

NEAMT COUNTY COUNCIL

LOCAL AGENDA 21 –
LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT FOR NEAMT COUNTY

UNDP Project 0033238

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This document was published with the support of the United Nations Development Programme, and Neamt County Council.

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Technical expertise was provided by the National Centre for Sustainable Development.

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Foreword by the

United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

I'm very pleased to present the overview of the Local Agenda 21 (LA21) implementation in Romania during the 2006 – 2007 phase. This document grew out of the needs and ideas of local stakeholders in three new cities and two counties, and sought to strengthen local contributions in setting developing priorities according to European Union accession requirements.

So, we would like to thank these people, citizens, businesses, academics, NGOs and local authorities, not only for their technical assistance, but also for their efforts, energy and enthusiasm which contributed to the creation of this high-quality sustainable development plan.

Local Agenda 21 (LA21) is a UN initiative first adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development at local levels. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the second global summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument to use in achieving the well-being of the world's population. Aimed at local administration, LA21 promotes, through public participation, a real 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.

In Romania, UNDP has been actively promoting sustainable development since 2001 by conducting the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21". So far, the project was implemented in 30 cities and two counties. It first started with nine pilot cities during 2000 – 2002, an additional thirteen cities during 2003 – 2004, and three more cities and one county during 2004 – 2005. During the period 2005 – 2006 the project expanded to three cities and a county. Each year, the project implements LA 21 in a new set of cities, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, UNDP's implementing agency for LA21.

The 2006 – 2007 implementation phase was placed within the national framework of Romania's following specific requirements to secure EU accession.

The result, presented in this document, 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.

These good quality local sustainable development plans will improve the future of these communities, which, in turn, will enhance people's lives in the long run. They will also help the Regional and National authorities to pursue coherent policies at all levels which will contribute to the sustainable development of the entire country.

Jan Sorensen



**UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator**

Foreword by the

Vice President of the County Council

“ In the future, nothing could be planned regarding industry, economy, human laife and habitats, without a strong and robust environmental assessment. Only the coordination of both factors, economic and ecological, could ensure the sustainable development” (debates of the Rio de Janeiro Conference, 1992)

Within the context of actions perfoemd at global level regarding sustainable development, we have to be aware about the fact that each of us we have a big responsibility for the future generations.

Local Agenda 21 represents the willingness of the decision makers for a balanced development of Neamt County, linked with the environmentyal protection.

I would like to thank to the whole team of experts which contributed to the formulation of this strategic planning document, as well as to the United Nations Development Programme as coordinator and co-funder of this Project.

I express my confidence that the Local Agenda 21 implementation process, will ensure resources for the development of the future generations.

Vice-President

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dumitru BADEA', with a stylized, cursive script.

Dumitru BADEA

Part I. LOCAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Neamț County is located in the south-eastern part of Romania, between 46° 40' and 47° 20' northern latitude, and between 25° 43' and 27° 15' eastern longitude.

I.1 EVALUATION OF THE NATURAL CAPITAL

Relief and geology

The county's surface is of 589,614 ha, which is 2.5% of the country's surface area.

The county's relief is extremely diverse, defined over a long period of time and by geological structures, tectonic movements, and the succession of morph-climatic systems. It is structures in steps which descend from west to east, including mountainous units, the sub-Carpathian unit, plateaus, and the riverbeds of the Siret and Moldova.

The main mountain units, located in the western part of the county, are:

Ceahlău massif, with a height of 1907 m;

Hășmaș mountains, located in the superior riverbed of the Bicăz river, with a height of 1792 m;

Bistriței mountains, with the Grințieș massif 1757 m tall, and a part of the Budacu massif;

Tarcău mountains, south of the Bicăz valley and east of the Dămucului valley, with a height of 1664 m;

Stănișoarei mountains to the north of the Bistrița valley, with rounded peaks as tall as 1529 m, separated by large valleys with depression characteristics.

The sub-Carpathian unit is located to the east of the mountainous area, and includes the valleys: Neamț, Cracău-Bistrița and a part of the Tazlău valley.

The plateau is found to the east of the sub-Carpathian area, and is integrated through all morphological and evolutionary elements of the Moldova Central Plateau.

The lowest form of relief are the valleys of the Siret and Moldova, which are as wide as 5-6 km in the lake areas, with a look of large terraced meadows.

Hydrographical network

In Neamț County the surface hydrographical network has a density between 0.5 and 1.2 km/km² (falls below 0.5 km / km² in the extra-Carpathian region). The total length of bodies of water is of approximately 2000 km. The main collectors of the hydrographical network are the Siret, Bistrița and Moldova, and belong to the hydrographical basin of the Siret river. The Siret river drains the eastern part of the county over a length of 38 km. The first large tributary is the Moldova river, whose lower flow crosses the north-eastern and eastern parts of the county over an area of 76 km. The most important body of water for the county is the Bistrița river; the middle flow of the Bistrița crosses the central western part of the county, and flows into the Siret upstream from Bacău.

Climate

Neamț County has a continental temperate climate, specific to eastern Romania and to the local relief.

Annual average temperatures vary between 20 – 30°C on the high peaks of the Ceahlău massif, in the Bistriței, Stănișoarei and Tarcăului Mountains, 6.50 – 7.5 0°C on the peaks of the Moldovan sub-Carpathians, 7.0 – 8.5 0 C in the Cracău – Bistrița valley, and 7.5 – 8.5 0 C in the Moldovan plateau. The highest temperature was recorded in the eastern part of the county at Doljești (39.60 C on 17.08.1952) and the lowest temperature was recorded in the Siretului basin, at Roman (- 33.20 C on 20.02.1954). Thermal variations illustrate

continental influences from the east (between 22 – 26 0 C) and more reduced in the west (18 – 200 C). Average sunlight is of 1425 - 1650 hours / year in the mountainous areas, and 1850 – 1975 hours / year in the Central Moldovan plateau.

I.1.1 Quality of environmental factors

Air quality

To assess air quality, results of pollutants, both gas and suspended particles, were recorded in the APM Neamț laboratory daily (24 hours) and at random, in 9 fixed control points in 6 protected areas in the

county: Piatra Neamț, Săvinești, Dumbrava Roșie, Roman, Turturești and Tașca.

Air quality in Neamț County is monitored in three types of stations: background, traffic, and industrial. Background stations in towns are located in the built area and on the city edge, and is not influenced directly by traffic or industrial sources.

There are two important areas in the county when it comes to the impact of industrial activities: the Săvinești chemical platform, and the S.C. Carpatcement SA Bicăz cement factory. The impact of these polluting sources is monitored through the analysis of specific pollutants.

Air Quality 2006

County	Town	Station	Type of station	Pollutant (SO ₂ , NO _x , TSP, PM ₁₀ , Pb, Cd, Hg, etc)	Amount determined	Average annual concentration	UM	Frequency of surpassing of VL or CMA	Obs.
Neamț	Piatra Neamț	Weather station	Background station	NO ₂	202	17.1521	μg/m ³	0.00	
				SO ₂	202	6.8338		0.00	
				NH ₃	202	27.7798		0.50	
		Ambulance station	Traffic station	PM 10	202	59.6232		47.52	
		Dumbrava Roșie - Peco	Traffic station	NO ₂	203	20.9723		0.49	
				SO ₂	203	5.1647		0.00	
				CH ₂ O	203	1.4467		2.46	
		Săvinești – Centre intersection	Industrial station	NO ₂	204	10.9611		0.98	
				SO ₂	204	5.8833		0.00	
				NH ₃	204	42.1671		3.43	
		Săvinești– Socin	Industrial station	NO ₂	183	7.6502		0.00	
				SO ₂	183	4.7192		0.00	
				NH ₃	183	40.9707		2.19	
		Turturești	Industrial station	NO ₂	201	16.4097		0.00	
				SO ₂	201	4.9660		0.00	
				CH ₂ O	201	0.7626		0.00	
	Roman	Miron Costin	Traffic station	PM 10	198	78.5208		76.77	
	Bicăz (Tașca Commune)	Hamzoaia	Industrial station	TSP	197	115.0902		25.89	
		Tașca	Industrial	TSP	197	121.3108		26.40	

			station						
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Suspended particles (PM10)

County	Suspended particles	Monitoring point	Year	Annual average value	Maximum value 24 hrs	UM (mg/m3)	CMA for public health		Frequency of surpassing of CMA 24 hours (%)
							Annual average	24 hours	
Neamț	Suspended particles total	Tășca - Hamzoaia	1999	0.107	0.179	mg/m3	0.075 mg/m 3	0.15 mg/m 3	5.56
		Tășca - Tășca		0.098	0.149				0.00
		Tășca - Hamzoaia	2000	0.114	0.235				11.76
		Tășca - Tășca		0.124	0.259				23.40
		Tășca - Hamzoaia	2001	0.099	0.236				6.77
		Tășca - Tășca		0.105	0.187				3.55
		Tășca - Hamzoaia	2002	0.101	0.200				5.15
		Tășca - Tășca		0.114	0.236				9.63
		Tășca - Hamzoaia	2003	0.084	0.199				4.03
		Tășca - Tășca		0.098	0.229				6.71
		Tășca - Hamzoaia	2004	0.110	0.241				9.72
		Tășca - Tășca		0.120	0.320				8.22
		Tășca - Hamzoaia	2005	0.218	0.368				21.81
		Tășca - Tășca		0.137	0.352				22.87
		Tășca - Hamzoaia	2006	0.115	0.381				25.89
		Tășca - Tășca		0.121	0.264				26.40
	PM10	Piatra Neamț – Ambulance station	1999	-	-		40 µg/m 3	50 µg/m 3	-
		Roman - Miron Costin		-	-				-
		Piatra Neamț – Ambulance station	2000	-	-				-
		Roman - Miron Costin		-	-				-
		Piatra Neamț – Ambulance station	2001	-	-				-
		Roman - Miron Costin		-	-				-
		Piatra Neamț – Ambulance station	2002	-	-				-

		Roman - Miron Costin		-	-						-
		Piatra Neamț – Ambulance station *	2003	0.0475*	0.137*						37.50*
		Roman - Miron Costin**		0.0917**	0.209**						86.67**
		Piatra Neamț – Ambulance station	2004	0.052	0.347						31.82
		Roman - Miron Costin		0.056	0.215						48.42
		Piatra Neamț – Ambulance station	2005	0.054	0.141						49.46
		Roman - Miron Costin		0.068	0.197						57.75
		Piatra Neamț – Ambulance station	2006	0.059	0.217						47.52
		Roman - Miron Costin		0.078	0.281						76.77

Note:
PM10 - Piatra Neamț – Ambulance station * : Values recorded in July 2003 at the same time as the installation of the PM 10 apparatus.

PM 10 - Roman - Miron Costin**: Values recorded in November 2003 at the same time as the installation of the PM 10 apparatus.

Sulphur dioxide concentrations

Sulphur dioxide concentrations did not surpass the maximum admissible values in the Piatra Neamț area, with the maximum value of 49.28 µg/ m3 in 2006.

Neamț County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
SO2 (µg/m3)	1.3	1.9	2.9	0.9	0.3	-	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	1	6.8

SO2 –Piatra Neamț area

Sulphur dioxide concentrations did not surpass the maximum admissible values in the Săvinești area.

Neamț County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
SO2 (µg/m3)	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	5.2

SO2 –Săvinești area

Nitrogen dioxide concentrations

Nitrogen dioxide concentrations did not surpass the maximum admissible values in the Piatra Neamț area, with the maximum value of 53.19 µg/ m3in 2006.

Neamț County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NO2 (µg/m3)	16	13	18	13	10	11	13	13	14	18	19	17

NO2 –Piatra Neamț area

There were three incidents when the CMA (100 µg/ m3) for nitrogen dioxide were surpassed in 2006 in the Săvinești area, with the maximum recorded value of 136.52 µg/ m3, and the CMA was surpassed 1% of the time in 2006.

Neamț County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NO2 (µg/m3)	44	44	27	29	16	16	11	8	13	15	45	13

NO2 –Săvinești area

Ammonia concentrations

There was one incident when the maximum admissible value for ammonia was surpassed in the Piatra Neamț area, with the maximum recorded value of 0.1067 mg/ m3.

Neamț County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NH3 (mg/ m3)	0.009	0.0127	0.0077	0.0101	0.008	0.007	0.012	0.0078	0.022	0.013	0.019	0.027

NH3 –Piatra Neamț area

Ammonia is specific to the Săvinești chemical platform. In 2006, the CMA (0.100 mg/ m3 according to STAS 12574/1987) was surpassed 11 times. The maximum recorded value was of 0.190 mg/ m3, and the CMA was surpassed 3% of the time in the Săvinești area.

Neamț County	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
NH3 (mg/ m3)	0.082	0.055	0.044	0.033	0.033	0.028	0.018	0.022	0.017	0.027	0.038	0.041

NH3 –Săvinești area

Air quality – heavy metal

No.	AREA	MEASURED VALUE (ppm)							
		Lead	Cadmium	Zinc	Manganese	Chromium	Copper	Nickel	Cobalt
AVERAGE ANNUAL CONCENTRATION									
1	PIATRA NEAMȚ	76,636	6,991	980,558	441,915	16,580	77,315	19,945	15,161
2	SĂVINEȘTI	138,300	2,817	887,067	622,900	21,310	193,067	29,645	20,855
3	ROZNOV	84,245	1,575	701,750	416,200	38,660	104,035	28,420	17,310
4	TURTUREȘTI	99,133	0,356	769,633	326,500	46,770	109,240	48,500	15,450
5	ROMAN	93,511	4,100	1250,903	536,147	25,146	141,813	45,484	24,855
6	BICAZ	80,028	0,754	1159,434	500,788	39,250	111,214	33,873	12,782
7	TAȘCA	104,122	0,798	1673,729	759,790	78,847	122,905	67,481	41,916
8	VIIȘOARA	74,730	1,835	847,900	576,600	32,125	85,223	39,030	16,510

Noise

Noise represents a public health and environmental issue, especially in areas with noise levels higher than those imposed by current standards, caused by road traffic. To measure noise levels in inhabited areas of the county, a network for noise measurement was put in place concentrating on noise caused by road traffic. This includes 19 of the main road intersections in the 4 cities in the county. The recorded noise levels for each intersection were compared to the admissible noise levels according to STAS 10 009-1988 for each type of street.

Noise levels were measured in representative locations and were recorded daily, during high traffic and busy economic hours. Measurements took place on streets of different categories, at the edge of the sidewalk near the road, in 19 locations and on the border of functional areas such as markets, and inside schools.

Noise levels in 2006 in Neamț County

Type of noise measurement		Number of measurements	Maximum value	% breaches:
Markets, commercial areas, open air restaurants		- Border with functional areas: 5 -interior: 3 Total: 8	- Border with functional areas: 63.6 dB -interior: 67.5 dB	- Border with functional areas: 0 % - interior: 0 %
Inside schools and nurseries, kindergartens, playgrounds		-Border with functional areas: 6 -interior: 4 Total: 10	- Border with functional areas: 75.3 dB -interior: 68.2 dB	- Border with functional areas: 17 % - interior: 25 %
Parks, recreation and rest areas		- Border with functional areas: 20 - interior: 8 Total: 28	- Border with functional areas: 78.8 dB - interior: 64.4 dB	- Border with functional areas: 100 % - interior: 25 %
Industrial area		-	-	-
Railroads		18	79.1 dB	100 %
Airports		-	-	-
Car parking lots		42	78.3 dB	0 %
Stadia, open air theatres		5	66.7 dB	0 %
Traffic		109	1.Maximum value of 65 dB: 76.6 dB 2. Maximum value of 70 dB: 77 dB 3. Maximum value of 85 dB: 79.6 dB	65 dB/ 100 % 70 dB/ 50 % 85 dB/ 0 %
Other	Edge of functional areas: *day: *night:	16 8	1.Day maximum value: 50 dB - 73.4 dB 2.Night maximum value: 40 dB - 62.5dB	50 dB/ 100 % 40 dB/ 50 %
	Inside homes =bedroom: *day: *night:	4 15	1. Maximum value of 35 dB: 39.9 dB 2. Maximum value of 25 dB: 45.2 dB	35 dB/ 50% 25 dB/ 93 %

- Monitoring of air quality

The Neamț Public Health Authority monitors air quality in urban areas in Neamț County for SO₂, NO₂, and sediment particles. Measurements illustrate no breaches of the CMA for 2006.

I.1.2 Water resources

Surface and subterranean water

The hydrographical network under the management of the Neamț Water Management System has a length of 2302 km and an average density of 0.34 km/km², compared to the national average of 0.27 km/km². The surface of the Siret hydrographical basin is of 6458 km².

Water resources

Surface water				Subterranean water			
Theoretical		Usable		Theoretical		Usable	
Mil m3/year	m3/s	Mil m3/year	m3/s	Mil m3/year	m3/s	Mil m3/year	m3/s
1325	41.83	480	15.18	180	5.70	140	4.42

Flow measured in Neamț County rivers in 2007

No.	River	Hydrothermal station	Maximum flow in 2007 m3/s	Average multi-annual flow m3/s
Siret hydrographical basin				
1.	Siret	Nicolae Bălcescu	192 / 27.10	37.7
2.	Moldova	Roman	473 / 7.08	31.9
3.	Bistrița	Frunzeni	167 / 25.10	19.0
4.	Neamț (Ozana)	Dumbrava	71.2 / 6.08	3.52
5.	Tazlău	Tazlău	62.5 / 22.10	1.33

River water quality according to physical-chemical and biological elements

No.	Body of water	Monitoring program	Control section	Quality class									
				A. Physical-chemical					B. Biological				
				I	II	III	IV	V	I	II	III	IV	V
1.	Bistrița	S, O	Frumosu	■					■				
			Straja	■					■				
			P. Neamț	■					■				
			Roznov		■					■			
			Frunzeni			■				■			
			Zănești	■					■				
2.	Ozana	S	Boboiești	■					■				
			Dumbrava		■					■			
3.	Moldova	S, O	Timișești							■			
			Roman	■						■			
4.	Siret	S	Luțca		■					■			
5.	Bicaz	S	Bicaz Chei	■					■				
			Bicaz Aval		■					■			
6.	Schitu	S, P	Durău	■					■				
7.	Bistricioara	S	Capu Corbului	■					■				
		S	Bistricioara		■				■				
8.	Putna	S, P	Tulgheș	■					■				
10.	Cracău	S	Slobozia		■				■				
10.	Cuiejdii	S	Piatra Neamț			■				■			
11.	pr. Pietrosu	R	am. loc. Gâdini		■				■				
12.	pr. Doamna	R	am. loc. Doamna	■					■				
13.	pr. Bouleț	R	am. loc. Mitocu		■				■				

Source: Neamț Water Management System

Legend: Quality class Ecological state

■	I	very good
■	II	good
■	III	moderate
■	IV	weak
■	V	poor

Lakes

Accumulation lakes analysed by Neamț Water Management System

No.	Body of water	Analysed water accumulation	Number of indicators / year	
			Chemical	Biological
1.	Bistrița	Izvorul Muntelui	411	30
2.	Bistrița	Bâțca Doamnei	599	30

Phreatic subterranean water

When it comes to the protection of subterranean water against any type of pollution and maintenance of good quality drinking water, through the operation manual for the monitoring system, the quality control for subterranean water was established at the main sources of centralised water distribution.

Taking into consideration the phreatic source of this type of subterranean water, the results from precipitation water filtration (rain, snow) or of surface water, there is a potential risk for impurity of the source, which lead to a monitoring programme with four tests for every one of the 7 sources, and namely : Vaduri (two sites), Simionești, Pildești (two sites), Ticoș, Brășăuți, Lunca, Preotești . Overall, 36 tests were carried out in the laboratory for 20 physical and chemical indicators, with a total of 720 tests.

Based on the analyses which were carried out, the conclusion is that from a physical and chemical perspective, the 7 subterranean water sources meet the standards of the Law for drinking water quality No.458/2002, modified and completed with Law 311/2004, and the analysed parameters fall within the maximum admissible concentrations established in annex 1 to Law 311/2004.

From a bacterial perspective, 3 microbiological indicators were tested on samples of raw water, not disinfected, at the SGA laboratory and analysed by the ASP Neamț laboratory. The analysed indicators represent a total number of chloroforms for 100 cm3 of the sample; namely there were zero values for faecal chloroform and faecal streptococcus at Lunca, Ticoș, Brășăuți, Vaduri (both sites). There were positive results for samples from Pildești DEM 1 with 240 total chloroforms/100 cm3, at Pildești

DEM 2 with 2/100 cm3 and at Simionești 240/100 cm3 - in August. These results were eliminated through the water disinfection process with chlorine.

Law 458/2002 does not establish limits for bacteria in water from the source, but establishes the requirement for water producers to carry out disinfection of the water to make it drinkable.

Drinking water Law No. 458/2002, modified and completed with Law 311/2004, establishes zero as the limit for CT/100cm3 for treated water.

Critical areas for pollution of subterranean water
In Neamț County a critical area for water pollution is the area down stream from the Săvinești chemical platform, in the townships of Roznov, Zănești, Podoleni, Costișa.

When comparing the average values for pollution indicators between 1990 -2002 (increasing pollution) with average values between 2003-2007 (decreasing pollution), we can conclude that the effect of subterranean pollution has decreased significantly and the concentration level of pollutants has also decreased. As such, after 17 years since closing down the first large polluting installations, followed by other closings and breaking up of installations from the chemical platform, the effect on the ground has been positive, such that over this period the level of subterranean pollution has reduced by approximately 90% compared to 1990. However, until new data become available, and until the chemical platform is completely stopped, this remains as a “critical area” for subterranean pollution, including the towns of Roznov, Zănești, Podoleni.

Overall, in 2007 the state of subterranean water improved, and areas which were declared as vulnerable to nitrates in 2006 (Gherăiești, Bodești),

were back to their natural state in 2007. The critical area down stream from the chemical platform has shrunk both as surface area and as level of pollution. Until new results confirm this decrease in pollution, the mentioned areas will remain critical areas for pollution.

- Wastewater (main sources of pollution)

According to the operation manual of SGA Neamț, through monitoring activities 17 water release points were monitored every month, which evacuate wastewater.

In 2006, of the 15 wastewater treatment plants which released wastewater into natural receptors, only 5 stations had adequate equipment (33.3%), and 10 treatment stations (66.6%) had inadequate equipment.

The inadequate equipment in wastewater treatment stations is outlined by the inadequately treated released waste which surpassed maximum admissible concentrations for pollutants in released wastewater.

Purification stations with inadequate equipment:

1).- purification station of the animal farming entity: S.C. Suinprod S.A. Roman .

Compared to previous years, release was only into the Siret river only during the first two months of 2007, after which the “Re-projection of the waste management system in using them an natural fertiliser” project was implemented, and this lead to a stoppage in the release of waste into the Siret river, and the use of waste as natural fertiliser in agriculture, in accordance with the provisions of the Agricultural Best Practice Code.

2) – purification stations of the following economic entities: S.C. Agrana S.A. Roman, S.C. Total Mihoc Prod S.R.L. Tămășeni active in the food industry, and S.C. Romanceram S.A. Roman (evacuation in permeable soil).

The inadequate operation of purification stations is outlined by breaches of the physical and chemical indicators analysed, and by the high level of penalties for the quantities of pollutants released which surpassed regulated limits.

Existing purification stations cannot carry out advanced purification activities due to old technology (in the case of Agrana), the existing purification station has only one mechanical step (in the case of Total Mihoc Prod), and inefficient pre-purification installations (in the case of Romanceram).

3). – purification stations of healthcare entities; the Bisericani lung hospital and the Bălățești resort purification station.

4). – town purification stations: Tg.Neamț, P.Neamț, Bicz, Roznov.

The town purification stations do not sufficiently treat wastewater due to poor equipment. For adequate water treatment, there is a need for technology renewal work and specifically, the implementation of a biological step with a tertiary step. Similar works were carried out at P.Neamț, and Tg.Neamț and were promoted at Bicz.

Compared to previous years, the released substances from purification plants in towns have the same pollution level. There were systematic breaches of the maximum admissible concentrations for subterranean underground oxygen consumers, ammonium nitrate, total phosphorus, sulphates, and H₂S (P.Neamț, Bicz, Tg.Neamț, and Roznov).

