- Impressive school units, with great traditions and well equipped, with exquisite education results (“Gheorghe Lazăr” College, “Octavian Goga” High school, “Brukenthal” High school).
- Development of the “Sibiu 2000” European programme.
- School partnerships with European schools in programmes such as “Socrates”, “Comenius” etc.
- Teaching in German, a continuation of 15th century traditions, representing a cultural bridge to the prosperity of Germany.
- Successful functioning of educational models in a multicultural, multiethnic and multicultural community, with traditional education stretching back over 400 years.
- Openness of the public administration towards education.
- Documentary and information centres (the House of the Teaching Staff, C. D. I. for German education and the Sibiu University libraries).
- Training centres that facilitate the workplace integration of young graduates (the Romanian-German Foundation, the County Centre for Labour Force Reconversion).
- Well trained personnel in I. Ş. J., the team having a great number of national and regional trainers.
- Increase in number of the managers’ initiatives and proposals for projects which would lead to co-operations and foreign financing.

During the previous school year, there were managerial boards and teaching staff committees which did not apply the school reform, and this caused problems:

WEAK POINTS*Regarding the school unit management:*

- The managerial activity centred on the administrative field, detrimental to the quality of teaching (insufficient number of assistants in classes, obsolete instruments for evaluating the teaching process, perfunctorily monitoring of teaching obligations).
- Limits to solving of school problems through the elaboration and application of projects and partnerships.
- Many of the curricular projects from the school development plan were not carried out (for example: projects for prevention of school failure, for training the teaching staff to use the IT equipment, educational programmes for adults etc.).
- Management of anthropogenic resources is poor in providing effective structures for continuous training of the teaching staff that would support, encourage and motivate the professional performance (including by attributing of annual ratings and merit wages).
- Concern for ensuring extra-budgetary material resources is low in the majority of the school units.
- Disobedience of lawful procedures in applying the sanctions stipulated in the Teaching Staff Statute or granting of merit wages, the ignorant or partial application of School Units Functioning Regulations.
- The lack in transparency of the managerial act induces mistrust in the teaching staff regarding the resolutions of school units management.

Regarding the application of curriculum and reaching curricular standards:

- The absence, in many schools, of alternative instruction programmes for improvement/recovery leads to school results below standards and eventually to school failure.
- The absence of personalised intervention programmes for pupils with special educational needs leads to inadequacy of the instructional offer for these pupils.
- The absence of didactic support materials leads to the presentation of lessons of a stereotypical character, and to the passive presence of pupils in classes and lack of efficiency in teaching.
- Many optional classes in C.D.Ş. are projected without consulting economic and socio-cultural partners, the parents and the pupils, giving the impression that only the staff appointment interests were taken into account.

Regarding the relationships with strategic partners:

- The co-operation with economic units is frequently assumed to be superficial, without adapting the instruction

WEAK POINTS

offer to the occupational standards, to the local and economic units needs.

- The low efficiency in co-operating with the family and the superficiality of the counselling and professional orientation led in some schools lead to poor results in the national exams for capacity and school-leaving-examination.

I.5.2. HIGHER EDUCATION

Higher education has its beginnings in the 18th century, but developed especially after December 1989.

- The “**Lucian Blaga**” **University** in Sibiu was founded in 1990. It developed from 5 departments to 10 departments and a college, having at present 16,000 enrolled students. There are over 600 professors, teaching almost 100 subject matters. There are 4 Scientific Research Centres and many projects and programmes with international partners.
- The **Romanian-German University** in Sibiu functions in co-operation with the “Lucian Blaga” University, the General Consulate of Germany, and the Democratic Forum of the Germans in Romania. This prestigious university has 3 departments with six academic concentrations, and a college. There are regular exchanges of students and professors with universities in Germany and other countries.
- The **Theological College “Andrei Şaguna”** marks the beginnings of higher education in Sibiu, as it was founded in 1786. After numerous changes, the college was incorporated into the University of Sibiu in 1992, and has three sections: Orthodox Pastoral Theology, Theology and Letters, Theology and Social Assistance. In 2004, over 700 students were enrolled.
- The **Academy of Terrestrial Forces “Nicolae Bălcescu”** functions with 3 academic concentrations and over 1,200 students.
- The “**Dimitrie Cantemir**” **University**, Tourism Geography College, was founded in 1990 and has over 500 students and international partners in Trieste and Liverpool.

I.5.3. CULTURE AND ART

In Sibiu there are theatres, a philharmonic orchestra, three cinemas, libraries, five cultural centres, six cultural institutes and ten museums.

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Theatres and musical institutions	6	4	5	5	6
Libraries	67	61	61	59	59
Public libraries	1	1	1	1	1
Radio subscriptions	57,255	53,624	47,696	35,885	27,423
TV subscriptions	44,370	43,253	41,023	40,110	40,351

I.5.3.1. Institutions and cultural events

Theatre in Sibiu

The origins of theatrical activity in Sibiu date back to the 16th century, when students gave two annual representations on stage; on the 15th of February 1582, the first pageant staging of a battle took place. Starting with 1756, theatrical shows took place in the house of Baron von Möringer, the present day Blue House in Piaţa Mare. In 1789, the first theatre with stable premises was founded in the Gros Tower, opened by Martin Hochmeister. In 1923, the first Romanian theatre was founded.

Today's institution, the "Radu Stanca" State Theatre, was founded in 1949 together with the “Gong” Theatre for children and youth and with the State Philharmonic House. The German theatre department was opened in 1956. Starting with 1993, the **International Theatre Festival** takes place every year in Sibiu.

ASTRA Library

The issue of creating a national library first came up in 1861, with the foundation of the ASTRA association. Today, the library houses over 750,000 volumes, 48,000 magazines, and 12,000 manuscripts.

Cultural magazines

Two of the most important Romanian culture magazines are published in Sibiu: **Transilvania** magazine and **Euphorion** magazine.

ASTRA Film Fest

The International Festival for documentaries and visual anthropology, ASTRA FILM FEST, started as a forum for anthropological documentaries in Eastern Europe, similar to international great festivals of this kind.

Trying to captivate the multitude of aspects of contemporary society from one objective perspective, ASTRA Film Fest promotes, biannually, the high quality documentary.

Cultural Agenda 2003 – the most important events:

ORGANISER	EVENT	DATE
The United Photo Clubs Ass. in Romania - Photoclub Orizont Sibiu	The 10-th International Photographic Art Exhibition in Sibiu	January
The Sibiu Knights Order	The Medieval Festival Sibiu, 3rd Ed.	August
The GONG Theatre	The La STRADA International Unconventional Art Festival, 7th Ed.	April-May
The Lucian Blaga University in Sibiu	The Emil Cioran Conference, 9th Ed	May
Pro Art Hermannstadt Foundation	The International Jazz Festival in Sibiu	May
Radu Stanca Theatre	The International Theatre Festival in Sibiu, 10th Ed.	May- June
ASTRA	The National Olympics "Traditional Artistic Crafts"	July
The Sibiu Municipality Culture House	The International Folk Music Festivals France-Spain	July-August
People for Art Association	Summer University 2003, 3rd Ed	July
ASTRA	The National Festival for Popular Traditions in Romania	July-August
The Sibiu Municipality Culture House	The Carl Filtsch International Piano Festival	August-September
ASTRA	The Folk Craftsmen in Romania Fair 19th Ed.	August
The Sibiu Municipality Culture House	The Sibiu Autumn Festival	September-October
The Military Circle	The International Military Music Festival, 2nd Ed.	September
The Sibiu Municipality Culture House	The Christmas Fair	December

I.5.3.2. Mass-media

The mass-media component is strong in Sibiu, and is represented by eight local newspapers, of which four daily newspapers, two cultural magazines, three newspapers for classified ads, seven local radio stations, and four local television stations.

I.5.3.3. Sibiu, European Cultural Capital for 2007

The city of Sibiu is a contestant for the title of European Cultural Capital for 2007, along with Luxembourg.

In April 2004, the European Commission jury recommended Sibiu for the title of European Cultural Capital for 2007. The Selection Jury submitted its

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report to the European Commission after hearings with representatives from Sibiu, together with its recommendation to grant Sibiu the previous mentioned title. The report is the second step of the process, which also involves the acceptance of European Commission, the vote of the Ministers' Council, and a last hearing in February 2005, to verify the progresses.

The jury appreciated the city's effort to perform a programme of European proportions, considering SIBLUX 2007 to be representative of the city and of Romanian efforts for joining the EU.

The members of the jury considered programme's strong points to be its quality, its multicultural features, the European character of SIBLUX 2007, the

suggested organisational structure, and its sustainability.

Another strong point was the partnership with Luxembourg, the co-ordination between the events in the two cities, as well as the multiple European co-operation partnerships and programmes developed by Sibiu with Landshut, Rennes, Klagenfurt, Deventer. The jury considered the 2007 programme an "East-West European Experiment," with important aspects of artistic innovation, social inclusion, and mobility for youth.

The exam of Sibiu in front of the Jury and of the European Commission was a success, if taking into account the fact that the European Commission institutions have already established the European cultural capitals until 2019.

