



BRASOV CITY HALL

LOCAL AGENDA 21 LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF BRASOV MUNICIPALITY

**BRASOV
2005**

UNDP Project 0033238

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Foreword

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

Local Agenda 21 (LA21) was developed and adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the second 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.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support to the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania." The project was implemented in nine pilot cities during 2000–2002, in an additional thirteen cities, during 2003–2004 and in additional three cities and one county, during 2004–2005. The project covers a new set of cities every year, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, UNDP's implementing agency for LA21.

This has been a unique participatory process, stimulating the energy of citizens, businesses, academics, NGOs, and local authorities. They all rose to this challenge and their collective efforts contributed towards drafting this document. This report grew out of local needs and ideas and is a tribute to their efforts, energy and enthusiasm. Whether by giving information, offering technical assistance or through their participation, the whole community has made an enormous contribution to its success.

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



Soknan Han Jung
UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator

Foreword

by the Mayor of Brasov Municipality

Brasov, one of the most old and important cities of our country, is equally favoured by its geographical position, its cultural treasure and last, but not least by its inhabitants.

The past and the future of this city prove the constant commitment of its citizens, regardless their ethic or religious affiliation, for building a prosperous and flourishing town.

The sustainable development of the local communities represents both a challenge and a priority. A challenge, because the communities should be alive to the external and internal transformations, which can affect them and they have to adapt to these changes through actions and local strategic initiatives. A priority, because the way the locality is developing influences their present and future chances.

The involvement of Brasov's inhabitants in the implementation of the Local Agenda 21 project is the sign of their wish to share our development projects to the national and international community.

Brasov city, as many other European cities, will develop a strategy aimed at protecting the environment and preserving the resources.

Brasov is confidently looking forward!

I use this opportunity to thank all the people of Brasov that contributed to the formulation of the Sustainable Development Plan of Brasov Municipality. And also to the National Centre for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Development Programme for the constant support and coordination provided for the development of the final document: Local Agenda 21 of Brasov.

George Scripcaru

Mayor of Brasov

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'George Scripcaru', with a large loop at the top and a horizontal line at the bottom.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The vision

We aim to turn Brasov into “the most developed and civilized city in Romania”

The objective:

Turning Brasov into a “community city”, characterised by a strong middle class in keeping with the town’s historical traditions and using public politics that are compatible with the principles of sustainable development.

The general values of Agenda 21’s public politics are based on:

- respect for the individual and his/her dignity, the defence of individual rights, ensuring an adequate climate for the development of individual personalities and qualities, child protection;
- creating an urban environment where there is perfect equality in front of the law and equal opportunities in all fields, especially in education, professional training and culture;
- accepting individual, ethnic and racial diversity as a basis for local multiculturalism and pluralism in religion;
- territorial planning and organization that protects public health and the physical and mental integrity of the citizens while respecting nature and biodiversity;
- knowledge, respect and cultivation of local historical tradition;
- achieving social cohesion at community level and moral solidarity between generations;
- facilitating access to correct and complete information; transparency in information process;
- social and political responsibility, involving attracting all socio-economic, political, cultural and educational actors in the design and implementation of the Local Agenda 21 plan.

The specific values of Agenda 21’s public politics are based on:

- social, political and corporate responsibility by the businesses, organizations and institutions in the fields of “human resources”, “health and social assistance”, urbanism, and “the historical Centre”;
- flexibility and communication with all official religions;

- voluntary work; community and civic spirit in the health and social fields; introducing and respecting the concept of fair-play and the values promoted by the Olympic movement in all sporting competitions;
- quality in architectural and urban works; respect for artistic and architectural values, landscape quality and the history of the centre;
- compensating the various forms of social support given to persons with low or no income (social support, social canteen, emergency help) by creating activities that this category of people is able to perform to the benefit of the community.

The general principles of Agenda 21:

A better world: Agenda 21 is a platform document that creates development directions so that each generation can enjoy a world as good as ours, if not better.

Social cohesion, based on the acceptance, by locals, of the manner in which the resources are distributed. Goods allocation will be performed by maximizing social well-being, according to the principle “the best of the best”.

Defining relations between the local administration and the decentralized institutions of the state, as well as other organizations active in Brasov, and creating a database of all the necessary information related to individual and collective life and well-being of the inhabitants.

Creating partnerships between public institutions, between public institutions and private institutions and organizations that aim to support the sustainable development of Brasov and create public policies by field of activity within these partnerships.

Supporting private initiative in the fields of health, culture, arts and sports.

The principle of equal opportunities regarding access to education, culture, health care, work, sports and leisure, equal opportunities for men and women, encouraging the integration into work of persons with special needs.

The principle of equal opportunities regarding access to urban services and utilities, regardless of where people live.

Special care for persons with special needs, children and the elderly.

The promotion of community interest with the purpose of not allowing anyone to use their public position to support their personal interests to the detriment of another individual/group in the community or the community as a whole.

Availability and transparency in the interaction with citizens, groups, organizations of civil society, public institutions and private firms; the most important problems defined by public policies as of public interest will be made known to the public by publishing and/or distributing them in digital form will then become the subject of public debates and the possible basis for local referenda at community or area level after previously being analyzed by experts (local, national, international) and/or professional groups by fields of activity.

Honouring famous names in education, scientific research, culture, sport, medicine, social care and religion, and underlining their merits and their past and current contributions to the national and international prestige of the community in Brasov.

Specific principles of Agenda 21

Fund allocations in the fields of pre-university education, culture, sport, and medicine will be made on the basis of evaluation and objective classification, made public and, according to the institutional development projects, presented by the managers and administration councils of the respective institutions. Allocations will be made according to the principle of equal opportunities and general efficiency. Supporting the activities of the official religions and ensuring the necessary conditions for their operation, while remaining equidistant to all religions.

Promoting religious tolerance and dialogue between experts of different religions.

Supporting the activities of the Local Committee for Development of the Social Partnership for Professional Training (LCDSP), as an advisory management structure of the County School Inspectorate, in the field of Professional and Technical Education. This Committee includes representatives of

the public authorities and decentralised institutions of the state, as well as from professional organizations and trade-unions etc. It has the purpose of making recommendations regarding the school planning and school network in the vocational and technical education system. The aim will be a more clear definition of the school identity, covering the priority fields for all 3 levels of qualification, including involvement in the professional training of adults.

The implementation of the modern city planning principles in the designers' activity which will ensure the re-establishment of the balance between man, natural environment and the urban environment.

Authorizing all budgetary investments only on the basis of tenders for city planning and architectural ideas.

Partnerships with the cities and the rural localities in the area on projects and programmes regarding the infrastructure and investments that respect and lead to a sustainable development of the region.

Urban rehabilitation of the city's neighbourhoods, with the purpose of offering each inhabitant the chance to a dignified life and quality services, regardless of area a person lives in.

In accordance with the "respect to the individual" principle, each inhabitant is considered to have the right to decent housing.

The programme for the preservation and protection of the historical centre will respect the charters, conventions and recommendations of the international specialized bodies as well as national legislation, thereby adopting the European practice in this field.

CHAPTER 1. SHORT HISTORY

Established during the first decades of the 13th century as a result of the development of the old Romanian settlements existing on the territory of the city, Brasov became a town before the big invasion of the Tartars in 1241 (C. Daicoviciu and colab., 1963, p. 116).

The city is first mentioned in 1235, in the document "Catalogus Ninivensis", and recorded under the name of "Corona" (Fr. Killyen, 1965, p.10); the second time it

is mentioned is under the name of “Barasu”, also including the neighbouring area “Saxones barasu” (Documents regarding the history of Romania, C.I., 1951, no. 5, 6). Other names of Brașov mentioned in documents are Brasu (1271), Braso (1288), Brasov (1294), Brasso (1309), Brassou (1331), Corona (1341) etc. (C. Suci, 1967, p. 101-102).

Brașov became the most important settlement in the depression and one of the biggest urban localities in Transylvania as of 14th century onwards. Gradually, the city appeared as an important centre for artisan production, at the same time becoming a big commercial centre with a large hinterland that comprised vast areas of Walachia and Moldavia, as well as a cultural centre. Favoured by its position in Barsei Depression, Brașov started to develop from the very beginning as the central point of the entire settlement complex in the area. Its development in terms of functions lead to a continuous increase in the population, reaching 6,000 inhabitants in the first half of the 15th century, and then 8,000-9,000 inhabitants by the second half of the same century, making it the biggest city in Transylvania at the time.

During the feudal period, the artisan activity as well as cultural and administrative activities were concentrated in city centre – the Fortress; while the current “Council Square” used to be the commercial centre, the artisan workshops were grouped into branches and spread over all the streets in the centre. Brașov had 3 suburbs: The Upper Town or Schei, Old Brașov and Blumana; Schei was the home to widespread economic and cultural activity.

The intensification of economic activities, especially the development of handcrafted production, allowed this city to keep its position as the most important urban locality in Transylvania in 18th century, when the number of inhabitants reached 17,700. (C. Daicoviciu and collab., 1963, p. 132). Beginning with the middle of the 16th century, more complex workshops appeared in Brașov, such as “the paper mill” (1546), the first facility of its type in South-Eastern Europe, whose production firstly ensured the needs of Walachia and Moldavia (St. Pascu, 1954, p. 226). In

the first half of the 17th century an official document mentions 3 wool washing-houses, 2 wool and cotton processing facilities, a facility for processing silk, 2 facilities for processing leather, 3 businesses for faience, a brick yard, 4 wax processing businesses etc.

These were either found in the suburbs, near the sources of raw material (construction materials), or were built on important thoroughfares. Commercial and cultural activities were concentrated in the centre of the town, similar to the previous period.

Starting with the second half of the 19th century, Brașov became a major junction for the important railway routes to Arad-Timisoara, Oradea, Ciceu, Predeal, and Zarnesti. In this period it also developed its industrial role. As a result of developing on an urban level, the number of inhabitants reached 38,999 (according to the census of 1910), most of whom worked in the industrial field, transport and commerce (60%).

Until World War I, the internal functional structure of Brașov included a transport area, a mixed area and enlarging residential, cultural, administrative and commercial areas.

The city’s development was explosive between the two World Wars in terms of the town’s functions, number of inhabitants and its territorial expansion. While in 1930 the number of citizens of Brașov was of 59, 232, of which a large percentage was involved in industry, transport, construction (48.4%) and commerce (15.2 %), in 1941, the overall number of inhabitants reached 84,557.

After World War II, during the Communist period, Brașov mostly developed its industrial area, which lead to an increase in the population due to the labour migrations from different areas of the country toward Brașov.

Brașov, owing to its position and activity, is currently a European city with complex and well-defined functions, especially in terms of tourism, where it has a lot of important natural and human objectives.

THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

I. EVALUATION

I.1. HUMAN RESOURCES

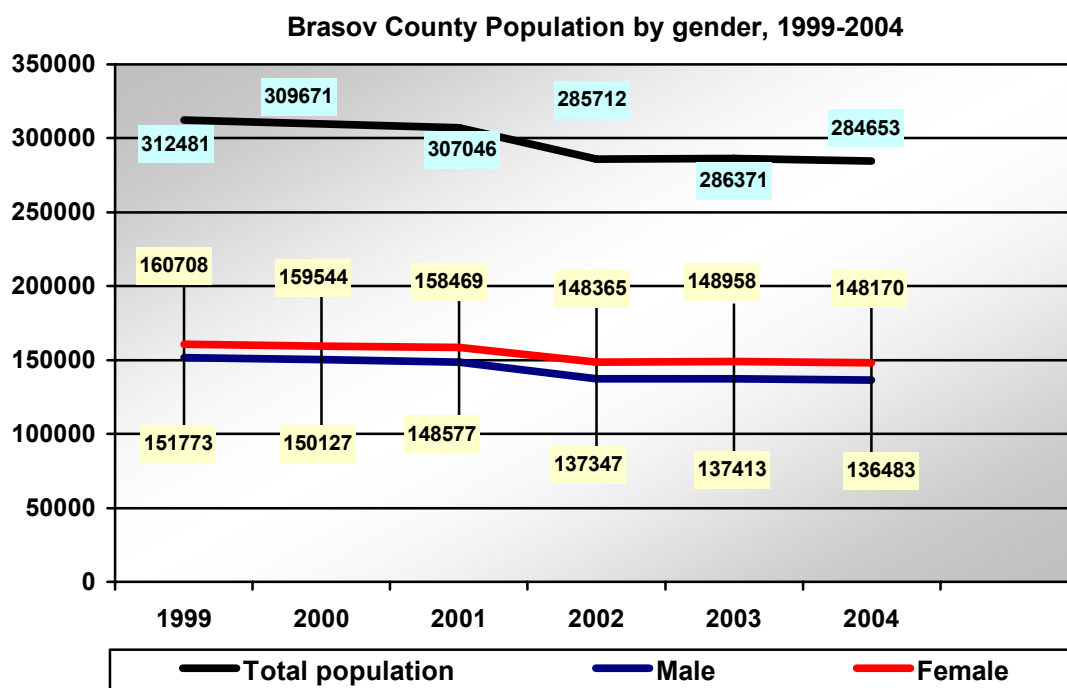
I. 1.1 Demographic data

The population of Brasov Municipality fell by 8.6% in 2002, compared with 1999. The major causes of this decrease were the political and economic changes that influenced human mentality. The change in the behaviour of couples, the increases in mortality rates and the migration of the work force contributed to this situation. After 2002, the number of inhabitants grew as a result of the measures implemented in health, living standards and education. In 2004 the population dropped slightly.

The density of the population in Brasov municipality is 1,064 inhabitants/km²

**Population of Brasov municipality
Up to 1 July 2004**

Years	Resident Population		
	Total	Male	Female
1999	312,481	151,773	160,708
2000	309,671	150,127	159,544
2001	307,046	148,577	158,469
2002	285,712	137,347	148,365
2003	286,371	137,413	148,958
2004	284,653	136,483	148,170



The population of Brasov municipality on 1 July 2003 was 283,841 persons, of which 135,941 are male and 147,900 female.