Purification stations with adequate operations:

S.C. Carpatcement Holding S.A. Bicz branch, S.C. Mittal Steel Roman S.A., S.C. FibrexNylon S.A. Săvinești, Durău resort, purification station of the town of Roman .

Wastewater – major sources of wastewater and degree of pollution

I.1.3 Mineral resources Types, location, level of exploitation	Economic agent	Area of activity	Emissary	Volume of released wastewater (mil m3)	Specific pollutants	Degree of purification
	S.C. FibrexNylon S.A. Săvinești	Chemical fibre and wire production	Bistrița River	5.423	Ammonium nitrate, nitrates	CBO5 – 88%
	S.C. Suinprod S.A. Roman	Zootechnical / agricultural	Siret River	0.023	Suspensions, organic substances, ammonium nitrate, phenols, sulphates, and hydrogen.	CBO5 – 89 %
	S.C. Agrana S.A. Roman branch	Sugar production	Moldova River	1.245	Organic substances, sulphates, extracted substances	CBO5- 65%
	S.C.ACVATERM S.A. TG. Neamț	Community management	Ozana River	0.820	Suspensions, organic substances, ammonium nitrate, sulphates	CBO5- 70 %
	C.J. APASERV S.A. Neamț	Community management	Bistrița River	5.594	Organic substances, ammonium nitrate, sulphates	CBO5 – 85%

and quantitatively researched, but no specific uses have been determined.

In Neamț County there are important deposits of minerals, mineral water, and rocks which can be used in construction.

I. Minerals and non-metal substances

Uranium – found in the area of Grințieș-Bradul-Tulgheș. The mine is currently closed.

- Potassium salts – in Neamț County there are important deposits of potassium salts, approximately 500,000 thousand tonnes, with 32-42% composition of NaCl, 7-10 K₂O and 6-9% MgO. These deposits can be found in the following areas: Bălțătești, Cut-Calu, Gîrcina, Schitu-Frunoasa and Tazlău, and have been qualitatively

II. Rocks used in construction

- Limestone - can be found in the area of Bicaz-Chei, and is used in the production of cement. The deposits have enough reserves for 70 years. The same type of limestone can be found in the area of Dămuc and can be used for the construction of roads and for terraces.

- Marl - can be found at Țepeșeni and is used in cement production.

- Clay - in Neamț County, there are large deposits of clay used in brick and ceramic production, and they are distributed in the county as follows:

Ciritei clay quarry, at the edge of Piatra Neamț Municipality, reserves for the next 40 years;

Sagna clay quarry – quantities extracted are of 10-20 thousand tonnes / year, reserves of 5-10 million tonnes, used in brick and ceramic block production; Răucești clay quarry - used in brick and ceramic block production and reserves are of several million meters cubed.

Other areas with clay deposits: Gîdiniți, Tașca-Bicaz, Roman, Vînători-Tg.Neamț, etc.

- Gritstone – gritstone deposits in Neamț County can be used as stone for railways, for road construction, and for the construction and maintenance of communal roads.

These can be found in:

The area of Tarcău-Părăul Capra – with reserves of approximately 15 million tonnes, this was used before 1989 for railway maintenance, foundations, communal roads, etc.

2. The area of Ardeluța – the same type of gritstone as in the Tarcău area, reserves are much larger. Similar types of gritstone can be found in the rivers of Calu, Iapa and Nechit.

- Concrete clay – are found in formations in the commune of Tarcău and are used in the production of sanitary objects and superior ceramic masses.

- Silicone sand and gritstone – can be found in the rivers of Calu, Iapa and Nechit. Reserves are large, and can be used in the production of glass, refractory materials, and BCA. Gritstone can be used in construction and for hydrotechnical entities, road construction, etc. R

- Sand and river pebbles – in Neamț County there is a high potential for river sand and pebbles which easily answers the needs of the county and of surrounding counties, especially Iași.

1. Bistrița river basin – has reduced opportunities for use due to existing dams. However, there are areas with an opportunity for capitalisation such as: Poiana Teiului, Borca, Neagra, Bistricioara, Plopușorul, Doina, Roznov, Dumbrava Roșie, Săvinești.

2. Moldova river basin – is very productive in terms of rotgut accumulations. The potential for resources, only on the banks in Neamț County, is of approximately 5,000,000 m³. The main rotgut areas

are: Drăgănești, Șoimărești, Preutești-Timișești, Tupilați, Nisiporești, Botești, Gherăești, etc.

3. Siret river basin – is rich in sand and pebble resources. The main deposits are: Tămășeni, Buruienești, Doljești, Rotunda, Sagna, Gădiniți, Cotu-Vameș, Ion Creangă, Valea Seacă, Horia.

4. Other rivers with sand and pebble accumulations – Girov (Cracău river), Căciulești (Cracău river), Crăcăuani (Cracău river), Tg. Neamț (Ozana river), Vânători (Ozana river), Leghiu (Ozana river), Braniște (Ozana river).

III. Mineral water and therapeutic substances

- Mineral carbonated water – the most important deposits of carbonated mineral water can be found in the area of Toșorog. Of the 15 wells, only one is active F1 with a debit of 2 litres/second, which is a reserve of 172 m³ / day. The rest of the wells are preserved or closed over. Compared to the strength of the deposit, the degree of use is approximately 10-15%. Other areas with carbonated mineral water are Bicazu Ardelean and Dealul Gherman.

- Mineral non-carbonated water (still) – in Neamț County there are important sources of still water, such as:

1. Munticelul area – this area is under exploitation, but as it is located in a natural park activities are not continuous;

2. Areas of Bicazului Ardelean, Leghin-Pipirig, Izvorul Muntelui and Tazlău-Ardeluța are current sources of water, but have not been investigated qualitatively or quantitatively.

IV. Spa mineral water

In Neamț County there are a series of deposits of such water which are little or not at all used.

- In the area of Durău there are bicarbonate sulphates with reserves of 5 m³ / day, and chlorinated water with reserves of 9 m³ / day

- In the area of Bălțătești there are chlorinated waters which are used for therapeutic purposes;

- In the area of Oglinzi-Băi there are chlorinated reserves of 69-282 m³ / day

- In the area of Piatra Șoimului there are chlorinated reserves of 13 m³ / day.

I.1.4 Soil

Types of soil, quality, fertility classes

*/Data correspond to the seven communes (by use): Girov, Tg. Neamț, Vânători, Valea Ursului, Răucești, Horia, Oniceni.

Types and classes of soil in Neamț County

Use	Class I		Class II		Class III		Class IV		Class V	
	ha	% of total use	ha	% of total use	ha	% of total use	ha	% of total use	ha	% of total use
Arable	10700.11	6.34	54346.32	32.22	56267.04	33.37	33265.75	19.72	14084.17	8.35
Meadows & hayfields	1778.27	1.62	9696.06	8.86	30085.20	27.48	40568.43	37.06	27333.07	24.98
Orchards	26.84	1.01	271.27	10.23	1080.97	40.76	1060.70	39.99	212.50	8.01
Vineyards	0.00	-	3.38	0.31	554.16	50.97	432.04	39.74	97.50	8.98

Categories of use, surfaces

Soil distribution by use – development of the distribution of arable land by use in Neamț County in 1999-2006

No.	Category of use	Surface							
		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1.	Arable	170555	170454	170375	170349	170721	170992	171061	170930
2.	Meadows	68432	68168	68739	68945	69107	69228	69645	69774
3.	Hayfields and natural meadows	40628	40995	40687	40614	40419	40341	40168	40106
4.	Vineyards	1082	1072	1084	947	912	684	705	780
5.	Orchards	2843	2813	2705	2630	2471	2418	2572	2411
AGRICULTURE TOTAL		283540	283502	283590	283485	283632	283663	284051	284002

I.1.5 Protected areas and biodiversity

Biodiversity (natural water habitats, surface and subterranean, endangered species)

The identification of habitats in Neamț County took place through the acknowledgement of phytocenosis, by considering edipicator species (dominant ones) and ecological ones, and by acknowledging the characteristics of the station,

especially geographic location, altitude, relief, rock and soil. 28 habitats were identified according to Order 1198/2005 for the renewal of annexes nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 for OUG No. 236/2000 regarding protected natural areas, conservation of natural habitats, and of wild flora and fauna, approved with modifications and additions through Law No. 345/2006.

Natural habitats of national and community importance

No.	Habitat category	Number of types of habitats	Conservation state		Surface	Proportion of Romania's total area(%)
			Favourable	Unfavourable		
1.	Fresh water habitats	6	X		505.94 ha	0.00212231 %
2.	Meadow and hayfield habitats	10	X		4717.63 ha	0.01978946 %
3.	Rock and cave habitats	3	X		133.8 ha	0.00056126 %
4.	Forest habitats	7	X		19365.2 ha	0.08123293 %
5.	Marsh habitats	2		X	1 ha	0.00000419 %
TOTAL		28			24723.57	0.10371015 %

Wild flora and fauna

The flora and fauna species database in the county includes 445 animal species and 2272 plant species, of which 8 plant species are protected through the annexes of the Habitats Directive, 4 species fall under the annexes of the Bern Convention, and 27 are listed in the annexes of OUG 57/2007 regarding the state of natural protected areas, the conservation of natural habitats, and of wild flora and fauna.

Fauna includes:

- 32 fish species, of which 10 species mentioned in the Habitats Directive,
- 16 amphibian species, of which 10 species mentioned in the Habitats Directive,
- 8 reptile species, of which 4 species mentioned in the Habitats Directive,
- 206 bird species, of which 71 species mentioned in the Birds Directive,
- 55 mammal species, of which 25 species mentioned in the Habitats Directive.

For bird species of community importance, a provisional list has been established with the conservation measures which need to be followed in protected areas, in accordance to the needs and categories of biological characteristics of the species and of the habitats where they are located. An inventory of community interest habitats has been established, and 25 habitats have been

identified: 5 types of fresh water habitats, 9 types of meadow and hayfield habitats (habitats 4070* - thicket with *Pinus mugo* and *Rhododendron myrtifolium* and 6110* - Limestone communities or meadows with *Alyso – Sedion albi* are considered a priority), 1 type of marsh habitat (7220* - Rock springs with travertine formations (*Cratoneurion*) is considered a priority), 3 habitats of rocks and caves, and 7 forest habitats (habitat 91E0* - Forests with *Alnus glutinosa* and *Fraxinus excelsior* (*Alno - Padion*, *Alnion incanae*, *Salicion albae*) is considered a priority).

7 species of flora of community importance were identified, found in the annexes of the Habitats Directive and which can be found on sites of community importance, one of these species being a priority - *Campanula serrata*.

The inventory of fauna of community importance was established, which includes: 6 mammal species (two species – *Canis lupus*, *Ursus arctos* as priorities), 3 species of amphibians and reptiles, 2 fish species, and 3 invertebrate species (one priority – *Callimorpha quadripunctaria*).

39 bird species of community importance were identified, which can be found in 5 protected areas in Neamț County.

Protected areas in Neamț County

In Neamț County there are 2 national parks, 1 natural park, 20 natural reservations, 6 natural monuments, and 2 protected areas with a total surface of 44196.92 ha, which represents 7.49 % of the county's area.

No.	Name	ANP category	Surface (ha)	ANP area as a part of Romania (%)	Legal status	
					National level* (LG5, HG 2151/2000)	County level* (HCJ/HCL)
	Ceahlau national park	National park	7742.5	0.032478	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Cheile Bicazului national park - Hasmas	National park	3315.82 in Neamț County	0.013909	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Vânători natural park	Natural park	30818	0.12975	HG. 230/2003	-
	Lily field	Natural reservation	370 *	0.001552	Law No. 5/2000	-
	Duruitoarea falls	Natural monument	1 *	0.00000419	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Cheile Bicazului	Natural monument	11600 *	0.048659	Law No. 5/2000	-
	Șerbești rock	Natural monument	5	0.00002	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Dobreni forest conservation area	Natural reservation	37	0.000155	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Piatra Teiului	Natural monument	0.20	0.00000083	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Toșorog cave	Natural monument	0.10	0.00000042	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Munticelu cave	Natural monument	1	0.00000419	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Vulpii-Botoaia hill (steppe eye)	Natural reservation	2	0.00000838	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Goșman forest	Natural reservation	175	0.00073408	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Cheile Șugăului	Natural reservation	90	0.00037753	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Cozla fossil site	Natural reservation	10	0.00004194	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Cernegura fossil site	Natural reservation	198.2	0.00083140	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Pietricica fossil site	Natural reservation	39.5	0.00016569	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994

	Agircia fossil site	Natural reservation	1	0.00000419	Law No. 5/2000	
	Copper forest	Natural reservation	7 *	0.00002936	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Silver forest	Natural reservation	2 *	0.00000838	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Neamț aurochs conservation area	Natural reservation	11500 *	0.04824007	Law No. 5/2000	-
	Pângărați forest conservation area	Natural reservation	2	0.00000838	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
	Borcuța river	Natural reservation	1.2	0.00000503	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
24.	Izvorul Muntelui lake	Natural reservation	150	0.00062921	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
25.	Brates fauna conservation area	Natural reservation	30.7	0.00012878	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
26.	Borca fauna conservation area	Natural reservation	357	0.00149753	Law No. 5/2000	HCJ nr.15/1994
27.	Cuejdel lake	Natural reservation	114	0.00047820	H.G.2151/2004	-
28.	Runc forest	Natural reservation	57.6	0.00024161	H.G.2151/2004	-
29.	Secu	Natural reservation	776.7	0.00325809	H.G.2151/2004	-
30.	Pângărați lake	Special birds protected area	153	0.00064180	H.G.2151/2004	-
31.	Vaduri lake	Special birds protected area	119	0.00049917	H.G.2151/2004	-

*- included in national or natural parks

Local areas of community importance

The "Natura 2000" network is a European Environmental Network for Conservation and Areas and Bird Protection Areas, based on two European Union directives: the Habitats Directive (Directive 92/43/CEE regarding the preservation of natural habitats, of wild flora and fauna) and the Birds Directive (Directive 79/409/CEE regarding the preservation of wild birds).

The establishment of Natura 2000 sites allows for a better development of the area, and ensures an increase in traditional natural products from a Natura 2000 site both internally and externally, environmental tourism, can provide EU funding

from various community funds, agriculture and forestry which meets conservation objectives of the site. Investments in a Natura 2000 site or in its vicinity will have an important advantage compared to other projects.

Through Order No.776/ 05.05.2007 published in the Official Romanian Monitor No. 615/05.09.2007 regarding the establishment of sites of community importance as an integral part of the Natura 2000 European environmental program in Romania, the following areas were declared to be SCI (Sites of community importance) in Neamț County: Ceahlău, Cheile Bicazului- Hășmaș, Cheile Șugăului - Munticelu, Pădurea Goșman, Vânători- Neamț.

program in Romania, the following areas were declared to be SPA (Sites of bird protection importance) in Neamț County: Cheile Bicazului Hășmaș, middle Siret valley, Vânători – Neamț, Vaduri lake, Pângărați lake.

Surface required according to Law No. 247/2005,
- total – 65,857 ha, of which:
Individual persons – 47,410 ha, of which 4,986 ha
validated
Associations – 5,458 ha, of which 22 ha validated
Groups and schools – 11,223 ha, of which 7341 ha
validated
Local land management administration – 1,766 ha,
of which 385 ha validated

Relief	Surface (ha)	Proportion %
Mountains	123,408	60
Hills	65,176	32
Meadows	16,412	8
TOTAL	204.996	100

Forested area

Specification:	Forested surface (ha) between 1999-2006 in the publicly owned forest in Neamț County								
Forested	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	225.0	219.8	255.0	344.0	168.0	215.0	208.0	205.0	147.0

Wood collected for economic purposes from state owned forests

County	Wood (Thousand m3)
Neamț	974.5
Bacău	0.2
Harghita	1.3
Iași	0
Suceava	0
TOTAL	976.0

Areas with a deficit of forest vegetation and available for reforestation

Town	Surface (ha)
Neamț County – state owned forests	202
Neamț County – privately owned forests	227

Areas taken out of the forest land mass and used for other purposes

County	Surface (ha)
Neamț	1.54

Areas temporarily occupied for other uses in 2007 was of 2 ha, used for wells and LEA belonging to SC PETROM, in the Tazlău forest area.

In 2007, a total surface of 0.2 ha was excluded from the forested area by the Service Vet SRL Piatra Neamț according to Decision ITRSV No.154/23.11.2007.

Forested areas naturally regenerated in 2007

County	Surface (ha)
Neamț	260

Forest health in 2007

The total forest surface affected by biotic and abiotic pests was of 100898 ha , of which 45% was affected by biotic pests, and 55% by abiotic pests . Bark insects were found over an area of 24015 ha, of which 22262 ha in spruce fir, 1743 ha in fir, and 10 ha in pine.

Over the year, a total of 1522 control trees were planted, and they were stripped at the earliest sign of pupa.

To combat the harmful *Ips typographus* a total of 1695 "atratyp" pheromonal inserts were placed with the following courses (536 tub PVC courses , 428 glass courses, and 731 wings 2002 courses) .

At the end of the year, there were still 251040 m3 of wood in the area harmed by pests, of which 82350 m3 was infested by pests from weak to very strong intensities.

To combat *Hylobius abietis* over an area of 149 ha, young spruce fir plantation replaced 10917 diseased trees, and to fight *Hylastes* sp. 1289 inserts were applied.

At the end of May, 207 pheromonal inserts were applied over a surface of 6231 ha.

At the end of June, 3714 pheromonal inserts were applied over a surface of 178156 ha, to find and combat *Lymantria monacha*, capturing 92254 mature butterflies, with a maximum catch of 123 butterflies in the Galu forest area.

To prevent erosion around young plants, at the end of September a "cervacol" repellent was applied to 402 ha, a total of 4000 kg.

In conclusion, the health of trees under the administration of the Piatra Neamț Forestry Department is good.

I.2. Evaluation and development of the anthropic capital

I.2.1. STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

131 firms have their primary area of activity as telecommunications as of 31.12.2006, of which 56 are still active. 31 bank branches, loans cooperatives, and CEC branches were recorded

with the Commercial Registry Office as of 31.12.2006. There were 22 firms which applied for licences in radio and television as of 31.12.2006, of which 10 are still active.

The main economic activities in Neamţ County are:

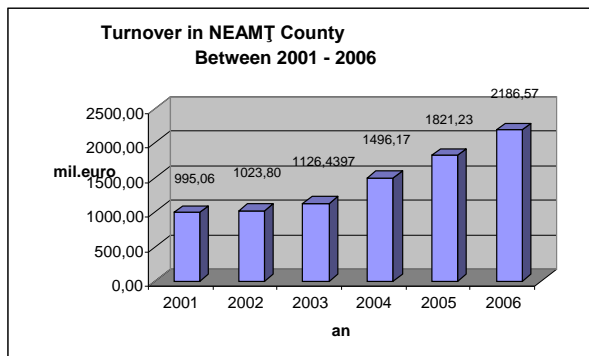
Wood processing
Furniture production
Constructions
Tourism
Textiles

Active commercial entities, by area of activity

Type	UM	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Active commercial entities	No.	5,696	5,723	6,694	7,765	8524	8965
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	No.	*)	*)	*)	282	307	326
Fishing - total	No.	*)	*)	*)	2	4	5
Mining industry	No.	5	6	10	11	12	16
Processing industry	No.	1,450	1,467	1,449	1,584	1599	1607
Electrical energy, natural gas, water	No.	5	5	6	7	6	7
Construction	No.	229	270	347	419	479	582
Commerce	No.	2,854	2,631	3,100	3,536	3837	3942
Hotels and restaurants	No.	201	269	321	386	462	487
Transportation, storage, and communication	No.	209	290	415	511	567	603
Financial services - total	No.	*)	*)	*)	64	68	75
Real estate transactions	No.	264	365	565	735	905	1012
Education	No.	15	12	16	23	30	29
Public health and social aid	No.	47	46	61	79	97	110
Other collective, social, and personal activities	No.	185	129	118	126	151	164
Other activities	No.	232	233	286	-	-	-

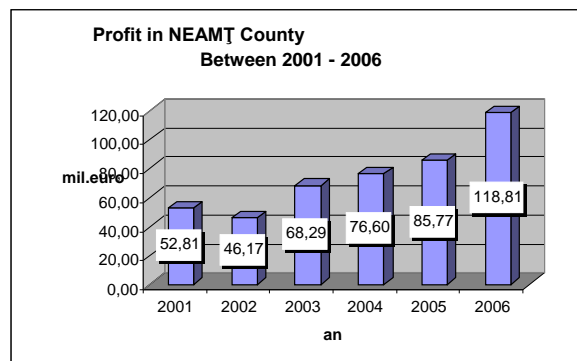
*) included in different activities

For each activity, both the number and the current profit registered increased in 2006 compared to 2001. The turnover for 2006 in Neamț County was



Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department

of 2186.57mil Euro, and the profit in 2006 in Neamț County was of 118.81 mil Euro.



Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department

The turnover of entities active in industry, construction, commerce, and other sectors by activity and size

Million RON

Type	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Local active entities	3718	4505	5789	6395	7440
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	695	929	1168	1377	1723
Small (10 – 49 employees)	804	1085	1457	1703	2093
Medium (50- 249 employees)	715	1084	1247	1323	1554
Large (over 250 employees)	1504	1457	1917	1992	2070
Mining industry	3	5	8	7	11
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	0	1	2	1	2
Small (10 – 49 employees)	3	4	6	6	9
Medium (50- 249 employees)	0	0	0	0	0
Large (over 250 employees)	0	0	0	0	0
Processing industry	1866	1940	2442	2601	2930
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	123	138	188	188	224
Small (10 – 49 employees)	174	216	282	314	391
Medium (50- 249 employees)	403	526	648	581	567
Large (over 250 employees)	1167	1061	1324	1518	1748
Electrical energy, natural gas, water	206	238	273	183	196
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	0	0	0	0	*
Small (10 – 49 employees)	0	0	0	0	0

Medium (50- 249 employees)	2	7	3	4	35
Large (over 250 employees)	203	231	270	179	161
*) – Data under1 million RON					
Construction	155	277	340	332	511
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	20	36	44	51	107
Small (10 – 49 employees)	53	91	94	81	149
Medium (50- 249 employees)	76	130	118	133	201
Large (over 250 employees)	7	21	84	677	54
Commerce	1204	1672	2180	2472	2845
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	461	634	742	876	1021
Small (10 – 49 employees)	530	707	977	1100	1259
Medium (50- 249 employees)	168	281	360	425	565
Large (over 250 employees)	44	50	102	71	0
Hotels and restaurants	30	36	57	72	83
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	13	13	23	31	40
Small (10 – 49 employees)	8	16	20	24	27
Medium (50- 249 employees)	9	7	14	17	16
Large (over 250 employees)	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation, storage, and communications	166	212	261	297	343
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	28	44	66	84	110
Small (10 – 49 employees)	17	29	43	71	98
Medium (50- 249 employees)	38	46	67	103	103
Large (over 250 employees)	82	94	84	39	32
Real estate transactions	63	87	185	149	217
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	35	42	66	86	136
Small (10 – 49 employees)	15	17	34	30	46
Medium (50- 249 employees)	12	26	32	30	30
Large (over 250 employees)	2	2	53	3	5
Education, health, and other collective, social, individual activities *)	26	37	43	279	304
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	14	21	37	58	85
Small (10 – 49 employees)	4	4	2	78	114
Medium (50- 249 employees)	7	12	4	29	36
Large (over 250 employees)	155	277	340	114	69

*) – In 2004, the following are included: agriculture, hunting, forestry, and financial services

The total number of employees in Neamț County in 2006 was of 66,075 persons, of which:

Piatra Neamț - 30,032 persons

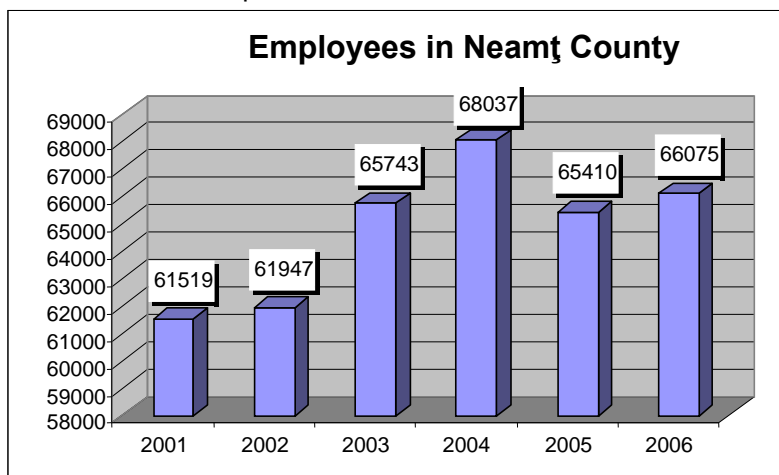
Roman - 14,379 persons

Târgu Neamț - 4,435 persons

Bicaz - 1,044 persons

Roznov - 273 persons

Rural areas - 15,912 persons

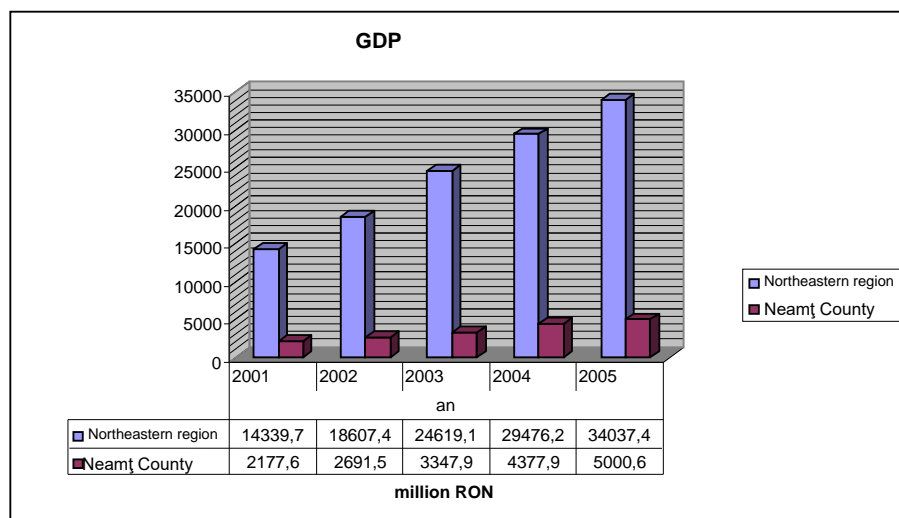


Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department

Geographic and historic conditions caused the north-eastern region to fall behind from a socio-economic perspective. During 2002-2005, the north-eastern region experienced slow economic growth, with improvements in 2006 when the regional GDP grew by 5.6%, but still below the national average of 7%.