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MUNICIPALITY

II. OBJECTIVES

II.1 SIBIU MUNICIPALITY - SWOT ANALYSIS

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
1. GEOGRAPHICAL ZONE	
<p>Central location permits good connections with the other regions.</p> <p>Relief with tourism potential.</p>	<p>There are neighbourhoods where the physical structure is underdeveloped.</p> <p>The nearby location of two major urban centres (Braşov, Cluj).</p>
2. POPULATION	
<p>Concentration of cohabiting nationalities, which ensures cultural and religious exchanges with a great variety of traditions and customs.</p> <p>High degree of urbanisation.</p>	<p>Negative natural growth.</p> <p>Insufficient financing for social assistance.</p>
3. ECONOMY	
<p>Old traditions in processing of textiles, leather, wood, metals and food products.</p> <p>The existence of a complete production infrastructure for different fields of activity (textiles, leather, furniture, auto parts etc.).</p> <p>Exquisite tourism potential, ethnic and cultural pluralism, cultural and landscape tourism.</p>	<p>Lack of financial resources.</p> <p>Obsolete equipment and technologies.</p> <p>Slow capacity of enterprises to adapt to market structure changes.</p> <p>High level of energy consumption enterprises.</p> <p>Tourist facilities underused.</p> <p>Insufficient tourism advertising due to high costs.</p> <p>Poor transportation infrastructure and tourism equipment.</p> <p>Insufficient qualified personnel to ensure quality services.</p>
<p>Relatively great number of registered small and medium enterprises.</p>	<p>Great number of active SMEs producing in lohn system.</p> <p>Low foreign financing for SMEs.</p> <p>Lack of infrastructure and financial resources for promoting SME products for fairs and exhibitions.</p>
4. LABOUR MARKET	
<p>Numerous and qualified human resources in different fields of activity.</p>	<p>The increase in the number of unemployed graduates from colleges and university.</p> <p>Qualified labour force deficit in textiles and leather manufacture.</p>
5. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
<p>The municipality is connected to the network of road, railway and aerial transportation.</p> <p>The existence of telecommunication and mobile telephone equipment.</p> <p>The well-developed natural gas network, due to gas resources in the region.</p>	<p>Lack of a detour belt road.</p> <p>Lack of funds led to a deficient maintenance of city streets.</p> <p>Water supply facilities with low capacity, causing malfunctions in distribution in some areas.</p> <p>The railway station and the bus stations facilities are obsolete.</p> <p>Obsolete sewage network.</p>
6. ENVIRONMENT	

The presence of different natural resources (forests, parks, waters, etc.)	The existence of polluting units. Problems related to collection, sorting, administration and utilisation of domestic and industrial waste.
OPPORTUNITIES	RISKS
<p>Community programmes supporting investments in environmental protection, rehabilitation and extension of the roads, of water supply, sewage and treatment systems, and of waste management.</p> <p>Possibilities to develop tourism through programs supporting the development of infrastructure and through advantageous crediting of those investing in agricultural tourism.</p> <p>Community programs for the restoration and preservation of the historical centre.</p> <p>Governmental institutions or non-governmental organisations dealing with professional training and labour force re-conversion.</p> <p>Application of development programmes by supporting local initiatives and investments.</p> <p>Opportunities for foreign investments in diverse fields.</p> <p>Strong ties between the municipality population and persons emigrated to the EU.</p>	<p>Poverty causes a decrease in population, together with the emigration of youths and adults for jobs, and the ageing population.</p> <p>The collapsing sanitary system represents a threat to public health.</p> <p>The reduction of Lohn production, either partial or permanent, would lead to the increase in number of the unemployed workers.</p> <p>Not knowing the criteria for the selection and implementation of financial support projects, investors may not show interest. Also, they do not have means to guarantee the loans or money to pay business plans.</p>

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The fundamental strategic objective of Sibiu is to maintain its medieval identity and at the same time to have a modern and dynamic economy, with a high quality of life for its inhabitants, according to European principles and values.

The final goal of the local sustainable economic development is to generate funds and jobs along with the improvement of life standards. This requires systematic, well-planned, and long efforts. Some of the **ways** to reach these objectives could be:

- Economic support of Sibiu municipality and its development according the major trends in European Community.

- Upgrading and development of local infrastructure and of ways of communication with other areas of the country.
- Consolidate the identity and promote Sibiu municipality as a traditional medieval space, a multicultural, multiethnic and spiritual environment.
- Improved and diversified services, improved urban background aiming at reaching a better life standards quality for the city inhabitants.
- Guarantee protection and conservation of the natural and built environment, according to the requirements of sustainable development.
- Historical restoration of Sibiu, to maintain and preserve its medieval identity.

II.2. BUILT ENVIRONMENT

II.2.1. INFRASTRUCTURE

OBJECTIVES	MEASURES
Development of infrastructure and modernisation of transportation.	<p>Construction of a detour belt road in Sibiu for transit, heavy traffic.</p> <p>Development and modernisation of the international traffic of the airport.</p> <p>Modernisation of the railway station.</p> <p>Restoration of the bridge crossing the railway adjacent to the Sibiu railway station (Podul Gării).</p> <p>Diversification and upgrading of the communication ways with other zones in the country.</p> <p>Upgrading of degraded streets in all municipality neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Optimisation of the urban passenger traffic.</p>
Upgrading and development of the utilities network.	<p>Upgrading and the development of the utilities networks important to city development.</p> <p>Upgrading and the optimisation of the residential heating systems.</p> <p>Upgrading and development of the water supply networks of the municipality.</p> <p>Increase in quality of services.</p>

II.2.2. CONSTRUCTION, LOTS

Objectives:

- Provide equipment for the central zone of the city in order to combine the commercial functions with civic, cultural, recreational and tourism functions.
- Restoration of buildings belonging to the national cultural heritage.
- Completion of the Thalia house.
- Design and execute tracks for bicyclists, starting with the historical zone of the city, in order to diminish automotive traffic.
- Carry out projects and investments through public-private partnership.
- Improvement of urban management, as a result of the co-operation and information exchange with other municipalities.
- Increase in energy efficiency in local collectives, by promoting small and medium power stations.

- Use of available lots from the built area within the city.

II.2.3. WATER SUPPLY, HOUSEHOLD AND PLUVIAL SEWAGE

Objectives:

A medium and long-term investment program was planned in order to improve the water supply and sewerage systems according to European and Romanian standards. The main goals until 2020 are the following:

The Water supply system:

- Quality of drinking water supplied – according to the European Union Directive no. 98/83.
- Permanent water supply.

- Guarantee the minimum pressure in the supply network, for the normal functioning of the installations in 4 storey buildings.
- Guarantee a storage capacity equivalent to 50% from daily consumption.

The sewage system:

- Guarantee sewage services according to European Union Directives 91/271/EEC and 98/15/EEC.
- Connection to the sewage system of all water consumers.
- Treatment of waste waters according to European orders.
- Management of silt resulting from waste waters treatment, according to European Directives.

II.2.4. BIODIVERSITY – GREEN AREAS

Objectives:

- Restoration of the Zoological Garden according to European standards.
- Organisation of eco-tourism in Dumbrava Natural Park – the design of paths and stop-overs.
- Arrange some routes as "green streets," to encourage the practice of sports in open air and to promote non-polluting means of transportation (bicycles, roller skates, equestrian transportation) in the municipality's adjacent tourist areas.
- Establish tree plantations for protection from areas with pollution sources.
- Set up Sub Arini Park as a dendrological park.
- Extend the green areas in Sibiu according to the minimum necessary norms for each city inhabitant (4 m² sports ground, 4.5 m² squares and parks, 1 m² playground for children).
- Set up of water bodies in recreational zones and integrate them in parks.
- Encourage children and youth to get involved in

activities for the management and upkeep of green areas.

II.2.5. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Objectives:

- Introduce selective collection and recycling of household waste.
- Close the municipal waste landfill (situated on Remetea hill) with the observance of the law requirements regarding the equipment with installations and the after closing monitoring.
- Establish a transfer station for municipal waste, in which to select the recyclable waste and compost the organic waste.
- Build a cremation unit for hazardous waste.
- Build a complex installation for the treatment of residual waters and of sludge which proceeds from the industrial units in Sibiu.
- Implement educational programmes for changing the attitudes of citizens and economic operators towards waste management.
- Promote resolutions with regulations for the conservation of resources and waste reduction by the Local Council.

II.2.6. THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS

II.2.6.1. Air

Objectives:

- Build a detour belt of Sibiu municipality, which will permit the deviation of heavy traffic outside the municipality and the decrease of air pollution due to car exhaust.
- Upgrade the public transportation busses with

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vehicles that comply to Euro 3 and Euro 4 Norms.

II.2.6.2. Water

Objectives:

- **The Turnișor Reservoir** (rehabilitation) – very important for industrial water supply of the economic units and making available a water volume from Gura Râului reservoir for watering

in the Cibin River waterside, between Orlat and Tâlmăciu.

- **The reservoirs in Sub Arini, on Trinkbach brook** (rehabilitation) – one creates a recreational zone within the built environment of Sibiu, with major positive effect on population and on the phreatic layer for the trees in Sub Arini Park.
- **Regularisation of Valea Săpunului** – new investment with positive impact, if taking into account its recreational value for the extension zone of the municipality of Sibiu.

II.3. ECONOMIC RESOURCES

OBJECTIVES	MEASURES
Improvement of the business environment and creation of an exquisite image for business promotion	<p>Promotion of economic units interests in the development of trade and industry, national and international, according to market economy requirements.</p> <p>Development of a new economic way of thinking, according to the demands of the accession to the European Union.</p> <p>Support interests of producers and merchants in dealing with the Romanian authorities and the specialised foreign bodies.</p> <p>Simplify the administrative frame.</p> <p>Guarantee necessary financial resources for upgrading of the technological equipment and market promotion, which are in de-capitalised state.</p> <p>Redefine industry profile, according to the new conditions on the national and international market.</p> <p>The liquidation of obsolete production units with minimum social, financial and social costs.</p> <p>Guarantee the upgrading rhythm and the technological and managerial mobility required by the present day features of the world economy.</p> <p>Increase in the coherence of the policy regarding SMEs, as well as an increase in the capacity to create and implement local support policies and programmes for SMEs.</p> <p>Support SME access to financial resources.</p>
The development of the tertiary sector through the creation of new poles and the introduction of the city into the regional and international circuits.	<p>Forecasting of the field infrastructure.</p> <p>Vary and increase the services quality.</p> <p>Develop new interest tertiary centres, for the use of the local potential.</p> <p>Extend information technology use in all the economic fields and in all urban services.</p>
Development of the labour market and improvement of its mobility.	<p>Development of an informational system regarding the permanent training of the labour force.</p> <p>Guarantee continuous training for the permanent education of the labour force.</p> <p>Transform Sibiu society with the aid of expertise centres.</p> <p>Mobilisation of the local community for monitoring its human resources.</p>
Promoting the municipality of Sibiu as national and international city	<p>Identification and support for the projects that best illustrate the local heritage and traditions.</p> <p>Development of projects aiming at the upgrading of recreational facilities.</p> <p>Improvement of the community marketing and tourism promotion.</p>

OBJECTIVES	MEASURES
	Development of tourist services according to world trends: cultural tourism, eco-tourism, agricultural tourism.
Straightening out of the food and agricultural industry	Improvement in the production and economic performances of food and agricultural industry. Upgrading and modernisation of processing units of the food and agricultural industry. Maintain the excellent renown for local products and acquire international patents

AGRICULTURE

Objectives:

- The development and modernisation of agriculture will be oriented towards:
- The improvement of processing and agricultural products marketing.
- Investments in agricultural exploitation.
- The development of economic activities that could generate alternative incomes.
- The development of environmentally protective agricultural methods.
- The maintenance of the land heritage at superior standards by removal of the harmful effects produced by industrialisation and urban development.
- The protection of orchards.