**Brasov City population by religious denomination,
2002 Census**

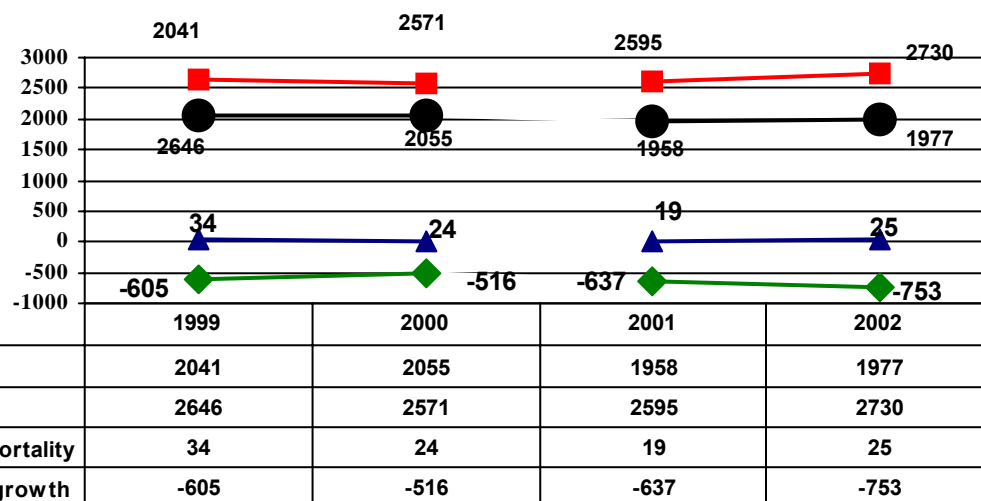
	Number	%
TOTAL: BRAȘOV Municipality	284,596	100
Orthodox	244,220	85.8
Roman Catholic	15,790	5.5
Reformed	7,193	2.5
Greek Catholic	2,926	1.0
Unitarian	2,573	0.9
Evangelical Lutheran Synod Presbyterian	2,205	0.8
Pentecostal	1,610	0.6
Baptist	963	0.3
Evangelical Augustan	949	0.3
Evangelical	940	0.3
Christian "Dupa Evanghelie"	860	0.3
Seventh Day Adventist	762	0.2
Muslim	180	0.1
Christian: Old style	172	0.1

Ethnic structure of Brasov municipality, 2002 Census

	Number	%
TOTAL: BRAȘOV Municipality	284.596	100
Romanians	258,042	90.9
Hungarians	23,176	8.1
Germans	1,717	0.6
Rroma	762	0.3

Rates of birth, death, infant mortality and natural growth

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural growth	Infant Mortality
1999	6.5‰	8.4‰	-1.9‰	16.6‰
2000	6.6‰	8.3‰	-1.6‰	11.7‰
2001	6.3‰	8.4‰	-2.1‰	9.7‰
2002	6.9‰	9.5‰	-2.6‰	12.6‰
2003	6.8‰	9.3‰	-2.5‰	12.8‰



● Births
 ■ Deaths
 ▲ Infant mortality
 ◆ Natural growth

The number of deaths is larger than the number of births, which has a negative influence on the natural population growth in the municipality. The level of child deaths still gives Romania one the highest values in Europe, since the values for the county and municipality of Braşov are quite high.

Average life expectancy in 2003

	Total	Male	Female
Braşov County	72.26 years	68.61 years	76.07 years
Urban environment	72.65 years	69.03 years	76.27 years

Population by age group

	Age group			Dependency ratio between age groups %
	0-14 years -persons-	15-59 years -persons-	60 years and over -persons-	
Romania	3,705,116	13,905,082	4,184,602	56.7
Braşov County	97,232	395,374	96,422	48.9
Braşov Municipality	36,833	202,313	45,450	40.6

The March 2002 Census established that the population of Braşov municipality at 284,596 persons, of which 136,981 were male (48.1%) and 147,615 female (51.9%).

The youth population (aged 0-14 years) in Braşov municipality reached 36,833 persons in 2002, representing 12.9% of the entire population; the adult population (aged 15-59 years) was 202,313 persons, representing 71.1% of the entire population; while the elderly population (60 years and above) was 45,450 persons, representing 16.0%.

The ratio of demographic dependence is 40.6% at municipality level (compared with 48.9% at county level and 56.7% at national level); this shows that 1 potentially inactive person corresponds to almost 2 potentially active persons. Working persons are not pressured to support the inactive population financially.

One thousand adult individuals correspond to 406 youth and elderly persons, a ratio that shows that the population of Braşov municipality is not elderly.

The proportion of the persons over 60 years old that correspond to 1,000 adults was 225 in the year 2002 – a result of the demographic aging process.

2002	Dependence ratio between age groups %
Hungary	58.4
Bulgaria	58.2
Romania	56.7
Czech Republic	52.7

In Romania, the dependence ratio between age groups is below the ratio recorded in other countries of Eastern Europe, such as Hungary and Bulgaria, showing that the pressure on potentially active persons from potentially inactive persons is lower.

I.1.2. Labour force

Work force resources are represented by the population with the necessary physical and intellectual capacities that allow them to work. The work force includes the population suitable for work and can be determined by subtracting the number of persons with permanent work incapacity and the retired population.

The 2002 indicated that the active population was 137,903 persons, of which 124,246 were working persons and 13,657 were unemployed.

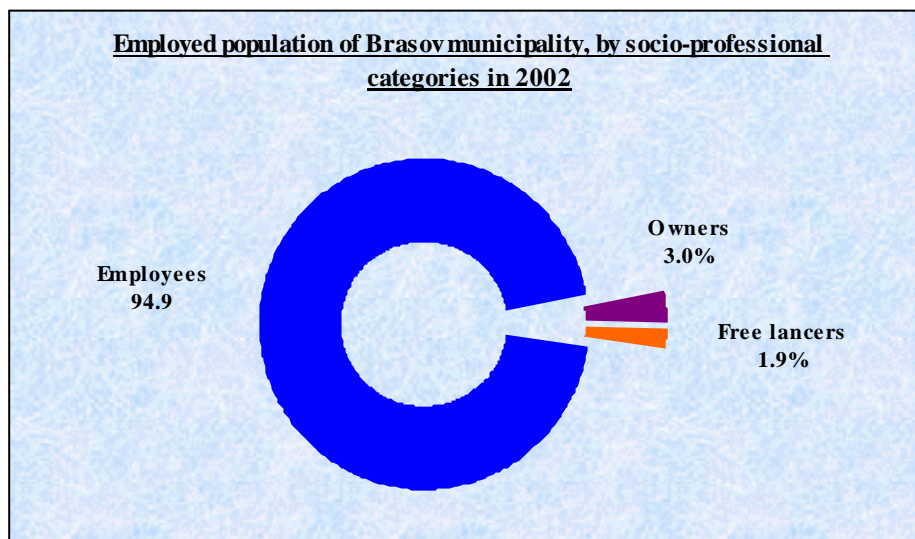
The active population (working and unemployed) represented 42.9% of the overall population in Brasov county, as indicated by the census, while the active population in Brasov municipality represented 48.4%.

In Brasov county, 38.4% of the inactive population is represented by retired persons (42.5% in Brasov municipality) and 32.0% are pupils and students (37.3% in Brasov municipality).

- persons-

2002 Census	Romania	Braşov County	Braşov Municipality
Active Population	8,851,831	252,877	137,903
Employed population	7,811,733	213,364	124,246
Unemployed population	1,040,098	39,513	13,657

94.9% of the currently occupied population in Brasov municipality are employees, 3.0% are business owners and 1.9% are self-employed.



Active population by gender and age group

- persons-

Age group	Active population	
	Male	Female
TOTAL	71,526	66,377
14-19 years	1,832	1,106
20-24 years	8,524	7,331
25-29 years	9,434	8,808
30-34 years	11,007	10,803
35-39 years	7,191	8,022
40-44 years	10,110	11,463
45-49 years	12,632	11,942
50-54 years	7,791	5,644
55-59 years	2,001	898
60-62 years	480	165
Over 62 years	524	195

Number of employees according to field of activity in 2002

- persons-

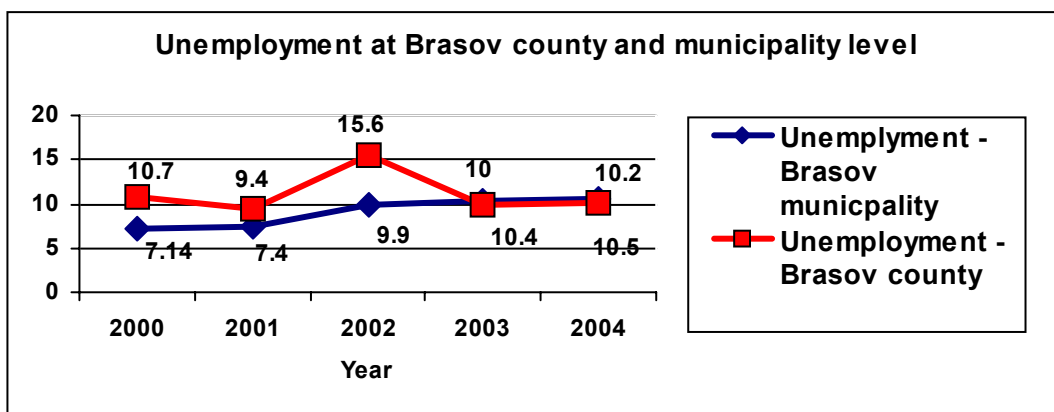
Field of activity	Number of employees	%
Employees in economic activities	122,181	100
- agriculture	986	0.8
- industry – total	56,411	46.2
- extractive industry	379	0.3
- processing industry	52,329	42.8
- electric and thermal energy, gas and water	3,703	3.0
- constructions	8,694	7.1
- commerce	17,264	14.1
- transport, storage, postal and communication services	9,921	8.1
- financial, banking and insurance activities	1,544	1.3
- public administration	2,324	1.9
- education	6,627	5.4
- health and social assistance	5,842	4.8
- other activities	12,568	10.3

The total number of employees recorded at municipality level increased slightly in the period 2000-2002, by 1.4%. The highest percentage of wage earners was recorded in 2002 in the processing industry (42.8%), followed by commerce with 14.1%

I.1.3 Unemployment

Unemployment in Brasov municipality depends on the inconsistency and the unpredictable character of the economic policies applied over the years analysed.

Unemployment	Total number of registered unemployed persons in Brasov municipality (with or without redundancy payment)	Unemployment for Brasov municipality %	Unemployment for Brasov County %
31.12.2000	9,732	7.1	10.7
31.12.2001	10,083	7.4	9.4
18.03.2002	13,657	9.9	15.6
31.12.2003	14,150	10.4	10.0
31.10.2004	14,525	10.5	10.2



Unemployment in Brasov County was higher than the value recorded at national level in 2001. Unemployment in the municipality increased in 2003 and 2004 as a consequence of collective dismissals at the big firms in the municipality, reaching the unemployment rate recorded at county level.

At the end of October 2004, the records indicated that in Brasov municipality 14,525 persons were searching for work, of which:

- 5,254 persons were benefiting from welfare
- 6,545 persons were benefiting from supplementary income (defined by OUG 8/2003, OUG 115/2003)
- 2,726 persons had no support.

The number unemployed persons, receiving financial support, by gender, level of education and age group, in Brasov municipality on 31.10.2004 was the following:

	Total	Under 25 years	25-29 years	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-55 years	over 55 years
Number of unemployed persons receiving financial support, Of which:	5,254	169	317	1.127	2.231	1.234	176
- female	2,568	81	159	598	1.245	456	29
- workers	3,128	76	51	519	1.543	836	103
- persons with secondary education	1,465	53	54	412	618	301	27
- persons with university degree	661	40	212	196	70	97	46

Women represent 48.8% of the welfare beneficiaries in the municipality. In terms of level of education, workers were 59.5% of the beneficiaries, while persons with middle school qualifications represented 27.9%, and persons with university studies 12.6%. The age category with the most unemployed persons receiving welfare was 40-49 years.

The proportion of the population aged 10 years and over in the total population of 10 years old and over, by the level of education

Brasov municipality	Level of education achieved							
	University – long term	University – short term	Post high school and foremen schools	High School	Vocational and apprenticeship school	Secondary school (gymnasium)	Primary school	No schooling
Population of 10 years and over, %	13.4	0.6	4.6	31.3	17.6	21.0	9.8	1.7

The percentage of university graduates in Brasov municipality is 13.4%; post-high school and foreman graduates represent 4.6%; high school graduates represent 31.3%; vocational school and apprenticeship graduates 17.6%; gymnasium graduates 21.0% and primary school 9.%. The percentage of persons with no schooling is 1.7%.

I.1.4. Urbanism

a) Housing

The total surface area of Brasov municipality is 26,732 ha.

There were a number of 111,593 dwellings in Brasov municipality in 2002, of which 5,040 were public property and 106,553 were private property. The habitable surface was 4,165.8 thousands m².

	1999	2000	2001	2002
Dwellings – number, of which:	108,713.0	108,726.0	111,527.0	111,593.0
- public property	33,076.0	33,104.0	5,040.0	5,040.0
- private property	74,348.0	75,622.0	106,487.0	106,553.0
Inhabited surface (total) – thou. m ² of which:	3,688.6	3,694.9	4,456.6	4,165.8
- public property	924.0	926.0	154.6	154.6
- private property	2,724.0	2,768.9	4,002.0	4,011.2
Inhabitable surface /inhabitant – m ²	11.8	11.9	14.5	14.6

2002	Dwellings connected to water supply network %	Dwellings connected to public sewerage network %	Dwellings supplied with electricity %	Dwellings with central heating %	Number of inhabitants /dwelling
Brasov Municipality	97.5	97.3	99.1	85.2	2.5

2002	Dwellings with kitchen %	Dwellings with bathroom (bath/shower) %	Dwellings with WC %
Braşov Municipality	94.6	91.6	92.4

The size of the population has influenced housing demand, services and infrastructure, which, in their turn, led to changes in living standards of the inhabitants.

The average number of inhabitants/dwelling was 2.4 persons in the census conducted for Brasov municipality.

94.5% of housing was private property, 4.9% public property and 0.2% group private property or belonging to religious organisations.

b) Population of Brasov municipality by districts and economic situation

District	Residential population			Employed population		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL: BARSOV Municipality	284,596	136,981	147,615	124,246	64,112	60,134
NOUA-DÂRSTE	17,171	8,438	8,733	7,919	4,076	3,843
ASTRA	70,674	33,662	37,012	31,768	16,106	15,662
VALEA CETĂȚII	20,436	10,059	10,377	10,019	5,112	4,907
FLORILOR-CRAITER	32,172	15,451	16,721	14,082	7,173	6,909
CENTRUL NOU	52,232	24,542	27,690	21,393	10,758	10,635
TRACTORUL	26,126	12,760	13,366	12,529	6,698	5,831
BARTOLOMEU NORD	14,304	7,028	7,276	6,597	3,511	3,086
BARTOLOMEU	15,781	7,989	7,792	5,428	2,895	2,533
CENTRUL VECHI	11,579	5,129	6,450	4,102	2,060	2,042
PRUND-SCHEI	7,970	3,704	4,266	2,907	1,534	1,373
TRIAJ-HÂRMAN	8,625	4,409	4,216	4,151	2,339	1,812
STUPINI	1,579	782	797	556	336	220
POIANA BRAȘOV	350	174	176	193	100	93
PLATFORMA INDUSTRIALA EST-ZIZIN	5,597	2,854	2,743	2,602	1,414	1,188

Districts	Unemployed persons			Pupils/Students		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL: BRASOV Municipality	13,657	7,414	6,243	54,723	27,807	26,916
NOUA-DÂRSTE	938	537	401	3,892	1,939	1,953
ASTRA	3,757	2,012	1,745	11,867	5,925	5,942
VALEA CETĂȚII	1,097	561	536	4,675	2,348	2,327
FLORILOR-CRAITER	1,696	896	800	5,673	2,836	2,837
CENTRUL NOU	1,658	862	796	9,879	5,157	4,722
TRACTORUL	1,106	599	507	5,101	2,449	2,652
BARTOLOMEU NORD	935	536	399	2,850	1,356	1,494
BARTOLOMEU	591	340	251	4,278	2,530	1,748
CENTRUL VECHI	386	237	149	1,526	773	753
PRUND-SCHEI	290	182	108	1,225	612	613
TRIAJ-HÂRMAN	433	234	199	2,033	1,003	1,030
STUPINI	97	63	34	214	108	106
POIANA BRAȘOV	24	10	14	62	34	28

PLATFORMA INDUSTRIALA EST-ZIZIN	649	345	304	1,448	737	711
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Districts	Retired persons			Homemaker		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL: BRAŞOV municipality	62,299	26,114	36,185	9,977	674	9,303
NOUA-DÂRSTE	2,171	990	1,181	827	87	740
ASTRA	16,880	7,137	9,743	2,094	120	1,974
VALEA CETĂŢII	2,578	1,208	1,370	730	75	655
FLORILOR-CRĂITER	7,423	3,299	4,124	1,148	80	1,068
CENTRUL NOU	14,830	6,057	8,773	1,430	89	1,341
TRACTORUL	4,453	1,861	2,592	958	48	910
BARTOLOMEU NORD	1,845	803	1,042	703	59	644
BARTOLOMEU	3,540	1,414	2,126	612	32	580
CENTRUL VECHI	4,260	1,561	2,699	452	30	422
PRUND-SCHEI	2,696	1,056	1,640	305	18	287
TRIAJ-HĂRMAN	915	432	483	386	17	369
STUPINI	405	171	234	144	10	134
POIANA BRAŞOV	25	8	17	16	4	12
PLATFORMA INDUSTRIALA EST-ZIZIN	278	117	161	172	5	167

The district with the highest percentage of retired persons from the entire population are the Old Centre (36.%), Prund-Schei (33.8%), the New Centre (28.4%) and Astra (23.9%).