One of the indicators which gives important information regarding the economic state of the region is the GDP/ inhabitant. According to the study "Regional discrepancies by 2010" by the National Prognosis Commission (CNP), the GDP

per inhabitant will increase by 45% between 2007-2010 in most developing regions, with the exception of the north-eastern region, where the increase will be of only 12.2%. The region will experience the fastest increase in GDP of 6%, compared to the national average which is predicted to be 5.8%. Also, the services sector will support economic growth in all regions, with the annual average surpassing 6% between 2007-2010. The average salary will increase by 34.4% between 2007-2010, the most significant increase in salaries will take place in Neamț County, of 14.2%.



Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department
 Prepared: environmental working group

Net investments in local entities active in industry, constructions, commerce, and other sectors by activity and size

million RON

Type	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Active commercial entities	725	590	630	888	1924
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	73	62	116	182	240
Small (10 – 49 employees)	70	110	128	149	244
Medium (50- 249 employees)	127	140	114	124	200
Large (over 250 employees)	456	279	272	433	1240
Mining industry	1	6	1	4	2
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	0	0	0	1	*)
Small (10 – 49 employees)	1	6	1	3	2
Medium (50- 249 employees)	0	0	0	0	0
Large (over 250 employees)	0	0	0	0	0
Processing industry	223	195	221	204	237
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	19	16	29	48	35
Small (10 – 49 employees)	32	32	41	38	76
Medium (50- 249 employees)	77	65	70	64	75
Large (over 250 employees)	96	81	82	54	51
Electrical energy, natural gas, water	324	168	109	324	1203

Micro (0 – 9 employees)	0	0	0	0	5
Small (10 – 49 employees)	0	0	0	0	0
Medium (50- 249 employees)	0	11	0	0	16
Large (over 250 employees)	324	157	108	324	1182
Construction	12	26	31	40	44
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	3	2	5	8	10
Small (10 – 49 employees)	3	7	10	13	17
Medium (50- 249 employees)	5	16	11	12	15
Large (over 250 employees)	1	1	4	7	2
Commerce	91	96	134	151	203
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	29	22	49	58	78
Small (10 – 49 employees)	28	33	53	67	89
Medium (50- 249 employees)	25	21	18	22	36
Large (over 250 employees)	10	20	15	4	0
Hotels and restaurants	7	7	15	16	31
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	3	2	6	6	14
Small (10 – 49 employees)	1	3	5	6	8
Medium (50- 249 employees)	3	3	4	4	9
Large (over 250 employees)	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation, storage, communications	51	51	61	68	89
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	9	6	13	19	27
Small (10 – 49 employees)	2	6	13	7	22
Medium (50- 249 employees)	14	20	7	16	38
Large (over 250 employees)	25	19	27	26	2
Real estate transactions	13	37	52	33	65
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	7	10	10	25	49
Small (10 – 49 employees)	2	22	3	5	10
Medium (50- 249 employees)	4	4	2	3	5
Large (over 250 employees)	0	0	37	0	1
Education, public health, other collective, social, individual activities	4	5	7	46	51
Micro (0 – 9 employees)	3	3	3	16	21
Small (10 – 49 employees)	0	1	2	10	21
Medium (50- 249 employees)	0	1	2	3	6
Large (over 250 employees)	0	0	0	17	3

*) – In 2004, the following are included: agriculture, hunting, forestry, and financial services
Local entities active in industry and economic indicators for enterprises, by type of ownership (by type of social capital)

I.2.2. Agriculture

Land type by use

- hectares -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total area	589,614	589,614	589,614	589,614	589,614	589614
Agricultural area	283,803	283,789	283,717	284,051	284,033	284030
Arable	170,380	170,473	170,633	171,061	170,939	170927
Meadows	69,459	69,394	69,424	69,645	69,776	70063
Hayfields	40,088	40,108	40,101	40,068	40,107	40059
Vineyards and nurseries	1,111	1,111	891	705	786	682
Orchards and nurseries	2,765	2,703	2,668	2,572	2,425	2299
Forests and other areas with forest vegetation	261,330	261,330	261,330	260,910	260,885	260613
Bodies of water and ponds	10,370	10,374	10,379	10,190	10,228	10423
Other	34,111	34,121	34,188	34,463	34,468	34548
Of the total, privately owned: Total area	302,630	304,073	306,125	306,986	316,540	320864
Agricultural area	276,615	276,684	276,658	277,075	277,292	277837
Arable	166,935	167,048	166,983	167,679	167,778	167774
Meadows	67,409	67,234	67557	67,766	67,883	68639
Hayfields	38,573	38,763	38,675	38,493	38,552	38570
Vineyards and nurseries	1,111	1,111	891	705	786	682
Orchards and nurseries	2,587	2,528	2,552	2,432	2,293	2172
Forests and other areas with forest vegetation	15,317	16,571	18,896	16,400	25,676	29400
Bodies of water and ponds	944	948	1,037	1,090	1,153	1090
Other	9,754	9,870	9,534	12,421	12,419	12537

Area with crops, main crops, by type of entity

- hectares -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Area with crops - total	168,733	170,045	170,327	147,293	157,230	147,768
Private sector – of which:	164,776	166,297	167,332	144,127	153,300	145,394
Individual agricultural crops	134,984	134,315	134,667	118,525	127,977	120,873
Cereals for grains - total	111,801	109,154	105,020	108,530	103,465	90,333
Private sector- of which:	109,674	107,162	103,655	106,738	102,224	89,377
Individual agricultural crops	85,799	82,562	80,876	88,593	87,793	76,312
Wheat and rye - total	33,804	33,667	25,715	29,184	29,742	22,639
Private sector - of which:	32,990	32,686	25,206	28,595	29,208	22,263
Individual agricultural crops	21,241	20,176	14,652	22,854	21,936	15,701
Barley - total	8,566	10,288	7,056	6,132	6,770	5,469
Private sector - of which:	8,118	9,797	6,836	5,788	6,397	5,267
Individual agricultural crops	4,055	5,524	4,567	2,655	4,528	4,281
Oat - total	9,201	10,479	10,019	10,372	9,261	8,799
Private sector - of which:	9,100	10,388	9,924	10,162	9,231	8,719
Individual agricultural crops	7,939	9,331	8,752	8,126	8,504	8,412
Corn - total	60,188	54,668	61,974	61,607	57,500	53,176
Private sector - of which:	59,424	54,239	61,433	60,958	57,196	52,878
Individual agricultural crops	52,558	47,531	52,885	53,887	52,693	47,910
Vegetables for seeds - total	935	1,075	897	442	784	726
Private sector - of which:	787	845	778	343	658	602
Individual agricultural crops	618	620	671	303	620	591
Peas - total	357	479	242	146	267	244
Private sector - of which:	262	318	180	68	174	126
Individual agricultural crops	125	139	136	46	155	121
Beans - total	578	589	610	296	517	482
Private sector - of which:	525	520	553	275	484	476
Individual agricultural crops	493	481	535	257	465	470

Sunflower - total	3,774	5,102	7,462	6,146	7,405	7,384
Private sector - of which:	3,624	5,020	7,318	6,123	7,174	7,204
Individual agricultural crops	1,190	2,203	2,567	2,426	1,941	3,998
Beet– total	2,935	3,297	2,148	478	1,092	3,132
Private sector - of which:	2,840	3,295	2,148	478	1,092	3,045
Individual agricultural crops	2,357	2,749	1,578	457	550	341
Potatoes – total	9,494	9,475	9,568	9,397	10,041	10,066
Private sector - of which:	9,395	9,443	9,558	9,375	10,038	10,061
Individual agricultural crops	8,545	8,715	8,885	8,563	9,610	9,264
Tomatoes – total	759	813	807	952	802	707
Private sector - of which:	756	813	801	952	797	660
Individual agricultural crops	755	811	801	950	733	638
Onion - total	1,158	1,212	1,198	834	1,201	786
Private sector - of which:	1,155	1,211	1,197	834	1,182	776
Individual agricultural crops	1,143	1,203	1,191	759	779	744
Cabbage – total	966	891	908	541	1,046	910
Private sector - of which:	958	888	906	541	1,037	860
Individual agricultural crops	950	880	897	529	927	790

Total production of main crops, by type of entity

- tonnes -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cereal seeds - total	350,087	337,750	255,061	355,203	338,576	261,843
Private sector - of which:	341,858	330,746	251,982	348,795	334,182	258,108
Individual agricultural crops	264,530	258,457	211,509	289,510	284,810	214,357
Wheat and rye – total	109,346	98,785	26,246	83,823	89,248	60,842
Private sector - of which:.	105,826	94,950	25,273	81386	86,852	59,015
Individual agricultural crops	66,990	58,310	14,943	65,412	63,858	40,515
Barley – total	22,394	23,578	8,208	13,337	16,001	11,903
Private sector - of which:	20,842	22,166	7,790	12,160	15,103	11,279
Individual agricultural crops	9,932	12,197	5,477	6,017	10,541	8,783
Oat – total	15,075	18,955	12,586	20,376	19,198	17,608
Private sector - of which:	14,890	18,741	12,401	19,950	19,074	17,391
Individual agricultural crops	13,396	17,370	11,216	15,807	17,783	16,704
Corn seeds - total	203,138	196,370	207,586	236,836	213,497	171,223

Private sector - of which:	200,166	194,827	206,083	234,468	212,521	170,156
Individual agricultural crops	174,203	170,580	179,855	202,128	192,236	148,338
Vegetable seeds - total	1,482	1,421	1,180	3,413	1,461	1,163
Private sector - of which:	1,166	979	987	3,160	1,125	868
Individual agricultural crops	791	719	872	3,115	1,072	843
Peas – total	729	816	395	297	688	492
Private sector - of which:	502	422	272	87	380	204
Individual agricultural crops	177	207	234	63	346	191
Beans – total	753	601	728	3,116	773	671
Private sector - of which:	664	553	658	3,073	745	664
Individual agricultural crops	614	512	638	3,052	726	652
Sunflower – total	5,256	7,579	12,699	10,411	8,629	12,768
Private sector - of which:	4,993	7,414	12,492	10,363	8,348	12,326
Individual agricultural crops	1,769	3,419	3,893	4,168	2,230	6,762
Beet – total	60,204	67,845	36,034	8,979	27,444	95,291
Private sector - of which:	57,408	67,830	36,034	8,979	27,444	91,811
Individual agricultural crops	44,391	53,424	23,681	8,387	12,746	8,602
Potato – total	147,184	135,948	131,358	137,012	134,321	148,956
Private sector - of which:	146,368	135,634	131,271	136,764	134,301	148,891
Individual agricultural crops	130,064	126,043	123,229	125,723	127,487	129,583
Tomato – total	9,344	10,728	10,201	14,012	11,675	9,985
Private sector din care:	9,124	10,655	10,112	14,012	11,676	9,578
Individual agricultural crops	9,114	10,644	10,112	13,967	11,030	9,322
Onion – total	11,497	12,535	10,278	8,364	10,124	7,612
Private sector - of which:	11,487	12,529	10,277	8,361	9,999	7,474
Individual agricultural crops	11,436	12,456	10,245	7,761	6,788	7,171
Cabbage – total	20,725	20,299	20,554	10,432	18,308	17,949
Private sector - of which:	20,589	20,265	20,541	10,430	18,161	17,137
Individual agricultural crops	20,540	20,202	20,396	10,140	16,532	15,672

Number of animals, total for agriculture at end of year

Type	UM	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bovine – total	heads	95,873	103,020	104,694	99,220	100,686	104,554
Of which: cows, buffalo, calves	heads	59,622	59,660	58,971	60,561	62,062	62,479
Cows and buffalo	heads	55,545	55,241	54,775	56,300	58,060	53,779
calves	heads	4,077	4,419	4,196	4,261	4,002	8700
Pigs - total	heads	111,020	129,886	147,359	156,551	157,499	158,953
of which: Sows	heads	9,666	10,622	10,647	11,309	10,683	12,972
Ovine - total	heads	186,854	188,217	189,296	189,899	192,926	186,852
of which: sheep and ewes	heads	152,265	155,428	146,220	170,151	178,916	163,165
Goats - total	heads	5,749	6,679	7,547	6,187	5,957	7,197
Horses - total	heads	21,683	22,021	23,716	19,028	18,821	21,345
Birds - total	heads	1,072,520	1,234,634	1,401,804	1,802,563	1,802,067	1,815,536
of which: adult egg-laying birds	heads	686,217	813,421	1,145,828	1,331,801	1,247,939	1,309,441
Bees	families	14,435	17,512	17,820	18,547	18,831	19,288

Animal agricultural production

Type	UM	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total agriculture Meat – total *	Thousand tonnes of live animals	37.0	39.5	43.7	40.2	42.8	42.9
of which:							
Bovine meat	Thousand tonnes of live animals	14.4	15.4	18.1	13.9	14.4	13.7
Pig meat	Thousand tonnes of live animals	16.3	16.6	17.7	20.5	21.7	22.9
Cow's milk	Thousand hl	1,607.3	1,669.4	1,663.3	1,873.1	1,824.1	2,185.0
Sheep's milk	Thousand hl	67.8	72.2	71.6	103.6	136.3	137.0
Wool	tonnes	335.9	343.8	352.0	366.2	493.1	689.0
Eggs	Thousand pcs	94.6	107.9	113.4	133.4	159.1	186.0
Honey	tonnes	298.0	321.5	364.7	354.2	394.2	344.0
of which: Privately owned Meat - total	Thousand tonnes of live animals	36.8	39.3	43.4	40.2	42.6	42.7

Of which: Bovine meat	Thousand tonnes of live animals	14.3	15.3	18.0	13.9	14.3	13.6
Pig meat	Thousand tonnes of live animals	16.3	16.6	17.6	20.5	21.6	22.8
Cow's milk	Thousand hl	1,593.0	1,654.7	1,650.9	1,854.2	1,816.1	2,177.0
Sheep's milk	Thousand hl	67.6	72.1	71.4	103.3	136.2	137.0
Wool	tonnes	334.8	342.6	350.6	364.3	491.9	688.0
Eggs	Thousand pcs	94.6	107.9	113.4	133.4	159.1	186.0
Honey	tonnes	290.0	316.5	352.8	354.2	391.2	342.0

Agricultural tractor and car park

- pieces -

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Agricultural tractors - total	2,076	2,068	2,076	2,107	2,116	2,116
Private sector	1,929	1,959	1,989	2,030	2,116	2,116
Ploughs for tractors - total	1,713	1,683	1,753	1,840	1,652	1,652
Private sector	1,608	1,617	1,703	1,800	1,652	1,652
Automated farmers – total	227	246	235	239	209	209
Private sector	188	212	204	210	209	209
Mechanical seeders – total	905	883	897	987	840	840
Private sector	841	837	862	953	840	840
Chemical fertiliser machines – total	115	118	117	121	-	-
Private sector	99	103	107	114	-	-
Mechanical spray and dust machines – total	75	67	65	55	46	46
Private sector	60	61	61	51	46	46
Cereal machinery – total	454	441	438	402	374	374
Private sector	418	417	423	388	374	374
Potato crop machinery – total	52	66	60	54	60	32
Private sector	47	61	59	53	60	32
Fodder machinery – total	37	33	32	31	8	8
Private sector	28	27	26	26	8	8
Hay and straw machinery - total	86	79	71	56	26	26
Private sector	67	70	68	53	26	26
Automated fodder machinery – total	39	33	25	25	20	20
Private sector	29	28	22	23	20	20
Arable land*) per tractor (ha)	82	82	82	81	81	81

*) In use at the end of the year

Chemical and natural fertilisers used in agriculture

Type	UM	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Chemical fertilisers used (active substance) – total	tonnes	7,021	6,526	7,353	6,927	8,322	8,576
Nitrates	tonnes	4,425	4,244	4,804	4,354	5,403	5,392
Phosphates	tonnes	2,308	2,040	2,323	2,140	2,753	2,738
Potassium based	tonnes	288	242	226	433	166	446
Area with chemical fertilisers	tonnes	83,568	86,620	96,469	94,461	100,122	89,947
Natural fertilisers – total	tonnes	408,685	452,740	361,805	379,700	512,245	379,553
Area with natural fertilisers	tonnes	18,203	15,770	16,952	16,635	20,639	14,278
Chemical fertilisers used in the private sector	tonnes	6,616	6,309	7,101	6,818	8,211	8,299
Nitrates	tonnes	4,173	4,091	4,653	4,293	5,335	5,265
Phosphates	tonnes	2,162	1,976	2,223	2,113	2,714	2,588
Potassium based	tonnes	281	242	225	412	162	446
Area with chemical fertilisers	ha	80,031	83,641	93,977	93,153	98,830	87,879
Natural fertilisers used in the private sector	tonnes	403,495	448,700	361,390	379,300	512,245	379,553
Privately owned areas with natural fertilisers	ha	18,091	15,669	16,931	16,617	20,639	14,278

I.2.3. Transportation

There were 67,019 vehicles registered at the end of 2006, of which:

Goods transportation vehicles – 8,679

Passenger transportation vehicles – 58,340

Registered vehicles

- number -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Vehicles for the transport of goods - total	10,425	7,253	7,633	7,955	8,012	8,679
Of which:						
Multi-use	6,515	4,638	4,966	5,274	5,591	6,255
Specialised vehicles	3,240	1,918	1,982	2,004	1,753	1,723
Tractors	655	693	681	673	666	699
Trailers	15	4	4	4	2	2
Agricultural tractors	4,017	2,052	2,747	2,172	1,693	1,572
Special vehicles	1,108	306	302	311	315	329
Continued						
Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Vehicles for passenger transport - total	57,264	47,583	50,146	53,353	54,984	58,340
Buses	655	358	367	368	334	334
Mini-buses	343	147	197	218	235	219
Cars	56,266	47,078	49,582	52,767	54,415	57,787
Of which: individual persons	*)	41,423	43,927	46,897	48,396	50,966
Motorcycles	1,981	653	646	656	541	615
Of which: individual persons	*)	622	631	636	490	573
Mopeds	643	172	163	144	121	111
Of which: individual persons	*)	171	93	80	108	101

The total length of railways in Neamț County, at the end of 2006, was of 173 km.

- km -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Length of railways - total	136	136	134	129	174	173
Of which: railways with normal gauge	136	136	134	129	174	173
Of the total, electric railways	46	46	46	46	44	44

I.2.4. Basic infrastructure

There were 396 km of town roads in Neamț County at the end of 2006, of which 269 km were modernised.

Town roads and green areas

Type	UM	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Length of town roads	Km	363	363	384	385	385	396
Of which: modernised	Km	252	254	265	277	277	269
Green spaces in municipalities and towns	Ha	296	296	305	305	305	304

The length of public roads at the end of 2006 was of 1,818 km, of which:

National roads - 421 km

County and community roads -1,397 km

Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department Briefing: Environmental working group

Public roads

- km -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Length of public roads - total	1,810	1,815	1,814	1,807	1,807	1,818
Modernised roads	453	453	450	457	457	469
Roads with light road coverings	453	454	456	515	515	526
Length of national roads	407	407	406	410	410	421
Modernised roads	395	395	394	398	398	409
Roads with light road coverings	12	12	12	12	12	12
County and community roads	1,403	1,408	1,408	1,397	1,397	1,397
Modernised roads	58	58	56	59	59	60
Roads with light road coverings	441	442	444	503	503	514

At the end of 2006, there were 50 towns in Neamț County connected to the water distribution system, 14 towns with access to public sewage, and 14 towns with access to natural gas distribution.

Network and volume of distributed drinking water

Type	UM	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Townships *) with a water distribution network	No.	40	41	42	43	45	50
Of which: municipalities and towns	No.	4	4	5	5	5	5
Total length of the distribution network	km	678.7	702.8	725.3	845.5	946.2	1092.9
Of which: municipalities and towns	km	376.8	380.0	402.0	404.0	405.9	421.0
Distributed drinking water	Th. m3	21,635	19,691	18,165	17,407	15,524	14,408
Of which: for household use	Th. m3	16,494	14,718	13,303	12,415	11,664	12,507

*) Municipalities, towns, communes

Sewage network

Type	UM	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Townships*) with public sewage	No.	13	13	13	13	14	14
Of which: municipalities and towns	No.	4	4	5	5	5	9
Total length of sewage pipes	km	313.8	313.8	317.3	317.3	318.6	319.6
Specialised vehicles	No.	8	8	9	5	4	5
Trash transport vehicles	No.	42	48	52	63	54	44
Vehicles for public cleanliness	No.	13	12	8	11	6	5

*) Municipalities, towns, communes

Network and volume of distributed natural gas

Type	UM	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Townships*) with access to natural gas distribution	No.	12	12	14	14	14	14
Of which: municipalities and towns	No.	4	4	4	4	4	4
Length of distribution pipes	km	294.6	310.9	340.5	334.4	321.3	340.2
Volume of distributed gas	Th. m3	279,165	181,105	168,265	140,899	132,909	268,704
Of which: for household use	Th. m3	112,648	111,663	126,242	46,954	53,010	50,589

*) Municipalities, towns, communes

I.2.5. Tourism

Neamț County is one of the most interesting territorial administrative entities from the point of view of museums, numerous monasteries with works of art, and old architectural monuments.