II.4. SOCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

II.4.1. DEMOGRAPHY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Objectives:

- An increase in the birth rate.
- Maintain the number of inhabitants.
- Diminish abandonment of town.
- An increase in life expectancy.
- Improved quality of life.
- A reduction in the risk of illness.
- Improvement of hospital equipment.

II.4.2. LABOUR FORCE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

II.4.2.1. Labour force occupancy, unemployment

Objectives:

- Create a Regional Centre for Professional Training for Adults in Sibiu.
- Increase, in upcoming years, the number of persons in search for a job who will be working with a personal computer.
- Adapting the educational offer to local labour market requirements, stimulate the labour force mobility for the removal of imbalances between demand and offer on the labour market.
- Development of a labour mediation service, which will include the local employment agencies.
- Implementation of legislation and measures aimed at ensuring the free access on the labour market of all persons, regardless sex, race or ethnic origin, religion or creed, age or sexual orientation.

II.4.2.2. Social Assistance

Objectives:

- Guarantee a strong social cohesion between different social categories and generations.
- Implementation of the new national social assistance system.
- Promote modern policies regarding social inclusion and work stimulation.
- Approve and implement the anti-poverty and social inclusion promotion county plan in Sibiu.

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- Reduction of poverty and social exclusion by granting needs adapted social services (the assurance of the minimum guaranteed income and of material and financial help in co-operation with NGOs, according to legislation).
- Guarantee the balance between the market economy requirements and those of social protection and solidarity; a permanent relationship was established between social and economic partners and the public opinion.
- Reorientation of social assistance services towards future generations, by granting sustenance and family development allowances, to fight against social marginalization.

II.4.3. CHILD PROTECTION

Objectives:

- Closing of residential type institutions and establishment of family type services.
- Development of family type alternatives.
- Prevention of child abuse and child neglect.
- Involvement of local communities in the observance of the children's rights.
- Educational, occupational and social integration of youths over 18 years of age who benefited from social protection.

II.5. EDUCATION, CULTURE

II.5.1. EDUCATION

Objectives:

- **Improved management.** An integrated educational management is ideal, based on objectives, for the improvement of educational standards.
- **Improved school's role in Sibiu,** the school being seen as the main educational institution

for resources development and not as a "consumption" institution.

- **Assimilation of information technology language in schools,** to provide the means for a new "illiteracy liquidation" of the population.
- **The structure of education in high school, after high school and in vocational units must be planned according to the labour market offer.** Programs will be developed in co-operation with economic units and institutions specialised in social and economic prognosis.
- **Thorough study of the Romanian language, history and civilisation, and of the local culture** as fundamentals for the safeguarding of the national identity in the European integration and globalisation context.
- **The development of the education for minorities** and the introduction of elements of intercultural education in the school curriculum.
- **The development of special programmes for education** (intensive programmes for preventing school abandonment, support programmes for languages and cultures of minorities, including Rroma children, programmes for the integration of children from institutions into natural or substitutive families etc.).
- **The improvement of the equipment of school units** by refurbishing and repairing the school buildings (including the construction of gym halls).
- **The diversification of teaching staff training** according to European integration spirit.
- **The modernisation of equipment** (libraries, laboratories) for top level education.
- **The improvement** of the educational climate, of the coherence of education institutions.
- **Integrated transparency and consulting** in the educational offer, for a better professional orientation.

II.5.2. CULTURE

Objectives:

- Development of public-private partnerships for the exploitation of sponsorship/financing methods for culture institutions.

- Making an annual calendar with all the cultural events in the city.
- Organisational structures of the SIBLUX 2007 programme and the involved institutions work intensely to meet the requirements of the European Commission regarding the title of European Cultural Capital. A positive report

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from the Commission in 2005 will grant Sibiu the title in 2007. One must improve the infrastructure and finish the cultural projects for 2007, when Sibiu could become, along with Luxembourg, European Cultural Capital.

III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

III.1. STRENGTHENING OF THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

To fulfil the objectives of the Local Action Plan, the Sibiu City Hall, as the local authority, aims to strengthen the institutional capacity by drawing financial resources and by mobilising the human resources, as well as by checking of the development of projects.

One of the main objectives is the harmonisation of local administrative procedures with those existing in the European Union.

One of the developed projects is “**The support of the Sibiu/ Hermannstadt municipal administration,**” which is performed in co-operation with the Civil Servants Academy in Bonn (d.b.b. Akademie) and the Regional Centre for Permanent Training for Public Administration Sibiu, financed by the Technical Co-operation Society (GTZ). The most important accomplishments of this project were, among others:

- Improvement of the organisational structure.
- Optimisation of the leading time of administration.
- Reorganisation of the press and public relations office.
- Reorganisation of the office for economic development promotion.
- Elaboration of the macro concept for local economic development.
- Drawing up of a new business plan.
- Improvement of administrative procedures by reducing the compartments and the organisational positions.
- Diverse local budget optimisations (for example more transparency in budget planning and regrouping).

- Elaboration of a collection of Local Council resolutions.
- Elaboration of a concept regarding the improvement and the permanent training of the personnel.
- Conceiving of a development guide for Sibiu.
- Performing of complex sociological inquiries among citizens.
- Emphasising of the orientation towards citizens of the public administration.
- Training of leading personnel and of co-workers.
- Counselling of the administration management, of the co-workers during the development of projects.

The Regional Centre for Permanent Training for Public Administration Sibiu has planned the opening of a **European Centre for Information**.

To strengthen the institutional capacity, in 2001, the City Hall created in co-operation with public institutions and local bodies the first integrated document for urban management with the name “**The Plan for Urban Action 2001-2004.**” The document contains plans for co-ordinated activity in all the urban fields and represents a reference document for all the institutions that participated in its accomplishment. Similarly, during the autumn of 2004 “**The Plan for Urban Action 2004- 2008**” will be created.

Through urban management, one aims at the permanent arrangement of the central area of the city in order to combine the commercial functions with the civil, cultural, recreational and tourist functions. One of the most important concerns of the public administration is the rehabilitation of the buildings belonging to the national cultural heritage. One must also mention the second project with GTZ – **The Rehabilitation of the historical town**, which started in 2000. One of the main features of Sibiu is the preserved mediaeval architectural area, having an area of 101 ha. The great majority of the buildings are in a mediocre state of preservation, needing consolidation and restoration.

III.2. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

III.2.1. The Sibiu Municipality local budget for 2002

Sibiu local budget revenues: Veniturile la bugetul local Sibiu:

No.	Budget chapter	Total 2002 (thousands ROL)	Percent
1.	OWN INCOMES	267,892,761	35.01%
1.1	Current incomes	234,392,761	30.63%
A.	Fiscal incomes	207,662,781	
	A.1. Direct taxes	200,080,886	
	a. Taxes on buildings and land from juridical persons	84,266,000	
	b. Taxes from the population, of which:	94,794,886	
	- building tax	65,935,000	
	- taxes on transport means	8,185,985	
	- other taxes	20,673,901	
	c. Tax for the use of state property lots	1,500,000	
	d. Other direct taxes	19,520,000	
B.	A.2. Indirect taxes	7,581,895	
	a. Tax on shows	208,295	
	b. Other indirect taxes	7,373,600	
	Non-fiscal incomes	26,729,980	
	a. Payments from the net profit of autonomous administrations	3,124,000	
	b. Payments from public institutions	10,850,000	
	c. Diverse incomes	12,755,980	
1.2.	Capital incomes	1,000,000	0.13%
1.3.	Special destination incomes	32,500,000	4.25%
2.	AMOUNTS TAKEN OVER FROM THE STATE BUDGET	497,396,373	64.99%
2.1.	Quotations deducted from the tax on wages		0.00%
2.2.	Amounts deducted from VAT	274,694,273	35.89%
2.3.	Amounts deducted from the income tax	222,702,100	29.10%
	- quotations deducted from the income tax	190,000,000	
	- quotations deducted for the counterbalancing of the local budget	10,753,100	
	- quotations deducted to subsidise heat	21,949,000	
	TOTAL INCOMES	765.289.134	100%

Local budget expenditures for 2002:

No.	Budget chapter	Total (thousands ROL)	Percent
1	Executive authorities	36.400.000	4.76%
2	Education	324.829.334	42.45%
3	Health	9.630.000	1.26%
4	Culture, religion, sports, youth	15.200.000	1.99%
5	Social assistance, allowances, pensions, stipends, indemnities	53.887.200	7.04%
6	Services and public development	251.698.000	32.89%
	a. Street maintenance and repairing	63.000.000	8.23%
	b. Lighting	17.800.000	2.33%
	c. Sanitation	26.700.000	3.49%
	d. Parks	14.000.000	1.83%
	e. Residences	9.683.750	1.27%
	f. Stipends	7.250.000	0.95%
	g. Investments	52.716.250	6.89%
	h. Other expenditures	60.548.000	7.91%
7	Agriculture	1.715.000	0.22%
8	Public transport	32.433.700	4.24%
9	Reserve fund	1.300.000	0.17%
10	Other operations	5.395.900	0.70%
11	Expenditures with special destination	32.800.00	4.28%
	a. Public services financed from special taxes	1.000.000	
	b. The housing fund	8.000.000	
	c. Expenditures from donations and sponsorships	23.300.000	
	d. Investment expenditures for the income from the sale of private goods	500.000	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	765.289.134	100%

III.2.2. The Sibiu Municipality local budget for 2003**Local budget revenues:**

No.	Budget chapter	Total 2003 (thousands ROL)	Percent
1.	OWN INCOMES	386.934.155	38.94%
1.1	Current incomes	338.774.155	
A.	Fiscal incomes	302.421.382	
	A.1. Direct taxes	272.110.005	
	a. Taxes on buildings and land from juridical persons	114.601.760	
	b. Taxes from the population, of which:	128.921.045	