The districts with the least aged population are the Industrial Platform East-Zizin (4.9%), Poiana Brasov (7.1%), Triaj-Harman (10.6%), Cetatii Valey and Noua-Darste (12.6%), and Bartolomeu Bord (12.9%).

Districts	Persons supported by other persons			Persons supported by the state or private organisations		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL: BRAŞOV MUNICIPIALTY	16,741	9,016	7,725	927	419	508
NOUA-DÂRSTE	1,251	692	559	43	20	23
ASTRA	3,724	2,008	1,716	159	67	92
VALEA CETĂŢII	1,175	651	524	35	19	16
FLORILOR-CRAITER	1,855	972	883	67	27	40
CENTRUL NOU	2,408	1,247	1,161	291	141	150

TRACTORUL	1,745	949	796	57	27	30
BARTOLOMEU NORD	1,194	642	552	43	22	21
BARTOLOMEU	1,091	612	479	69	35	34
CENTRUL VECHI	647	354	293	84	28	56
PRUND-SCHEI	462	256	206	32	12	20
TRIAJ-HĂRMAN	625	331	294	19	10	9
STUPINI	135	79	56	18	8	10
POIANA BRAȘOV	22	13	9	0	0	0
PLATFORMA INDUSTRIALA EST-ZIZIN	407	210	197	10	3	7

Districts	Persons with other sources of income		
	(income from rental, interest, leasing, other sources)		
	Total	Male	Female
TOTAL: BRAȘOV Municipality	2,026	1,425	601
NOUA-DÂRSTE	130	97	33
ASTRA	425	287	138
VALEA CETĂȚII	127	85	42
FLORILOR-CRĂITER	228	168	60
CENTRUL NOU	343	231	112
TRACTORUL	177	129	48
BARTOLOMEU NORD	137	99	38
BARTOLOMEU	172	131	41
CENTRUL VECHI	122	86	36
PRUND-SCHEI	53	34	19
TRIAJ-HĂRMAN	63	43	20
STUPINI	10	7	3
POIANA BRAȘOV	8	5	3
PLATFORMA INDUSTRIALA EST-ZIZIN	31	23	8

I.1.5. Education

a) Pre-university education

The pre-university education in Brasov municipality is represented by several types of schools and levels and forms of education.

Education facilities, 2000-2003

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Education facilities – total	124	121	121	121
Kindergartens	63	60	60	60
Primary and secondary (gymnasia) schools	29	29	29	29
High schools	26	26	26	26
Post high schools	2	1	1	1
Universities – total	4	5	5	5
Of which:				
Public Universities	2	2	2	2
Private Universities	2	3	3	3

The pre-university education network for the school year 2003-2004 was comprised of 60 kindergartens, 2 general schools, 1 special school, 26 national colleges, high schools and school groups, of which: 10 theoretical high schools, 3 vocational schools (arts, sports, theological), 2 mixed theoretical and technological and/or vocational high schools, 11 school groups, 10 post-high-schools and 2 foreman schools.

The professional and technical education available prepares students for the following specializations: financial and commercial activities, public administration, tourism, electrical technician, PC operator, mechanical processing, telecommunications, fashion design, leather industry, textile industry, electrical equipment, electrician, environmental protection, transport, public works in constructions, mechanic, technician for artistic techniques, operator of industrial robots, programmer, bank clerk, management assistant, tourist guide, technician in internal and international transport, railway agent, forestry technician, technician designer in car construction, medical assistant, foreman in civil, industrial and agricultural construction etc.

School population in Brasov municipality

School years	2000	2001	2002	2003
School population	77,160	75,962	73,375	71,389
% of residential population	24.9	24.7	25.7	24.9
<i>Pre-school</i>	6,505	6,415	6,504	6,769
% of school population	8.4	8.4	8.8	9.5
<i>Primary and secondary (gymnasia)</i>	28,751	26,562	23,711	23,602
% of school population	37.3	34.9	32.3	33.1
<i>High school</i>	14,541	14,500	14,584	14,693
% of school population	18.8	19.1	19.9	20.6
<i>Vocational, complementary and apprentice</i>	4,174	4,045	4,178	4,155
% of school population	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.8
<i>Post high school and technical foremen school</i>	1,814	1,740	1,169	815

% of school population	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.1
<i>University</i>	21,375	22,700	23,229	21,355
% of school population	27.7	29.9	31.6	29.9

The population involved in academic study has been in continual decline in recent years. This is due to the low birth rate and the increase in the school absenteeism and abandonment.

Education staff:

Years	2000	2001	2002	2003
Education staff, of which:	4,715	4,816	4,595	4,557
- Pre-school	488	489	482	494
- Primary and secondary	1,715	1,808	1,670	1,650
- High school	1,521	1,435	1,315	1,311
- Post-high school and technical foremen school	55	46	63	30
- University	936	1,038	1,065	1,072

The total numbers of the teaching staff dropped by 3.4% in Brasov municipality between 2000-2003, while the number of students per teacher increased.

The number of the teaching staff in pre-university education dropped, while the percentage of the trained staff increased, reaching 99% of the overall teaching staff in the municipality.

Average number of students per teacher:

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
Pre-school	13.3	13.1	13.5	13.7
Primary and secondary	16.7	14.7	14.2	14.3
High school	9.6	10.1	11.1	11.2

Education equipment and facilities

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
Classrooms and school cabinets	1,487	1,558	1,510	1,574
School laboratories	278	554	546	458
School workshops	155	153	142	116

b). University Education

Infrastructure for Research and Development Sector

1) Research Centres at "Transylvania" University in Brasov

No.	Abbreviation/ Name of the research unit	Field of research	Address/ contact	Quality of infrastructure
1	CCMSP – Research Centre	Design of Mechanical Systems	2200 Braşov, Colina 1, University Hill Tel: 068 472496 Fax: 068 472496 E-mail: mogan@unitbv.ro	Good. Intranet network 40 computers 2 graphic stations Silicon Graphics Internet online 500 m ² Hidropuls acquired in 2001 CAD-CATIA, NASTRAN etc
2	CCSPL – Research Centre for Production Tools and Systems	Tools, devices, integrated production systems, production technologies and equipment, economic engineering	5, Mihai Viteazul Str. Tel: 068 477113 Fax: 068 477113 E-mail: c-musp@unitbv.ro klein@unitbv.ro	Good
3	CC S D-eTInfo- Scientific Research Centre for Information Technology Development	Machinery Construction Technology	Braşov, 5, Mihai Viteazu Str.. Tel/Fax: 21318 nivivan@unitbv.ro	Good 2 laboratories, 200m ² , 2 PC networks, 1 flexible cell CNC for turning, milling, robot, software
4	CCSPL – Scientific Research Centre for Wood Processing	Wood Science and Engineering	1 Universităţii Str., 2200 Braşov Tel/Fax: +40 268 415 315, E-mail: loredana@unitbv.ro Web: www.unitbv.ro/il/ccspl	Intranet network 120 computers and Internet on line 500 m ²
5	CES-PROMAT – Scientific Centre of Excellence "Processing and Testing for materials with special properties"	Material Research and Testing	Chair of Technological Equipment and Science of Materials, 2200 Braşov, 56, N. Bălcescu, Tel/Fax: + 40 068 474098 E-mail: geaman.v@unitbv.ro	2 laboratories 50 m ²
6	CESAMET – Scientific Centre of Excellence "Motor- vehicles, thermal machinery and equipment"	Motor-vehicles, thermal machinery and equipment	2200 Braşov, 29, Blvd. Eroilor Tel: +40 68 413000 int.173 Fax: +40 68 474761 E-mail: c-am@unitbv.ro	
7	CESMA - Scientific Centre of Excellence for Applied Mechanics	Applied Mechanics and Biomechanics	2200 Brasov, 29, Eroilor Blvd. Tel: 068 412921 int.171 095481100 095022130 Fax: 068 311500 E-mail: curtui@unitbv.ro	7 laboratories 540 m ²
8	CVTC – Centre for Capitalisation and Transfer of	Measurement Systems	E-mail: csam@unitbv.ro udoru@unitbv.ro	

	Competence	Software Systems		
9	OPTIM – Research Centre for optimisation of electric and electronic equipment	Electrical Engineering: - electrotechnics, - Automatic systems, - Software systems	Brasov 5, M. Viteazu Str. Tel.0268.418836 E-mail: centruloptim@marconi.unitbv.ro	Good Intranet Network 60 computers and Internet online 550 m ² 8 laboratories.
10	Centre for Sustainable Development, Renewable Energy Systems and Environment	Renewable Energy Sources and Environment Management	Tel/fax: 0040 - 268 - 419010 e-mail: visaion@unitbv.ro	Under construction
11	Didactic and Research Bases Faculty of Forests and Forestry Management	Silvicultura Forestry management	Brasov, 1, Bethoven Str. Tel. 475705 chitea@unitbv.ro	Forest bases Management bases Hunting bases

2) Other University centres

No.	Abbreviation/ Name of the research unit	Scientific field of the research	Address/ contact	Accreditation
1	Scientific Research Centre for Numerical Methods and Applications - Academy Of Air Forces "Henri Coandă" Braşov	Fiability, tribology, laser processing, materials' technology	Braşov 160, M. Viteazu Str., Tel. 423421	Branch of "Transylvania" University - Brasov
2	Faculty of Administration Sciences Braşov "Spiru Haret" University	Administration Sciences and Management	Tel. 420437	In development

Universities

“TRANSILVANIA” University Braşov

Faculty	Specialisation	Number of students
Mechanical Engineering	Automotives	677
	Process Equipment and Installations (U.T.I.A)	158
	Mechanical Engineering (Applied Mechanics)	102
	Mechatronics	120
	Precision Mechanics	233
	Machines and Equipment for Agriculture and Food Industry (M.A.)	80
	Automotives (in English language)	66
Technological Engineering	TCM	372
	Manufacturing Engineering (MU)	216
	Machines and Production Systems (Un-conventional technologies and equipment).	76
	Economic and Industrial Engineering (IMSP)	443
	Industrial Robots	112
	Aeronautical Engineering	117
	Production	102
	Industrial Design	160
	Industrial Design (in English language)	76
	Physics Engineering	23
Materials Science and Engineering	Metal casting	36
	Materials processing Engineering	98
	Material Engineering (S.M.)	71
	Welding Equipment and Technology	206
	Industrial Environment Engineering and Protection	13
	Economic Industrial Engineering	99
	Technological Equipment for Hot Metallurgical Processes (U.T.P.C.)	164
Electrical Engineering and Computer Science	General Electro-techniques	239
	Electro-mechanics	96
	Electronics	313
	Automatics	344
	Telecommunications	33
	Electrical Engineering and Computers	79
Silviculture and Forest Engineering	Siviculture; Forest Engineering Loagging	852
	Installations for constructions	103
	Civil, Industrial and Agricultural Engineering	160
Wood Industry	Furniture and Wood Products	167
	Wood Processing	532
	Wood Processing (in English language)	51
Mathematics and Computer Science	Mathematics	96
	Mathematics - Physics	76
	Mathematics – Computer Science	145
	Computer Science	513
	Computer Science – (in German language)	72

	Physics - Chemistry	104
Physical Education And Sport	Physical Education And Sport	420
Languages and Literatures	Romanian Language and Literature –Foreign Language and Literature (English, French, German and Hungarian)	580
	Romanian Language and Literature - Toplița	59
	English Language and Literature – Romanian / French / German Language and Literature	157
	Applied Modern Languages	173
Economic Science	Marketing	281
	Trade, Tourism and Service Economics	245
	Accounting and Computer Science Applied to Economic Science	245
	Finance and Banking	270
	Management	243
	International Business	244
	Psychology - Pedagogy	206
Medicine	General Medicine	432
Technical University College	Automotives	188
	Technologies for precision mechanics	60
	Optometry	61
	Operation of machines and equipments	51
	Materials' Processing Technology	50
	Industrial Design	56
	Production Management and Administration	65
	Materials and defectoscopy	62
	Metallurgical Technologies	39
	Applied Electronics	72
	Quality Control and Metrology	66
	Automation	67
	Electric Energy Transport and Distribution	25
Forestry, Economic and Computer Science University College	Wood Processing Technology	98
	Cadastré	103
	Techniques for Forest Cultivation	95
	Forestry Technologies	97
	Cinegetics	532
	Environment Quality Control	46
	Trade Economics (Trade and Commercial Units Management)	80
	Banking Administration	72
	Computer Science (Information Technology)	113
University College for Pedagogy and Philology	Primary-school teachers (English or French Language)	349
	Preschool teachers – kindergarten	43
	Librarianship (Librarian. – Museology)	93
Medical University College	Medical-Surgical Emergences (Medical Assistants)	176
TOTAL		15,744

Other Universities in Brasov

UNIVERSITY	FACULTIES AND PROFILES	NUMBER of
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		STUDENTS
European University "CONSTANTIN DRĂGAN"	Faculty of Law Faculty of Economic Science - profile: Finance - Banking	1,000
University "GEORGE BARIȚIU"	Faculty of Law - profile: Judicial Sciences Faculty of Economic Sciences - Economic profile with specialisations: a) Accounting and Computer Science Applied to Economic Science b) Trade, Tourism and Service Economics Faculty of Physical Education And Sport - profile: Physical Education and Sport	3,973
University "SEXTIL PUȘCARIU"	Faculty of Economic Sciences Faculty of Management Faculty of Social and Political Science	1,000
University "DIMITRIE CANTEMIR"	Faculty of Finance, Banking and Accounting Faculty of International Business	1,380
University "SPIRU HARET"	Faculty of Management Accounting and Computer Science Applied to Economic Science Faculty of Judicial and Administrative Science Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology	1,300
Air Force Academy "HENRI COANDĂ"	Specialisation: "Organisation's Management" - profile: <i>air force navigators and non-navigators</i> - profile: <i>artillery and soil-air rockets</i> - profile: <i>radiolocation</i> - profile: <i>methodology</i>	180

University – Public Sector

- Number of Universities: 2
- Number of Faculties: 17
- Registered students: 15,067 persons, of which:
- Day Education: 13,772 persons
- Non-attendance: 233 persons
- Open and Distance Learning: 1,062 persons

Universities – Private Sector

- Number of Universities: 5
- Number of faculties: 14
- Registered students: 7,633 persons, of which:
- Day Education: 5,178 persons
- Non: attendance: 2,455 persons
- Open and Distance Learning: 0 persons

I.1.6. Culture and Arts

Brasov area has old cultural traditions where occidental and oriental values have mixed over the centuries due to population dynamics and commercial connections with the whole of Europe.

Most of the cultural institutions are concentrated in this area and are only accessible to a part of the county inhabitants.

The following musical institutes and theatres are found in the municipality: The “Sica Alexandrescu” Theatre, The “Arlechino” children’s theatre, the Brasov Opera and Philharmonic.