Tourist accommodation structures

- number -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	63	64	76	78	94	103
Of which:						
Hotels	9	8	13	15	16	16
Motels	8	7	8	7	5	4
Tourist chalets	6	6	8	6	5	5
Camping sites	-	-	1	1	2	1
Tourist villas	2	2	2	3	3	3
School camps	4	4	3	3	3	3
Urban tourist hostels		4	6	9	8	13
Rural tourist hostels ¹⁾	11	27	28	29	42	48

1) Including agro-tourism hostels

Tourist accommodation capacity

- places -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Of which:	2,989	3076	3482	3,483	4,045	4,121
In hotels	1,008	996	1531	1,638	1,700	1,701
In motels	450	483	357	250	243	196
In tourist chalets	230	287	310	320	336	290
In camping sites	-	-	20	38	72	80
In tourist villas	58	58	48	78	76	74
In school camps	662	662	562	492	492	462
In urban tourist hostels		38	76	118	142	255
In rural tourist hostels	122	291	341	343	645	742

Functional

- places – days -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Of which:	733,915	830,515	1,051,884	1,150,550	1,164,661	1,263,552
In hotels	320,977	348,611	505,445	588,610	600,350	603,776
In motels	89,380	90,160	98,685	95,229	664,483	57,698
In tourist chalets	61,723	62,155	80,302	100,432	84,978	88,256
In camping sites	-	-	4,480	3,496	7,694	3,220
In tourist villas	19,730	19,250	10,630	23,546	22,198	24,098
In school camps	133,550	199,530	205,130	187,521	155,994	135,530
In urban tourist hostels		15,887	24,286	28,082	49,179	72,168
In rural tourist hostels	25,533	58,343	87,699	95,154	129,102	214,113

Persons in tourist accommodation by type of structure

- Persons -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Tourists in accommodation - total, of which:	98,932	97,092	110,861	129,300	117,344	140,761
In hotels	60,153	62,566	70,762	82,365	75,603	81,340
In motels	16,124	14,638	14,694	16,826	9,608	10,487
In tourist chalets	4,030	2,529	4,117	6,459	6,130	9,541
In camping sites	-	-	209	288	169	286
In tourist villas	3,469	1,115	1,090	2,442	2,534	3,283
In school camps	6,880	8,694	8,887	8,991	5,828	8,014
In urban tourist hostels		2,164	3,907	3,917	3,668	4,804
In rural tourist hostels	920	3,623	5,536	6,314	11,731	18,473
Of which:						
Tourists from the country - total – of which:	81,950	77,296	89,602	104,833	93,503	119,913
In hotels	44,607	44,291	51,575	59,707	53,498	62,446
In motels	15,173	13,748	13,729	15,888	9,175	10,031
In tourist chalets	4,009	2,513	4,101	6,414	6,094	9,532
In camping sites	-	-	202	288	169	286
In tourist villas	3,453	1,084	944	2,352	2,345	3,115
In school camps	6,880	8,694	8,887	8,991	5,828	8,014
In urban tourist hostels		1,898	3,546	3,605	3,472	4,646
In rural tourist hostels	870	3,395	4,980	5,936	10,954	17,537

The capacity of tourist accommodation during January – September 2007 was of 960507 day places, less by 0.7% compared to January – September 2006.

Tourist accommodation capacity by types of structure and by classification, between January and September 2007

- places – days -

Types of tourist accommodation	Total	Of the total, by category of classification				
		4 stars	3 stars	2 stars	1 star	Not classified
Total	960507	13234	391985	331335	86044	137909
Hotels	421536	-	229361	156171	29725	6279
Youth hostels	8736	-	8736	-	-	-
Hostels	7290	-	-	7290	-	-
Motels	40968	-	11466	20220	9282	-
Tourist villas	18762	8190	7644	-	2928	-
Tourist chalets	70092	-	14461	-	30791	24840
Urban tourist hostels	57113	-	22507	31876	2730	-
Rural tourist hostels	192553	5044	80418	101459	5632	-
Camping sites	1632	-	-	1632	-	-
Tourist rest sites	11576	-	-	6620	4956	-
Bungalows	7297	-	1230	6067	-	-
School camps	106790	-	-	-	-	106790
Camping cottages	1240	-	1240	-	-	-
Accommodation on ships	14922	-	14922	-	-	-

Nights spent in tourist accommodation by types of structure and classification during 1.01.- 30.09. 2007

- number of nights -

Types of tourist accommodation	Total	Of the total, by category of classification				
		4 stars	3 stars	2 stars	1 star	Not classified
Total nights spent	265070	4697	99292	109909	27859	23313
Romanian tourists	227727	4484	69471	103147	27320	23305
Foreign tourists	37343	213	29821	6762	539	8
Hotels - total	176467	-	76487	83784	15798	398
Romanian tourists	142384	-	47802	78475	15709	398
Foreign tourists	34083	-	28685	5309	89	-
Youth hostels - total	1079	-	1079	-	-	-
Romanian tourists	1069	-	1069	-	-	-
Foreign tourists	10	-	10	-	-	-
Hostels - total	1225	-	-	1225	-	-
Romanian tourists	1225	-	-	1225	-	-
Foreign tourists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motels - total	12285	-	1720	6938	3627	-
Romanian tourists	11785	-	1596	6780	3409	-

Foreign tourists	500	-	124	158	218	-
Tourist villas - total	4340	3259	852	-	229	-
Romanian tourists	4127	3046	852	-	229	-
Foreign tourists	213	213	-	-	-	-
Tourist chalets - total	11375	-	3420	-	5070	2885
Romanian tourists	11299	-	3420	-	5002	2877
Foreign tourists	76	-	-	-	68	8
Urban tourist hostels - total	5035	-	1491	2619	925	-
Romanian tourists	4763	-	1402	2540	821	-
Foreign tourists	272	-	89	79	104	-
Rural tourist hostels - total	29189	1438	12292	13879	1580	-
Romanian tourists	27338	1438	11689	12672	1539	-
Foreign tourists	1851	-	603	1207	41	-
Camping sites - total	397	-	-	397	-	-
Romanian tourists	397	-	-	397	-	-
Foreign tourists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tourist rest spots - total	946	-	-	316	630	-
Romanian tourists	927	-	-	316	611	-
Foreign tourists	19	-	-	-	19	-
Bungalows - total	872	-	121	751	-	-
Romanian tourists	863	-	121	742	-	-
Foreign tourists	9	-	-	9	-	-
School camps - total	20030	-	-	-	-	20030
Romanian tourists	20030	-	-	-	-	20030
Foreign tourists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camping cottages - total	59	-	59	-	-	-
Romanian tourists	59	-	59	-	-	-
Foreign tourists	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation on ships - total	1771	-	1771	-	-	-
Romanian tourists	1461	-	1461	-	-	-
Foreign tourists	310	-	310	-	-	-

Indices of net utilisation of the tourist accommodation capacity by type and classification, between 1.01.- 30.09. 2007

- percent -

Types of tourist accommodation	Total	Of which, by category of classification				
		4 stars	3 stars	2 stars	1 star	Not classified
Total	27.6	35.5	25.3	33.2	32.4	16.9
Hotels	41.9	-	33.3	53.6	53.1	6.3
Youth hostels	12.4	-	12.4	-	-	-
Hostels	16.8	-	-	16.8	-	-
Motels	30.0	-	15.0	34.3	39.1	-
Tourist villas	23.1	39.8	11.1	-	7.8	-
Tourist chalets	16.2	-	23.6	-	16.5	11.6
Urban tourist hostels	8.8	-	6.6	8.2	33.9	-
Rural tourist hostels	15.2	28.5	15.3	13.7	28.1	-
Camping sites	24.3	-	-	24.3	-	-
Tourist rest spots	8.2	-	-	4.8	12.7	-
Bungalows	12.0	-	9.8	12.4	-	-
School camps	18.8	-	-	-	-	18.8
Camping cottages	4.8	-	4.8	-	-	-
Accommodation on ships	11.9	-	11.9	-	-	-

I.3 SOCIAL CAPITAL

Population

Chronological development of the population, average:

- persons --

County	Population at the censuses of:					
	25 January 1948	21 February 1956	15 March 1966	5 January 1977	7 January 1992	18 March 2002
County total	357348	419949	470206	532096	578420	554516*
Urban	58952	96111	136158	153372	234551	203106
Rural	298396	323838	334048	378724	343869	351410

Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department

The stable population in Neamț County:

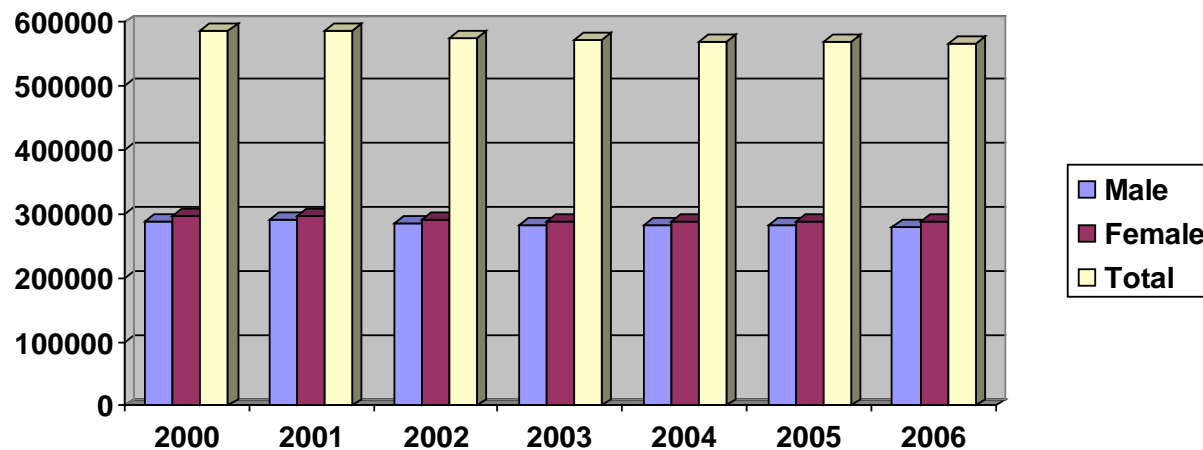
- persons --

Type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
County total	586,229	587,448	575,767*	572,255	570,367	570,682	567,908
Male	289,693	290,166	284,442	282,468	281,703	281,638	280,317
Female	296,536	297,282	291,325	289,787	288,664	289,044	287,591

*NOTE: The difference between the census of 18 March 2002 and the population at 1 July 2002 :

At the census of 18 March 2002, the population was calculated according to EUROSTAT, namely without persons who have left to other townships in the country for a long period of time”;

At 1 July, the calculation of the population included those persons, if they did not have a permanent residence abroad or the residence registered with the police in another township.



Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department
Chart 2 – Stable population in Neamț County

Population by age groups at 1 July:

- persons --

Age groups	2.000	2.001	2.002	2003	2004	2005	2006
0-4 years - total	33,130	32,727	31,485	30,661	29,653	28,885	28,580
5-9 years - total	35,766	35,230	33,030	32,285	31,943	32,185	31,724
10-14 years - total	46,639	44,916	42,933	40,170	37,949	35,121	34,082
15-19 years - total	44,699	43,372	44,660	45,799	45,833	46,133	44,520
20-24 years - total	50,830	50,480	46,484	43,209	41,919	42,195	40,439
25-29 years - total	47,356	49,208	45,403	46,205	46,691	46,460	46,186
30-34 years - total	46,319	49,141	50,820	46,564	44,399	43,898	43,918
35-39 years - total	33,398	31,964	31,745	37,923	42,272	45,760	48,500
40-44 years - total	40,003	38,929	37,274	35,683	34,083	32,749	31,350
45-49 years - total	38,557	39,288	39,179	39,288	39,477	38,610	37,553

50-54 years - total	32,564	34,023	35,413	37,286	36,471	36,712	37,331
55-59 years - total	26,974	26,989	26,389	26,043	28,199	30,828	32,179
60-64 years - total	34,351	32,796	30,889	29,033	27,408	25,004	25,034
65-69 years - total	28,610	29,334	29,578	30,063	30,472	30,846	29,379
70-74 years - total	22,592	23,097	23,467	23,942	24,108	24,368	24,977
75-79 years - total	14,282	15,139	15,754	16,150	16,732	17,363	17,809
80-84 years - total	5,639	6,260	6,837	7,961	8,763	9,452	9,973
85 years and over - total	4,520	4,555	4,427	3,990	3,995	4,113	4,374
Total	586,229	587,448	575,767*	572,255	570,367	570,682	567,908

*NOTE: The difference between the census of 18 March 2002 and the population at 1 July 2002 :

At the census of 18 March 2002, the population was calculated according to EUROSTAT, namely without persons who have left to other townships in the country for a long period of time”;

At 1 July, the calculation of the population included those persons, if they did not have a permanent residence abroad or the residence registered with the police in another township.

Population by ethnicity at the census of 2002:

Ethnicity	Stable population - total	Neamț County	
		Urban	Rural
Total ethnicities	554516	203106	351410
Romanian	547122	198361	348761
Rroma	6036	3565	2471
Lipoven Russian	424	417	7
Hungarian	307	208	99
Jewish	150	149	1
German	107	100	7
Italian	61	43	18
Greek	50	49	1
Turkish	33	25	8
Ukrainian	33	23	10
Polish	10	8	2
Csángó	9	9	0
Chinese	8	8	0
Armenian	7	7	0
Bulgarian	5	5	0
Serbian	4	3	1
Czech	3	3	0
Slovak	2	2	0
Tatar	2	1	1
Other ethnicity	119	111	8
Undeclared	24	9	15

Demographic conclusions:

Between 1948-1992 there was a marked increase in the urban population from 16.5% in 1948 to 40.55% in 1992; this was followed by a decrease in the urban population to 36.63% in 2002.

The increase of the urban population is correlated to the decrease in the rural population, from 85.50% in 1948 to 59.45% in 1977; the decrease in urban population experienced in 2002 is also correlated with an increase in urban population, reaching 63.37% in this year (compared to 1977 – 59.45%).

The development of the population of Neamț County shows a decrease of approximately 3.1% in 2006 (567,908) compared to 2000 (586,229). This

is seen through the decrease of the young population (0-14 years) by approximately 3.09% in 2006, compared to 2000. The ageing of the population is also visible through the increase of the elderly over 60 years of age, to 19.64% in 2006 compared to 18.76% in 2000.

From an ethnic perspective, the population of Neamț County is primarily Romanian (98.67%), followed by Rroma representing 10.89% of the total population.

In 2002, there was a difference of 21,251 persons between the data from the census of 18 March 2002 and that of 1 July 2002, caused by persons who immigrated to other townships or abroad over a long period of time. This number is relevant for migration / population mobility in Neamț County (3.7%).

Work force

Labour force* by sex, development region, and county at the end of the year:

- thousands of persons -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
North-eastern region	2299.9	2259.5	2296.7	2315.1	2340.8	2340.5
Of which:						
Male	1179.5	1160.0	1178.9	1191.2	1214.9	1221.8
Female	1120.4	1099.5	1117.8	1123.9	1125.9	1118.7
Neamț County	357.3	347.3	352.1	359.0	363.4	362.6
Of which:						
Male	182.4	177.5	180.2	182.6	188.0	188.8
Female	174.9	169.8	171.9	176.4	175.4	173.8

*Labour resources include:

Population of working age, able to work (men between 16 – 62 years and women between 16 – 57 years);

Persons below and over the working age in their professions.

Active civil population* by sex, development region, and county at the end of the year:

- thousands of persons -

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
North-eastern region	1568.0	1467.7	1418.2	1359.5	1357.9	1329.1
Of which:						
Male	797.7	747.7	730.8	701.5	708.3	693.1
Female	770.3	720.0	687.4	658.0	649.6	636.0
Neamț County	260.2	230.9	220.9	214.8	212.8	206.1
Of which:						
Male	132.8	117.9	113.9	110.1	109.8	105.5
Female	127.4	113.0	107.0	104.7	103.0	100.6

*Active population includes human resources, and is made up of the employed and unemployed population.

Rate of activity of human resources, by development region and county (%):

Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
North-eastern region	68.2	65.0	61.7	58.7	58.0	56.8
Neamț County	72.8	66.5	62.7	59.8	58.6	56.8

Rate of occupation of human resources, by development region and county (%):

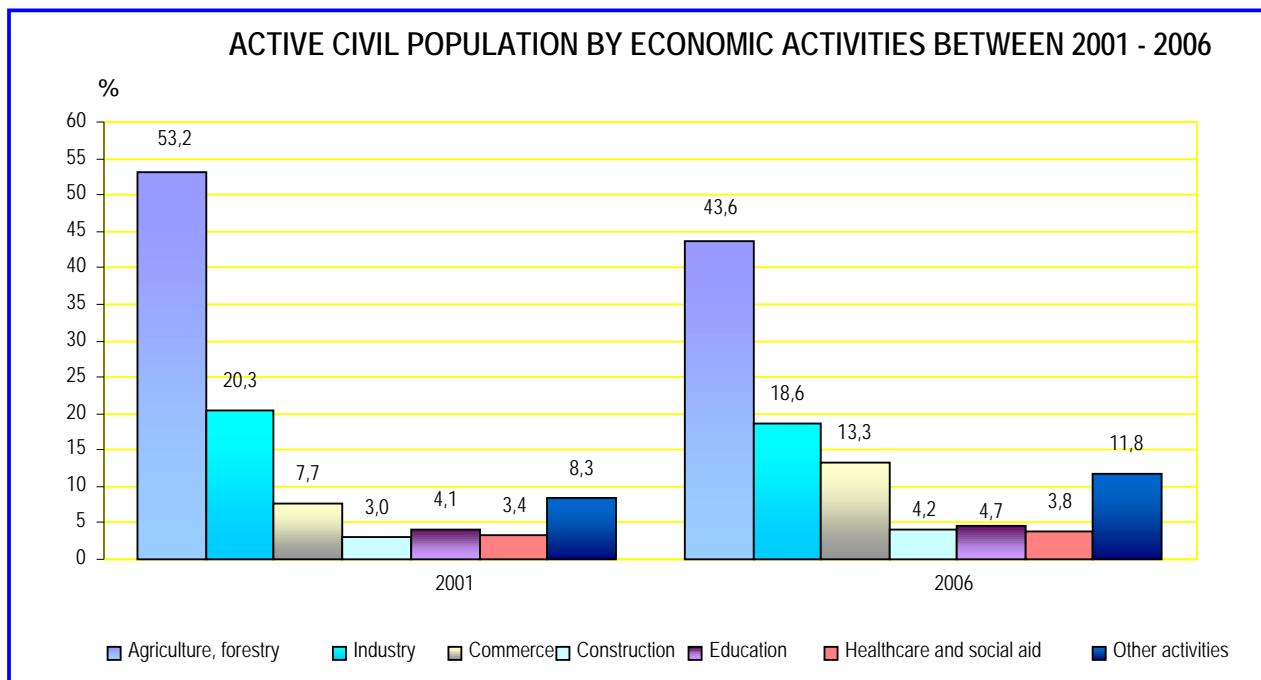
Type	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
North-eastern region	61.0	57.9	56.2	54.1	54.1	53.2
Neamț County	62.5	59.4	57.6	55.5	55.3	54.1

Active civil population by activity and sex, at the end of the year:

- thousand persons -

Type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	224.8	223.4	206.3	202.8	199.4	200.9	196.0
Of which women	110.8	110.2	101.6	99.6	98.7	98.2	96.4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry	121.0	118.8	102.2	97.8	89.9	90.7	85.5
Of which: women	61.9	60.5	53.7	50.9	47.2	47.3	45.2
Mining industry	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Of which: women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Processing industry	37.5	41.8	41.3	39.0	37.2	36.4	34.3
Of which: women	15.6	17.7	16.1	15.3	15.1	14.5	13.9
Electrical and thermal energy, natural gas, water	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.8
Of which: women	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
Construction	7.1	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.9	8.0	8.3
Of which: women	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Commerce	18.5	17.3	19.1	21.3	23.1	24.6	26.0
Of which: women	9.9	10.4	10.2	10.6	11.5	11.6	12.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.0	3.7	4.0	3.7
Of which: women	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.8	2.6
Transportation, storage, communication	8.0	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.2	5.9
Of which: women	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0

Financial services, banking, insurance	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Of which: women	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0
Real estate transaction and other services	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.9	5.8	5.1	5.9
Of which: women	1.4	1.8	1.2	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.6
Public administration	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	3.8
Of which: women	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.1
Education	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.3	9.2
Of which: women	7.7	6.5	6.7	7.3	7.1	7.1	6.9
Healthcare and social assistance	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.5
Of which: women	6.7	5.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7
Other economic activities	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.5
Of which: women	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.2



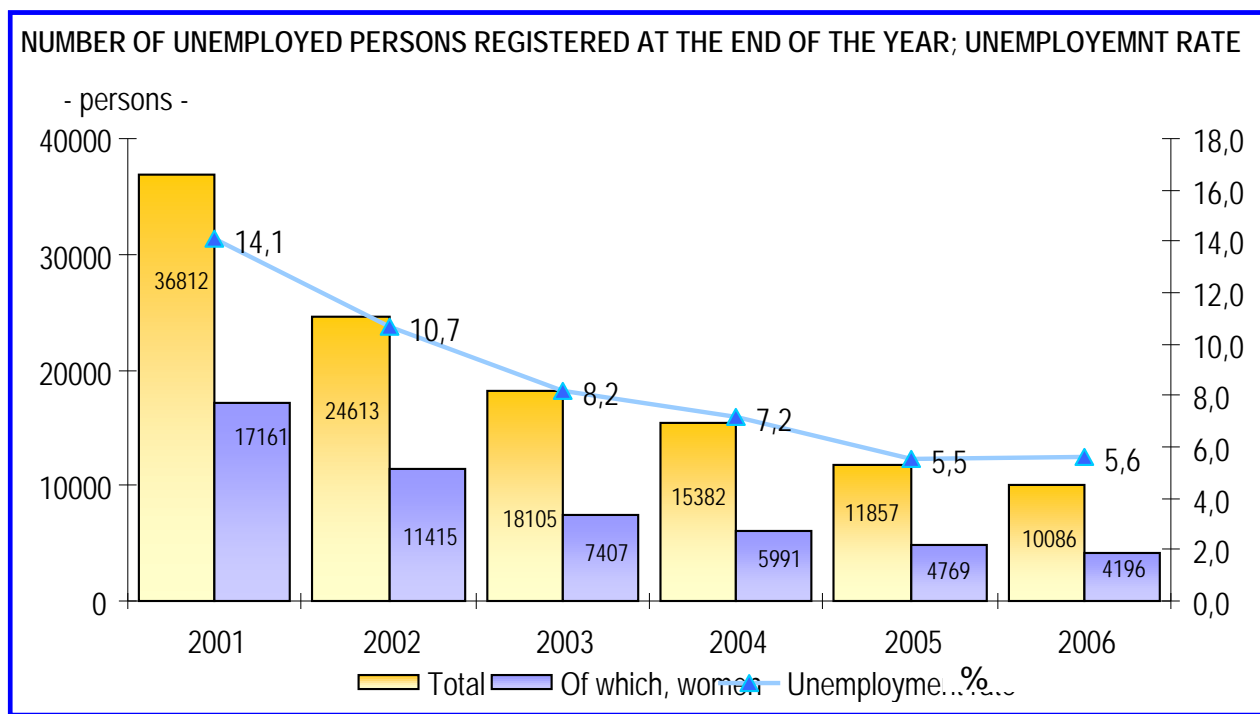
Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department

Chart 3 – Structure of the active civil population

Registered unemployed persons by level of education and unemployment rate, at the end of the year:

-persons-

Type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Unemployed - total	44,863	36,812	24,613	18,105	15,382	11,857	10,086
Of which: women	22,595	17,161	11,415	7,407	5,991	4,769	4,196
Primary, middle school, professional	33,584	27,383	20,260	14,176	12,291	9,861	8,177
Of which: women	17,542	11,241	8774	5100	4,283	3,679	3,095
High school and post-secondary	10,137	8,651	3,758	3,097	2,314	1,584	1,450
Of which: women	4,495	5,534	2,323	1,821	1,243	865	845
University education	1,142	778	595	832	777	412	459
Of which: women	558	386	318	486	465	225	256
Total unemployment rate %	16.6	14.1	10.7	8.2	7.2	5.5	4.7
Of which: women	16.9	13.5	10.1	6.9	5.6	4.6	4.1
Beneficiaries of unemployment aid - total	7,888	10,768	5,204	5,828	4,439	4,476	3,360
Of which: women	3,580	4,350	2,806	2,315	1,566	1,698	1,464
Primary, middle school, professional	3,978	7,739	2,960	3,609	2,929	2,967	2,082
Of which: women	2,058	2,610	1,468	1,033	746	863	711
High school and post-secondary	3,662	2,677	1,845	1,772	1,193	1,198	986
Of which: women	1,394	1,581	1,087	1,025	635	666	590
University education	248	352	399	447	317	311	292
Of which: women	128	159	251	257	185	169	163



Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department

Chart 4 – Number of unemployed persons and unemployment rate

In 2006, labour resources represented 63.85% of the total population of Neamț County.