No.	Budget chapter	Total 2003 (thousands ROL)	Percent
	- building taxes	98.674.800	
	- taxes on transport	11.132.940	
	- other taxes from the population	19.113.305	
	c. Tax for the use of state property lots	2.040.000	
	d. Other direct taxes	26.547.200	
B.	A.2. Indirect taxes	30.311.377	
	a. Tax on shows	283.281	
	b. Other indirect taxes	30.028.096	
	Non-fiscal incomes	36.352.773	
	a. Payments from the net profit of autonomous administrations	4.248.640	
	b. Payments from public institutions	14.756.000	
	c. Diverse incomes	17.348.133	
1.2.	Capital incomes	1.360.000	
1.3.	Special destination incomes	46.800.000	
2.	DRAWINGS FROM THE STATE BUDGET	606.811.860	61.06%
2.1.	Quotations deducted from the tax on wages	-	
2.2.	Sums deducted from VAT	291.128.257	
2.3.	Sums deducted from the income tax	315.683.613	
	- quotations deducted from the income tax	272.349.613	
	- sums deducted for the counterbalancing of the local budget	22.000.000	
	- sums deducted to subsidise heat	21.334.000	
	TOTAL INCOMES	993.746.015	100%

Expenditures for 2003:

No.	Budget chapter	Total (thousands ROL)	Percent
1	Executive authorities	80.555.790	8.11%
2	Education	368.138.827	37.05%
3	Health	11.088.000	1.12%
4	Culture, religion, sports, youths	20.790.000	2.09%
5	Social assistance, allowances, pensions, stipends, indemnities	38.582.496	3.88%
6	Services and public development	342.798.912	34.50%
	a. Street maintenance and repairing	81.081.000	
	b. Lighting	29.781.705	
	c. Sanitation	26.700.000	
	d. Parks	14.000.000	
	e. Residences	500.000	
	f. Stipends	49.841.059	
	g. Investments	52.266.250	
	h. Other expenditures	88.628.898	
7	Agriculture	2.125.500	0.21%

No.	Budget chapter	Total (thousands ROL)	Percent
8	Public transport	59.750.000	6.01%
9	Reserve fund	2.970.000	0.30%
10	Other operations	346.500	0.03%
11	Special destination expenditures	46.800.000	4.71%
	a. Public services financed from special taxes	1.300.000	
	b. Expenditures from the housing fund	40.000.000	
	c. Expenditures from donations and sponsorships	500.000	
	d. Investment expenditures for the income from the sale of private goods	5.000.000	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	993.746.015	100%

III.2.3. The local budget of Sibiu Municipality for 2004

The budget projected for the Sibiu Municipality for 2004 was submitted for approval to the Local Council, after it had been subjected to public debate in 2003.

Taking into account the evolution of the incomes, the budget for 2004 deducted the expenses so as to accomplish the social protection of the population, as well as the development of the city.

It is noteworthy that half of the expenditures are allotted to the chapter **Services and Public Development, Housing**.

According to the **Investments List** for 2004, the chapter **Public Development Services and Housing** contains ample urban facilities in the historical centre, as well as in the other Sibiu districts. The investments in the districts are 5 times bigger than those planned for the city old centre. Thus:

Total of urban facilities (in progress and new):

- In other districts – 241.7 billion ROL
- in the historical city – 47.3 billion ROL
- Some examples of importance on the **Investment list**:
- Public transport – 43 billion ROL, including new acquisitions and equipment, leasing for 30 buses and the purchase of 10 new buses, the rehabilitation of the trolley-buses contact network.
- The management of the Obor Market, 2nd stage – 5 billion ROL
- The development of Industrial West Zone – 68 billion ROL
- The modernisation and rearrangement of the stadium – 15 billion ROL
- Works in 1 Decembrie 1918 Market – 4 billion ROL

III.2.4. Financial projection for 2004-2007

(thousands lei)

INDICATORS NAME	Row code	Proposals 2004	Estimations 2005	Estimations 2006	Estimations 2007
REVENUES – TOTAL (r. 2+r. 65+r. 68+r. 71+r. 86+r. 88)	r 1	1,712,896,029	1,726,673,290	1,807,604,468	1,945,979,139
OWN REVENUES – TOTAL (r. 3+r. 56+r. 64+r. 66+r. 67)	r 2	1,101,679,000	1,113,580,000	1,170,967,500	1,213,250,000
I. CURRENT REVENUES (r. 4+r. 33)	r 3	636,079,000	734,700,000	775,397,500	825,530,000
A, FISCAL REVENUES (r. 5+r. 25)	r 4	594,579,000	689,600,000	728,102,500	776,200,000
A1, DIRECT TAXES (r. 6+r. 7+r. 17+r. 18+r. 21)	r 5	526,854,000	618,750,000	655,102,500	700,950,000

INDICATORS NAME	Row code	Proposals 2004	Estimations 2005	Estimations 2006	Estimations 2007
TAX ON PROFIT	r 6	0	0	0	0
TAXES FROM POPULATION (r. 8 to r. 16)	r 7	268,054,000	317,250,000	341,602,500	375,450,000
Tax on the revenues of people of the profession, craftsmen, independent physical persons and family associations	r 8	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,102,500	1,200,000
Tax on buildings from physical persons	r 9	211,454,000	250,000,000	270,000,000	300,000,000
Taxes on transport means of the physical persons	r 10	25,000,000	30,000,000	32,000,000	35,000,000
Tax on renting, subletting, financial administrations and lease	r 11	600,000	700,000	800,000	850,000
Tax on lands from physical persons	r 15	20,000,000	25,000,000	27,000,000	27,500,000
Other taxes from population	r 16	10,000,000	10,500,000	10,700,000	10,900,000
TAX ON LAND	r 17	3,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
TAX ON BUILDINGS AND LOTS FROM JURIDICAL PERSONS (r. 19+20)	r 18	228,800,000	270,000,000	280,500,000	291,000,000
Tax on buildings from juridical persons	r 19	210,000,000	250,000,000	260,000,000	270,000,000
Tax on lots from juridical persons	r 20	18,800,000	20,000,000	20,500,000	21,000,000
OTHER DIRECT TAXES (r. 22 to r. 24)	r 21	27,000,000	28,000,000	29,000,000	30,000,000
Taxes on transport means of the juridical persons	r 22	15,000,000	15,500,000	16,000,000	16,500,000
Other incomes from direct taxes	r 24	12,000,000	12,500,000	13,000,000	13,500,000
A2, INDIRECT TAXES (r. 26+r. 27)	r 25	67,725,000	70,850,000	73,000,000	75,250,000
TAX ON SHOWS	r 26	400,000	550,000	600,000	650,000
OTHER INDIRECT TAXES (r. 28 to r. 32)	r 27	67,325,000	70,300,000	72,400,000	74,600,000
B, NON-FISCAL REVENUES (r. 34+r. 35+r. 45)	r 33	41,500,000	45,100,000	47,295,000	49,330,000
PAYMENTS FROM THE NET PROFIT OF AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATIONS	r 34	4,500,000	4,600,000	4,800,000	5,000,000
PAYMENTS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (r. 36 to r. 44)	r 35	17,550,000	18,650,000	19,420,000	19,880,000
DIVERSE INCOMES (r. 46 to r. 55)	r 45	19,450,000	21,850,000	23,075,000	24,450,000
II. CAPITAL INCOMES (r. 57)	r 56	180,600,000	78,880,000	80,570,000	57,720,000
INCOMES FROM THE SALE OF STATE GOODS (r. 58 to r. 61)	r 57	180,600,000	78,880,000	80,570,000	57,720,000
Incomes from the sale of public institutions goods	r 58	115,700,000	16,500,000	17,000,000	17,500,000
Incomes from the sale of houses built with state funds	r 59	700,000	780,000	820,000	870,000
Incomes from privatisation	r 60	300,000	500,000	650,000	750,000
Incomes from the sale of private goods	r 61	63,900,000	61,100,000	62,100,000	38,600,000
III. DRAWINGS FROM THE STATE BUDGET (r 63 + r 67+r 68)	r 62	890,717,029	907,193,290	945,136,968	1,055,529,139
QUOTATIONS AND SUMS DEDUCTED FROM THE TAX ON INCOME (r. 64 to r. 66)	r 63	308,000,000	324,000,000	340,000,000	355,500,000
Quotations deducted from the tax on income	r 64	285,000,000	300,000,000	315,000,000	330,000,000
Sums deducted from the tax on income for the counterbalancing of the local budgets	r 65	23,000,000	24,000,000	25,000,000	25,500,000
Sums allotted to the County Council for the counterbalancing of the local budgets	r 66	0	0	0	0

INDICATORS NAME	Row code	Proposals 2004	Estimations 2005	Estimations 2006	Estimations 2007
QUOTATIONS DEDUCTED FROM THE TAX ON WAGES	r 67	0	0	0	0
SUMS DEDUCTED FROM THE TAX ON THE ADDED VALUE FOR THE LOCAL BUDGETS (r. 69+r. 70)	r 68	582,717,029	583,193,290	605,136,968	700,029,139
Sums deducted from VAT for the primary and secondary education units, nurseries and county and local centres for agricultural consultancy	r 69	560,717,029	560,693,290	582,136,968	676,529,139
Sums deducted from VAT to subsidize heat	r 70	22,000,000	22,500,000	23,000,000	23,500,000
STIPENDS (r. 72+r. 83)	r 71	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
STIPENDS FROM THE STATE BUDGET (r. 73 to r. 82)	r 72	0	0	0	0
STIPENDS FROM OTHER BUDGETS (r. 84+r. 85)	r 83	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
120Stipends from the unemployment insurances budget for the financing of programmes for temporary employment	r 84	4,500,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,000,000
Stipends from other local budgets to support the system for children rights protection	r 85				
DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS	r 86	1,000,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
CASHING FROM THE REIMBURSEMENT OF GRANTED LOANS (r. 89)	r 88	0	0	0	0
EXPENDITURES TOTAL (r. 151+164+296+326+391+408+419+426+435+450+460)	r 92	1,712,896,029	1,726,673,290	1,807,604,468	1,945,979,139
A. CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 153+165+298+327+393+421+437)	r 93	1,063,918,841	1,150,422,837	1,286,897,968	1,442,558,564
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES (r. 154+166+299+328+394)	r 94	449,306,658	510,326,541	580,937,548	662,984,229
EXPENDITURES WITH MATERIALS AND SERVICES (r. 155+167+300+329+395)	r 95	307,313,828	353,125,988	395,939,166	444,405,892
STIPENDS (r 156+168+301+330)	r 96	206,394,000	222,404,000	238,958,000	256,939,000
Stipends (r. 157+169+302+331)	r 97	206,394,000	222,404,000	238,958,000	256,939,000
Stipends from budget for public institutions (r. 158+170+303+332)	r 98	113,894,000	125,904,000	137,458,000	150,439,000
Stipends to cover the differences in price and tariff (r. 304+333)	r 99	92,500,000	96,500,000	101,500,000	106,500,000
TRANSFERS (r. 171+305+334+396+422)	r 100	100,904,355	64,566,308	71,063,254	78,229,443
INTERESTS (r. 438)	r 121	0	0	0	0
B. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 159+187+309+339+400)	r 128	566,677,188	492,950,453	433,406,500	409,420,575
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 160+188+310+340+401)	r 129	566,677,188	492,950,453	433,406,500	409,420,575
Investments of public institutions (r. 161+189+311+341+402)	r 130	526,677,188	452,950,453	393,406,500	369,420,575
Investments of autonomous administrations, of national companies and commercial companies with state of a majority capital (r. 312+342)	r 131	0	0	0	0