Year	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of theatres and musical institutions	4	4	4	4
Number of libraries	99	97	90	...
Number of public libraries	1	1	1	1
Number of radio subscriptions	69,847	105,617	48,870	...
Number of TV subscriptions	70,465	71,456	71,076	...

I.1.7. Social Assistance

Social canteens

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Canteens- number	2	2	3	3
Canteen capacity –places	350	350	370	370
Canteen beneficiaries – persons	350	347	358	361

Logistics and social care providers

I. Institutions:

- 1) The Department for the protection of child rights – Str. Iuliu Maniu
- 2) The State Inspectorate for persons with handicaps – Str. Tudor Vladimirescu 33
- 3) The social canteen – Boulev 15 November 11 ??
- 4) The shelter for the elderly – Str. C-tin Lacea 39
- 5) Bluemenan shelter for the elderly – Str. Ioan Cantacuzino 4
- 6) “Sun House” Complex – Poiana Soarelui 1
- 7) The placement centre – Str. Apulum 3

II. NGOs

- 1) The Catharsis Association – Str. Toamnei no. 16
- 2) The Association for the rights of the mentally handicapped – Str. 13 December no. 125
- 3) Pro Educatione Association – Str. Moldovei no. 2
- 4) Non-Profit Association “Children’s Future” – Str. Molidului no. 11, bl. B15, ap. 15
- 5) The Humanitarian Association “For You” – Str. Gladiolelor, no. 7
- 6) The Charity Association for supporting persons with sensory deficiencies – Str. Aurel Vlaicu no. 26B
- 7) The Humanitarian Foundation “Solidarity” – Str. Dobrogea no. 27
- 8) The “Family Help” Association – Blvd. Muncii no. 12, bl. E17, ap.1

Category of disadvantaged persons	Identified needs	Existing services	Necessary services	NGO/Institution
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Children	Need to supplement family resources: financial, educational, social	DGPDC Braşov School Association "New Life Centre" day centre for disadvantaged children and with failure to get their remove (food, material support provided to the families) Children's Hospital Police County Inspectorate – Community Police	Day Centres in schools	- Transylvania University - Teachers House - Catharsis Association - Police County Inspectorate – Community Police - School Inspectorate (scholarships) - County Centre for Psycho-pedagogical Assistance - Department for Social Assistance
	Education for children with relationship disabilities;	Special School Hospice	Day Centre (School/preschool) Special school for deaf children	Association of Deaf persons Police County Inspectorate School Inspectorate County Centre for Psycho-pedagogical Assistance Catharsis Association
Children with behavioural disorders	Integration/socializing Attending the normal public schools	Special teachers School councillors DGPDC Braşov	Experts network Medical-social services Special centres	Catharsis Association - County Centre for Psycho-pedagogical Assistance Special School
Emotional and physical abused children	Security Psychological support, family environment	DGPDC Braşov Alternative Step Children Hospital Police County Inspectorate	Shelter, specialists network Counselling, Media Campaigns for parents and children	Catharsis Association - County Centre for Psycho-pedagogical Assistance Counselling activities – school psychologist
Abandoned children	Shelter, education	"Refugiu" Foundation	Volunteers for games	
Street children	Security, psychical support	"New Life Centre" DGPDC Braşov Children Hospital Police County Inspectorate	Specialists network Day Centre Counselling	Police County Inspectorate
Young persons aged over 18, that lived the social institutions	Socializing, security, acquiring life habit	Charitable Samaritan Scut Alternative Step DGPDC Braşov	- Social dwellings - Counselling - Vocational courses	Catharsis Association
Delinquent children	Financial support Put to school Re-socializing Security	Court Braşov DGPDC Braşov Police County Inspectorate	Youth Club Counselling Specialists network Support network	Catharsis Association Police County Inspectorate School Inspectorate
Teenagers	Relationship, Programmes for spare time, Personal identification	Department for Sports and Youth, Club "New Life Centre"	Club Family re-integration	Catharsis Association School Inspectorate
Families with low income	Dwellings Work places Financial support Health promotion	AJOFM DSS Braşov – Social canteen Material support for single-parent families, social dwellings	Social dwellings Increased number of places in the social canteens. Counselling	Local Council DSS

Young married persons	Security Dwellings	ANL	Social dwellings	
Victims of domestic violence	Security Support Counselling	Alternative Step House of Hope	Shelter	Catharsis Association Police County Inspectorate
Single parent families	Additional income Security	Additional financial support D.S.S. Braşov	Financial support Medical-social counselling	Catharsis Association
Persons with disabilities (physical, mental, children/adults)	Socializing, Social integration / re-integration Home school for un-displaceable children Special Schools for children with auditory-visual disabilities Professional insertion	Scut, DSS, Sun Flower, Pro Vita Deaf Association AJOFM, Special School Braşov, School Inspectorate	- Day Centres Complex home care Family type residential centre for adults - Legal, financial and psychological advice Special classes for children with auditory-visual deficiencies Teachers network for home teaching	Deaf Association Catharsis Association – Day Centre
Families with disabled persons	Socializing, catharsis, support	Deaf Association (counselling), DSS, Pilot Centre	Support Group Respite Centre Family education	Catharsis Association – Support Group
Incurable patients in terminal phase	Home care, psychical support, improvement of life quality	Hospice “House of Hope” Orthodox Church - Home Care Service	Day Centre	
Old persons	Socializing, financial and medical security, home care	D.S.S. Braşov County Hospital Social canteen Furniture	Day Centres in the districts Residential centre (opening of the Noua centre) Development of medical-social centres Orthodox Church Old persons Shelter	Catharsis Association Police County Inspectorate
Homeless persons	Dwellings, Counselling, Work Places	Centre for homeless persons		
Persons addicted to drugs and alcohols	Support after detox	DGPDC Braşov Red Croce Prevention Centre County Hospital Detox	Day Centre Detox centre Specialists network for support post cure	Catharsis Association Police County Inspectorate

NGOs' needs	Existing services	Necessary services	NGO/Institution intending to be involved
Establishment of an NGO Association (Forum)			
Community network on social field (network development and efficient collaboration)	FAST “Hope House”		
Specific training for specialists			
Financing			
Development of volunteering programmes			

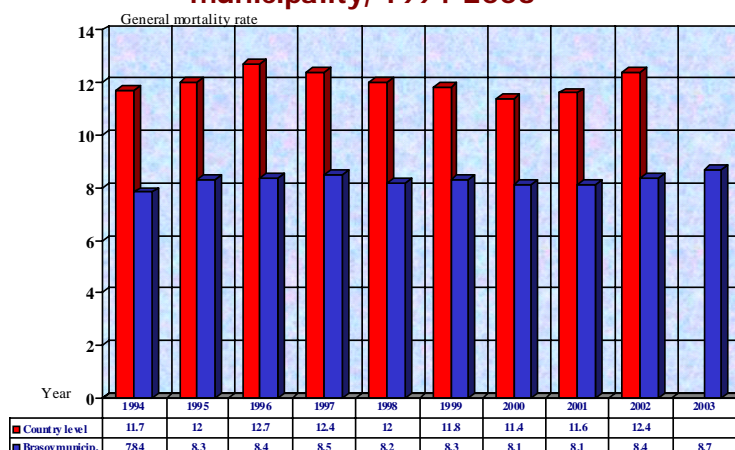
Professionals (professional training, specialisation, Catharsis)		Support Group Training lectures	Association Catharsis – Support Group Teachers' House County Centre for Psycho- Pedagogical Assistance
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I.1.8. Health

The medical services available in Brasov municipality aim to promote health and ensure medical assistance for the population, including recoveries and palliative care.

Brasov municipality has a population of 284,596 inhabitants, of which 136,981 are male and 147,615 are female. The birth rate between 1994 and 2003 in the municipality was constantly below the country level. The mortality rate (graphic no. 2) between 1994 and 2003 is increasing slightly, though Brasov county has constantly had values lower than those for the country. The last 5 years show that Brasov county had the smallest general mortality rate among all the counties in Romania.

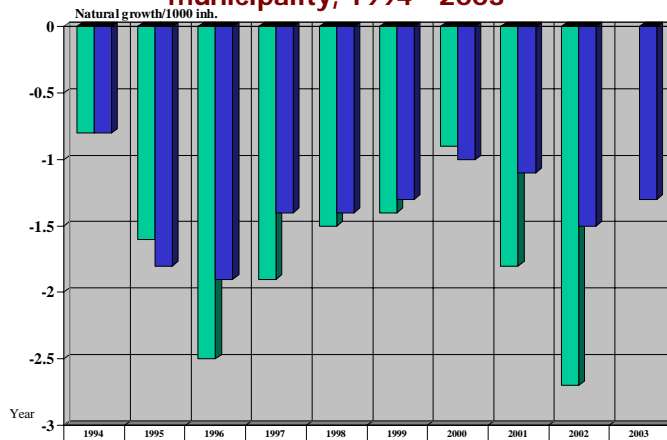
General mortality in Romania and Brasov municipality, 1994-2003



Graphic no. 2

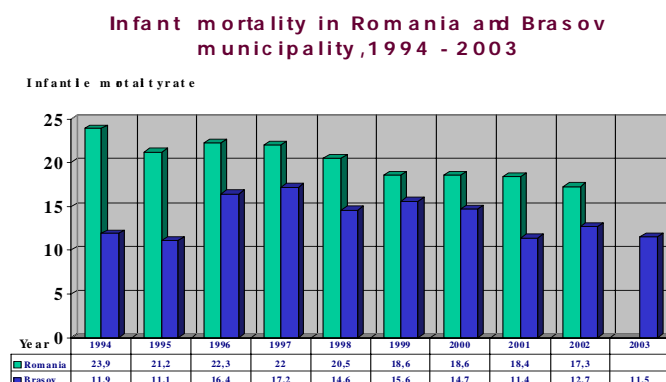
The natural growth (graphic no. 3), which became negative at country level as well as county level in Brasov, has higher values in the county and municipality compared with the country; however, this is a consequence of a lower mortality rate and not a higher birth rate.

Natural growth in Romania and Brasov municipality, 1994 - 2003



Graphic no.3

The infant mortality rate (graphic no.4) has constantly been one of the lowest in the country. Nevertheless the data could be influenced by the phenomena of migration towards the counties of origin following the decrease in labour demand in Brasov, where infant deaths are declared according to registered residence.



Graphic no. 4

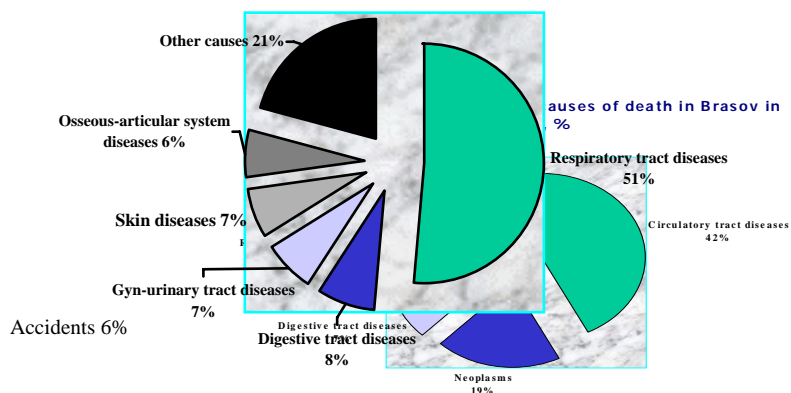
In conclusion: the demographic indicators, showing a negative birth rate and an increasing death rate with overall negative natural growth, produces the image of an aging population with a high number of elderly in the future.

This means that our strategic objectives must include prophylaxis sanatoria/curative services for the psychiatric and somatic pathology specific to this category that aims at curing cardiovascular and tumour related problems. The objectives must also include social-medical services, including home and community care.

The hierarchy of the first medical causes of the death:

- diseases of the cardio-vascular apparatus 42% (1,474 cases)
- neoplasm 19% (676 cases)
- diseases of the digestive tract 7% (250 cases)

- accidents 6% (193 cases)
- diseases of the respiratory apparatus 5% (165 cases)
- other causes 21% (720 cases)



The order of the causes of death is similar to that at national and European level.

Morbidity statistics

A number of 295,265 medical problems were recorded in 2003 by family doctors in Brasov municipality, meaning 1,040 cases per 1,000 inhabitants.

The first 5 causes are:

- diseases of the respiratory tract – 151,880 cases
- diseases of the digestive tract – 22,538 cases
- diseases of the genital-urinary tract – 20,378 cases
- diseases of the skin and the hypodermic tissue – 19,946 cases
- diseases of bones, articulations, muscles and conjunctive tissue – 18,866 cases
- other diseases – 61,657 cases

Facilities and infrastructure in the medical sector for Brasov municipality

There are 6 hospitals that provide a number of 10.1 beds per 1,000 inhabitants (compared with 6.2‰ at county level).

This situation is possible due to the existence of specialized field such as Oncology, Plastic Surgery, Child Surgery and Orthopaedics, Neurosurgery.

These hospitals are:

- The County Clinical Emergency Hospital – 1,261 beds
- The Clinical Hospital for Obstetrics Gynaecology “Dr. Ioan Sbarcea”- 320 beds
- The Clinical Hospital for Children - 290 beds
- The Psychiatry and Neurology Hospital – 705 beds
- The Hospital for Infectious Diseases – 110 beds
- The Pneumo-ftisiology Hospital – 185 beds

Human resources in the health sector, Brasov municipality

There are 159 family doctors working in Brasov of a total of 351 in the whole county; Brasov has 1,747 inhabitants per family doctor, compared with 1,688 citizens/doctor at county level.

There are also 240 dentists working in the municipality from a total of 310 in the county; there are also 71 pharmacies with 15 chemists out of 253 in the entire county.

I.2. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND TOURISM

I.2.1. Environmental protection

Water

Water sources

The existence of multiple sources of water in the municipality – at surface and underground level – ensures great flexibility in consumer drinking water supply.

The water sources come under the administration of the “National Administration Apele Romane - NAAR”. The local operator, the Company “Apa” R.A. buys and processes rough water from the patrimony of the NAAR.

Water supply sources:

Currently, the Company APA R.A. Brasov uses three sources of water:

- a) Răcădău: 20 l/s which supplies the Racadau tank;
- b) Solomon: (Valea cu apă, Putredă) 50 l/s which supplies the Solomon tank;
- c) Ciucaș: 60-120 l/s which supplies the Pleasa tank.

These sources represent the initial water supply of Brasov Fortress, their contribution to the current supply system being marginal.

Tarlung reservoir

Situated 25 km SE of Brasov, the dam at Tarlung was built in 1975 on the Tarlung river by the National Administration Apele Romane, which currently maintains and exploits it. The catchment basin of the reservoir has a surface area of 180 km², a current useful capacity of 18 million m³, a constant maximum exploitation flow of 1,700 l/s – 147,000m³/day- 53.6 mil. m³/year. In order to increase the capacity of the reservoir to 25 mil. m³ and the permanent exploitation flow to 2,100 l/s it was decided to raise the dam by 5m. The reservoir at Tarlung represents an economic source compared with the other sources exploited downstream that need pumping systems.

For this reason, the water from Tarlung reservoir is given priority for use, the underground waters being considered complementary sources.

Underground waters

The underground waters that supply Brasov mainly come from 2 intake fronts:

A – Harman – Prejmer intake front, situated NE of Brasov, belongs to the Autonomus Administration for Land Reclamations (AALR) in the trust of the Ministry for Agriculture. This intake front was originally dedicated to drainage works. In 1985, when the

Tarlung river dried up, these drillings started being used for the water supply of Brasov. Currently, the intake area has the same supply function and is administrated by AALR, which sells the caught and pumped water to the Company APA R.A. Brasov. The intake front comprises 4 wells of 40 m in depth; the wells are equipped with submersible pumps with a capacity of 50 l/s each, with a maximum global potential of 2,000 l/s for the intake front in general.