There was a constant decrease in the active population; as such, the activity rate of labour resources for the county decreased by 16% compared to 2000 (from 75.8% in 2000 to 56.8% in 2006). This decrease is more accelerated than the regional tendency, where the decrease was of only 11.4% in the same period.

The same constant decreasing tendency is observed in the rate of utilisation of labour resources in the county, which decreased by 8% in 2006 compared to 2000 (from 62.5% in 2000 to 54.1% in 2006), while the utilisation rate of the region decreased by 7.8% over the same period.

The activities carried out by the active population between 2000-2006 showed the following tendencies:

A decrease in: agriculture, transportation, electrical and thermal energy, natural gas, water;

No change in: mining, processing industry, financial services, banking, insurance, education, healthcare, and social assistance;

An increase in: construction, commerce, hotels and restaurants, real estate transactions and other services, public administration.

It is notable that there was an increase in commerce, hotels and restaurants, and real estate transactions.

Also, in terms of the distribution by sex of the employed population, there was an equal distribution between men and women between 2000-2006 (in 2000: 49.29% women; in 2006: 49.18% women).

Unemployment rates in Neamț County decreased 3.5 times in 2006 compared to 2000 (from 16.6% to 4.7%). Compared to regional and national

unemployment rates, there is a higher rate for Neamț County compared to the region and the nation between 2000-2002, after which point the county rate begins to decrease, and by 2005 becoming lower than the regional and national unemployment rates. This can be seen in the table below:

The decrease in unemployment was stronger in the population with primary, secondary, and professional education, as well as high school and post-secondary education, and much weaker for

the sector of the population with university education. This illustrates the labour demand at this time for a less educated labour force, and a decreased inclusion of persons with higher education.

With regard to areas of the county with high unemployment rates, the townships near the border with Vaslui County stand out (Bâra, Bozieni, Icușești, Oniceni, Stănița, Valea Ursului); also, some townships in the eastern part of the county at the border with Iași County (Dragomirești, Păstrăveni, Ruginoasa, Văleni), and the townships of Bahna (to the south) and Pipirig (to the north).

Housing in Neamț County

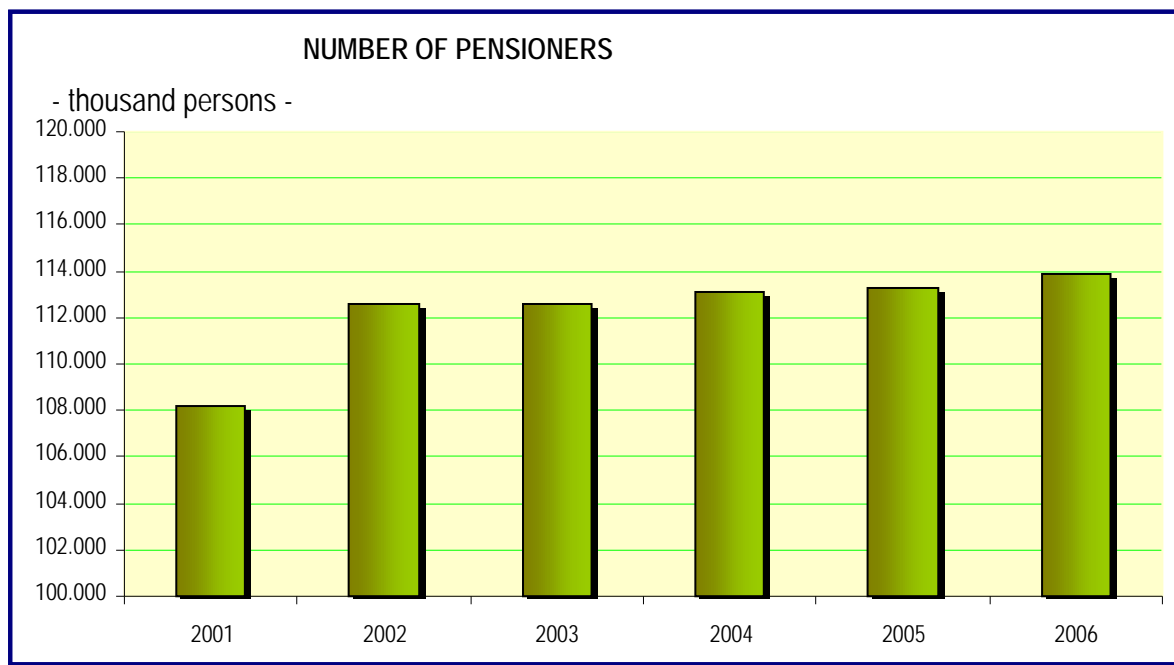
Housing by type of property at the end of the year:

	Homes - No-	Rooms - No-	Living area - thousand m3 -
1999 - Total	193,791	473,423	6,397
Property mostly state owned	8,006	16,280	210
Property mostly privately owned	185,785	457,143	6,187
2000 - Total	194,479	475,935	6,441
Property mostly state owned	7,622	15,580	201
Property mostly privately owned	186,817	460,355	6,240
2001 - Total	204,499	518,263	7,361
Property mostly state owned	2,936	5,186	84
Property mostly privately owned	201,563	513,077	7,277
2002 - Total	205,015	520,256	7,396
Property mostly state owned	2,775	4,812	78
Property mostly privately owned	202,240	515,444	7,318
2003- Total	205,954	523,256	7,452
Property mostly state owned	3,069	5,342	90
Property mostly privately owned	202,885	517,914	7,362
2004- Total	206,753	526,032	7,507
Property mostly state owned	3,363	5,750	98

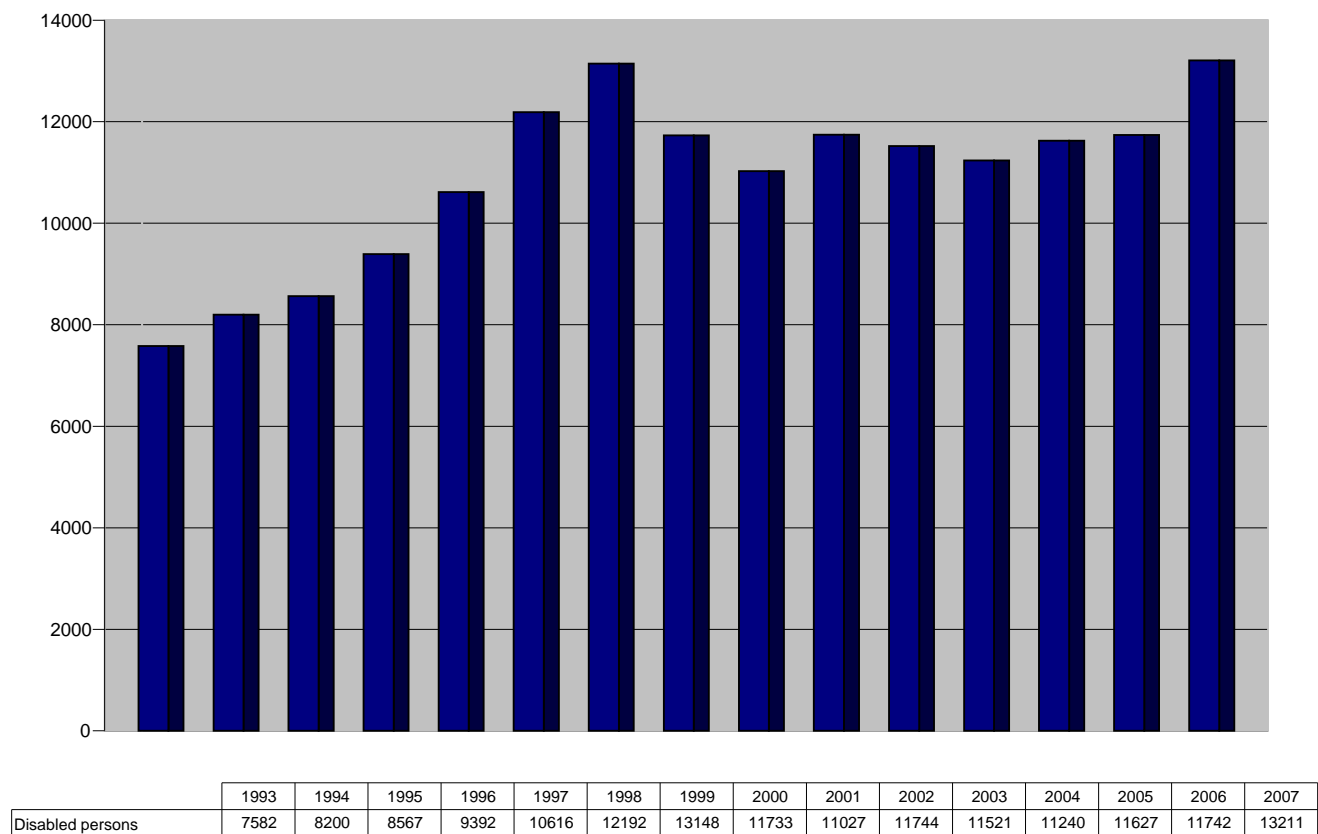
Property mostly privately owned	203,390	520,282	7,409
2005- Total	207,604	529,228	7,573
Property mostly state owned	3,525	5,981	102
Property mostly privately owned	204,079	523,247	7,471
2006 - Total	208,526	532,832	7,641
Property mostly state owned	3,673	6,166	107
Property mostly privately owned	204,853	526,666	7,534

The living area per person in Neamț County is of 13.45 m², much below the European Union average, where the standard is of 30 m²/ person, and less than the national average of 14.2 m²/person. Privately owned homes make up the majority of housing.

Social protection



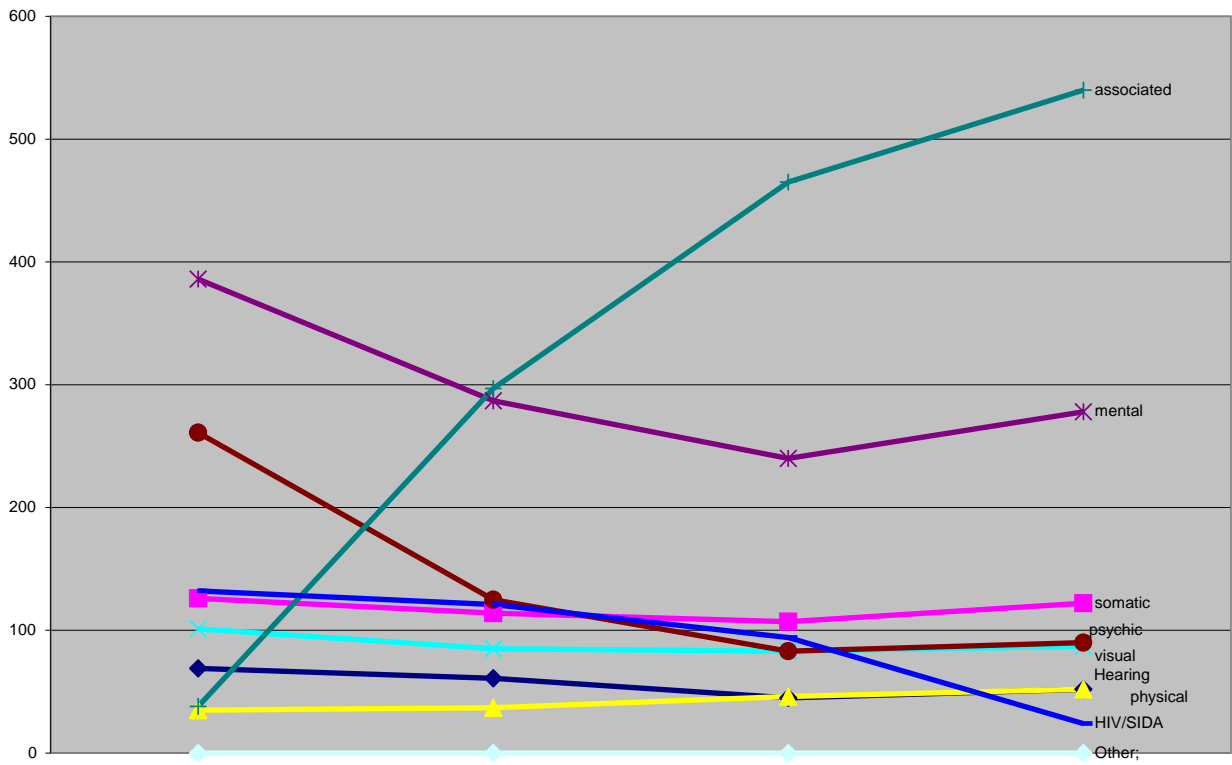
Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department
Chart 5 – Number of pensioners



Source: Neamt Child Protection and Social Assistance Department

Chart 6 –Number of disabled persons

Children with disabilities between 2004 - 2007



Source: Neamt Child Protection and Social Assistance Department

Comparison of services and number of beneficiaries 2000-2007

DGASPC Neamt

No.	Type of service	2000		2007	
		No. of services	No. of beneficiaries	No. of services	No. of beneficiaries
	Residential services				
1.	Classic placement centres (with more than 100 children)	6	1070	0	0
2.	Family placement centres (less than 100 children)	0	0	1	92 of which 26 assisted
3.	Family homes and apartments	0	0	16	177
	Maternal centre	0	0	1	6
4.	Daily recovery centre for disabled children	2	173	2	127
	Emergency centres	1	6	4	9
	Family services				
5.	Day centres for children at risk	0	0	1	19
6.	Day centres for disabled children	0	0	1	10
7.	Professional maternal assistants	1	99	1	567
8.	Placement with relatives, other family, or other persons	1	802	1	824
9.	Adoptions	1	82	1	16
10.	Counselling and prevention services	0	0	6	1105
11.	Other services			1	52

No. of NGOs authorises / accredited: 2000- 16; 2007- 34

Authorised private organisations

1.	Family placement centres	4	61	6	101
2.	Day centres for disabled children	0	0	2	22
Special schools					
1.	Special and professional schools	4		4	381

Healthcare

Public health indicators

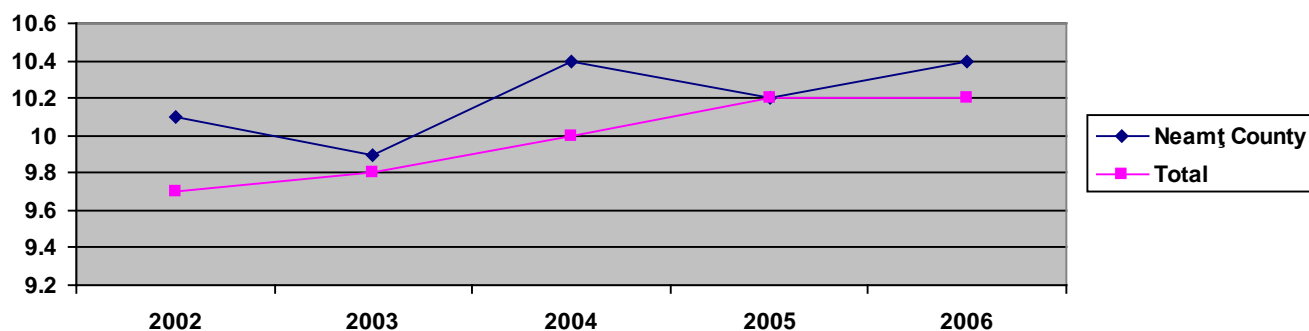
Life expectancy at birth:

2002-2004			2003-2005		
Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
71.26	67.99	74.71	72.1	68.41	75.83

Between 2003-2005, there was a slight increase in life expectancy at birth for both sexes compared to 2002-2004, through the increase in the average lifespan of both men and women.

County birth rate:

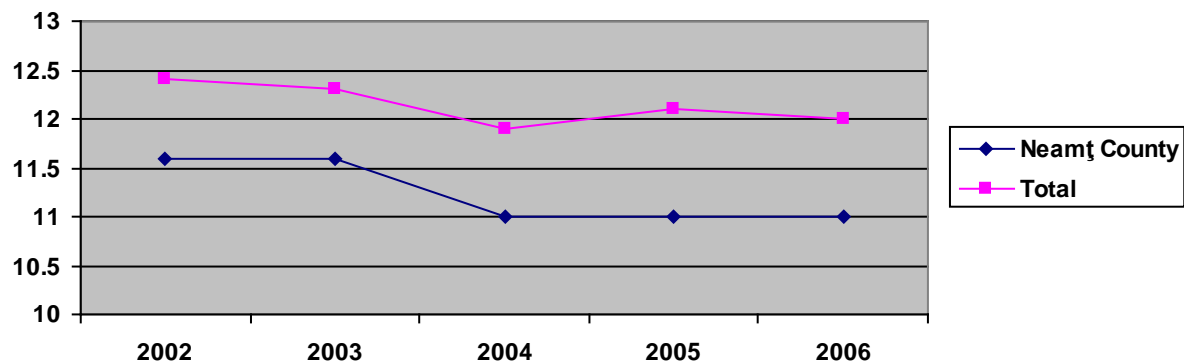
	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Live births	Birth rate %0	Live births	Birth rate %0	Live births	Birth rate %0	Live births	Birth rate %0	Live births	Birth rate %0
Total	5823	10.1	5716	9.9	5980	10.4	5865	10.2	5931	10.4
Urban	1798	8.2	1919	8.9	2089	9.4	2243	10.1	2281	10.4
Rural	4025	11.2	3797	10.5	3891	11.1	3622	10.3	3650	10.4



Source: Neamț Public Health Authority

Chart 22- National and Neamț County birth rates 2002-2006

Death rate:



Source: Neamț Public Health Authority

Chart 23 - National and Neamț County death rates between 2002-2006

The causes of death in 2006 included the following:

Circulatory diseases	625.45 %000
Tumours	184.01 %000
Respiratory diseases	82.94 %000
Digestive diseases	66.74 %000
Traumatic lesions and poisoning	51.24 %000

General death rates between 2002 – 2006 were constantly below the national average. In 2006, death rates were of 11.0 ‰ in Neamț County, and the national average was of 12.0 ‰.

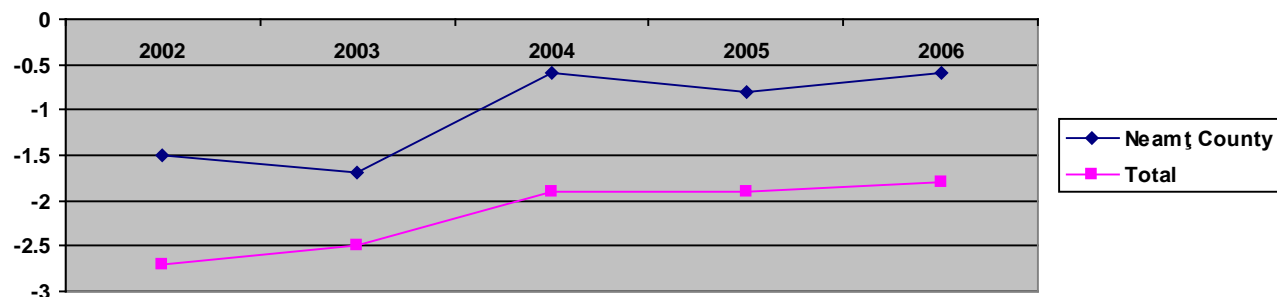
Infant mortality was lower than the national average, and is continuously decreasing. According to infant mortality data from the Statistics Centre for Health and Medical Documentation, in 2006 infant mortality was of 13.5 ‰ (number of deceased under 1 year of age = 80) in the county, below the national average of , 13.9 ‰ (number of deceased under 1 year of age = 3.052), but slightly decreasing compared to previous years. Until 2006,

the main causes of infant death were respiratory diseases, prenatal causes, and congenital defects.

Maternal mortality: following research by the Statistics Centre for Health and Medical Documentation between 2002-2006 there were 9 cases of death due to complications from giving birth: 1 case in 2002, 1 case in 2003, 4 cases in 2004, 2 cases in 2005, and 1 case in 2006.

Mortality by causes of death: since 1994 there has been a significant increase in death caused by cardiovascular diseases, cerebral vascular diseases, cancer, poor nutrition, mental diseases, which all have an impact on the prioritisation of finances for national healthcare programs.

Birth rate



Source: Neamț Public Health Authority

Chart 24 - Neamț County and national birth rates 2002-2006

Number of cases of chronic diseases (adults and children)

	2004		2005		2006	
	Cases	Prevalence	Cases	Prevalence	Cases	Prevalence
Malignant tumours	8,886	1.55	9,385	1.65	9,826	1.73
Goitre	2784	0.49	2992	0.52	3,168	0.55
Tuberculosis	916	0.16	913	0.16	984	0.17
Diabetes	9409	1.64	10,503	1.84	9,186	1.61
Psychological diseases	4918	0.86	5,323	0.93	5,400	0.95
Epilepsy	2472	0.43	2,615	0.45	2,281	0.4
RAA	220	0.04	237	0.04	169	0.02
CRC	1047	0.22	902	0.15	875	0.15
Hypertension	42,655	9.05	44,233	9.32	47,579	8.37
Heart attacks	22,155	4.70	22,665	4.77	23,822	4.19
Chronic pulmonary disease	734	0.15	711	0.15	729	0.12
Cerebral diseases	1,975	0.41	2,168	0.45	2,656	0.46
BPOC	7,071	1.23	7,277	1.27	7,042	1.24
Ulcers	8,566	1.5	8,691	1.52	8,866	1.56

Cirrhosis and hepatitis	7,658	1.34	7,783	1.36	7,947	1.39
Chronic renal failure	497	0.09	507	0.08	540	0.09
Congenital circulatory diseases	398	0.07	391	0.06	310	0.05

Sexually transmitted diseases and tuberculosis have a higher incidence in the county than the national average.

In 2006 the incidence of syphilis in Neamț County was of 45.1 ‰, smaller than in previous years, but higher than the national average of 26.2 ‰.

In 2006 the incidence of tuberculosis was higher than the national average – death rates in Neamț County were of 110.9 ‰ and the national average was of 96.4‰.

Tuberculosis cases in children decreased in number, below the national death rate average – in 2006, 8 new cases were determined, and in 2005, 20 new cases.

The incidence of tuberculosis cases in children in 2006 was of 8.3 ‰, and the national average was of 31.6 ‰.

An analysis of work-related diseases shows a reduced interest on behalf of medical staff for workplace medicine, and in the determination of new work-related diseases.

Between 2002 – 2006 there were no cases of cholera, typhoid fever, para-typhoid fever, tetanus, polio, malaria, convulsive cough. No epidemics were registered.

HIV/ AIDS infection – at the end of 2006, there were 364 cases of which 8 cases under 13 years of age, and 356 cases over 13 years of age: 29 new cases were registered, and 10 deaths.

Healthcare entities:

Resources:

In Neamț County there are currently 7 healthcare entities with beds:

Piatra-Neamț Emergency County Hospital – entire county

Roman Municipal Hospital – for the Roman area

Târgu – Neamț Town Hospital – for the Târgu Neamț area

Bicaz Town Hospital – for the Bicaz area

Roznov Town Hospital – for the Roznov area

Bisericani Lung Hospital, Cronici Adulți Gâdinți Hospital – chronic diseases hospitals.

In addition, there are private medical entities, and state medical entities – surgeries, clinics, pharmacies, day-care centres, etc.