INDICATORS NAME	Row code	Proposals 2004	Estimations 2005	Estimations 2006	Estimations 2007
Instalments due to financial leasing acquisitions (r. 162+190+313+343+403)	r 132	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
D. RESERVES (r. 462)	r 148	82,300,000	83,300,000	87,300,000	94,000,000
I. GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES – TOTAL (r. 152)	r 151	95,775,000	101,000,000	103,700,000	106,000,000
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (r. 163)	r 152	95,775,000	101,000,000	103,700,000	106,000,000
CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 154 to r. 156)	r 153	74,500,000	76,000,000	78,700,000	81,000,000
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES	r 154	61,000,000	62,000,000	62,700,000	63,000,000
EXPENDITURES WITH MATERIALS AND SERVICES	r 155	13,500,000	14,000,000	16,000,000	18,000,000
STIPENDS (r. 157)	r 156	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 160)	r 159	21,275,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 161+r. 162)	r 160	21,275,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Investments of public institutions	r 161	21,275,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
From total chapter:					
Executive authorities	r 163	95,775,000	101,000,000	103,700,000	106,000,000
III. SOCIAL-CULTURAL EXPENDITURES – TOTAL (r. 191+214+228+258)	r 164	688,546,841	742,133,837	852,113,968	980,244,564
CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 192+215+229+259)	r 165	630,773,841	693,058,837	801,613,968	927,644,564
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES (r. 193+216+230+260)	r 166	385,605,658	444,814,541	513,671,548	594,048,229
EXPENDITURES WITH MATERIALS AND SERVICES (r. 194+217+231+261)	r 167	122,763,828	159,677,988	190,879,166	227,366,892
STIPENDS (r. 195+232+262)	r 168	21,500,000	24,000,000	26,000,000	28,000,000
Stipends (r. 196+233+263)	r 169	21,500,000	24,000,000	26,000,000	28,000,000
Budget stipends for public institutions (r. 197+234+264)	r 170	21,500,000	24,000,000	26,000,000	28,000,000
TRANSFERS (r. 198+218+235+265)	r 171	100,904,355	64,566,308	71,063,254	78,229,443
Non-consolidated transfers (r. 199+219+236+266)	r 172	100,904,355	64,566,308	71,063,254	78,229,443
Grants (r. 200)	r 173	2,266,355	2,606,308	2,997,254	3,446,843
Social relief (r. 267)	r 174	4,200,000	4,620,000	5,082,000	5,590,200
Other allowances and indemnities (r. 268)	r 175	1,200,000	1,340,000	1,384,000	1,432,400
The payments for the personal assistant for persons with severe handicap (r. 223)	r 181	300,000	350,000	400,000	500,000
Stipend for the heating of the houses (r. 274)	r 184	40,238,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	24,200,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 203+221+241+277)	r 187	57,773,000	49,075,000	50,500,000	52,600,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 204+222+242+278)	r 188	57,773,000	49,075,000	50,500,000	52,600,000
Investments of public institutions (r. 205+223+243+279)	r 189	57,773,000	49,075,000	50,500,000	52,600,000
EDUCATION (r. 207 la r. 213)	r 191	519,669,631	597,625,396	687,325,456	790,261,773
CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 193 to r. 195+198)	r 192	462,996,631	549,450,396	637,325,456	738,261,773

INDICATORS NAME	Row code	Proposals 2004	Estimations 2005	Estimations 2006	Estimations 2007
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES	r 193	361,890,348	416,173,900	478,599,986	550,389,983
EXPENDITURES WITH MATERIALS AND SERVICES	r 194	98,839,928	130,670,188	155,728,216	184,424,947
STIPENDS (r. 196)	r 195	0	0	0	0
TRANSFERS (r. 199)	r 198	2,266,355	2,606,308	2,997,254	3,446,843
Non-consolidated transfers (r. 200 la r. 202)	r 199	2,266,355	2,606,308	2,997,254	3,446,843
Grants	r 200	2,266,355	2,606,308	2,997,254	3,446,843
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 204)	r 203	56,673,000	48,175,000	50,000,000	52,000,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 205+206)	r 204	56,673,000	48,175,000	50,000,000	52,000,000
Investments of public institutions	r 205	56,673,000	48,175,000	50,000,000	52,000,000
From total chapter:					
Preschool education	r 207	76,131,601	87,552,120	100,693,179	115,773,350
Primary and gymnasium education	r 208	196,435,121	225,902,400	259,809,022	298,718,950
High school education	r 209	181,572,569	208,810,314	240,151,515	276,117,463
Vocational education	r 210	65,530,340	75,360,562	86,671,740	99,652,010
HEALTH (r. 225 to r. 227)	r 214	20,486,000	24,600,000	29,110,000	33,915,000
CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 216 to r. 218)	r 215	20,186,000	24,250,000	28,710,000	33,415,000
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES	r 216	9,786,000	11,870,000	14,370,000	17,370,000
EXPENDITURES WITH MATERIALS AND SERVICES	r 217	10,400,000	12,380,000	14,340,000	16,045,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 222)	r 221	300,000	350,000	400,000	500,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 223+224)	r 222	300,000	350,000	400,000	500,000
Investments of public institutions	r 223	300,000	350,000	400,000	500,000
From total chapter:					
Hospitals	r 225	1,500,000	1,575,000	1,655,000	1,735,000
Nurseries	r 226	15,486,000	18,725,000	22,455,000	26,930,000
Other sanitary institutions and operations	r 227	3,500,000	4,300,000	5,000,000	5,250,000
CULTURE, RELIGION and MANIFESTATIONS REGARDING THE SPORTS AND THE YOUTHS (r. 245 to r. 257)	r 228	22,558,000	25,100,000	27,150,000	29,250,000
CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 230 to r. 232+235)	r 229	22,558,000	25,100,000	27,150,000	29,250,000
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES	r 230				
EXPENDITURES WITH MATERIALS AND SERVICES	r 231	1,058,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,250,000
STIPENDS (r. 233)	r 232	21,500,000	24,000,000	26,000,000	28,000,000
Stipends (r. 234)	r 233	21,500,000	24,000,000	26,000,000	28,000,000
Budget stipends for public institutions	r 234	21,500,000	24,000,000	26,000,000	28,000,000
TRANSFERS (r. 236)	r 235	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 242)	r 241	0	0	0	0
From total chapter:					
Theatres and professional institutions for shows and concerts	r 247	15,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	18,000,000
Culture clubs	r 249	6,500,000	8,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000

INDICATORS NAME	Row code	Proposals 2004	Estimations 2005	Estimations 2006	Estimations 2007
Institutions regarding culture, religion and sports and youths manifestations	r 257	1,058,000	1,100,000	1,150,000	1,250,000
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, ALLOWANCES, PENSIONS AND INDEMNITIES (r. 281 to r. 295)	r 258	125,833,210	94,808,441	108,528,512	126,817,791
CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 260 to r. 262+265)	r 259	125,033,210	94,258,441	108,428,512	126,717,791
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES	r 260	13,929,310	16,770,641	20,701,562	26,288,246
EXPENDITURES WITH MATERIALS AND SERVICES	r 261	12,465,900	15,527,800	19,660,950	25,646,945
STIPENDS (r. 263)	r 262	0	0	0	0
TRANSFERS (r. 266)	r 265	98,638,000	61,960,000	68,066,000	74,782,600
Non-consolidated transfers (r. 267 to r. 276)	r 266	98,638,000	61,960,000	68,066,000	74,782,600
Social relief	r 267	4,200,000	4,620,000	5,082,000	5,590,200
Other allowances and indemnities	r 268	1,200,000	1,340,000	1,384,000	1,432,400
The payments for the personal assistant for persons with severe handicap	r 272	53,000,000	36,000,000	39,600,000	43,560,000
Other transfers	r 273				
Stipend for the heating of the houses	r 274	40,238,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	24,200,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 278)	r 277	800,000	550,000	100,000	100,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 279+280)	r 278	800,000	550,000	100,000	100,000
Investments of public institutions	r 279	800,000	550,000	100,000	100,000
<i>From total chapter:</i>					
Care and assistance centres	r 281	8,421,000	9,648,000	11,573,000	14,559,000
Social relief canteen	r 286	6,389,900	9,359,800	13,355,000	20,030,000
Social relief	r 287	40,238,000	20,000,000	22,000,000	24,200,000
Support for children rights protection system	r 289	700,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
The payments for the personal assistant for persons with severe handicap	r 294	53,000,000	36,000,000	39,600,000	43,560,000
Other operations regarding social assistance, allowances, pensions and other indemnities	r 295	17,084,310	19,000,641	21,200,512	23,668,791
IV. SERVICES and PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING, ENVIRONMENT and WATERS (r. 297)	r 296	765,573,188	716,529,453	677,434,500	675,059,575
SERVICES and PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT and HOUSING (r. 314 to r. 325)	r 297	765,573,188	716,529,453	677,434,500	675,059,575
CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 299 to r. 301+305)	r 298	318,394,000	338,104,000	360,058,000	383,639,000
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES	r 299				
EXPENDITURES WITH MATERIALS AND SERVICES	r 300	170,000,000	178,200,000	187,600,000	197,200,000
STIPENDS (r. 302)	r 301	148,394,000	159,904,000	172,458,000	186,439,000
Stipends (r. 303+304)	r 302	148,394,000	159,904,000	172,458,000	186,439,000
Budget stipends for public institutions	r 303	92,394,000	101,904,000	111,458,000	122,439,000
Stipends to cover differences of price and tariff	r 304	56,000,000	58,000,000	61,000,000	64,000,000
TRANSFERS (r. 306)	r 305	0	0	0	0