B – the intake front Sanpetru belongs to the company Apa R.A. Brasov. It comprises 30 wells that work at 150 m depth, controlled from the pumping station Rulmentul, with a total capacity of 940 l/s.

C – the intake front from the vicinity of the pumping station from Magurele supplies the Poiana Brasov tourist resort. The company APA R.A. Brasov exploits 3 wells with a flow of 60 l/s.

Air Air Quality

Air quality is a basic condition of high living standards for the population. The air quality in Brasov municipality is mainly affected by the intense and continuously increasing traffic, by the stationary sources and the weather conditions specific to a depression area with low air circulation.

Air quality is monitored by a network belonging to the Environmental Protection Agency in Brasov, which includes:

- measurement points for average concentrations over the long term (24h) with daily frequency for the gaseous pollutants NH_3 , NO_2 , SO_2 , etc;
- monitoring points for suspended particles by long term measurements with weekly frequency;
- sampling points for suspended particles PM_{10} ;
- sampling points for settled particles, monthly measurements;
- monitoring/sampling points for rainfall.

An analysis of samples and interpretation of the results for the period 2001-2004 lead to the following conclusions:

a) For the sulphur dioxide indicator, the values of the annual average concentrations recorded in the sampling points, compared with the annual CMA of 0.060 mg/m^3 (24h), according to STAS 12574/1987, did not exceed the average values, although some of the maximum daily values recorded are higher than the annual average.

Sampling point	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	average	max	average	max	average	max	average	max
Laboratory of Environmental Protection Agency Braşov	0.019	0.088	0.030	0.092	0.027	0.105	0.037	0.094
SC TAMIV SA	0.042	0.116	0.034	0.097	0.031	0.111	0.033	0.076

b) For the nitrogen dioxide the annual average values recorded, compared with the annual CMA of 0.040 mg/m^3 (24h), according to STAS 12574/1987, did not exceed the annual average values since 2001, although some of the maximum daily values are higher than the average annual value.

Sampling point	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Average	max	average	max	average	max	average	max
Laboratory of Environmental Protection Agency Braşov	0.022	0.088	0.021	0.061	0.021	0.046	0.031	0.079
SC TAMIV SA	0.052	0.098	0.025	0.081	0.022	0.047	0.031	0.068

c) For the ammonia indicator, the values of the annual average concentrations recorded in the sampling points, as well as the maximum daily values, compared with the annual CMA of 0.100 mg/m^3 (24h), are, according to STAS 12574/1987, under the admissible value.

Sampling point	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	average	max	average	max	average	max	average	max
Laboratory of Environmental Protection Agency Braşov	0.061	0.097	0.053	0.097	0.056	0.094	0.049	0.080
SC TAMIV SA	0.063	0.098	0.057	0.098	0.068	0.099	0.045	0.078

d) For the suspended particles, the average annual values, compared with the annual CMA of 0.075 mg/m³, according to STAS 12574/ 1987, have a systematic exceeding of the annual average as well as the daily maximum values.

Sampling point	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	average	max	average	max	average	max	average	max
Laboratory of Environmental Protection Agency Braşov	0.137	0.371	0.126	0.262	0.133	0.228	0.123	0.288

e) For the settled particles indicator, the average annual values recorded in the sampling points, compared with the annual CMA of 17 g/m² * month, there are exceeding varying with the location of the sampling point, in the areas with activities that generate settled particles.

Sampling point	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	average	max	average	max	average	max	average	max
Laboratory of Environmental Protection Agency Braşov	9.242	12.996	14.199	18.194	13.911	15.884	13.382	17.617
Railway Depot	11.263	15.884	14.280	18.772	13.206	14.549	12.907	15.761
SC "Răsăritul" SA	45.92	228.15	24.802	40.432	21.562	30.867	18.623	26.821
SC "PRESCON" SA - Stejeriş	16.606	37.544	24.499	45.342	20.051	34.840	16.095	23.115

Precipitations – Sampling point APM Brasov Lab

The values of the concentrations for the indicators analysed in the period 2001-2004 show a slightly acid character and the presence of substances dissolved in the precipitation, which are present in the atmosphere.

Indicator	2001		2002		2003		2004	
	Max. concentration	Average concentration	Max. concentration	Average concentration	Max. concentration	Average concentration	Max. concentration	Average concentration
Quantity (l/m ²)	14,250	9,578	193,3	60,71	97,8	41,78	110,8	57,75
pH	6,646	6,191	6,809	6,019	5,961	6,606	6,349	5,817
Conductivity	114,86	88,973	191,3	106,6	171,0	94,8	229,8	142,47
Residuum fix	71,72	55,51	119,4	66,61	106,9	59,2	113,75	70,44
Acidity	0,892	0,756	0,962	0,718	0,924	0,622	0,873	0,658
Chlorides	3,382	2,882	4,25	2,815	4,13	2,48	4,18	3,13

The substances and gas emissions in the atmosphere, with impact on the ozone layer and the atmosphere, are monitored on location at all significant businesses. The values are calculated using the CORIN AIR methods and enter a database at APM Brasov.

Air quality, 2002-2003

The comfort and health of the population in relation to the health of the environment in the inhabited areas is good, unlike in other counties and unlike in preceding years; no significant increase was recorded for the representative diseases such as asthma, chronic bronchitis and I.A.C.R.S. :

Year	Chronic bronchitis	Asthma	I.A.C.R.S.
2002	578	452	70401
2003	710	680	83660

Noise

The APM Lab monitors noise levels in Brasov municipality at 28 points, especially in the big crossroads of the town. The following values were recorded:

- the crossroads Calea Bucuresti – str. Poienelor (max. 101.6 dB)
- the crossroads Garii Boulev – Victoria Boulev (max 104.4 dB)
- the crossroads 13 December Str. – Grivita Boulev (max 102.1 dB)
- the crossroads Harmanului Str. – Alexandru Vlahuta Str. (max 100.4 dB).

In Brasov municipality (monitored for sound pollution produced by road traffic) the maximum admissible values under the current STAS have been exceeded as a consequence of the town's position in the middle of the country the consequent large number of vehicles. Brasov does not have a ring road. Investigations carried out among the population pointed out that the population is not aware of the increase in street background noise, due to the

simultaneous increase of interior background noise and noise around living areas.

“Really clean” residential areas are very few in Brasov municipality, and there is no pressure from urban traffic in these areas.

Major pollution sources and critical areas causing damage to the environment

In terms of atmospheric pollution in Brasov, it is considered that there are no critical pollution sources or areas for the following indicators: sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ammonia, suspended particles and settled particles.

Nevertheless, there are businesses that generate, through their activities, large quantities of atmospheric pollutants, such as:

- suspended particles and settled particles (“Fareb”, “Temelia” and “Prescon”, the last two own the quarries “Răsăritul” and “Stejeriş”, “C.E.T. Braşov”);
- chemical pollutants: NH_3 , NO_2 , SO_2 (“Roman”, “C.E.T. Braşov” and “Tractorul”.
- pollutants from fuel burning process: mobile polluting sources (road traffic – CO; hydrocarbons (HC); NO_x , SO_x ; particles and lead.

Waste management

Waste generation				
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Quantity of generated waste

	Waste	Code	1998 (tons)	1999 (tons)	2000 (tons)	2001 (tons)	2002 (tons)
1	Municipal and assimilable waste from commerce, industry, institutions, of which:	20 15 01	216,023	225,599	227,646	229,361	253,117

	Waste	Code	1998 (tons)	1999 (tons)	2000 (tons)	2001 (tons)	2002 (tons)
1.1.	Unselected municipal waste, collected from the population	20 03 01	118,556	120,591	123,288	125,675	128,851
1.2.	Unselected municipal assimilable waste collected from commerce, industry, institutions	20 03 01	37,230	38,572	40,689	42,400	43,060
1.3.	Municipal and assimilable waste selectively collected (exclusive construction and demolition waste), of which:	20 01 15 01	11,979	19,276	16,975	15,699	26,905
	- Paper and cardboard	20 01 01 15 01 01	324	399	412	415	5,304
	- glass	20 01 02 15 01 07					
	- plastic materials	20 01 39 15 01 02					
	- metals	20 01 40 15 01 04	11,655	18,877	16,563	15,284	21,601
	- wood	20 01 38 15 01 03					
	- biodegradable	20 01 08					
	- others	20 01 15 01					
1.4.	Voluminous waste	20 03 07					
1.5.	Waste from gardens and parks	20 02	792	1,343	1,250	1,283	5,418
1.6.	Waste from markets	20 03 02	797	771	683	450	2,553
1.7.	Street waste	20 03 03	4,690	5,461	7,371	7,675	10,655
1.8.	Generated and not-collected waste *	20 01 15 01	41,979	39,585	37,390	36,449	35,675
2	Sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plant, of which:	19 08 05	1,494	2,782	4,641	16,896	23,146
2.1	Quantity put into good use (dry)**	19 08 05	-	-	-	-	-
2.2	Stored quantity (dry) **	19 08 05	1,494	2,782	4,641	1,6896	23,146
3	Waste from constructions and demolitions, of which:	17	5,739	6,140	8,618	10,818	20,300
3.1	Inert waste		-	-	-	-	-
3.2	Medley waste		5,739	6,140	8,618	10,818	20,300

Waste	Code	1998 (tons)	1999 (tons)	2000 (tons)	2001 (tons)	2002 (tons)
TOTAL generated waste		223,256	234,521	240,905	257,075	296,563

Waste generation data

	Waste generation data			
	Municipal and assimilable waste (kg/inh.year)	Sludge from municipal wastewater treatment plant (kg/inh.year)	Waste from constructions and demolitions (kg/inh.year)	Total waste (kg/inh.year)
1998	341.1	2.35	9.0	352.6
1999	357.6	4.41	9.7	371.8
2000	362.1	7.38	13.7	383.2
2001	366.0	26.9	17.2	410.3
2002	430.2	39.3	34.5	504.0

Average composition of municipal waste collected from the population in 2002

Waste composition	Urban area			Rural area			Proportioned average *
	Percentage (%)	Quantity (tons/year)	Quantity (kg. /inh. year)	Percentage (%)	Quantity (tons/year)	Quantity (kg/inh. year)	Percentage (%)
Packaging waste - paper and cardboard	11	15,352	35.2	7	1,480	9.6	10
Packaging waste - glass	6	8,374	19.2	4	846	5.5	5.4

Packaging waste - metals	3	4,186.9	9.6	2	423	2.7	2.8
Packaging waste – plastic	8	11,165.2	25.6	8	1,692	11.0	8.0
Packaging waste – wood	3	4,186.9	9.6	4	846	5.5	3.2
Biodegradable waste	53	73,969.4	169.9	67	14,167	92.4	56.6
Recyclable waste, other than packaging, of which:	16	22,330.4	51.3	8	1,692	11.0	14
- paper and cardboard							
- metals							
Other							
TOTAL	100%	139,589	320.4	100%	21,146	137.7	100%

Waste collection and transport

SANITATION ACTIVITY

Sanitation service providers – general data (2002)

Name	Address
Comprest SRL	13, V.Tepes Str.
Ecorom SRL	13, V.Tepes Str.
Cibin SRL	28B, Prunului Str.
Vectra Service SRL	Carierei Str.

Equipment for collection of general municipal waste owned by sanitation operators (2002)

Operator	Recipient Type	Number	Capacity [m ³]	Number of annual emptyings	Total volume [m ³]/1000
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5=2*3*4)
Comprest SA Ecorom SRL	Metallic recipients	3,450	0.1	248,400	85,698
	Plastic recipients	174	0.08	12,528	174.3
		6,010	0.12	99,272	71,594.9
		92	0.14	6,624	85.3
		1,363	0.24	98,136	32,102.2
	Containers	248	4	17856	17713.1
Cibin SRL	Others	1,442	1.1	103,824	164,685.6
	Plastic recipients	10	0.12	840	1.0
	Euro-recipients	40	0.24	2,880	27.6
	Containers	180	4	12,960	9,331.2
	Others	120	0.12	8,640	124.4
Vectra Service SRL	Plastic Recipients Containers	100	0.12	7710	925
		124	0.24	6425	1,542
		6	0.6	514	308
		60	1.1	2,056	2,262
		10	4	1,285	5,140
		4	24	771	12.3

Equipment for collection of selected municipal waste owned by sanitation operators (2002)

Waste collection progress

Indicator	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Collected quantity of municipal and assimilable waste / Total Generated quantity of municipal and assimilable waste *	0.79	0.81	0.82	0.83	0.84
Quantity of selectively collected municipal and assimilable waste / Total Collected quantity of municipal and assimilable waste **	0.07	0.1	0.09	0.08	0.13
Number of inhabitants that benefit from sanitation services / Total number of inhabitants	0.69	0.67	0.66	0.68	0.67
Quantity of collected waste (kg/inh.year)	264.9	282.9	287.8	293.3	337.9

Equipment of sanitation operators for municipal waste transport (2002)

Sanitation Operator	Means of Transport
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	Type	Number	Capacity (m³)
COMPREST S.A. Ecorom SRL Brasov	Auto-compactor	11	12
	Containers	5	4
	transporters	5	4
	Tip-up truck		
CIBIN S.R.L. Brasov	Auto-compactor	3	18
	Containers	2	4
	transporters	3	4
	Tractor with trailer	2	9
	Tip-up truck	2	18
	Others		
VECTRA SERVICE Zarnesti	Auto-compactor	4	18.24
	Containers	4	4
	transporters	1	6
	Tractor with trailer	4	6
	Dump truck	2	9
	Tip-up truck	3	3
	Others		

Transfer stations – not existent in the municipality

Waste Treatment for recycling or disposal
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Composting – non existent

Mechanical and biological treatment - non existent

Sorting – not existent

Waste processing for recycling

Name of Operator	Address	Location	Equipment	Environmental permit	Designed capacity tons/year	Processed waste	Obs.
REMAT Brasov	Str. Timisul Sec no.1	Brasov	Package Pressing machines Hydraulic Pressing machines Hydraulic Scissors Others	yes	150,000	Paper Ferrous metals Non-ferrous metals	-
Processing station		Processed waste			Quantity of processed waste – 2002		
Remat Brasov		Paper Ferrous metals Non-ferrous metals			751 68,832 5,185		

Thermal treatment – not needed Waste depositing

This subchapter will present the waste disposal methods by describing the existing deposits and the annual quantities deposited

Waste deposits – general data for 2002

Owner	Operator	Location	Service area	Licence (Yes/ No)	Distance from surface water (km)	Distance from inhabited area (km)	Type /Arrangements*	Year of opening /closure	Planned surface (ha)	Design capacity (m ³)
Brasov City Hall	Comprest SA	Brasov-Triaj	Brasov, Bod, Ghimbav	No	0.01	0,6	B/N	1950/ 2003	7	1,800,000
		Brasov-Zizin		No	0.02	1,5	B/N	1975/ 2003	15	2,500,000

Stored waste quantities

Deposit	Quantity of stored waste					Available capacity in 2002 (m ³)
	1998 (tones/year)	1999 (tones/ year)	2000 (tones/ year)	2001 (tones/year)	2002 (tones/year)	
Urban landfill Brasov	94,001	95,887	103,383	109,551	119,469	-

I.2.2. Tourism

Brasov municipality (which includes the city of Brasov and Poiana Brasov) represents one of the most important and frequently visited areas in terms of tourism due to its great variety of tourist attractions. The vast tourist activity in the area was determined by several factors: the natural tourist potential, as Brasov municipality is situated at the foot of imposing mountains, with protected flora and fauna, natural forest and grassland reservations, a health spa and ideal conditions for winter sports.