State owned healthcare entities

	2002			2003			2004			2005			2006		
	total	U	R	total	U	R	total	U	R	total	U	R	total	U	R
Hospitals	5	4	1	5	4	1	6	4	2	7	5	2	7	5	2
Tuberculosis centres	1	0	1	1	0	1									
Medical surgeries	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	3	3	0
School medical offices	16	16	0	16	16	0	16	16	0	16	16	0	16	16	0
Family medical offices	216	79	137	232	83	149	254	110	144	250	112	138	242	106	136
Pharmacies	9	7	2	9	7	2	6	5	1	6	5	1	6	5	1
Clinics	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Specialised ambulatories	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Hospital ambulatories	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	5	5	0	5	5	0
Dental offices	79	37	42	84	39	45	90	53	37	83	47	36	87	48	39
School dental offices													7	7	0
Specialised medical clinics	20	20	0	17	17	0	21	21	0	18	18	0	19	19	0
Healthcare centres	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
Medical laboratories													29	24	5

Privately owned healthcare entities

	2002			2003			2004			2005			2006		
	total	U	R	total	U	R	total	U	R	total	U	R	total	U	R
Family and specialised medical offices	104	104	0	130	125	5	116	111	5	121	116	5	189	178	11
Pharmacies	74	59	15	72	61	11	91	74	17	80	58	22	76	55	21
Pharmaceutical locations	7	0	7	30	0	30	29	0	29				5	0	5
Pharmaceutical deposits	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	4	0				2	2	0
Clinics	4	3	1	2	1	1	3	3	0	4	4	0	4	4	0
Specialised medical centres	2	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Dental offices	65	60	5	78	72	6	85	80	5	104	96	8	115	104	11

Specialised medical societies										1	0	1	1	0	1
Medical laboratories	22	22	0	24	23	1	35	34	1	27	26	1	33	32	1

Total number of beds and healthcare staff at 31 December 2005

	Hospital beds1)	Doctors2)	Dentists	Pharmacists	Health care staff
2000	3150	727	135	145	2605
2001	3155	733	148	145	2701
2002	3011	726	135	138	2500
2003	2665	764	168	152	2579
2004	2855	745	187	181	2670
2005	2875	734	188	155	2614
2006	2875	681	188	147	2430

1) Including beds in health centres and in the Ceahlău social medical entity

2) Excluding dentists

In healthcare entities with beds, at December 2007, the following were employed: 352 doctors, 14 pharmacists, 1,693 healthcare staff, 920 auxiliary healthcare staff, 50 other persons with higher education, 15 technical staff, 206 administrative staff, 26 serving staff, 346 manual labourers. The total number of beds in hospitals, including healthcare centres, was of 2753.

The analysis of hospital death rates illustrates high use of beds in the following units: neurology, cardiology, oncology, internal medicine, which confirms the tendency of death rates by disease in Neamț County. Indicators around hospital activity in the county are aligned with national tendencies.

Education

Population aged 10 years and over by level of education completed, by average, at the census of 2002:

County	Total	Population aged 10 years and over by level of education completed								
		Long term higher education	Short term higher education	Post-secondary and trades	High school	Professional and trades	Lower secondary (middle school)	Primary	No completed education	Education completed but undeclared
County total	490189	21940	1489	12927	74890	85760	156985	111246	24873	79
Urban	184913	18524	1136	9498	46520	35154	42706	25808	5545	22
Rural	305276	3416	353	3429	28370	50606	114279	85438	19328	57

Education by levels:

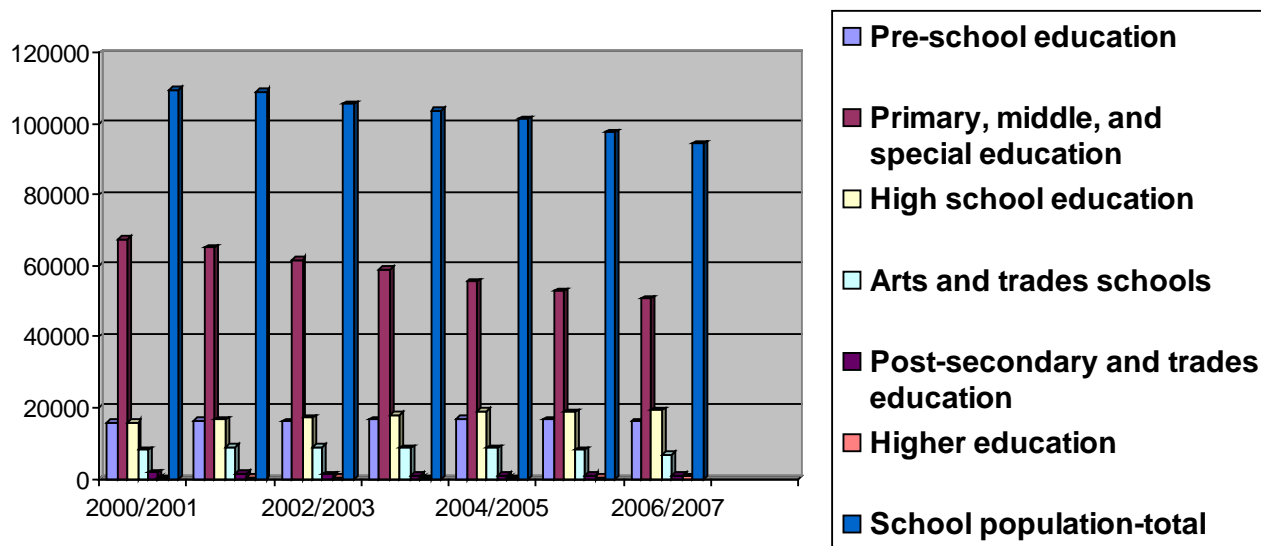
Type	UM	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
Educational entities	No.	495*)	481	428	2491)	250	231	167
School population	pers.	109,417	108,994	105,570	103,668	101,187	97,410	94,271
Children in kindergartens	pers.	15,820	16,472	16,213	16,558	16,888	16,499	15,991
School students - total	pers.	93,281	92,204	89,017	86,887	84,114	80,579	77,667
University students - total	pers.	316	318	340	223	185	332	613
Teaching staff - total	pers.	6,943	6,995	6,437	6,429	6,293	6,293	6,081

1) Only independent schools are registered (not joint ones)

School population of all classes by type of school:

- persons -

	2000 /2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005 /2006	2006/ 2007
School population – total	109,417	108,994	105,570	103,668	101,187	97,410	94,271
Pre-school education	15,820	16,472	16,213	16,558	16,888	16,499	15,991
Primary, middle, and special education	67,524	65,009	61,526	58,999	55,509	52,934	50,804
High school education	15,891	16,720	17,321	18,080	18,957	18,671	19,198
Arts and trades schools	8,218	8,934	9,002	8,809	8,634	8,070	6,804
Post-secondary and trades education	1,648	1,541	1,168	999	1,014	904	861
Higher education	316	318	340	223	185	332	613

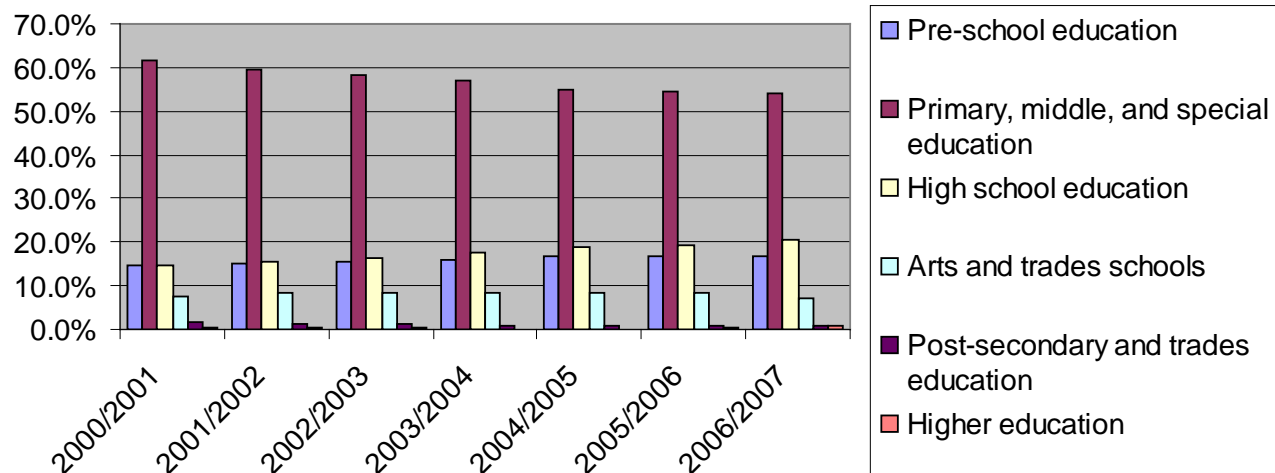


Source: Neamt Regional Statistics Department
Chart 33 - School population of all classes by type of school

School population of all classes by type of school

- percentage -

	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
School population – total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pre-school education	14.5	15.1	15.4	15.9	16.7	16.9	16.9
Primary, middle, and special education	61.7	59.7	58.3	56.9	54.9	54.3	53.9
High school education	14.5	15.3	16.4	17.5	18.7	19.2	20.4
Arts and trades schools	7.5	8.2	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	7.2
Post-secondary and trades education	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Higher education	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7



Source: Neamț Regional Statistics Department

Chart 34 - School population of all classes by type of school – percentages

Graduates from all educational facilities (day schools, evening and long distance learning):

- persons -

	2000/ 2001	2001 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006
Middle school education*	8,269	8,374	8,480	7,943	7,230	6,417
High school education	3,476	3,319	3,911	4,024	4,114	4,262
Arts and trades schools	2,894	2,473	3,133	2,504	4,990	4,126
Post-secondary and trades educations	833	648	462	412	370	376
Public higher education	-	-	-	81	37	181

*) Including special education

High school education, by type of high school:

- Persons -

	UM	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
High schools – Total	No.	30	30	32	32	32	32	33
Students enrolled	persons	15,891	16,720	17,321	18,080	18,957	18,671	19,198
Graduates	persons	3,476	3,319	3,911	4,024	4,114	4,262	
Teaching staff	persons	1,405	1,443	1,227	1,560	1,532	1,608	1,518
Theoretical high schools	No.	10	9	10	10	10	10	10
Students enrolled	persons	7,972	8,395	8,444	8,394	8,485	8,183	7,953
Graduates	persons	1,732	1,682	2,072	2,036	2,126	1,978	
Teaching staff	persons	403	342	344	379	366	379	374
Technical high schools	No.	7	7	9	9	9	9	9
Students enrolled	persons	3,365	3,467	3,780	4,424	4,911	5,307	6,243
Graduates	persons	783	662	750	830	837	1080	
Teaching staff	persons	521	589	510	760	742	767	728
Agricultural and forestry high schools	No.	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Students enrolled	persons	1,179	1,210	1215	1203	1,317	926	665
Graduates	persons	298	280	193	265	319	303	
Teaching staff	persons	173	242	89	126	137	146	129
Economic and administrative high schools	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Students enrolled	persons	1,485	1,727	1878	1,948	2,059	2,160	2,342
Graduates	persons	256	269	432	491	398	425	

Teaching staff	persons	91	78	80	75	73	77	95
Athletic high schools	No.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Students enrolled	persons	531	550	612	658	756	674	652
Graduates	persons	132	155	152	147	168	184	
Teaching staff	persons	92	63	69	63	54	66	54
Arts and music high schools	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Students enrolled	persons	208	210	205	214	205	210	195
Graduates	persons	43	43	48	54	38	51	
Teaching staff	persons	54	55	47	56	47	57	57
Teaching high schools	No.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Students enrolled	persons	270	257	261	213	222	210	198
Graduates	persons	60	52	105	44	50	56	
Teaching staff	persons	29	30	35	37	35	36	29
Theological high schools	No.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Students enrolled	persons	881	904	926	1,026	1,022	1,001	950
Graduates	persons	172	176	159	157	178	185	
Teaching staff	persons	42	44	53	64	78	80	52

Note: The IT high school is included under "Theoretical high schools"

There is a steady decrease in the school population and in the number of educational entities.

There is an increase, and nearly doubling, in the number of students enrolled in technical high schools, as well as in economic and administrative high schools. While the number of agricultural high schools has remained constant, the number of

students enrolled in these entities has decreased drastically, nearly halving. There is a decrease in students enrolled in teaching high schools. The demand for theoretical high schools has remained constant, and this is an indicator of the number of students who plan on pursuing higher education.

Educational material base:

- Number -

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Classrooms - total	3332	3379	3300	3369	3344	3330	3454
- in general schools	2511	2537	2453	2437	2350	2327	2440
- in specialised general schools	90	89	82	78	81	63	59
- in high schools - total	673	686	712	819	872	907	930
- in arts and trades education	58	67	50	35	37	33	24
- in post-secondary and trades education	-	-	3	-	4	-	1
School laboratories - total	380	385	413	406	400	407	393
- in general schools	220	211	220	215	203	212	218
- in specialised general schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
- in high schools - total	152	162	184	181	190	188	170
- in arts and trades education	8	12	8	8	6	7	4
- in post-secondary and trades education	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
School workshops - total	266	251	244	223	204	196	156
- in general schools	105	93	92	74	65	59	47
- in specialised general schools	7	7	7	8	6	7	9
- in high schools - total	107	107	123	121	114	112	86
- in arts and trades education	47	44	22	20	19	18	14
Gymnasias - total	116	116	121	113	116	118	109
- in general schools	80	82	83	77	77	79	71
- in specialised general schools	6	4	5	5	5	5	5
- in high schools - total	27	27	30	29	32	32	32
- in arts and trades education	3	3	3	2	2	2	1

There has been an increase in the number of classrooms, school laboratories in high schools, and a decrease in such furnishings in special schools and in arts and trades schools. The number of school workshops has decreased for all forms of education ,and the number of gymnasias increased only for high schools.

Teaching staff in all levels of education (day, evening, and long distance learning):

- persons -

	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
Teaching staff – total	6,943	6,995	6,437	6,429	6,293	6,293	6,081
Pre-school education	835	879	816	826	846	844	848
Primary and middle education	4,447	4,455	3,999	3,926	3,866	3,783	3,661
High school education	1,405	1,443	1,227	1,560	1,532	1,608	1,518
Arts and trades schools	236	193	386	99	43	47	43
Post-secondary and trades education	20	25	9	18	6	11	11

There has been a reduction in teaching staff in general, based on reductions in primary and middle schools, in arts and trades schools, and in post-secondary and trades education.

The analysis of material, teaching indicators and number of students illustrates the disappearance of vocational schools and of the post-high school education sector.

Culture

In the Neamț area, there is sufficient scope for the study of regional folk traditions through settlements illustrative of the typical Moldovan village, traditional architecture, occupations, and local trades and customs.

The cultural heritage is rich, including: 30 museums (of which 9 belong to local cults and 6 are village museums), 3 cinemas, 74 public libraries, 20 monasteries, and 30 hermitages.

The Tineretului Theatre in Piatra Neamț is a landmark for dramatic arts in the country.

There are 777 monument entities, villages, and archaeological sites which benefit from cultural funds.

The Piatra Neamț History Museum has the largest and most varied collections of artefacts from the Cucuteni cultural complex, which led to the

establishment of the first Cucuteni museum in Romania.

Numerous well known personalities are linked to Neamț County, known nationally and even internationally, such as: Ion Creangă, Vasile Conta, Calistrat Hogaș, Mihail Sadoveanu, the writers Miron Costin, Grigore Ureche.

Cultural events organised in the county:

January, Tg. Neamț – New year's eve parade of masters and tradesmen

April, Piatra-Neamț - "YORICK" amateur theatre festival

April, Piatra-Neamț - "G.T. Kirileanu" county library days

May, Piatra-Neamț – International theatre festival

June, Piatra-Neamț - PIATRA-NEAMȚ music vacations

July, Razboieni - Razboienilor day

August, Piatra-Neamț - "CEAHLAUL" international folklore festival

August, Durau - Ceahlau Mountain day

August, Bicz - "ZIUA MARINEI" day

October, Piatra-Neamț – National poetry and critic colloquia

November, Piatra-Neamț - "MIHAIL SADOVEANU" national writing contest

December, Targu Neamț - "ION CREANGA" days

Part II. SWOT ANALYSIS and GENERAL AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES- Local Agenda 21 for **Neamț County**

II.1 SWOT Analysis

Chapter	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
General county presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important tourist attractions such as the Ceahlău massif, Cueurdel lake, monasteries, Durău resort, Neamțului fortress, Izvorul Muntelui lake, etc, - Climate and environment conducive of tourism throughout the year; - Well developed water network (average density of 0.34 km/km², compared to the national average of 0.27 km/km²) - Important deposits of minerals, mineral water and rocks used in construction; - Forested areas 41.7 % and agricultural areas 48.9%; - Significant drinking water reserves; - Good development of the business environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased capitalisation of the county's tourist potential; - Weakly diversified and developed leisure infrastructure; - Weakly developed transportation infrastructure (especially railways); - Inadequately developed water, sewage, gas distribution networks; - Insufficient financial resources. - Lack of specialised staff in construction, social aid and tourism. - Incomplete county land management plan - Deficiencies in waste management; - Public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes for different areas: environment, businesses, infrastructure, human resources, etc. - Local authorities interested in the development and promotion of the county; - Membership in various international associations and organisations; - European financing for the development of human resources - Local Action Plans for environmental protection, and Regional Plan for environmental protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate change caused by global warming; - Uncontrolled deforestation; - Migration of the labour force; - Degradation of historical monuments; - Loss of local identity; - Romanian legislation not aligned with European legislation; - Lack of a tourism development strategy in the area and attraction of private investments;

Chapter		STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
		through increased turnover and profits, - 2 national parks, 1 natural park, 20 natural reservations, 6 natural monuments, and 2 bird protection areas - Unchanged folklore traditions; - Decreased pollution;	administration services and infrastructure not aligned with current needs; - Limited access of the population to economic, social, administrative information – especially in rural areas		
Environment	Air quality	- No critical areas in Neamț County for atmospheric pollution; - No breaches of the maximum admissible concentrations in 2006 for gas pollutants in urban areas - Implementation of 3 automated stations for the monitoring of air quality (in Piatra Neamț – urban station, in Roman and Bicăz – industrial stations)	- Pollution caused by road traffic especially in the Piatra Neamț and Roman; - Breaches of CMA in the Tașca area for suspended particles	- Financing sources for the establishment of belt roads for urban areas - Environmental Sector Operational Programme for the environment	
	Noise	- Strategic noise map and action plan for Piatra Neamț Municipality will be developed in 2011	- Breaches of noise levels in railway areas, road areas and near parks and leisure areas	- Environmental Sector Operational Programme for the environment	- Increase in the number of vehicles in urban areas

Chapter		STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Environment	Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water network with average density larger than the national average; - Significant water resources; - Around 90% of rivers fall under quality class I; - Izvorul Muntelui lake and Bâta Doamnei are in a good environmental state; - The 7 subterranean water collections meet drinking water criteria; - 82.8% of the urban population is connected to drinking water distribution systems - Drinking water does not surpass indicators for ammonia, nitrates, nitrites, CCO, and toxins; - 35 communes with no access to centralised water distribution systems; - Reduced underground pollution by concentration of pollutants from the Săvinești chemical platform; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced use of water resources; - A small number of rural towns have access to a centralised water distribution system; - Small number of rural towns with sewage and wastewater treatment; - Some water capture sources need microbiological cleaning of the water; - Breaches of chlorine limits in the centralised drinking water distribution system; - In the plain area, wells are inadequately placed and not cleaned regularly, and contain nitrites and nitrites; - The area uphill from the Săvinești chemical platform is critical in terms of phreatic water pollution; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financing programmes for water distribution, sewage, and wastewater treatment for towns; - Implementation of Technical Assistance Measures ISPA by MMDD in Neamț County – “Technical assistance for projections in drinking water/ wastewater in Romania” - Environmental Sector Operational Programme for the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water pollution due to a lack of water collection and treatment network; - No regional operator for water and sewage management in the county, needed to access structural funds. - Uncontrolled waste deposits into courses of water by residents

Chapter		STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investment in the modernisation of purification stations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 67% of purification stations are inadequate, with old equipment; - Inadequately purified released particles with high pollutant concentrations; - Urban treatment plans are the main sources of pollution due to high volumes and high concentrations of pollutants 		
	Mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large potassium salt deposits; - Large clay deposits; - Large deposits of sand and marble; - Sand and rocks from rivers sufficient for surrounding counties; - Mineral carbonated and non-carbonated water (still) in the Toşorog area; - Mineral water deposits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No determined use for potassium salts; - Reduced use of the Bistriței river due to existing dams; - Weak use of mineral springs (10-15%); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of BCA and refractory material in the glass factory; - Environmental Sector Operational Programme for the environment 	
	Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fertilisers used in agriculture are mostly natural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 45% of soil falls under quality class II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Sector Operational Programme for the environment 	

Chapter		STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	Protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 types of natural habitats in a good conservation state; - 2 national parks, 1 natural park, 20 natural reservations, 6 natural monuments, and 2 bird protection areas with a total area of 7.49% of the county's area; - Establishment of Natura 2000 sites through legal papers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Programmes with international co-financing aimed at environmental protection; - Good development of the area and of neighbouring areas; - Increase in the sale of natural products in Natura 2000 sites; - Increase in ecotourism in Natura 2000 sites; - Attraction of European funds for investment in Natura 2000 sites or in their vicinity is an advantage for other investment projects - Environmental Sector Operational Programme for the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak managerial capacity of the administration of protected natural areas; - Level of education of inhabitants of neighbouring areas nearby protected areas; - Poverty, living standards, etc; - Unique ways of income generation (collection of wood); - Deforestation, irrational exploitation of resources
	Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large quantity of wood used in the state owned forestry economic cycle; - Good health of the forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in privately and publicly owned forested areas; - 31% of the total forested area is attacked by pests -Lack of a forestry survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Environmental Sector Operational Programme for the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landslides caused by uncontrolled deforestation - Natural disasters

Chapter		STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Economy	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Favourable climate conditions for 3 crops: corn, wheat, and potatoes; - Favourable conditions for the development of animal farming (birds, sheep, pigs, cows); - Favourable commercial relationships with internal and external markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Old agricultural equipment; - Lack of professional development for those working the land; - Ageing work force 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to funds for rural and agricultural development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Migration of the labour force - Abandon of agricultural areas - Climate changes
	Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Routes to all townships in the county; - Important inter-county transportation crossroads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weakly developed transportation infrastructure (especially railways); - Low degree of comfort in busses; - Road network does not meet the maximum authorised demand; - Lack of connections to highways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government funding programmes for the transportation infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased interest in transportation along less accessible routes, in townships where there is a low demand for transportation

Chapter		STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Economy	Basic infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Significant drinking water reserves; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of natural gas, water, sewage is poorly developed; - Few townships with public sewage systems and natural gas distribution; - Poor state of county and communal roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion and modernisation of the electrical energy and natural gas networks by attracting external funds - Expansion of the existing water distribution and sewage networks by attracting governmental and external funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The price of methane gas can increase drastically, leading to consumers using other heating methods; - Risk that a part of communal roads will remain inadequate due to a lack of funds
	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural parks, natural conservation areas, and natural monuments; - High tourist potential in mountain areas with numerous activities; - Large variety of tourist attractions; - Climate and environment are conducive to year-round tourism; - Many types of accommodation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weakly developed leisure infrastructure; - Poor use of the county's tourist potential; - Inadequate professional development of staff; - Weak tourist services; - Inadequate transportation infrastructure in some areas; - Poor interest in rural tourism - Inadequate promotion of tourism; - No strategy for sustainable development in tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interest of local authorities in promoting the county; - Restoration of the Neamțului Fortress historic site; - Interest of the business community in investments in tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Degradation of historical monuments