INDICATORS NAME	Row code	Proposals 2004	Estimations 2005	Estimations 2006	Estimations 2007
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 310)	r 309	447,179,188	378,425,453	317,376,500	291,420,575
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 311 to r. 313)	r 310	447,179,188	378,425,453	317,376,500	291,420,575
Investments of public institutions	r 311	447,179,188	378,425,453	317,376,500	291,420,575
<i>From total chapter:</i>					
Street maintenance and repairing	r 314	90,000,000	95,000,000	100,000,000	105,000,000
Lighting	r 315	32,000,000	33,600,000	35,000,000	37,000,000
Sanitation	r 316	35,000,000	36,000,000	38,500,000	40,500,000
Upkeep of public gardens, parks, green areas, sport grounds and recreational zones	r 317	6,000,000	6,100,000	6,350,000	6,700,000
Housing	r 318	128,816,403	47,000,000	41,000,000	35,000,000
Water supply, treatment stations for waste waters, collectors, pumping stations	r 319				
Networks, thermal points and power stations	r 320	56,000,000	58,000,000	61,000,000	64,000,000
Other operations regarding public development and housing	r 325	417,756,785	440,829,453	395,584,500	386,859,575
V. ECONOMIC OPERATIONS (r. 344+356+377)	r 326	79,851,000	82,760,000	85,926,000	89,425,000
CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 345+357+378)	r 327	39,851,000	42,760,000	45,926,000	49,425,000
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES (r. 346+358)	r 328	2,701,000	3,512,000	4,566,000	5,936,000
EXPENDITURES WITH MATERIALS AND SERVICES (r. 347+359+379)	r 329	650,000	748,000	860,000	989,000
STIPENDS (r. 360)	r 330	36,500,000	38,500,000	40,500,000	42,500,000
Stipends (r. 361)	r 331	36,500,000	38,500,000	40,500,000	42,500,000
Budget stipends for public institutions (r. 362)	r 332	0	0	0	0
Stipends to cover differences of price and tariff (r. 363)	r 333	36,500,000	38,500,000	40,500,000	42,500,000
TRANSFERS (r. 364+380)	r 334	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 348+368+384)	r 339	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 349+369+385)	r 340	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
Investments of public institutions (r. 350+370+386)	r 341	0	0	0	0
Investments of autonomous administrations, of national companies and commercial companies with state of a majority capital (r. 371)	r 342	0	0	0	0
Instalments due to financial leasing acquisitions (r. 351+372+387)	r 343	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
AGRICULTURE and FORESTRY (r. 352 to r. 355)	r 344	3,351,000	4,260,000	5,426,000	6,925,000
CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 346+347)	r 345	3,351,000	4,260,000	5,426,000	6,925,000
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES	r 346	2,701,000	3,512,000	4,566,000	5,936,000
EXPENDITURES WITH MATERIALS AND SERVICES	r 347	650,000	748,000	860,000	989,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 349)	r 348	0	0	0	0
<i>From total chapter:</i>					
County local agricultural consultancy centres	r 355	3,351,000	4,260,000	5,426,000	6,925,000
TRANSPORTS and COMMUNICATIONS (r. 373 to r. 376)	r 356	76,500,000	78,500,000	80,500,000	82,500,000

INDICATORS NAME	Row code	Proposals 2004	Estimations 2005	Estimations 2006	Estimations 2007
CURRENT EXPENDITURES (r. 358 to r. 360+364)	r 357	36,500,000	38,500,000	40,500,000	42,500,000
STIPENDS (r. 361)	r 360	36,500,000	38,500,000	40,500,000	42,500,000
Stipends (r. 362+363)	r 361	36,500,000	38,500,000	40,500,000	42,500,000
Budget stipends for public institutions	r 362				
Stipends to cover differences of price and tariff	r 363	36,500,000	38,500,000	40,500,000	42,500,000
TRANSFERS (r. 365)	r 364	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 369)	r 368	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES (r. 370 to r. 372)	r 369	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
Instalments due to financial leasing acquisitions	r 372	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
<i>From total chapter:</i>					
Public transport	r 375	76,500,000	78,500,000	80,500,000	82,500,000
Other transport and communications expenditures	r 376				
VI. OTHER OPERATIONS (r. 392)	r 391	850,000	950,000	1,130,000	1,250,000
OTHER OPERATIONS (r. 404 to r. 407)	r 392	850,000	950,000	1,130,000	1,250,000
<i>From total chapter:</i>					
Civil protection	r 405	650,000	700,000	830,000	900,000
Other expenditures	r 407	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
IX. GUARANTEE and REDISTRIBUTION FUNDS (r. 409)	r 408	0	0	0	0
XI. TRANSFERS (r. 420)	r 419	0	0	0	0
XII. GRANTED LOANS (r. 427)	r 426	0	0	0	0
XIII. PAYMENTS FOR INTERESTS and OTHER EXPENDITURES (r. 436)	r 435	0	0	0	0
INTERESTS DUE TO LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT and OTHER EXPENDITURES (RD,445 to RD,449)	r 436	0	0	0	0
XIV. LOANS REIMBURSEMENT (r. 451)	r 450	0	0	0	0
XV. RESERVE FUNDS (r. 461)	r 460	82,300,000	83,300,000	87,300,000	94,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS (r. 465)	r 461	82,300,000	83,300,000	87,300,000	94,000,000
RESERVES (r. 463)	r 462	82,300,000	83,300,000	87,300,000	94,000,000
<i>From total chapter:</i>					
Budgetary reserve fund at the disposal of local – county councils	r 465	82,300,000	83,300,000	87,300,000	94,000,000
XVII. SURPLUS / DEFICIT		0	0	0	0

III.3. OBJECTIVES / SPECIFIC MEASURES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

III.3.1. Economic resources

No.	Objectives / Specific measures	Financing: - City Hall - Other resources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Information Technology IT Park -centre for technological and informational transfer -Incubator for new IT firms -research and technological innovation	Education Ministry (Transino Project) -Sibiu County Council (the building) - Sibiu City Hall (due land 1630 m2) H.C.L.252/2003	Sibiu Technological and Informational Park	Estimated, besides the existing equipment, building and land: 150,000 EURO	2-3 years	- Lucian Blaga University Sibiu - Sibiu County Council - Sibiu City Hall -Local development consortium	- "Lucian Blaga" University Sibiu - Sibiu County Council - Sibiu City Hall -Local development consortium Foundation	"Lucian Blaga" University Sibiu
2	Promotion of technical and economic potential of Sibiu	- C.C.I.A. Sibiu - Sibiu City Hall - Foreign firms, businesspersons	The creation of a Centre for Fairs and Exhibitions in Sibiu	450,000 EURO	3 – 5 years	- C.C.I.A., Sibiu - Sibiu City Hall	- Sibiu County Council - Local economic units (Heat, Water, Sewage, Gas etc.) - Foreign firms, businesspersons	-C.C.I.A. Sibiu - Sibiu City Hall

III.3.2. Social and human resources

(Including in progress projects)

No.	Objectives / specific measures	Financing: - City Hall - Other resources	Project title	Estimated project value	Time	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Improved quality of life	The European Integration Ministry – non-reimbursable financing, Sibiu City Hall	Centre for social services for persons in social emergency situations Sibiu (Doss House -the refurbishing of the building -the extension of premises, doubling of the capacity, equipment)	93,000 EURO	11 months, January 2004-December 2004	- Sibiu City Hall – Economic Development Service, -Local development Consortium Foundation -Regional Development Agency Alba Iulia	- Sibiu City Hall, -Local development Consortium Foundation	-Book-keeping Service of Sibiu City Hall, -Regional Development Agency Alba Iulia

No.	Objectives / specific measures	Financing: - City Hall - Other resources	Project title	Estimated project value	Time	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
2	The progress of the advertising campaign regarding children's rights and the social assistance services for children	-CJS-DGPDC - identification of other sources -Other sources	Advertising campaign regarding children's rights	9,165 EURO	2004-2007 permanently		Public/private institutions	-CJS-DGPDC
3	Creation / development of family type alternative services	-CJS - DGPDC -BDCE -ANPCA -CJS-DGPDC - Caritas Metropolitan Greek-Catholic Association Blaj -Other sources	•Community services complex - Maternal Centre - Counselling Centre for Child and Family • "St. Andrew" Community Services Centre	192,900 EURO 58,600 EURO	2004 2003-2004 permanently	DGPDC BDCE DGPDC Caritas Association	DGPDC Caritas Association	BDCE DGPDC
4	The progress of programs for the educational, occupational and social insertion of youths over 18 who leave from placement centres	-CJS-DGPDC - Parrains d'Or Association, - Logomedica Foundation -Other sources	"Acasă" Association for Youth Counselling and Support	60,000 EURO	2004	DGPDC Logomedica Foundation	Parrains d'Or Association,	DGPDC Parrains d'Or Association, Belgium
5	The progress of programs for professional training of the personnel	-DGPDC -NGOs -Other sources -FICF -Other sources	•Source-team for training of professionals taking care of disabled children or with special needs, and children under 3 years •Collective Project "Enfance Roumanie"	12,340 EURO	12/1/2003-9/30/2004 2003-2004 permanently	DGPDC FICF	NGOs SCOP DGPDC	DGPDC FICF
6	The optimisation of the co-operation of those involved in social assistance; Facilitating access to information about social assistance; Fast access to social services	International financing, within the framework of the Project D.F.I.D.- „Assistance for the development of social sector in Romania"	The optimisation of informing the public opinion regarding public and private purveyors of social assistance.	6,500 EURO	1/1/2004-8/31/2004	-D,D,F,S,S, Sibiu -Social Assistance Office; -D,G,P,D,C, Sibiu; - the Public Service for Social Assistance of Sibiu County; -"One child, one hope" Foundation	D,D,F,S,S, Sibiu – main partner; Other partners D.G.P.D.C. Sibiu, the Public Service for Social Assistance of Sibiu County, "One child, one hope" Foundation,	Contracting authority DFID
7	NGO training; development of partnerships between NGOs, local authorities and/or profit sector, based on local needs and resources.	External financing from PHARE Fund through the Civic Society Programme	PROCONSULT-NGO– partnership for information, consulting and training of the managers of the NGOs in Sibiu county which provide social assistance services,	14,860 EURO	8 months 12/1/2003-7/31/2004	-D.D.F.S.S. Sibiu – Social Assistance Office; -"One child, one hope" Foundation (UCOS) Sibiu,	-UCOS Sibiu -D.D.F.S.S. Sibiu	