Another decisive factor for tourist activity is represented by the cultural and historical patrimony of

the municipality that also has touristic value. Among these there are:

1) The Black Church – the biggest construction in gothic style in Romania. The name was given to the Lutheran Evangelic Church in Brasov, after the big fire of 1689. The smoke and flames blackened the walls but could not destroy the grandeur of the edifice. The Black Church, with a length of 89 m, is the biggest religious building between Vienna and Istanbul. The construction of the church began in 1383, in the time of Vicar Thomas Sander and lasted until 1477. From the 2 towers originally planned for the Western facade of the church, only the Southern tower was built, with a height of 65 m. The big fire in 1689 destroyed the roof and the interior. Restoration lasted almost 100 years, during which time the 20m tall roof was built. As a consequence of the restoration works from the 18th century, the interior partially lost its gothic style. The

organ of the Black Church – one of the biggest in South-Eastern Europe – is renowned for its beautiful sounds. With approximately 400 pipes, the organ was built between 1836 and 1839 by Buchholz of Berlin.

2) Bartolomeu Church – the oldest historical monument of Braşov, dating from 1223 and built in Roman style.

3) St. Nicholas Church – is situated in the old part of the city – Scheii Braşovului – and dates from the 14th-16th centuries. The building was built on the location of a small wooden church mentioned in documents at the end of the 14th century. The hospodars from Moldavia and Walachia contributed to reshaping and enlarging the church. A valuable ensemble of wall paintings from the 18th century and other remarkable old Romanian art works are kept here. The church also holds the tomb of Nicolae Titulescu. In the churchyard there is the Museum of the First Romanian School. The building of the museum is a historical monument and dates to the 15th century. The Museum includes: "The Anton Pann Classroom", "The printer press of deacon Coresi", the "Book-national unity factor" hall, "Andrei Saguna Highschool". The complex also includes The "Ex Libris" Museum, The Museum of Youth in Braşov (ethnographic objects, costumes, paintings, icons), Stefan Mironescu Museum, The Historical Archive and Library. The first time the Romanian language was taught officially in Romania was in 1559 at the Scheii Braşovului school.

4) Hirscher House (or The Merchants' House) – is a construction in Renaissance style, built between 1541 and 1547 by Appolonia Hirscher, the widow of the famous "Judge" of Braşov. It is the most important among the civil constructions built in the 16th century in Braşov. The house is formed by 2 pavilions separated by an interior garden. Fires in 1689 and 1699 damaged the construction.

5) Behind the Walls – a part of the fortified mediaeval wall of Braşov.

6) The Old Fortress of Braşov – a fortified construction built in wood and stones, currently home to a restaurant.

7) The Weavers' Bastion – situated to the SW of Braşov Fortress, it is the best preserved of the 7 bastions of the fortress.

8) The White Tower – located on Straja Hill, 59 m from the walls of Braşov Fortress. It was built in 1494, in a closed semi-circular shape, with ramparts, orifices and pipes, crenels and galleries on the inside. This tower was part of the defence system outside the walls of the fortress. It can be seen today, on the route to Poiana Braşov.

9) The Black Tower – is located on a cliff and was built, like the White Tower, in 1494 on Straja Hill, in front of the Blacksmith Bastion. The tower has 3 multi-stage galleries with 3 rows of attack openings and a connection system with Braşov Fortress.

10) Muresenilor House – was established in 1968 after the donation made by the successors of Muresanu family. The Museum is dedicated to the memory of several members of this family with great merits in the cultural and political life of their time.

11) Schei Gate – built in the beginning of the 19th century in Classical style.

12) The Gate of Ecaterina – built in 1559, is the only mediaeval gate preserved. It was defended by the tailors' guild. Still preserved are the tower with its turrets and the city's emblem, in Renaissance style (16th century). The gate was one of the main access routes to the Fortress.

13) Counsel House – this was first mentioned in a document in 1420. From an architectural point of view, the building represents a mix of the Gothic, Renaissance and the Baroque styles. For centuries it was the administrative and judicial headquarters of the city. It currently hosts the History Museum of Braşov County.

14) The County History Museum – hosted by the building of the old Town Hall, dating to the 15th century, based on the collections of the German Museum of Barsa country and the collections of ASTRA Museum, the museum preserves rich archaeological collections.

15) The Art Museum – originally founded in the Town Hall, it was relocated in 1970 to a building from the 20th century and it holds Romanian art: wood and glass paintings, old portraits, works from the 19th century (Gheorghe Tattarescu, Theodor Aman, Sava Hentia, Constantin Lecca, Nicolae Grigorescu), 36 works by Ioan Andreescu, sculptures by Cornel

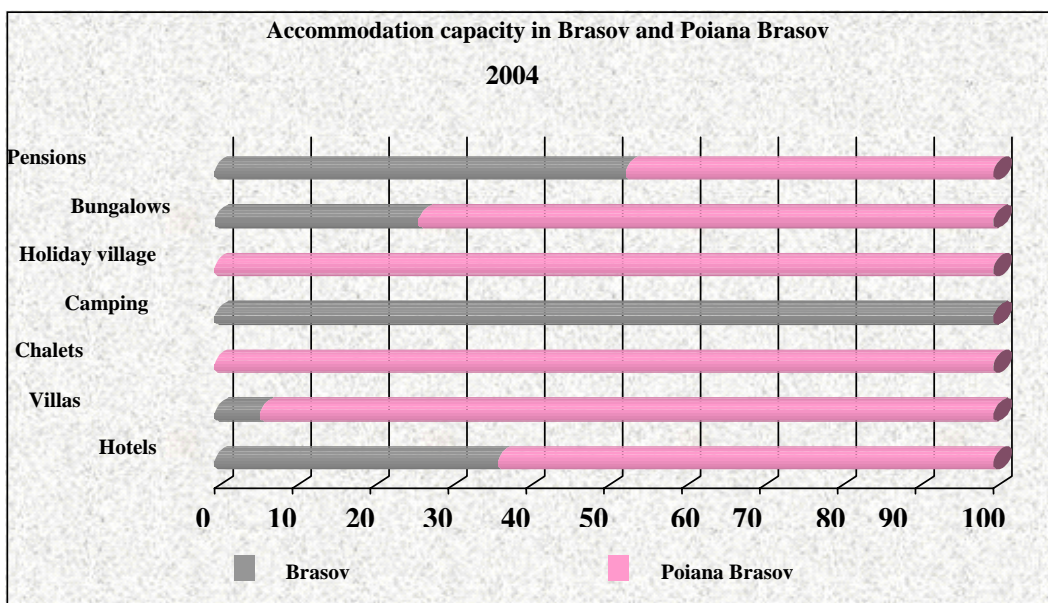
Medrea, Ion Jalea, Ion Irimescu, Dimitrie Paciurea; universal ornamental art.

16) The Ethnography Museum – built in 1902 and renovated in 1979. The building hosted the following: dance classes, a culture house for students, a printing house and later a museum where folk art is exhibited: ceramics, glassware from the 18th-19th century, folk costumes and textiles, glass icons, metal, leather etc. The collection comprises 13,600 objects, dating between the 17th and 10th centuries, representing the following areas: Barsa country, Bran, Rupea, Fagaras country, Hartibaciului Valley.

Well-known for its tourist value in all seasons, Brasov municipality had, in 2004, 85 accommodation facilities, of which 26 are hotels, 26 are pensions, 19 bungalows, 10 villas, 2 chalets, a camp site and a holiday village.

The accommodation capacity in 2004 was 1,580,374 places, 5.6% up on 2003.

From the overall tourist accommodation capacity, 72.85% is hotels, 9.66% pensions, 7.90% camp sites, 4.41% villas, 2.56% bungalows, 1.78% chalets and 0.83% holiday villages.



The number of tourists using accommodation facilities in 2004 was 217,342, of which 139,972 were Romanian (64.4%) and 77,370 foreign tourists (35.6%).

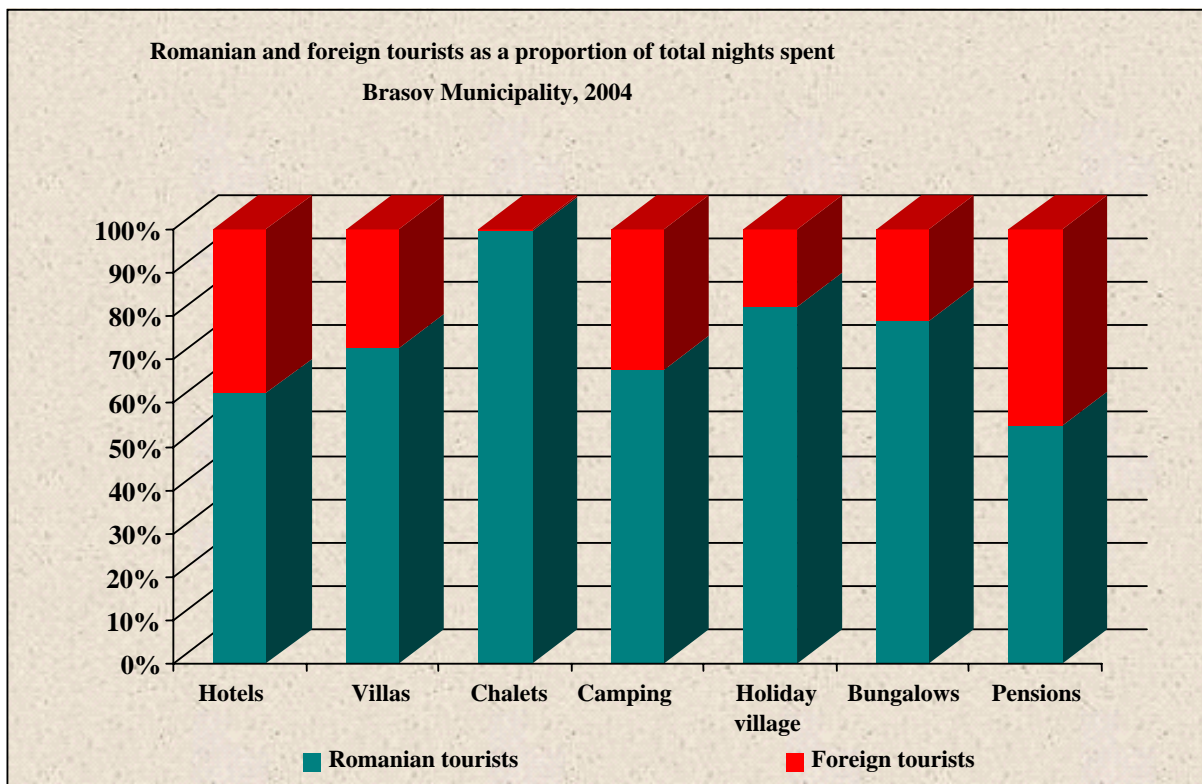
Compared with 2003, the number of tourist increased by 17.7%: 12.5% Romanian and 28.4% foreign tourists.

Tourists in hotels in 2004 represented 80.7% of the total number of tourists using accommodation facilities.

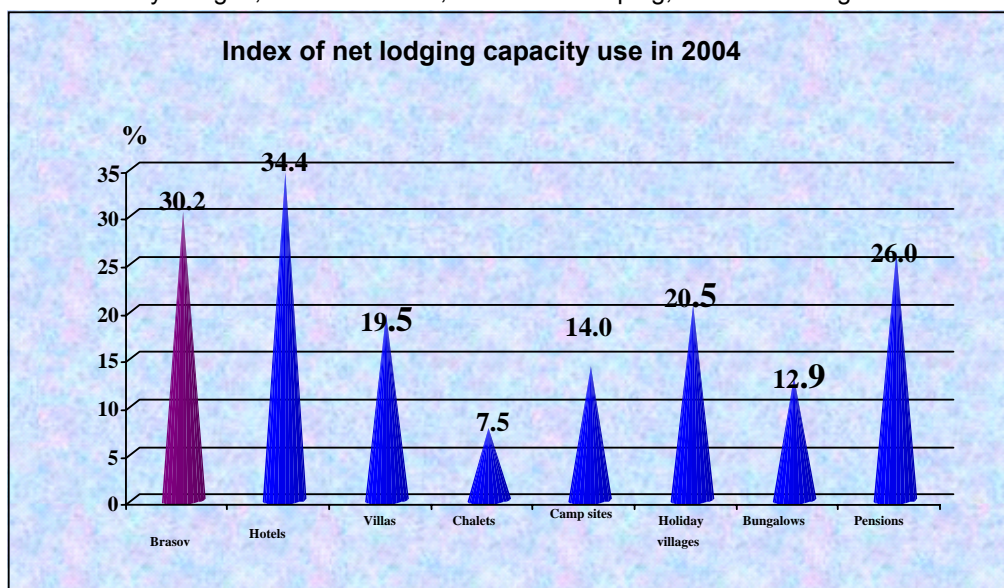
The number of nights stayed in accommodation facilities in 2004 was 478,568, of which 299,772 were Romanian tourists (62.6%) and 178,796 were foreign tourists (37.4%).

Compared with 2003, the number of nights spent increased by 10.3% (2.5% more Romanian tourists and 26.4% foreign tourists)

Out of the total number of nights spent, 397,544 were in hotels (83.1%), 247,800 by Romanian tourists and 149,744 by foreign tourists.



The index for net use of the tourist accommodation capacity in 2004 was 30.2% (34.4% for hotels, 26.0% for pensions, 20.5% for holiday villages, 19.5% for villas, 2.55% for camping, 12.9% for bungalows and 7.5% for chalets.



The average period of stay in 2004 for all accommodation types was 2.2 days, a value exceeded by the periods of stay for holiday villages (3.7 days), tourist chalets (3.7 days) and bungalows (2.6 days).

The number of legal entities running accommodation facilities in 2004 was 106, 23.3% higher than the previous year.

The number of employees working at accommodation facilities in 2004 was 1432, 104.3% higher than in 2003.

Poiana Brasov – treatment and leisure resort permanently open – it is situated at the base of the northern slope of Postavarul Mountains at 12 km South-West from Brasov municipality. It owns the most modern tourist equipment in the entire country: from the first modern hotel built here (Sport Hotel) to the new hotels of 2 and 3 stars, with pool, show rooms and conference rooms, wharf, horsemanship centre, sports centres and tourist sheepfold. There are 2 cable cars and one gondola that ensure the tourist access even in winter to Postavaru peaks. Additional to these there are several ski lift lines.

The mountain climate is invigorating, with an average annual temperature of 5°C (the average temperature

in July is 14.5°C; the average temperature in January is -5°C). The rainfall exceeds 90

0 mm annually (the shower frequency is high). The snow layer lasts approximately 120 days/year.

The pure air in this area, strongly ozonized, without dust or allergy provoking particles, and the relatively low atmospheric pressure as well as the intense ionization are the natural factors that make the resort ideal for treating asthenia neurosis, mental and physical exhaustion, anaemia and endocrine diseases, diseases of the respiratory apparatus.

Poiana Brasov is the most famous Romanian resort for winter sports and also an important international tourist centre. It has 12 ski slopes with of varied difficulty (an Olympic slope, 3 slopes for grand slalom, a slope for special slalom, 2 jumping boards etc.), sports fields (for tennis, mini-golf, handball, basketball), a lake, a funicular, a ski-lift, covered pools, saunas, medical gym, discos, bars and restaurants etc. The accommodation is mostly provided by luxury hotels or hotels of category A, villas or chalets.