Chapter	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased life expectancy - Decreasing infant mortality rate - Increasing birth rates - Decreased unemployment rate - Cultural centres, monasteries, historical monuments of national importance - Institutions of higher education - NGOs active in healthcare and socio-medical services which can be used for partnerships: ARAS Neamț, Alexiana Association, Fundița Roșie Association, Femina 2000 Association, Columna Foundation, Community Care Foundation, "Save the Children" Organisation - Increase in the number of private medical entities in urban and rural areas (development of the private medical system) - Medical centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease in population - Decrease in young population (0-14 years) - Constant decrease in the active and employed population - Inadequately developed infrastructure and social services for persons at risk - High proportion of the population in rural areas - Inadequate vocational education in terms of infrastructure and furnishings - Poor access to healthcare across the county, from a geoCharte standpoint - Lack of a unique integrated information system to connect all medical services providers, and the institutions which manage these providers for real time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current social services infrastructure to allow for the development of integrated services for persons at risk, through modernisation and restoration - Capacity of using European funds for infrastructure and human resources by the local administration and NGOs, for all social areas - Nearly homogeneous ethnic environment - Access to varied cultural resources - Build a County Emergency Hospital - Decentralisation and real power for authorities active in medical services and assistance, stated as objectives in the governing programme - Acknowledgement by the public and by local public authorities of the need to improve the child protection system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased imbalance between rural and urban communities - Increased rate of migration into education - Imbalance between professional education and market demands, due to central policies, especially in vocational training - Permanently changing education legislation, with normative laws l. - Migration of the qualified workforce into healthcare - Institutional healthcare reforms - Increase in the number of medical problems caused by an ageing population. - Insufficient legal regulation for material and financial aid for multi-child poor families to ensure that children stay in the family and can attend school to meet their age and requirements; - Local administration resistance to the

Chapter	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Social	<p>for excellence (Bisericani), which takes patients from surrounding areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Databases and systems for monitoring social services by types - Achievement of reform objectives, outlined in the county strategy for child protection for 2003 – 2007 (closing down of centres for classical placement with more than 100 children together with the establishment and development of family alternatives); - Improved quality of services by moving from the “protect children in difficulties” style approach to promotion and monitoring of children’s rights - A large collection of services for children and adults with special needs in municipalities and towns; - Establishment of new services adequate for identified needs (for victims of 	<p>communication and for an integrated database.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate medical equipment in healthcare entities. - Poor and minimally developed public and private healthcare system in rural areas - Weak development of home care medical services - Emergency medical services do not meet the standards of the European Union; - Inadequate number of specialised staff in healthcare institutions; - Inadequate social services in rural areas; - Irregular distribution of social services in the county and reduced opportunities for persons at risk to access 	<p>as a requirement for Romania’s entry into the EU;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comprehensive legal system, modern and meeting EU requirements for the protection and promotion of children’s rights; - Clear legal requirements for the local community’s responsibility in establishing social services for children and families; - Large number of NGOs and their professionalism; - Openness of local institutions to collaboration with NGOs and with the business community for the protection of children; - Improved social legislation through the development of quality standards for each type of service and make the accreditation of social services providers mandatory; - Minimum standards for services to prevent the 	<p>decentralisation of social services, motivated by the lack of financial and human resources in the management and distribution of social services;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of experience in community involvement, business community involvement, and citizen involvement in social voluntary activities; - Slow rhythm of reform in other sectors complementary to the child protection system – education, healthcare, local administration; - Lack of attraction of services in rural areas for qualified staff in social assistance, psychology, kinesiotherapy, etc; - Resistance to change on the part of staff from the old protection and education institutions; - Slow economic reform, which leads to high migration abroad

Chapter	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
Social	<p>family violence, integrated services for the elderly, community home care, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specialised social services emphasising alternative residential family services - Initiation and consolidation of inter-institutional and public-private partnerships; - Increase in the number of social services providers in the non-governmental system and monitoring them through accreditations; - Experience in access to foreign funds which are essential in the reform process and in the harmonisation of social services to meet European and national requirements. 	<p>specialised counselling and rehabilitation services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of specialised staff for social services in rural areas; - Lack of necessary data to build a database for correct and complete data regarding social problems, leading to poor communication with local councils. 	<p>separation of children from families and for the protection of children separated from their parents.</p>	<p>with an effect on the lives of families and children;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local councils unable to establish and sustain necessary social services at community level and to offer constant pay to beneficiaries.

II.2 General and specific objectives – Local Agenda 21 Neamț County

Chapter	General objective	Sub-chapter	Specific objectives
1. Environment	1.1 Sustainable management of natural capital	1.1.1 Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce and prevent air pollution - Ongoing monitoring of air quality at county level;
		1.1.2 Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belt roads for the main towns in the county;
		1.1.3 Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable use of water resources;
		1.1.4 Mineral resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable management of mineral resources;
		1.1.5 Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewed pedological map; - Studies to maintain an optimal report between animals and grazing areas; - Increase productive capacity of land by eliminating effects of erosion, excess humidity, aridity, and landslides; - Studies and new scientific technology implementation to eliminate the deficit of nutritive soil elements and increase production;
		1.1.6 Protected areas	Adequate management for protected areas
		1.1.7 Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems in Neamț County
		1.1.8 Waste	Sustainable waste management system in Neamț County

Chapter	General objective	Sub-chapter	Specific objectives
2. Economy	2.1 Strengthen and improve institutional structures and the economic environment	2.1.1 County description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modern local public administration, based on satisfying citizen needs - Support economic activity at local and county level
	2.2 Improved rural space and increased competitiveness of the agricultural sector	2.2.1 Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernisation of agricultural entities; - Support farmers and persons active in the agricultural sector;
	2.3 Development of transportation infrastructure	2.3.1 Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expansion of the public transportation system - Better comfort on public transportation vehicles;
	2.4 Restoration and development of basic infrastructure	2.4.1 Basic infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved county and local transportation infrastructure, - Access for all citizens to electrical energy and natural gas
	2.5 Sustainable tourism in Neamț County	2.5.1 Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of tourism infrastructure and recreational sports
3. Social	3.1 Development and improvement of social services and their infrastructure	3.1.1 Social services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development / expansion of partnerships between institutions, local authorities and NGOs for the development of social services. Consolidation of public-private partnerships. - Development of inter-institutional work network at the local level; - Active participation and improvement of access to social services; - Improved and informed public opinion regarding rights of persons and groups at risk to improve public attitudes towards this issue; - Meeting the minimum quality standards for social protection and for each type of offered service; - Promote quality services to meet the needs of disabled persons; - Develop primary alternative services; - Accessibility in order to prevent disabilities

Chapter	General objective	Sub-chapter	Specific objectives
3. Social	3.2 Development and improvement of healthcare services and balanced distribution throughout the county	3.2.1 Healthcare	<p>becoming handicaps;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased employment rates for disabled persons. - Restructuring and modernisation of special protection centres for disabled children and adults; - Specialisation of staff in special schools and social centres; - Improved educational and professional development system; - Correlation of disabled child protection system with the disabled adult protection system; - Prevent abandon and reduce the number of institutionalised children; - Social and professional preparation and integration of youth from placement centres. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of home medical services in urban and rural areas; - Development and diversification of preventative and curative medical services in rural and urban areas; - Development of medical infrastructure; - Implementation of an informational system and of a database to record biological evolution;
	3.3 Improved educational system to meet labour market demands	3.3.1 Pre-university and special education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Equal access to education and physical development; - Improved education based on knowledge; - Reconstruction of education in rural areas; - Restoration, modernisation, expansion of special schools.
		3.3.2 Special education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration, modernisation, and expansion of social centres

III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

III.1 General objectives from the Local Sustainable Development Strategy

III.1.1 Natural capital

- Sustainable management of the natural capital

III.1.2 Economy

- Strengthened local institutional structures and economic environment;
- Improved rural space and increased competitiveness of the agricultural sector;
- Development of transportation infrastructure;
- Restoration and development of basic infrastructure;
- Sustainable tourism in Neamț County;

III.1.3 Social

- Development and improvement of social services and their infrastructure;
- Development and improvement of medical services and balanced distribution across the county;
- Improved and adaptation of the education system to meet labour market demands;

III.2 Measures to strengthen institutional capacity

Establishment of a public service to exclusively focus on citizens; increased rigor in motivating and formulating responses, and shortened terms for the local authorities and public services to respond to citizen demands;

Ensure transparency of administrative entities and effective communications with citizens.

Efficient rapport between local and central public administration, between county and communal local authorities;

Unified and efficient application of the regulatory system in the local and central public administration;

Implementation of an integrated information system for the local and central public administration;

Strengthened control of public funds and transparency in spending through regular communication to contributors.

Expand the use of information technology in public administration;

Simple procedures for making announcements and agreements online.

Continuous development of human resources.

III.3 Financial projection

Financial projection of the County Council budget - 2006-2011				-thousand ROL-		
INDICATOR	Actual	Actual	Proposed	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
TOTAL INCOME	103,211	149.341	200.600	220.227	221.743	207.938
Own income	20,793	31.221	27.532	28.348	29.139	29.943
Sums subtracted from VAT	66,209	82.315	130.518	147.814	147.004	130.905
Voluntary transfers other than subventions	3	0	0	0	0	0
Subventions	16,206	35.805	42.550	44.065	45.600	47.090
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	100,949	135.999	200.600	220.227	221.743	207.938
Current expenditures	93,605	132.416	160.189	163.423	170.004	181.156
Capital expenditures	7,344	3.583	40.260	55.901	49.659	23.526
Financial operations	0	0	151	903	2.080	3.256
DEGREE OF DEBT (%)	1.26	13.85	19.81	20.32	22.28	22.17

III.4 Specific objectives and identified projects

Local action plan for Neamț County

No	Specific objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Timeframe	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
Environment								
1	Reduction and prevention of air pollution	European funds	Creation of belt roads for main towns in the county	2, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2015	Neamț County Council / Local councils involved	Local councils involved	UIP-LA21 Neamț
2	Ongoing monitoring of air quality at county level	European funds	Creation and implementation of a county system for monitoring and information regarding air quality and noise levels	1, 500, 000 EUR	2009-2013	APM Neamț	Local councils involved	UIP-LA21 Neamț
3	Belt roads for main towns in the county	European funds	Creation of belt roads for main towns in the county	-	2009-2015	Local councils involved	Local councils involved Roman	UIP-LA21 Neamț
4	Sustainable use of water resources	Operator regional, European funds	Establishment of a centralised water distribution and sewage system, water treatment stations, and connecting citizens to this network	100, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2015	Operator regional	Aqua Neamț Development Association	ADI Aqua Neamț, UIP-LA21 Neamț
5	Sustainable management of mineral resources	European funds / Private funds	Study to identify types and quantities of existing mineral resources at county level, Study to identify areas of use for these mineral resources Rational and correct use of mineral resources	500, 000 EUR	2009-2013	Neamț Office for Pedological and Agricultural Studies	APM Neamț	UIP-LA21 Neamț
6	Renewed pedological map	European funds / Private funds	Renewed pedological map of Neamț County	150, 000 EUR	2009-2013	Office for Pedological and Agricultural Study	APM Neamț	UIP-LA21 Neamț

No	Specific objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value	Timeframe	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
7	Studies to maintain an optimal report between animals and grazing areas	European funds / Private funds	Increased capacity of productive land through the use of scientific technologies	300, 000 EUR	2009-2015	Neamț Office for Pedological and Agricultural Studies/ Neamț Agricultural Department	APM Neamț	UIP-LA21 Neamț
8	Increase productive capacity of land by eliminating effects of erosion, excess humidity, aridity, and landslides	European funds / Private funds						
9	Studies and new scientific technology implementation to eliminate the deficit of nutritive soil elements and increase production	European funds / Private funds						
10	Adequate management for protected areas	European funds / Private funds	Renewal and implementation of management plans for protected areas mentioned in the Environment chapter	300, 000 EUR	2009-2014	Administrators of protected areas	APM Neamț	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		European funds / Private funds	Identification of ecosystems and degraded habitats for their ecological reconstruction	200, 000 EUR	2009-2014	Administrators of protected areas	APM Neamț	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		European funds / Private funds	Promotion of ecotourism in protected areas	150, 000 EUR	2009-2014	Administrators of protected areas	APM Neamț	UIP-LA21 Neamț

11	Preservation and sustainable management of forest ecosystems in Neamț County	European funds / Private funds	Information campaign for forest owners regarding the importance of the forest according to national and European standards	100, 000 EUR	2009-2015	Piatra Neamț Forestry Department	APM Neamț	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		European funds / Private funds	Expansion of re-forested areas	300, 000 EUR	2009-2015	Piatra Neamț Forestry Department	APM Neamț	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		European funds / Private funds	Preservation and expansion of forest protection in protected natural areas, around roads, courses of water, green areas of townships, and agricultural areas	200, 000 EUR	2009-2015	Piatra Neamț Forestry Department	APM Neamț	UIP-LA21 Neamț
12	Sustainable waste management system in Neamț County	European funds / Neamț County Council /Local communal and township councils	Improved integrated waste management in Neamț County	50, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2015	ADI / Neamț County Council	Neamț County Council /Local communal and township councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț/ADI
			4 transfer stations in the townships of Tg. Neamț, Roznov, Tașca and Poiana Teiului	4, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2015	ADI / Neamț County Council	Local communal and township councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț /ADI

Economy								
1	Modern local public administration, based on satisfying citizen needs	Neamț County Council/Local communal and township councils/ European funds	Development of public services	10, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	ADI / Neamț County Council /Local councils	Local councils/ Neamț County Council,	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		Neamț County Council /Local communal and township councils/ European funds	Integrated information systems for each administration and public service – a step towards decentralisation	2, 500, 000 EUR	2009-2013	Neamț County Council /Local communal and township councils	Neamț County Council /Local communal and township councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		Neamț County Council / Local communal and township councils / European funds	Education of staff in public administration and public services	500, 000 EUR	2009-2013	Neamț County Council /Local communal and township councils	Neamț County Council /Local communal and township councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		Local communal and township councils/ European funds	Establishment of information points with local public authorities	500, 000 EUR	2009-2013	Neamț County Council	Local communal and township councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț
2	Support economic activity at local and county level	Neamț County Council / Piatra Neamț Local Council/Eu ropean funds	Centre for business development	6, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2013	Neamț County Council	Piatra Neamț Local Council	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		Universities/ Private funds	Establishment of university centres at local levels for the development of specialists to meet market demands	-	2009-2015	Universities	Universities	UIP-LA21 Neamț

3	Modernisation of agricultural entities	European funds / Private funds	Provide modern equipment for agricultural entities	-	2009-2015	Economic agents/ Farmers	Economic agents/ Farmers	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		European funds / Private funds	Provide modern equipment for animal farms	-	2009-2015	Economic agents/ Farmers	Economic agents/ Farmers	UIP-LA21 Neamț
4	Support farmers and persons active in the agricultural sector	European funds / Private funds	Provision of counselling and consultancy services for farmers	1, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	Economic agents/ Farmers	Economic agents/ Farmers	UIP-LA21 Neamț
5	Expansion of the public transportation system	European funds / Private funds	Development of an environmentally friendly transportation system	35, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	Neamț County Council	Local councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț
6	Better comfort on public transportation vehicles	European funds / Private funds	Establishment of public transport units in car parks	30, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	Neamț County Council	Interested entities	UIP-LA21 Neamț
7	Improved county and local transportation infrastructure	European funds / Private funds/ Local budgets	Restoration and modernisation of county roads	100, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	Neamț County Council	ADI/Local councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		European funds / Private funds/ Local budgets	Restoration and modernisation of urban roads	50, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	ADI/Local councils	-	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		European funds / Private funds/ Local budgets	Restoration and modernisation of communal roads	50, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	ADI/Local councils	ADI/Local councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț
8	Access for all citizens to electrical energy and natural gas	European funds / Private funds/ Local budgets	Expansion and modernisation of electrical energy networks	50, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	ADI/Local councils	ADI/Local councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		European funds / Private funds/ Local budgets	Expansion and modernisation of electrical natural gas networks	50, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	ADI/Local councils	ADI/Local councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț

9	Development of tourism infrastructure and recreational sports	European funds / Private funds/ Local budgets	Establishment of the Tourism Master Plan for Neamț County	100, 000 EUR	2009-2011	Neamț County Council	Local councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		European funds / Local budgets	Diversification and promotion of tourism and recreational sports	5, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	Neamț County Council /Local councils	Neamț County Council / Local councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		European funds / Local budget	Development and diversification of the infrastructure for leisure and recreational sports	50, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	Neamț County Council /Local councils	Neamț County Council / Local councils	UIP-LA21 Neamț
	Development of tourism infrastructure	European funds / Private funds/	Modernisation and development of tourist capacities and of recreational sports centres	50, 000, 000 EUR	2009-2020	Economic agents	Economic agents	UIP-LA21 Neamț
Social								
1	Development / expansion of partnerships between institutions, local authorities and NGOs for the development of social services. Consolidation of public-private partnerships	CJ, CL, External sources	Map of social services provided in the public or private systems	60,000 EUR	2007-2009	CJ/ DGASPC/ CL / NGO	CL /DMSSF / NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Development of common work procedures for intervention, collaboration and consultancy for the development of social services.	20,000 EUR	2007 – 2010	CJ/ DGASPC/ CL / NGO	DGASPC / CL / NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Development of common strategies for intervention, cooperation and information by area of interest.	20,000 EUR	2007 – 2010	CJ/ DGASPC/ CL / NGO	-	UIP-LA21 Neamț

2	Development of inter-institutional work network at the local level	CJ/External sources	Establishment of inter-sector teams by area of intervention.	10,000 EUR	2008-2009	DGASPC/NGO	CJ/DGASPC, ISJ, IPJ, ASP, ITM, AJOFM, CL, NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Implementation of inter-institutional intervention methodologies.	10,000 EUR	2007 - 2009	CJ/ DGASPC/ CL / NGO	DGASPC / CL / NGO/ ISJ/ IJP / ASP	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Ongoing development of local administration staff	60,000 EUR	2007-2013	CJ/DGASPC /CL/NGO	DGASPC/C L/NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
3	Active participation and improvement of access to social services	CJ, CL, External sources	Establishment of 5 information and support centres in rural and urban areas	210,000 EUR	2007-2013	CJ/DGASPC/CL/ NGO	DGASPC/C L/NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Establishment of 2 counselling centres for persons at risk or in difficulty in urban areas	80,000 EUR	2007-2013	CJ/DGASPC/ CL/NGO	DGASPC/ CL/NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Development of information materials for provided social services	15,000 EUR	2007-2013	CJ/DGASPC/ NGO	DGASPC/ NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		PHARE/CJ	Mobile intervention team for the recuperation and recovery of disabled children	50,000 EUR	2008-2009	CJ/DGASPC	CJ/DGASPC	UIP-LA21 Neamț
4	Improved and informed public opinion regarding rights of persons and groups at risk to improve public attitudes towards this issue	CJ, CL, External sources	Information and mediation campaigns for the population	10,000 EUR	2007-2013	CJ/DGASPC/ NGO	DGASPC/ NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Development of informational materials regarding the rights of persons and groups at risk	15,000 EUR	2007-2013	CJ /DGASPC/ NGO	DGASPC/N GO	UIP-LA21 Neamț

5	Meeting the minimum quality standards for social protection and for each type of offered service. Development of specialised social services.	CJ/DGASPC	Promotion of minimum standards for child protection and monitor the adherence to these standards	20,000 EUR	2008-2009	CJ/DGASPC/ NGO/CL	CJ/DGASPC	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Promote and monitor quality standards in social services offered by public institutions or private organisations	20,000 EUR	2007-2013	CJ/DGASPC/ CL / NGO	CJ/DGASPC/CL / NGO / DMSSF	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Ongoing professional development of staff in specialised services	60,000 EUR	2007 - 2013	CJ/DGASPC/ CL / NGO	CJ/DGASPC/CL / NGO / DMSSF	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		PHARE/CJ	"Columna" county centre for victims of domestic violence	230, 000 EUR	2007-2008	CJ/DGASPC, NGO	DGASPC/NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Establishment of 2 centres for the protection of victims of domestic violence, abuse, and human trafficking	500,000 EUR	2006-2009	CJ/DGASPC/ NGO	CJ /DGASPC CL	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Establishment of homes for the elderly in the areas of Bicaz, Târgu Neamț, Roman, Văratec.	2,500,000 EUR	2006-2013	CJ/DGASPC/ CL / NGO	CJ /DGASPC CL NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Establishment of two emergency centres in urban areas (Piatra Neamț, Roman)	1,400,000 EUR	2006-2013	CJ/DGASPC/ CL / NGO	CJ /DGASPC CL NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Social homes in two townships in rural areas	100,000 EUR	2006-2010	CJ/DGASPC/ CL / NGO	CJ /DGASPC CL NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Establishment of protected homes for disabled persons and the elderly in 5 townships	1,000,000 EUR	2006-2013	CJ/DGASPC/ CL / NGO	CJ /DGASPC CL NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Rest centre – urban	400,000 EUR	2006-2010	CJ/DGASPC/ CL / NGO	CJ /DGASPC CL NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț

6	Promotion of quality service providers to meet the needs of the individual	CJ/DGASPC C	Establishment of 3 counselling and information centres for individuals	150,000 EUR	2008-2013	CJ/DGASPC, NGO	CJ/ DGASPC, NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
7	Develop primary alternative services	PHARE/CJ	Fast intervention team for cases of child abuse or neglect	49,500 EUR	2007-2008	CJ/DGAPC	CJ/ DGASPC	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Network for home care services in urban and rural areas	200,000 EUR	2006-2010	CJ / DGASPC/ CL/NGO	CJ /DGASPC /CL NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Social cafeterias	600,000 EUR	2006-2010	CJ / DGASPC/ CL/NGO	CJ /DGASPC /CL /NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Recuperation and rehabilitation centre for disabled persons	750,000 EUR	2006-2010	CJ / DGASPC/ CL/NGO	CJ /DGASPC /CL NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Establishment of 6 day centres in urban areas	300,000 EUR	2006-2009	CJ / DGASPC/ CL/NGO	CJ /DGASPC /CL NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
8	Accessibility in order to prevent disabilities becoming handicaps	CJ/CIA, External sources	Access to special protection centres for disabled adults in 3 specialised centres	2,100,000 EUR	2008-2010	CJ / DGASPC/ CL/NGO	CJ /DGASPC /CL NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
9	Increased employment rates for disabled persons	CJ, CL, External sources	Promotion of the qualification of disabled persons	75,000 EUR	2007 - 2010	CJ/ DGASPC / CL / NGO	CJ/ DGASPC / CL NGO / AJOFM	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, External sources	Vocational centre for disabled youth	75,000 EUR	2007 - 2010	CJ/ DGASPC / CL / NGO	CJ/ AJOFM DGASPC / CL NGO /	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Establishment of two protected workshops for disabled persons	600,000 EUR	2007-2010	CJ/ DGASPC / CL / NGO	CJ/ AJOFM DGASPC / CL NGO /	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Development of professional development services for disabled persons	50,000 EUR	2007-2009	CJ/ DGASPC / CL / NGO	CJ/ DGASPC / CL NGO / AJOFM	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Support for the inclusion of marginalised groups into the work force – information, counselling	50,000 EUR	2007-2009	CJ/ DGASPC / CL / NGO	CJ/ DGASPC / CL NGO / AJOFM	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ, CL, External sources	Occupational therapy integration centres in:	1,600,000 EUR	2007-2013	CJ/ DGASPC / CL / NGO	CJ/ DGASPC / CL NGO / AJOFM	UIP-LA21 Neamț