No.	Objectives / specific measures	Financing: - City Hall - Other resources	Project title	Estimated project value	Time	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
8	Reduction of poverty and social exclusion by creating models for providing effective and well oriented social services; Partnerships between the governmental and civic society organisations.	Birks Sinclair & Associates Ltd, Great Britain	D.F.I.D. Project (Department for International Development) – “Assistance for the development of social sector in Romania”	-	December 2002 – November 2004	-Birks Sinclair & Associates Ltd Great Britain; -MMSSF through DDFSS Sibiu; - Sibiu County Council,	Birks Sinclair & Associates Ltd Great Britain; D.D.F.S.S. Sibiu,	-Birks Sinclair & Associates Ltd Great Britain, Great Britain Department for International Development
9	The implementation of active measures programs, as the main factor in the stimulation of employment, for adapting the educational offer to local labour market demands, the removal of the imbalance between offer and demand on the labour market	Unemployment Insurance Budget	-Regional Centre for the Professional Formation of Adults Sibiu.	170,000 EURO	2004	A.J.O.F.M. Sibiu	- A.J.O.F.M. Sibiu – main partner -Other partners: purveyors of professional training services, -Persons in search for jobs,	A.J.O.F.M. Sibiu
10	Establishment / development of services for the prevention of child abuse and neglect	-CJS-DGPDC -Other sources	The development of an offer for services for the prevention of children abuse and neglect,	-	permanent	-	-	-CJS-DGPDC

III.3.3. Natural and built-up environment

No.	Objectives / specific measures	Financing: - City Hall - Other resources	Project title	Estimated project value	Time	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Establishment of water bodies in recreational areas and their integration in parks	Sibiu City Hall	Restoration of phreatic layer Trinkbach Channel in Sub Arini Park	21,000 EURO	6 months	Sibiu City Hall	-	Sibiu City Hall
2	Dam	Industrial units	Industrial water supply of Sibiu by restoring the dams on Cibi-Turnișor	515,000 EURO	24 months	Private firm	Industrial water consuming units	Private firm
3	Establishment of water bodies in recreational zones and their integration in parks	Sibiu City Hall	Partial deviation of Șteaza brook on Valea Săpunului for recreational purpose in Sibiu East zone	20,000 EURO	24 months	Sibiu City Hall	-	Sibiu City Hall

No.	Objectives / specific measures	Financing: - City Hall - Other resources	Project title	Estimated project value	Time	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
4	Trinkbach brook	Sibiu Water-Sewage Company	Trinkbach brook: Readjustment and pluvial sewage Sibiu, Olimpia Hall zone, confluence with Cibin river. 2 km	40,000 EURO	36 months	Sibiu Water-Sewage Company	- Sibiu Water-Sewage Company, -Sibiu City Hall	Sibiu Water-Sewage Company, Sibiu City Hall
5	The accomplishment of a sustainable management of Dumbrava Natural Park	-The Forest Office - Sibiu City Hall -Other sources	The elaboration and implementation of an effective management plan of Dumbrava Natural Park	100,000 EURO	2005	-Forest Office Sibiu - Sibiu City Hall	Sibiu City Hall ARPM Sibiu ONG DPC Popular Technological Museum Economic units	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu
6	Restoration of the Zoological Garden according to European standards	- Sibiu City Hall -Other sources	The creation of the conditions necessary for the Zoological Garden to function according to Law 191/2002 and to European standards	1,000,000 EURO	2006	- Sibiu City Hall -DPC	ONG ARPM the Forest Office Economic units Education Institutions	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu
7	Promotion of eco-tourism and of non-polluting means of transportation within the municipality and the adjacent zones,	- Sibiu City Hall -External sources	7.1 The arrangement of "green streets" in the adjacent tourist areas of the city	1,000,000 EURO	2004 - 2006	-DPC - Sibiu City Hall	Economic units with activity in the chosen areas Environment NGOs Sibiu Municipality, Police	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu
		- Sibiu City Hall - External sources	7.2. The arrangement of tracks for bicycles within the municipality	1,000,000 EURO	2007	- Sibiu City Hall	Sibiu City Hall National Roads Administration, DPC NGOs Sibiu Municipality, Police	- Sibiu City Hall
8	The effective administration of parks, the conservation and diversification of flora resources of parks	- Sibiu City Hall -Other sources	8.1. The arrangement of Sub Arini Park as dendrological park	500,000 EURO	2007	- Sibiu City Hall	The Natural Sciences Museum "Lucian Blaga" University ARPM ONG	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu
		- Sibiu City Hall -SGA Sibiu	8.2. Management of water bodies as recreational zones and their integration in parks	1,000,000 EURO	2010	- Sibiu City Hall -SGA Sibiu	ONG ARPM Forestry Office	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu

No.	Objectives / specific measures	Financing: - City Hall - Other resources	Project title	Estimated project value	Time	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
		- Sibiu City Hall	8.3. Bring the population's attention to the value of natural elements (unique forest species) in the parks	5,000 EURO	2005	- Sibiu City Hall	Lucian Blaga University, NGOs Education Institutions ARPM Forest Office	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu
		-Educational Institutions -External sources	8.4. Adoption of a park or a green area for protection and conservation by every educational institution	Volunteer-based	2005	- Sibiu City Hall -County School Inspectorate	ARPM Forestry Office DPC NGOs Economic units	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu
9	The development of green areas in Sibiu and in surrounding areas	- Sibiu City Hall	9.1. Extension and the arrangement of green areas according to necessary norms (12 sm/inhabitant)	1,200,000 EURO	2010	- Sibiu City Hall	ARPM DPC NGOs Economic units	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu
10	The implementation of an integrated management system for urban waste	- Sibiu City Hall	10.1.The introduction of selective waste collection in Sibiu	5,500,000 EURO	2004-2010	- Sibiu City Hall	Owners' associations NGOs	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu Environmental NGOs
		- Sibiu City Hall	10.2.The development of a transfer and sorting station for municipal waste	5,800,000 EURO	2004-2010	- Sibiu City Hall	Public/ private partnership	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu
11	The closing of the domestic waste landfill situated on the Remetea hill	- Sibiu City Hall	The closing of the municipality's domestic waste landfill by observing the legislation regarding equipment and monitoring after closing,	1,100,000 EURO	2005	- Sibiu City Hall		- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu
12	Solve the problem of hazardous waste originating from industrial activities.	Public Health Office	12.1.The construction of a cremation unit for hospital waste	-	2007	-C.J. Sibiu - Sibiu City Hall -Involved economic units		-ARPM Sibiu
		Involved economic units	12.2. The construction of a system for the physical and chemical treatment of hazardous waste and of silts proceeding from industrial companies.	-	2007	Involved economic units		-ARPM Sibiu
13	The reduction of air pollution caused by heavy and transit traffic	-Economic units - Sibiu City Hall - External sources	The replacement of busses with vehicles observing the Euro 3 and Euro 4 Norms and the acquisition of electrical means of transportation	7,000,000 EURO	2014	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu	-Economic Units - Sibiu City Hall	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu

No.	Objectives / specific measures	Financing: - City Hall - Other resources	Project title	Estimated project value	Time	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
14	A decrease in noise pollution in the residential zones	Sibiu City Hall	Rehabilitation of the street network and of intensely circulated roads	10,000,000 EURO	2014		Sibiu City Hall	- Sibiu City Hall -ARPM Sibiu
		ARPM	Implementation of a system for monitoring the noise pollution by vibrations	-	2006		ARPM RAR	Monitoring functional system

III.3.4. Education, culture

No.	Objectives / specific measures	Financing: - City Hall - Other resources	Project title	Estimated project value	Time	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	- The equipping of school units with modern means for education; - The creation / arrangement of offices, laboratories and specialised workshops;	- local budget, -state budget, - extra-budgetary funds.	The improvement of equipment in school units	1,7 million EURO/year	2004 / 2014	- Sibiu City Hall; - Sibiu County School Inspectorate; - Sibiu County Council;	- Sibiu City Hall; - Sibiu County School Inspectorate; - Sibiu County Council,	Sibiu County School Inspectorate;
2	- increased teaching staff and school manager access to permanent training programmes - a balance between the training offer and school needs	- local budget, -state budget, - extra-budgetary funds.	The development of human resources in education, through the permanent training of the teaching staff	55,000 EURO/year	2004 / 2014	- Sibiu County School Inspectorate, - Sibiu Teaching Staff House, - „Lucian Blaga” University Sibiu, - NGOs certified by MECT	-	Sibiu County School Inspectorate;

III.4. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES

Sibiu City Hall services, for the assessment of programs and projects:

- The Service for External Relationships and Economic Development
- The Service for Technical and Environment Protection

- The Service for Investments
- The Service for Town-planning and Territorial Arrangement
- The Service for Social Protection and Assistance Programme
- The Service for the Administration of Primary and Secondary Education Units
- The Service for Communication and Relationships with the Press

Together with the previously mentioned services, the Local Agenda 21 Office and the city Local Council will monitor and assess the process of implementing the

S I B I U

Local Action Plan within the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development. The work instrument to realise this will be represented by The Sustainable Development Indicators System at local level.

III.5. ANNEXES

a. Developing projects with external financing:

Upgrading of the water supply and sewage systems in Sibiu,

- Rehabilitation of the Historical Centre,
- Urban Action Plan,
- Development Guide,
- Support the Sibiu/ Hermannstadt municipal administration.

b. ***Developing projects with financing from the budget:***

- Modernisation of the public transportation system.

■

c. ***Priority projects:***

- Sibiu Regional Centre for the Professional Training of Adults,
- Technological and Informational Park
- Sibiu Centre for Fairs and Exhibitions,
- Industrial water supply of Sibiu Municipality through the rehabilitation of the dam on Cibin river, Turnișor zone.
- Rehabilitation of the phreatic layer in Sub Arini Park,
- Elaboration and implementation of an effective management plan in Dumbrava Natural Park,
- Modernisation of the Zoological Garden according to European standards,
- Arrangement of “green streets” in zones adjacent to the municipality,
- Arrangement of Sub Arini Park as dendrological park,
- Extension and arrangement of green areas,
- Selective waste collection,
- Transfer and sorting of waste
- Closing of domestic waste landfill, after close monitoring.



MUNICIPALITY

IV. LA21 PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR 2004-2014

IV.1. SIBIU REGIONAL CENTRE FOR THE PROFESSIONAL TRAINING OF ADULTS

Short description of the project

An active measure for fighting against unemployment, this project ensures the enhancement and diversification of professional competencies, through the initiation, qualification and training of persons in search for a job, and helps with the (re)integration of these persons on the labour market.