Currently the resort has 49 accommodation units, of which: 14 hotels, 9 villas, 2 chalets, 12 bungalows, 11 tourist pensions and a holiday village. The number of the accommodation places is 2,578, of which 77.9% in hotels (2,007 places), 7.6% in tourist pensions (196 places), 7% in villas (180 places), 3.2% in bungalows (2 places), 3% in chalets (77 places) and 1.3% in the holiday village (36 places).

The number of tourists in Poiana Brasov is permanently increasing – in 2004 there were 113,921 tourists, of which 70.4% were Romanian tourists and 29.6% foreign tourists.

Arrivals and nights spent in Poiana Brasov by types of accommodation in 2004:

	Tourists arrivals			Overnight stays		
	Total	Romanian	Foreigners	Total	Romanian tourists	Foreign tourists
Total Poiana Braşov, of which in:	113,921	80,140	33,781	286,703	193,436	93,267
- hotels	99,656	69,833	29,823	252,562	168,813	83,749
- villas	5,711	4,105	1,606	10,381	7,472	2,909
- chalets	569	562	7	2,130	2,117	13
- bungalows	717	665	52	2,980	2,726	254
- pensions	6,541	4,386	2,155	15,947	10,096	5,851
- holiday village	727	589	138	2,703	2,212	491

I.3. THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF BRASOV MUNICIPALITY

There were 24,651 businesses operational in Brasov municipality at the end of 2003, of which:

- 588 stock companies
- 16 autonomous administrations
- 19,811 limited companies
- 155 collective companies
- 8 company simple groups
- 45 cooperative organizations

- 1,150 family associations
- 2,877 individual persons

944 companies of the total in Brasov are firms with foreign capital, the value of the foreign social capital subscribed reaching 82 million USD at the end of 2003.

The top investor country in Romania is Germany, followed by USA, Austria, Cyprus, Italy, France, Holland.

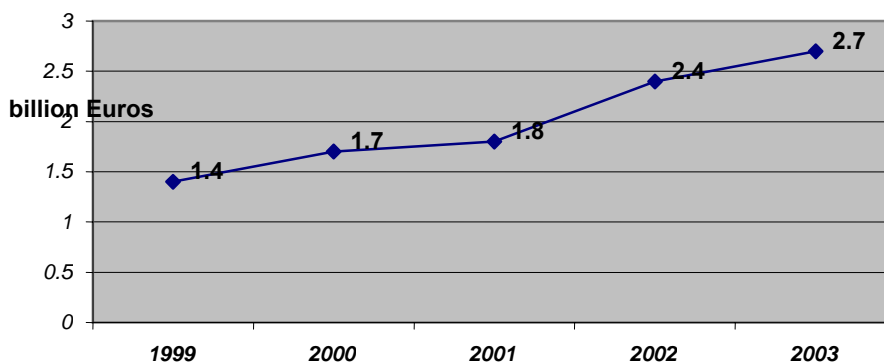
The top foreign investor – Brasov municipality, 2003

Top foreign investor – Brasov municipality, 2003

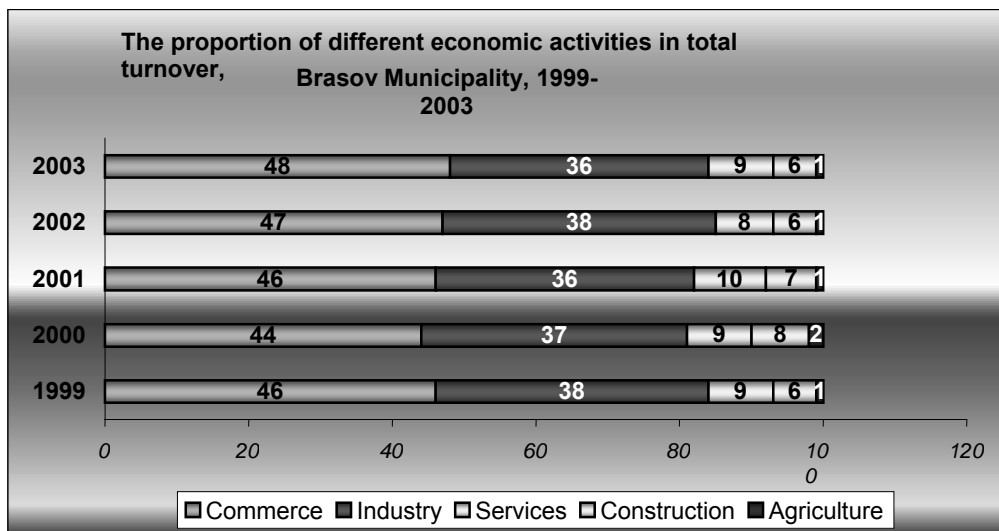
No.	Company	Country of origin	Activity
1	SELGROS CASH & CARRY SRL	Germany	Wholesale trade
2	KRAFT FOODS ROMANIA SA	U.S.A.	Food industry
3	INA SCHAEFFLER BRASOV SRL	Germany	Transport industry
4	KRONOSPAN ROMANIA SRL	Cyprus	Wood processing industry
5	BRAMAC – CAVER SYSTEMS SRL	Austria	Construction

GDP/inhabitant in 2003 was 2,857 euro.

Growth of turnover in Brasov, 1999-2003

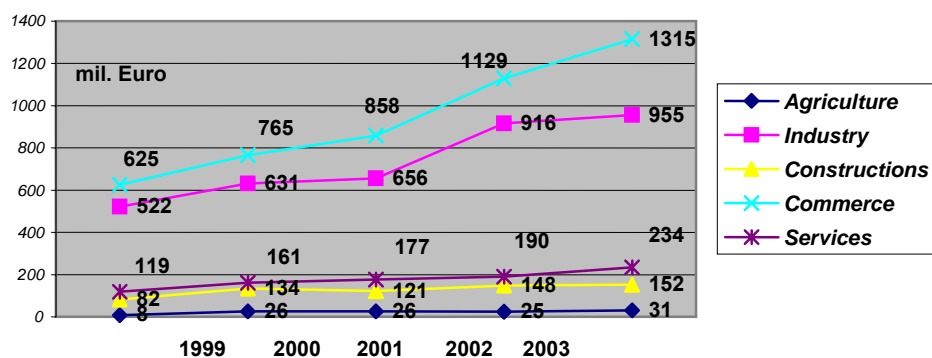


Turnover in Brasov municipality increased between 1999 and 2003. Significant growth, of 33.3%, was recorded in 2002, as compared with 2001. In 2003, growth was of 12.5%, compared with 2002. In the analysed period turnover doubled.



Turnover in commerce was significant and exceeded the turnover from industry each year. Situated at the intersection of the most important European commercial routes, Brasov is a big trade centre for Romania. Commercial activity will remain the most dynamic area in the near future, also due to the still unsatisfied demand for most products.

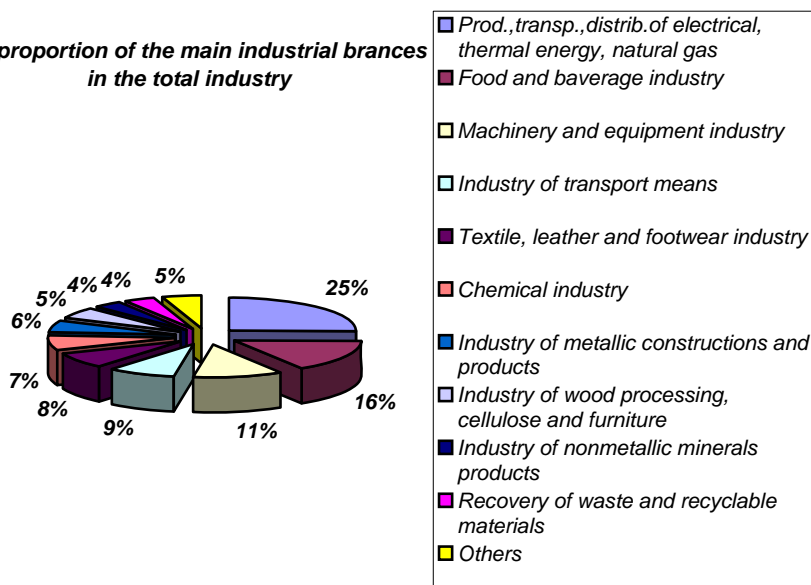
Turnover dynamics by activity, 1999-2003



Turnover in industry recorded a continuous increase. The first 10 industrial branches in 2003 were:

Industrial branch	No. of firms	Turnover (thou. Euro)	No. of employees
Production, transport, distribution of electric energy, thermal energy and natural gas	5	242,574	3,250
Food and beverage industry	191	148,953	4,496
Machinery and equipment engineering	111	108,750	14,902
Transport industry	45	84,712	8,795
Textile, leather goods and footwear industry	259	73,001	9,530
Chemical Industry	93	69,947	2,438
Metallic structures and products industry	178	55,346	5,891
Wood processing, cellulose and furniture industry	286	51,629	3,075
Other products made of non-metallic minerals	54	35,845	1,396
Waste and recyclable materials recovery	16	35,597	386

The proportion of the main industrial branches in the total industry

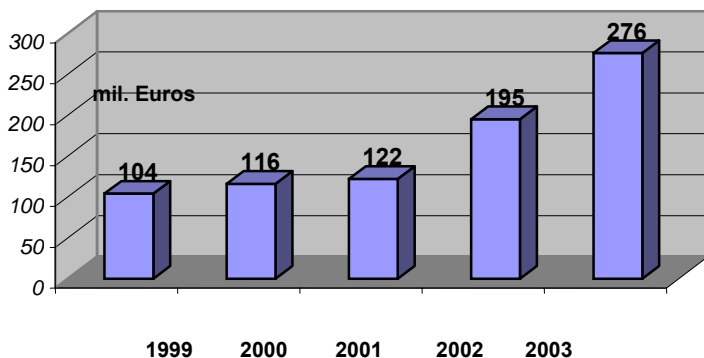


The turnover in the services field maintained a positive trend, the increase recorded in 2003 was of 23.5% compared with 2002.

The turnover in constructions recorded substantial growth in 2000 compared with 1999, while in the next year it recorded a drop of 9.7%. In the last 2 years of the analysed period, the growths were of 22.3% and 2.7%. Construction represents a dynamic branch, due to the urban development of Brasov as well as the other cities in the county.

The agricultural field recorded varying growth, with increases in 2000 and 2003, stagnation in 2001 and decreases in 2002. Due to the cool climate, agriculture is based on the potato and sugar beet crops and on animal breeding (sheep, horned cattle, swine) as well as poultry.

Export dynamics for Brasov, 1999-2003



Exports have constantly increased. Between 1999 and 2001, the average growth was 6.3% from year to year. In 2002, the growth was 60%, while in 2003 it was 42% compared with 2002..

The main groups of merchandise exported in 2003, expressed as a percentage of the overall export value, are:

Category of merchandise	Export %
Transport	31.0
Electrical machines, devices and equipments	17.0
Footwear and similar products	12.4
Textiles and textile products	10.5
Common metals and metal products	5.5
Wood products	5.4
Plastic materials, rubber and associated products	4.7
Livestock and animal products	4.5
Chemical and related industry products	2.0

The private sector accounts for 80% of overall exports from Brasov.

The markets for the products exported from Brasov are: Hungary, Rep. Moldova, Former Yugoslavia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Poland, Russia, Turkey, Greece, Germany, Italy, France, Austria, UK, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Spain,

Portugal, Israel, Belarus, USA, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Argentina, Australia, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, The Arab Republic, Syria, Lebanon, India, China, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Pakistan.

Brasov municipality is the most important area for mountain tourism in Romania. Poiana Brasov, is renowned for winter sports and leisure facilities.

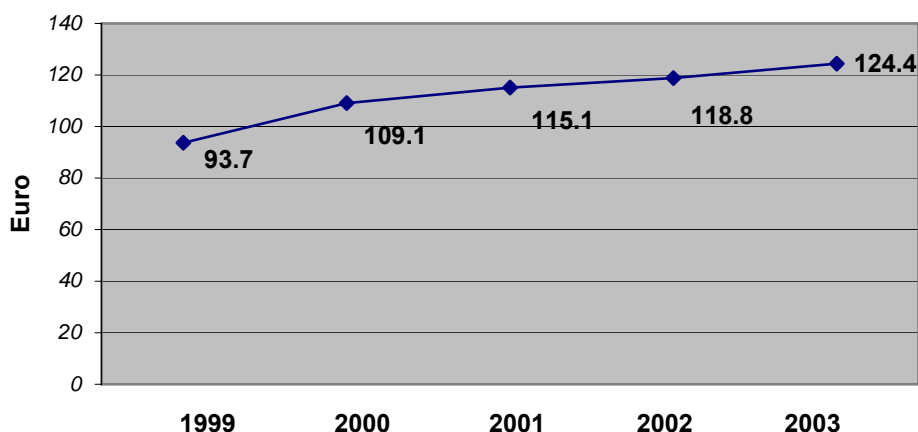
The tourist attractions of Brasov municipality include 69 accommodation facilities with all-season activity: 24 hotels, 21 bungalows, 14 pensions, 7 villas, 2 chalets, 1 camp site.

Financial and banking activity increased in the last years. The banking system is organized on 2 levels. The first is represented by the National Bank, situated in the centre of the system; the other level is represented by the commercial banks along with other financial

institutions. The following banks are operating in Brasov: The National Romanian Bank local branch, 23 branches of commercial banks, 2 branches of the Savings Bank (CEC) with 41 branches and the Brasov Treasury.

There are great investment opportunities in Brasov county, and investors who show an interest have varied technical and material support, qualified labour, an adequate legislation that guarantees the rights of foreign investors in Romania.

Net average monthly salary growth in Brasov



I.4. URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

Communication routes:

Roads:

Currently, Brasov municipality can be entered through Calea Bucuresti, Calea Fagarasului, Grivitei Street, and Harmanului Street, the first 2 being the most used. Road traffic is possible through a network of highways and public roads of 1,492 km in length and is operated by commercial firms with both state and private capital.

Railway

The railway has 4 main lines and a simple line, as follows:

- Main line 1 – Bucharest- Predeal- Brasov in the Southern part, electrified double line
- Main line 2 – Brasov- Sibiu- in the Western part, simple line
- Main line 3 – Brasov- Sighisoara in the Northern part, electrified double line
- Main line 4 – Brasov- Miercurea Ciuc in the North-Eastern part, simple electrified line

Brasov is one of the most important rail junctions, CFR Brasov branch serving 6 counties with over 104 stations

Other transport

Public transport

No	System	No. of routes	Length (km)	%
1.	Trams	1	13.4	2.3
2.	Trolley buses	14	169.8	29.1
3.	Buses	27	400.0	68.6
	TOTAL	42	583.2	100.0

Cable transport

- 2 cable cars
- 1 cable-gondola
- 5 ski lifts

Transport	Length	Difference in altitude	Transport capacity/hour
Cable car			
Kanzel – Kanzel peak	2,449 m	693 m	350 persons
Capra Neagra – Postavarul Peak	2,802 m	737 m	504 persons
Cable Gondola			
Cable gondola –Cristianul Mare Peak	2050 m	646 m	400 persons
Lift chair			
Kanzel	286 m	128 m	900 persons
Ruia	541 m	197 m	900 persons
Slalom	528 m	217 m	600 persons
Bradul	455 m	75 m	900 persons
Subteleferic	492 m	168 m	500 persons

Urban utility networks

Drinking water

The average use of drinking water for Brasov municipality is approx. 180,000 m³/day, the equivalent of approx. 2000 -2100 l/s. A percentage of 55.60% from this represents consumption by the population, and the rest is for other consumers.