			Războieni, Piatra Neamț, Roman, Bicaz					
10	Restructuring and modernisation of special protection centres for disabled children and adults	MMFES, CJ	Restoration and modernisation of building for – “Elena Doamna” services complex Piatra Neamț	550,000 EUR	2007-2008	DGASPC/ “Elena Doamna” services complex	DMPS/ DGASPC	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		Structural funds/ CJ	Restoration and modernisation of building for – “Ion Creangă” services complex Piatra Neamț	600,000 EUR	2008-2009	DGASPC/ “Ion Creangă” services complex Piatra Neamț	CJ/ DGASPC	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		Structural funds/ CJ	Improvement and development of transportation and connected utilities infrastructures - Ozana House Tîrgu Neamț	100,000 EUR	2008-2010	DGASPC/ Ozana Tîrgu Neamț House	CJ/ DGASPC	UIP-LA21 Neamț
	Restructuring and modernisation of specialised protection centres for disabled children and adults	Structural funds/ CJ	Restoration of heating in apartments in the “Familia mea” services complex, Roman	20,000 EUR	2008-2009	DGASPC/ “Familia mea” services complex Roman	CJ/ DGASPC	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		Structural funds/ CJ	Modernisation of the Romanîta services complex – maternal centre	30,000 EUR	2008-2009	DGASPC/ Romanita services complex, Roman	CJ/ DGASPC	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ / CIA / external funds	Restructuring and restoration of CIA Bozieni	300,000 EUR	2007- 2008	CJ/ DGASPC / CIA	CJ/ DGASPC / CL CIA/	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ / CIA / external funds	Restoration and modernisation of CIA Oșlobeni	200,000 EUR	2007- 2008	CJ/ DGASPC / CIA	CJ/ DGASPC / CL CIA/	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ / CIA / external funds	Restructuring of CIA Târgu Neamț by transforming the services complex	700,000 EUR	2007- 2008	CJ/ DGASPC / CIA	DGASPC / CL	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ / CIA / external funds	Restructuring of CIA Roman by transforming into a services complex	700,000 EUR	2007- 2008	CJ/ DGASPC / CIA	CJ/ DGASPC / CL CIA/	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ / CIA / external funds	Modernisation of CRRPH Păstrăveni	400,000 EUR	2007- 2008	CJ/ DGASPC / CIA	CJ/ DGASPC / CL CIA/	UIP-LA21 Neamț

		CJ / CRRN / external funds	Restructuring and restoration CRRN Războieni and transformation into a services complex	2.5 mil EUR	2007- 2008	CJ/ DGASPC / CRRN	CJ/ DGASPC / CL CRRN /	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		Structural funds/ CJ	Modernisation of the Romanita-services maternal complex	30,000 EUR	2008-2009	DGASPC/ Romanita Roman services complex	CJ/ DGASPC	UIP-LA21 Neamț
11	Professional development of care staff in specialised centres	CJ, CL, External sources	Professional development service for staff in specialised social centres	250,000 EUR	2008- 2009	CJ / DGASPC / NGO	NGO AJOFM /ISJ	UIP-LA21 Neamț
12	Improved professional development system	CJ/CL External sources	Promotion of inclusive education	20,000 EUR	2008-2010	ANPH/ CJ/CL	CJ/DGASP C, CL, NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
13	Correlation of disabled child protection system with the disabled adult protection system	CJ, CL, External sources	Continuity of the intervention and protection measures plan through specialised services	70,000 EUR	2008-2009	CJ / DGASPC / CL / NGO	CJ DGASPC / CL / NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
14	Prevent abandon and reduce the number of institutionalised children	External sources/CJ	Parents to be made responsible for the education and rearing of their children	50,000 EUR	2008-2013	CJ/DGASPC, CL, NGO	CJ/DGASP CCL,ISJ, ASP,IPJ, NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		CJ/External sources	Establishment of alternative protection residential services	950,000 EUR	2008-2013	CJ/DGASPC, CL, NGO	CJ/DGASP C, CL, ISJ, ASP, IPJ, NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamț
15	Social and professional preparation and integration of youth from placement centres	MMFES CJ	Multifunctional services centre for youth leaving the protection system	550,000 EUR	2008-2010	CJ/DGASPC	DGASPC/ AJOFM/CL	UIP-LA21 Neamț
16	Development of home medical services in urban and rural areas	County budget Local budget Financing programme	Development of home medical care services in urban and rural areas	180,000 EUR	3 years	A.S.P. County Council, Piatra Neamț City Hall, O.N.G. Cons. locale	A.S.P. CJ, O.N.G. P. Neamț City Hall, Cons. locale	UIP-LA21 Neamț

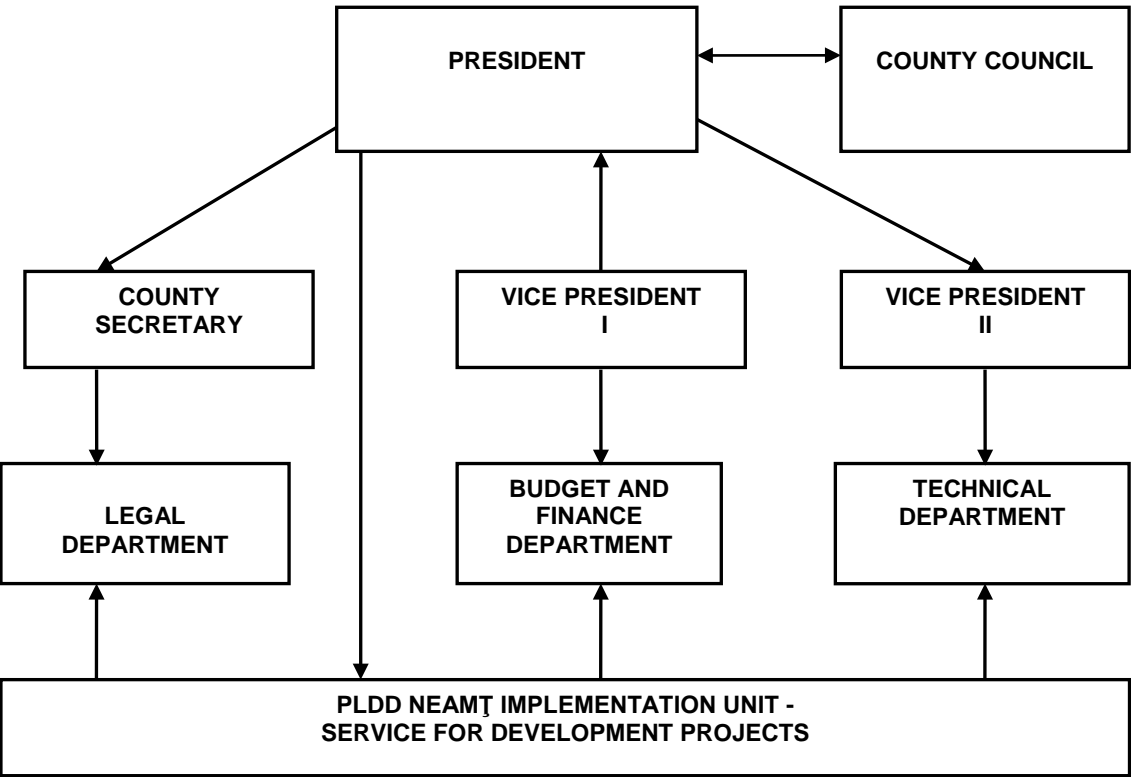
17	Development and diversification of preventative and curative medical services in rural and urban areas	County budget Local budget Financing programme	Establishment of 10 rural and urban day centres for complex medical services: dentistry, family planning, medical assistance, medical laboratory	180,000 EUR	3 years	A.S.P. County Council, Piatra Neamţ City Hall, Local councils O.N.G.	A.S.P. County Council, Piatra Neamţ City Hall, Local councils, NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamţ
18	Development of medical infrastructure	State budget County budget Local budget Financing programme	Restoration and provision of equipment for entities with beds in the county	140 mil. EUR	5 years	Public Health Ministry, A.S.P. County Council Neamţ City Hall Local councils, O.N.G.	Public Health Ministry A.S.P. County Council Neamţ City Hall Local councils, NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamţ
19	Implementation of an informational system and of a database to record biological evolution	State budget County budget Local budget Financing programme	Implementation of an informational system and of a database to record biological evolution	5 mil. EUR	4 years	M.C.T.I. Public Health Ministry A.S.P. County Council Neamţ City Hall Local councils O.N.G.	M.C.T.I. Public Health Ministry A.S.P. CJ Neamţ City Hall Local councils, NGO	UIP-LA21 Neamţ
20	Equal access to education and physical development	State budget European funds	Establishment of an investment programme in educational infrastructure (restoration, new buildings, professional campuses, sports and leisure campuses)	50 mil. EUR	Jan-2008 Dec	County School Inspectorate	CJ, Prefecture, town halls, Economic agents	UIP-LA21 Neamţ

21	Improved education based on knowledge	State budget	Efficient system for life long learning and entrepreneurial development	1 mil. EUR	31.12.2009 (Depending on financing)	Management Unit for Rural Education Project (UJIPR)	Universities	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		State budget	Organisation of large scale use of long-distance learning for inhabitants of rural areas (professional reconversion, life long learning)	1 mil. EUR	31.12.2009 (Depending on financing)	Management Unit for Rural Education Project (UJIPR)	Universities , Economic agents	UIP-LA21 Neamț
		State budget	Professional development through better access to EU scholarships through A.N.S.	1mil. EUR	According to A.N.S. planning	County School Inspectorate	Higher education institutions, European institutions	UIP-LA21 Neamț
22	Reconstruction of education in rural areas	State budget European funds	Restoration and modernisation of schools in rural areas, provision of materials and equipment necessary for teaching	50 mil. EUR	2008-2013	Management Unit for Rural Education Project (UJIPR)	CJ, town halls, Economic agents local community	UIP-LA21 Neamț
23	Restoration, modernisation, expansion of special schools and social centres	CJ, External sources	Restoration, modernisation and provision of materials for the Ștefan cel Mare Inclusive Education Centre	1 mil. EUR	2008-2013	CJ	CL / ISJ Neamț	UIP-LA21 Neamț

III.5 Institutional monitoring and evaluation structures

The implementation entity includes 2 components, namely: the Local Steering Office (BLC) and the Service for Development Projects. The Local Steering Office ensures communication with the National Centre for Sustainable Development (NCSD) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Service for Development Projects ensures communication with the departments and services of Neamț County Council for the implementation of Local Agenda 21. Furthermore, the Local Agenda 21 implementation entity is under the direct coordination of the president of the County Council, as the

implementation of this strategy is the responsibility of the top management of the institution. The Local Action Plan will be reviewed regularly, at least every 2 years. The reviews will be a continuous process, and reviews over the short term ensure a reduction in major error in the evaluation of necessary resources for the implementation of the established objectives. There will be 2 categories of indicators:
1. County sustainable development indicator;
2. Progress indicator for the county sustainable development strategy.



IV. PORTFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

IV.1 NATURAL CAPITAL

PROJECT 1. INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT IN NEAMŢ COUNTY

General objective – sustainable management of the natural capital

Specific objective – sustainable waste management system NeamŢ County

Total project value- 60,000,000 EUR

Project timeframe- 2009-2013

Short project description – The project envisions the establishment of two deposit areas at Piatra NeamŢ and Roman. Each regional deposit will serve rural and urban townships nominated in the County Environmental Plan. The expected impact is:

An increased coverage of the population with access to household waste collection, and to high quality services with acceptable fees

A reduction in the quantity of deposited waste

An increase in recycled waste

The establishment of efficient structures for waste management.

PROJECT 2. IMPLEMENTATION OF A CENTRALISED WATER DISTRIBUTION AND SEWAGE SYSTEM, WITH WATER TREATMENT STATIONS AND ACCESSIBLE TO THE COUNTY'S CITIZENS

General objective – sustainable management of the natural capital

Specific objective – sustainable use of water resources

Total project value- 100,000,000 EUR

Project timeframe- 2009-2013

Short project description – The project envisions the restoration / modernisation / expansion of water distribution and sewage systems and wastewater systems in NeamŢ County. Expected impact:

Access to water and sewage services at acceptable fees

Adequate quality of drinking water

Improved quality of rivers

Improved management of mud from wastewater treatment plants.

IV.2 ECONOMY

PROJECT 1. CENTRE FOR THE PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

General objectives:

Support economic growth in the north-eastern region by creating an attractive environment for local and foreign investments

Integration of the SME sector into the EU economic area

Creation of new jobs in the area through the sustainable development of the SME sector.

Specific objectives:

Development of business infrastructure by creating facilities for SMEs

Attract human resources for the administration and running of the business centre

Stimulate the establishment of sustainable SMEs by providing them direct support

Provide necessary services for the development of SMEs to increase business competitiveness

Total project value- 4,951,683.95 EUR

Project timeframe- 20 months

Short project description – The aim of this project is to support the economic development of the north-eastern region by creating an attractive environment for local and foreign investments.

The target group includes potential entrepreneurs and economic agents included in commercial societies formed through Law No. 31/1990 regarding commercial entities in Neamț County.

Main activities

PROJECT 2. RESTORATION AND MODERNISATION OF COUNTY ROAD DJ 156A, KM 28+000- 40+700 AND KM 43+700-56+640, NEAMȚ COUNTY

General objective – Restoration and modernisation of the county road network for the medium-term growth of capital income, workforce mobility, access to the rest of the country, marking the sustainable development of the area and implicitly, creating new jobs, including in rural areas.

Specific objective – Restoration and modernisation of 12.700 km of county road DJ 156A km 28+000 - 40+700 and KM 43+700-56+640, located in Neamț County, which connects the townships of Tazlău and Borlești.

Total project value- 11,800,000 EUR

Project timeframe- 25 months

Short project description – County road DJ 156A crosses Neamț County from south to north, starting in Bacău County, and the administrative limit of Neamț County is at km 21+700. This road crosses 6 townships with a population of approximately 30,000 inhabitants, and has heavy traffic as illustrated by the traffic census of 2005. The section which is the objective of this PROJECT connects the townships of Tazlău and Borlești. This section carries heavy traffic from Bacău County, because this route shortens the route for traffic which passes through Neamț County from national road DN2G Moinești-Bacău towards DN15C Piatra Neamț-Târgu Neamț and the neighbouring county of Suceava. At the same time, this road has a series of historical monuments (Tazlău hermitage, Nechit monastery, Horaița monastery) and tourist attractions (Slănic Moldova, Negulești resort, Bălățești resort).

The target group for this project includes all participants to traffic on county road DJ 156A: drivers, bicyclists, motorcyclists, both from Neamț County and those passing through the area, as well

as economic entities in the surrounding areas around DJ 156A, who will benefit from the results of the project: fluid traffic, improved security, reduced air pollution, reduced gasoline consumption, and shorter travel times.

The expected impact: fluid traffic in Piatra Neamț Municipality, reduced travel time on DJ 156A, which will lead to better and safer traffic, improved access to regional markets, and increased efficiency of economic entities.

PROJECT 3. RESTORATION AND MODERNISATION OF COUNTY ROAD DJ 208G KM 30+238-56+998 HANU ANCUȚEI-GIROV, NEAMȚ COUNTY

General objective - Restoration and modernisation of the county road network for the medium-term growth of capital income, workforce mobility, access to the rest of the country, marking the sustainable development of the area and implicitly, creating new jobs, including in rural areas.

Specific objective – Restoration and modernisation of 26.76 km of county road DJ 208G km 30+238-56+998 Hanu Ancuței-Girov, Neamț County.

Total project value- 7,000,000 EUR

Project timeframe- 25 months

Short project description – County road DJ 208G has a total length of 56.9 km, originates in Iași County, and the administrative limit of Neamț County is at km 30+238, which includes different sections in need of restoration. This road crosses 4 townships with a population of approximately 22,000 inhabitants, and has heavy traffic as illustrated by the traffic census of 2005. The section which is the objective of this contract connects the towns of Hanul Ancuței and Girov, a section which receives heavy traffic and which crosses Neamț County from European road E85 Bucharest-Focșani-Bacău-Suceava and connects DN 15D Piatra Neamț-Roman with Piatra Neamț Municipality.

The target group for this project includes all participants to traffic on county road DJ 208G: drivers, bicyclists, motorcyclists, both from Neamț County and those passing through the area, as well as economic entities in the surrounding areas around DJ 208G, who will benefit from the results of the project: fluid traffic, improved security, reduced air pollution, reduced gasoline consumption, and shorter travel times.

The expected impact: fluid traffic in Piatra Neamț Municipality, reduced travel time on DJ 208G, which will lead to better and safer traffic, improved access to regional markets, and increased efficiency of economic entities.

PROJECT 4. RESTORATION AND MODERNISATION OF COUNTY ROAD DJ 127A KM 5+000-40+585 TOȘOROG - BICAZU ARDELEAN - BICAZ CHEI – DĂMUC – LIMIT OF HARGHITA COUNTY

General objective - Restoration and modernisation of the county road network for the medium-term growth of capital income, workforce mobility, access to the rest of the country, marking the sustainable development of the area and implicitly, creating new jobs, including in rural areas.

Specific objective - Restoration and modernisation of 35.585 km of county road DJ 127A km 5+000-40+585 Toșorog-Bicazu Ardelean-Bicaz Chei-Dămuț - limit of Harghita County

Total project value - 12,000,000 EUR

Project timeframe- 25 months

Short project description – County road DJ 127A begins in Harghita County, and enters the county at km 5+000. This section of the road covers several townships and has heavy traffic, which led to it being chosen as a priority project. The target group for this project includes all participants to traffic on county road DJ 208G: drivers, bicyclists, motorcyclists, both from Neamț County and those passing through the area, as well as economic entities in the surrounding areas around DJ 208G,

who will benefit from the results of the project: fluid traffic, improved security, reduced air pollution, reduced gasoline consumption, and shorter travel times.

Expected impact: the modernisation of the road will ease economic transportation activities, distribution, and will increase employment by developing new activity sectors.

PROJECT 5. INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY FOR NEAMŢ COUNTY COUNCIL

General objective – Improved administrative capacity

Specific objective - Streamlining activities of Neamţ County Council

Total project value - 100,000 EUR

Project timeframe- 12 months

Short project description: The project envisions the implementation of a management strategy in Neamţ County Council to include: analysis of existing situation, SWOT analysis, local action plan and portfolio of priority projects. Priority projects will be financed and implemented through the Operational Programme for the Development of Administrative Capacities.

PROJECT 6. TOURISM MASTER PLAN

General objective – Sustainable tourism in Neamţ County

Specific objective – Development of tourism infrastructure

Total project value - 100,000 EUR

Project timeframe- 12 months

Short project description: The project envisions the implementation of a sustainable development strategy for tourism in Neamţ County c to include: analysis of existing situation, SWOT analysis, local action plan and portfolio of priority projects. Priority

projects will be financed and implemented through structural funds and private funds.

PROJECT 7. INTEGRATED INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN THE NEAMŢ COUNTY COUNCIL

General objective - Strengthen and improve local institutional structures and the economic environment

Specific objective - Establishment of modern local public administration, based on satisfying citizen needs

Total project value - 1,500,000 EUR

Short project description – The project aims to improve the circulation of documents, financial management, human resources management, transparency of activities towards citizens.

PROJECT 8. CONNECTION OF ALL REGIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITIES IN NEAMŢ COUNTY

General objective - Strengthen and improve local institutional structures and the economic environment

Specific objective - Establishment of modern local public administration, based on satisfying citizen needs

Project value – 500,000 EUR

Short project description - This project aims to facilitate access to public information, according to the principle of “administration at the citizen’s doorstep, not citizen at the administration’s doorstep.”

PROJECT 9. Implementation of the ISO 9001 quality system within Neamț County Council

General objective - Strengthen and improve local institutional structures and the economic environment

Specific objective - Establishment of modern local public administration, based on satisfying citizen needs

Project value - 50,000 EUR

Short project description - This PROJECT will help the local administration certify its own quality system.

IV. 3 SOCIAL

PROJECT 1. CENTRE FOR INFORMATION AND COUNSELLING FOR DISABLED CHILDREN

General objective : The establishment of a counselling and information service for disabled children and their parents in Neamţ County, to highlight their rights and necessary steps to reach those rights.

Specific objectives:

1. For children:

Better services for classification of disabled children;

Provision of adequate services to meet all the needs of each disabled child;

Accessibility of disabled children to educational programmes adequate for the degree of disability.

2. For families:

Information for families on the importance of respecting the rights of disabled children and ensuring that quality rehabilitation services are provided, and social reintegration.

3. For the community:

Information for the community regarding the risks and consequences of inhumane treatment of disabled children;

Information through informative means (leaflets, hand-outs, etc.) for the population regarding services offered by counsellors for information and guidance for disabled children.

4. Institutional:

Development of institutional capacities to provide quality specialised services for children and families, to meet needs identified at the local level;

Provision of complex intervention services for children in special situations;

Development of professionals and practices to meet minimum standards for this type of service.

Total project value: 20,000 EUR

Project timeframe: 18 months

Short project description:

The centre for information and counselling for disabled children carries out information and

promotion activities for services offered to answer the development needs of disabled children and their families, to improve access of disabled children and their participation, together with their legal guardians, in all levels of intervention.

The identification of disabled children, who will benefit from the information, counselling, and guidance services, will be directly done, by asking parents of children or their legal guardians, through their presence at the Neamţ Commission for the Protection of Children, to verbally express their interest. The centre for disabled children in this PROJECT will immediately take on requests made directly, and will evaluate the immediate needs through an analysis of medical documents produced by specialised doctors, psychological documents, educational documents, social documents regarding children with disabilities, and will provide information, counselling, and guidance services for the child to obtain a certificate of disability classification released by the Neamţ Commission for the Protection of Children.

Informative materials will be produced (leaflets, hand-outs, etc.) for children and parents, professionals and other members of the community, with relevant information about the rights of disabled children and ways to help them.

A database will be created with useful information on services offered, which will be operational.

PROJECT 2. MULTIFUNCTIONAL SERVICES CENTRE FOR YOUTH LEAVING THE PROTECTION SYSTEM

General objective : Establishment of a multifunctional services centre for youth at risk in Neamţ County (youth leaving the child protection system after the age of 18), to provide services in view of their social and professional re-insertion.

Specific objectives:

Organised activities for the development of independent life and professional competency.

Information for the community regarding the social needs of youth who leave protective institutions regarding the need for a home and finding a job. Adequate measures to prevent social exclusion of youth who leave the child protection system and intervention for their protection to ensure social and professional re-integration.

Decrease the number of youth with no home, by creating multifunctional social centres with accommodation, and professional social services.

Improved institutional capacity in local public authorities regarding the development of social services, to meet the real needs of beneficiaries.

Improved quality of life for youth in the target group through accommodation in multifunctional social centres, and assistance and support for social and professional re-integration.

Professional development to meet minimum standards for this type of multifunctional service.

Total project value: 550,000 EUR

Project timeframe: 18 months

Short project description:

The multifunctional centre will have a building with 10 two-bedroom apartments, 12 m squared each, a bathroom, kitchen, hall, and other details, with a total surface of 40 meters squared per apartment.

The building will also have rooms for the 5 offices with specialised staff of around 50 meters squared.

Under these conditions, the centre can provide accommodation for 40 youth and space for the professional activities of 10-15 staff.

Through the implementation of activities, there will be a place for youth, they will have the opportunity to find a job, solve social concerns, as well as economic, cultural, and medical issues, and they will be included in their community.

PROJECT 3. CENTRE FOR INTEGRATION THROUGH OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

General objective : Reform social protection and assistance services for disabled persons in Neamţ County through the establishment of a Centre for integration through occupational therapy, which will help with the restructuring of large scale residential centres.

Specific objectives:

Cohesion and continuity of assistance, protection, education and professional development policies for disabled adults in the C.I.A. Roman and C.I.A. Bozieni centres, by involving them in occupational therapy activities to meet labour market demands;

Restructuring of the C.I.A. Bozieni and C.I.A. Roman residential centres by taking over 30 beneficiaries with medium abilities in the new service;

Development of a nucleus of specialists at local level for rehabilitation and integration of disabled persons;

Increased decree of social and professional understanding of disabled persons from centres undergoing restructuring;

This PROJECT is a first step towards structuring the local authority initiative to rehabilitate and include in the workforce of disabled persons.

Total project value: 420,000 EUR

Project timeframe: 18 months

Short project description: The project will establish a centre for integration through occupational therapy (CITO) for disabled adults in residential centres undergoing restructuring, to ensure their inclusion in society and to help the restructuring process. This includes the development of a community services pack (information, counselling, testing, development, and professional education, support in finding and keeping a job) in accordance with the County Strategy and County Plan for Services for the Disabled, adapted at local conditions. This project is a first step in the development of a local network of services for disabled persons and connecting this to a national information and cooperation network to benefit disabled persons, through local partnerships.

PROJECT 4. MODERNISATION OF SOCIAL SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURES

General objective - Improved quality of social services infrastructure

Specific objective - Restoration, modernisation, expansion and furnishing of social centres and special schools

Total value - 10,000,000 EUR

Project timeframe - 36 months

Short project description: The project aims to create the necessary infrastructure for a real system for social services; Restoration, modernisation, expansion and furnishing of social centres, special schools, and placement centres in the social services network of Neamţ County Council.