Goals:

- Encouragement of employment
- Enhancement of professional competence
- Encouragement of employment according to labour force trends
- Reinsertion of a part of the labour force on the professional market.

Eligible clients: the suppliers of professional training serviced authorised according to legislation and persons in search for a job.

Eligible services: enhanced access to jobs; development of teaching and learning methods; improvement of the competence evaluating also in the formal and informal system.

Project financing requirements

Value of project: 170,000 EURO

Financing: the Unemployment Insurance Budget

Accomplishment term

Duration of project: ending in 2004

IV.2. TECHNOLOGICAL AND INFORMATIONAL PARK

Short description of the project

Technological informational IT park:

- Technological and informational transfer centre,
- Growth environment for new IT firms,
- Technological research and innovation.

Financial requirements of the project

Estimated, besides the existing equipment, building and land, total: 150,000 EURO.

Settlements

Responsible institutions: Lucian Blaga University Sibiu, Sibiu County Council, Sibiu City Hall, Local Development Consortium

IV.3. SIBIU EXHIBITION CENTRE FOR FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS

Short description of the project

Objective necessity:

- By constructing the Sibiu Exhibition Centre for Fairs and Exhibitions, the image of excellency of Sibiu would be restored, an image the city had during the period between the wars, for its

renowned "SAMPLES FAIR IN THE CITY ON CIBIN".

- The nine Fair-Exhibitions that took place in the Theatre Square during 1933- 1941 went on for 20 days, and the equipment was provided with the aid of the local administration and of local entrepreneurs who embraced the initiative of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- Here, the businesspersons had the opportunity to meet with other businesspersons, to see the exhibited products and to do business and consequently increase their turnovers.
- For organising the Samples Fair, the Sibiu Chamber of Commerce and Industry had important facilities in the Theatre Square, special pavilions as well as constructions specific to exhibitions.
- The Fair stretched over 18000 m².
- The built area was 8000 m².
- The Sibiu Exhibition Centre would also have rooms for the training of the labour force, according to the requirements of the business environment in Sibiu.

Goals:

- Promoting the economic units' interest in the development of trade and industry, on both national and international scale, according to the requirements of the market economy.
- Redefining the industry's profile, according to the existing conditions on the national and international market.
- The liquidation, with minimum social, financial and ecological costs of obsolete production units.
- Coherent the policies regarding SMEs, and an increased capacity to create and implement local level of policies and proposals to support the reduction of unemployment, by creating new jobs.
- The training of managers with new economic ways of thinking, according to the requirements of the European Union integration.

The financial requirements of the project

The accomplishment of the project involves combining the efforts of the following local institutions: Sibiu City Hall, Sibiu County Council, the Prefecture, Sibiu Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, business persons, entrepreneurs from Sibiu.

Estimated value: 450,000 EURO

Accomplishment term

Project duration: 3-5 years

IV.4. THE INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY OF SIBIU MUNICIPALITY THROUGH THE RESTORATION OF THE DAM ON THE CIBIN RIVER, TURNIȘOR ZONE

Short description of the project

Goals:

- Separation of drinking water and industrial water supplies, resulting in lower costs for beneficiaries and the use of the water (from reservoir) for leisure;
- Accomplishment of the project will have a positive influence on the water tariffs for the population and the environmental quality in the south-west and western area of the municipality;
- Accomplishment of the project will increase the life standards of the inhabitants of the city and the quality of the environment;
- The project is integrated within the territorial arrangement, because the dam is the main objective and its use is a 20 years old project.

The financial requirements of the project

- Each economic unit, benefiting by its quota of industrial water, is directly proportional with the water flow requested;
- The work is estimated to 515,000 Euro, of which:
 - 200,000 Euro for dam rehabilitation;
 - 300,000 Euro for supply pipeline;
 - 15,000 Euro for the design.

S I B I U**Settlements**

- the legislation encourages the completion of the work;
- the location does not require expropriations.

Accomplishment term

- the programme can be accomplished in one, maximum 2 stages with a duration of 24 months;
- there is no other study stage for the present programme.

IV.5. REHABILITATION OF THE PHREATIC LAYER IN SUB ARINI PARK

Short description of the project**Goal**

- The goal of this project is to rescue the trees which are declared to be monuments of nature, and the improvement of the environmental quality in Sibiu;
- The work beneficiary is the living nature;
- The project does not need approval for urban integration, because it existed before 1990.

The financial requirements of the project

- the programme must be financed by the Sibiu City Hall;
- the value of the project is estimated to 21,000 Euro, of which:
 - 20,000 Euro for the initiation work;
 - 1,000 Euro for the design.

Settlements

- At present, the work location is 10 % in length illegally engaged; there are no buildings on the land.

Accomplishment term

- the programme can be accomplished in six months, only during the spring-autumn period;
- there is no other study stage for the present programme.

IV.6. ELABORATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR DUMBRAVA NATURAL PARK

Short description of the project**Necessary operations:**

- Identification of necessary financing resources;
- Identification of the means to facilitate a partnerships between the administrative structure of the Dumbrava Natural Park, local public authorities, private organisations for the guarantee of financial and human resources for the effective administration of the park;
- Delimitation and marking of the perimeter of Dumbrava natural park;
- Installation of warning panels;
- Training of personnel qualified for the supervision and administration of the park;
- The accomplishment of the infrastructure necessary for the development of eco-tourism within the park;
- Identification of possibilities to grant facilities to organisations and persons willing to get involved in activities for the conservation and environmental protection in the park.
- Elaboration of a programme to bring the public's attention to the scientific importance of the Dumbrava Natural Park and to involve the public in specific operations for protection and conservation.

Project financing requirements

Estimated value of project: 100,000 EURO

Settlements

Responsible institutions: Sibiu Forest Office

Accomplishment term

2005

IV.7. THE MODERNISATION OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN ACCORDING TO EUROPEAN STANDARDS

Short description of the project

The accomplishment of the minimum necessary conditions for the functioning and certification of the Zoological Garden according to Law 191/2002 and European standards.

Necessary operations:

- The identification of financial resources necessary for the restoration and the development of the Zoological Garden;
- The accomplishment of a public-private partnership for the identification of financial resources and ensuring the financial support for the accomplishment of the project;
- The involvement of non-governmental organisations, public authorities, educational and cultural institutions in organising a mediating campaign regarding the importance of the Zoological Garden and a fund raising campaign;
- The construction of the sewage system of the Zoological Garden and its connection to the city sewage network;
- Identification of new lands for the extension of the Zoological Garden, to ensure the necessary spaces for the animals;
- The architectural framing of the constructions built in the natural landscape,
- The development of educational programmes for youths regarding the importance of the Zoological Garden.

Project financing requirements

Estimated value of project: 1,000,000 EURO

Settlements

Responsible institution: Sibiu City Hall

Accomplishment term

2005

IV.8. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ROUTES AS "GREEN STREETS" IN THE TOURIST AREAS ADJACENT TO THE MUNICIPALITY

Short description of the project**Necessary operations:**

- The identification of the routes to be transformed in "green streets;"
- The adoption by the local administrative resolution of the route and of the circulation regulations on this route;
- The creation of the necessary infrastructure and of the tourist equipment on this route.

Project financing requirements

Estimated value of project: 1,000,000 EURO

Settlements

Responsible institution: Sibiu City Hall

Accomplishment term

2006

IV.9. THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE SUB ARINI PARK AS A DENDROLOGICAL PARK

Short description of the project

- The improvement of the present dendrological composition by planting new indigenous and exotic species,
- The arrangement of a rose collection,
- The inclusion of the park in the university educational system.

Project financing requirements

Estimated value of project: 500,000 EURO

Settlements

Responsible institution: Sibiu City Hall

Accomplishment term

2007

IV.10. EXTENSION AND ARRANGEMENT OF GREEN AREAS

Short description of the project

The extension and the arrangement of municipal green areas according to the necessary norms for each inhabitant (4 m² sports grounds, 4.5 m² squares and parks, 1 m² playgrounds for children).

Necessary operations:

- Analysis and exact identification of the surface and state of the green areas within the municipality's borders and in the city's surrounding area.

- Rehabilitation of the degraded green areas.
- The removal of the constructions illegally built on green areas.
- The creation of tourist arrangements in green areas for recreational purposes.
- The establishment of economic facilities by the local administration (tax reduction) for the economic units, organisations or persons investing in the rehabilitation and maintenance of green areas.
- The development of educational programmes and public awareness.

Project financing requirements

Estimated value of project: 1,200,000 EURO

Settlements

Responsible institution: Sibiu City Hall

Accomplishment term

2010

IV.11. SELECTIVE WASTE COLLECTION

Short description of the project

The introduction of selective waste collection in Sibiu municipality

Necessary operations:

- Identification of the costs necessary to the implementation of the system,
- Supply the population with containers for the selective collection of waste at the source,
- The establishment of the emplacement of the containers,
- The implementation of an effective transportation system for selective collected waste and of locations for the temporary depositing of it,

- The development of informational programmes, awareness and education of the population regarding the necessity and the functioning of the waste selective collection system.

Project financing requirements

Estimated value of project: 5,500,000 EURO

Settlements

Responsible institution: Sibiu City Hall

Accomplishment term

2004 - 2010

IV.12. WASTE TRANSFER AND SORTING STATION

Short description of the project

The arrangement of a transfer and sorting unit for municipal waste.

Necessary operations:

- Choosing the emplacement and the necessary equipment;
- Identification of costs and financing sources;
- Construction of the station for the composting of organic biodegradable waste;
- Establishment of utilisation networks for the recyclable waste sorted in the station.

Project financing requirements

Estimated value of project: 5,800,000 EURO

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Settlements

Responsible institution: Sibiu City Hall

Accomplishment term

2004 - 2010

IV.13. THE CLOSING OF THE DOMESTIC WASTE LANDFILL, MONITORING AFTER CLOSING

Short description of the project

The accomplishment of the closing works of the domestic waste landfill of Sibiu Municipality, according to the legislation regarding the equipment, and monitoring after closing.

Necessary operations:

- The accomplishment of the closing project according to valid law requirements and to the conclusions of the environmental survey.
- The auctioning of the project activities.
- The accomplishment of the closing works and the works for collecting the gases and the lixivate.
- The accomplishment of the monitoring system for a period of 30 years.

Project financing requirements

Estimated value of project: 1,100,000 EURO

Settlements

Responsible institution: Sibiu City Hall

Accomplishment term

2005