The water sources in Brasov are operated by the Company Apa Brasov and are:

- Surface source – Tarlung reservoir = 1,650 l/s
- Ciucas water source (springs) = 120 l/s
- Catchment through deep wells drilled in the areas Harman and Sanpetru = 700 l/s
- Catchment springs Racadau-Solomon = 170 l/s

- Magurele Wells = 400l/s

TOTAL = 2,580 l/s.

Currently, the water sources in the Brasov area supply the municipality as well as the localities of Sacele, Harman, Sanpetru, Tarlungeni, Zizin. There is a plan for supplying other localities as well with drinking water from the same sources, in the near future. The localities are Bod, Purcareni, Teliu, Budila, Ghimbav, Cristian, Rasnov.

• The water transport system is ensured by:

- 4 adduction pipes from Tarlung that supply the reservoir Dealul Melcilor and the water tower of the CFR terminal in the area Timis Triaj;
- A pipe from the springs in Racadau area that supplies Racadau reservoir;

- c) A cast iron pipe Dn 200 from the springs in Pietrele lui Solomon area that supplies Solomon reservoir;
- d) A Dn 300 pipe from Ciucas springs that supplies Pleasa reservoir;
- e) The pumping transport system from Prejmer-Harman wells
- f) The pumping transport system from the wells Harman-Sanpetru to SP2 Rulmentul, from which the water is repumped to the reservoirs in Poiana lui Lupan and from here to the reservoirs at Palatul Scolarilor, Warthe 1 and Warthe 2;
- g) The pumping system from the wells Magurele

• Distribution networks

The centralized water distribution system in Brasov municipality dates from 1893 and currently has approx. 450 km of network on a street length of 296 km. The system is composed by:

- transport thoroughfares (Dn 300-800)
- service transport thoroughfares (Dn 50-250).

The pipes are made of various materials, depending on the period they were created: cast iron pipes for pressure with a standard operation life of 100 years, black iron pipes with a standard operation life of 25 years.

A series of network rehabilitation works were made between 1995 and 1999, with EBRD financial support. 120 km of pipelines were rehabilitated, of which 10 km were of ductile cast iron Pont-a-Mousson, 10 km of Hobas type glass fibre and 100 km of polyethylene type UPONOR.

The water distribution in Brasov municipality is made on separated pressure zones, (max $p = 6$ bar), as follows:

- the lower zone situated under 570.0 m;
- the middle zone situated at 570- 600 m;
- the higher zone situated at 600 – 630 m;
- the superior zone above 630 m;
- the distribution zone Poiana Brasov.

• **Areas without a water supply system:** currently, the district Stupini does not have a centralized drinking water supply system.

The sewerage system

The sewerage of Brasov municipality is organized in a mixed system:

- unitary system, for the most part of the municipality;
- divider system, in the districts Noua-Darste, Racadau, Bartolomeu and Timis-Triaj;

Brasov has 10 main sewerage collectors (A-J0 of circular or ovoid section that take the waste waters to the wastewater treatment plant).

The sewerage system of Brasov municipality also collects the wastewater from the localities Rasnov-Cristian-Ghimbav (directly connected to the wastewater treatment station), Sanpetru-Harman (connected to collector J through 2 pumping stations) and Sacele municipality (connected to collector I).

In order to prevent the over load of the treatment station, the collectors functioning in the unitary system are equipped with hydraulic rams for the waters that surpass the dilution of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ (or 5 times the nominal flow) in the pluvial collectors with direct discharge in the river Timisul Sec.

The pluvial sewerage system of the locality was calculated according to the current standards, at a rainfall frequency of 1/1 in residential areas and $\frac{1}{2}$ in industrial areas. This hypothesis means that once every 2 years it is possible that the rainfall be not instantly evacuated and stagnate on the streets, the evacuation being done afterwards in 1-2 hours.

As of the defence against maximum flows of pluvial waters from the mountains slopes (Noua, Racadau, Schei), the locality is ensured at 0.5- 1%. This means that two or three times by year some streets are flooded by the rainwater from the slopes, which run with flows of $33 - 50 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$, compared with the transport capacity of the collectors of $2-3 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$. These collectors were designed only for the pluvial waters falling over the locality, while for the waters on the slopes there were other solutions, which were not materialized until the present time, due to the high costs.

The areas that cause floods on the streets are:

- the area Noua (maximum flow = $38 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$);
- the area Racadau (maximum flow = $33 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$);
- Schei area (maximum flow = $50 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$).

The following districts are affected: Noua, Uzinele Roman, Streets Carpatilor, Racadau, Florilor,

Bartolomeu. During pouring rains in Schei basin, the waters flood the historical centre and Sfatului Square, drawing the waste waters (sloping from the sewerage), which represent a danger of parasite and virus infestation.

- **Areas without sewerage system;**

- the zone Bronzului - Tractorul VI, with approximately 60 buildings and a church (that have only septic tanks). The sewerage system of the district is part of the ISPA Programme and it is under implementation.
- The district Stupini, downstream of the wastewater treatment station; the numerous new buildings have septic tanks. This district has not yet a centralized system for drinking water supply, but it is part of the ISPA Programme.

The sewerage of Brasov municipality is organized in a mixed system. The biggest part of the locality uses a unitary system, while the districts Noua-Darste, Bartolomeu and Timis-Triaj use the dividing system. The main collectors of the municipality carry the waters to the Cleaning station from Dimitrie Anghel Street.

The main collectors are:

- (I) Collector A (L= 12.7 km) with the following route Enterprise Darste – Calea Bucuresti – Saturn Boulevard – Crinului Streets – Tractorul Plant-Independentei Street – Dimitrie Anghel Cleaning station.
- (II) Collector B (L= 3.4 km): Street Baba Novac – Street Rozelor – connection with collector A
- (III) Collector C (L=5.8 km): Streets Levaticai – Carpati - The County Hospital – Caragiale – Hasdeu – connection with collector B
- (IV) Collector D (L=1.4 km): Street 13th December up to Independentei Street – connection with collector A
- (V) Collector E (L=6.2 km): Schei – Prundului Streets – Eroilor – Castanilor – M. Viteazu – connection with collector A
- (VI) Collector F (L=3.9 km): Republicii Street – Vlad Tepes Street – Cuza Voda Street – Avram Iancu - discharge in collector G
- (VII) Collector G (L=4 km): Streets General Mosoiu (Schei) – C. Brancoveanu – Muresenilor – Lunga - taking over Graft channel – connection with collector E
- (VIII) Collector H: Bartolomeu district – Carierei Street – Cristianului highway. There are 2 separated collectors, one for the municipal waste waters and the other for the pluvial waters. The one for municipal

wastewaters sloops in Rasnov collector with direct connection to the wastewater treatment plant. The pluvial collector discharges in Timis channel.

(IX) Collector I: collects the municipal waste waters from Sacele city on the route: Zizinului Street – Tractorul Plant – 13th December Street – Tractorul VI district – wastewater treatment station. Currently, this collector is not functioning but it is under construction as part of the ISPA Programme and is planned to be operational in 2007. The waters in the area of Zizinului Street and Sacele municipality are discharged in the networks afferent to collector A.

(X) Collector J: ovoide 600/900, in dividing, collects the municipal waste waters from Rulmentul area and discharges them in the cleaning station.

The sewerage system of Brasov municipality also collects the waste waters from the localities Rasnov, Cristian, Ghimbav (directly connected to the wastewater treatment station) and Sanpetru, Harman and Sacele (connected to the collector I).

According to the current standards, the pluvial sewerage of the locality is calculated for a rainfall frequency of 1/1 in residential areas and ½ in industrial areas. This means that once every 2 years it is possible that the waters resulted from pouring rains cannot be instantly evacuated and flood the streets, being evacuated in approx. 2 hours.

The thermal networks

The heating service and the warm water supply service provided by S.C. CET Brasov S.A. for Brasov municipality was designed for approx. 80,000 block apartments, schools, commercial spaces and small industrial units.

The system developed in phases, based on the following 3 sources:

- a) the electric thermal power plant with solid fuel that owns 2 co-generation units of 50 MWe and 100 Gcal/h each, serving the Northern system of the city – 43 thermal points;
- b) the hot water boilers (HWB) of 100 Gcal/h each, using gaseous fuel from Metrom and Roman that serve together 20 thermal points – Racadau area, Noua and a part of Astra district;
- c) A number of 31 district thermal plants using gaseous fuel that serve the areas Astra, Bartolomeu and the centre of the town.

The thermal energy (primary heat carrier) is transported through a pipe network of 99.59 km, with diameters between 125 and 1,000 mm; 64.65 km of this length is represented by underground pipes, while the rest of 34.93 km are aerial pipes.

The thermal energy (secondary heat carrier) is distributed through a pipe network measuring 135.27 km from the district plants to the consumers, and through another pipe network of 350.29 km the energy goes from the thermal points to the consumers.

These networks are underground, most pipes being between 13-40 years old.

The management of the public service of heating supply is delegated by the local authority to a commercial firm, through a special contract named "Administration contract".

The natural gas networks

Brasov municipality is supplied with natural gas from the system of pipes Mediaş – Bucharest (3 x Dn 700mm) through 3 delivery stations:

1. S.R.M. delivery 1 – Bartolomeu – through couplings of Dn 500 mm. There are 2 medium pressure pipes - Dn 600 mm and Dn 500 mm that distribute the gas from the stations to the consumers. One, of Dn 500 mm, supplies the domestic consumers, the institutions

and small industries, and the second, of Dn 600 mm, supplies the big enterprises Rulmentul, I.M.R. Brasov, Hidromecanica II Brasov, SRS Timis Triaj, SRS Ceferistilor, the Refinery, C.P.L., I.U.S., CT3 Harman Zizin

2. S.R.M. delivery 2 – Zizin – through 2 connections of Dn 500. There are 2 medium pressure pipes of Dn 500 mm distributing the gas from the station to the consumers: one supplying CET Brasov, the other supplying: ROMAN S.A. Plant, Metrom Brasov Enterprise, Electroprecizia Sacele, I.M.C. Brasov.

3. SRM delivery 3 – Ghimbav – through a Dn 250 mm pipe, towards the enterprises: Rasaritul, Liantii II, Var. Stejeris, I.C.R.A. Brasov, T.C. Ind. Brasov.

The minimum outgoing pressure value from the delivery SRMs is of 2.0 bars, although it can be lower in the cold season, producing disturbances in the supply process.

During the last 7 years, several programmes of replacing the old gas distribution pipelines, made of steel, with new one of polyethylene were implemented. Such works were executed in the districts: Răcădău, Bartolomeu, Poiana Braşov, Astra, Schei. The similar projects for Noua and Tractorul districts are in the design phase. The old pipes were replaced in other districts as well.

Electricity distribution network – Technical infrastructure – Distribution system

Chapter I – Distribution - electric lines

No.	Operating voltage (kV)	LEA (km) 2003	LEA (km) 2004	LES (km) 2003	LES (km) 2004	Total (km) 2003	Total (km) 2004
1.	110	192.5	192.5	9	9	201.5	201.5
2.	20	91	96	382	424	473	520
3.	6	1.6	1.6	455	505	456.6	506.6
4.	0.4	209	209	1,418	1,575	1,627	1,784

Chapter II – Electric transformer stations

No.	Initial voltage (kV)	No. of stations 2003	No. of stations 2004	Transformers (piece) 2003	Transformers (piece) 2004
1.	110	12	12	29	29
2.	20 (6)	4	4	6	6

Chapter III – Consumer structure

No.	Category of Consumer	No. of consumers 2003	No. of consumers 2004
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1.	Big consumers	137	159
2.	Small consumers	6,963	7,141
3.	Domestic consumers	117,722	117,575
4.	Total	124,822	124,875

Telecommunications (telephone, radio, TV, electronic mail, Internet, publications)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Capacity of telephone exchanges					
Lines, of which	152,278	160,244	152,091	100,782	100,662
- in automatic network	146,028	154,045	147,391		
Telephone subscribers (at the end of the year), of which	121,791	131,374	137,395		
- individual persons	108,861	117,102	122,288	82,119	82,828

- **The data for 2003 and 2004 are only given for Brasov municipality and Poiana Brasov**

- radio subscriptions: 182 960 (2002)
- TV subscriptions: 113 129 (2002)
- there are 6 local radio stations and 6 local TV station in the county

Postal services

- number of post offices, telephone and telegraph units: 215

Brasov area:

INDICATORS	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Domestic post	1,960,825	2,040,520	1,906,360	2,292,644	2,335,829
External post	67,360	44,050	42,605	93,517	60,641
Postal mandates	173,280	170,265	165,260	480,370	626,422
Telegraphic mandates	45,780	42,343	33,540	20,698	-
Domestic telegrams	4,825	4,796	2,740	1,227	-
External telegrams	780	320	205	50	-

Housing:

The number of dwellings in Brasov municipality is 107,620, with a habitable area of 360,545 m², while the number of habitable rooms is approx. 236,540. The average number of persons per dwelling is 3.01. The habitable buildings are divided into 2 categories:

- a) for single families or with a low number of apartments – houses;
- b) for multiple families, with a large number of apartments – blocks of flats.

According to the statistical data from 2002, the situation of the blocks of flats in Brasov is:

- 2,728 blocks with 91,169 apartments, of which: 2,531 blocks with 77,713 apartments supplied with thermal energy from centralized sources (CET or CT). In terms of height, the blocks are as follows:
- 70% are 4 storey blocks, with an average of 30 apartments/block: 1,851 blocks;
- 30% are 8 story blocks, with an average of 35 apartments/block: 680 blocks.

In terms of construction materials, the blocks are:

- 80% made of large panels or front panels (regardless of height)
- 20% with exterior masonry, made of reinforced concrete and B.C.A. or bricks.

The buildings are built in different phases, the thermal resistance of the elements and the inside temperature being imposed by the standards in force at the time, as follows:

- blocks built before 1971, with inside temperatures of 20°C and weak thermal isolation $R < 1 \text{ m}^2\text{k/w}$;
- blocks built between 1971 and 1983, with inside temperatures of 18°C and $R = 1 \text{ m}^2\text{k/w}$;
- blocks made after 1983, with inside temperature of 18°C and $R = 1 - 1.4 \text{ m}^2\text{k/w}$.

The thermal resistance R refers to the opaque elements of the envelope. Regarding the degradation rate of the envelope components caused by an improper maintenance, we mention the following:

a) the un-tightness of the hydro-isolation from the terraces, which lead to the degradation of the thermal isolations, with serious consequences regarding the reduction of the thermal resistance:

- 60 ÷ 100% at the buildings made until 1971;
- 50 ÷ 60% at the buildings made between 1971 and 1983;
- 20 ÷ 40% at the buildings made after 1983;

b) the reduction of the thermal resistance on the exterior walls, due to the complete lack of maintenance, with:

- 30 ÷ 50% for the buildings made until 1971;
- 50 ÷ 60% for the buildings made between 1971 and 1983;
- 20 ÷ 40% for the buildings made after 1983;

c) concerning the exterior carpentry, all blocks were built with carpentry from soft wood (with low impermeability), and windows fixed with putty that degraded in time and fell, thus allowing the cold air to enter, leading to the increase of heat losses, compared with the original values :

- twice as much in the old buildings, made until 1971;
- 1.5 ÷ 2 times in the buildings built between 1971 and 1983;
- 1.2 ÷ 1.5 times in those built after 1983.

Lately, more and more apartment owners (those with money) are preoccupied to replace the wooden carpentry with PCV carpentry with thermo-pan glass, which improves the thermal protection.

d) the original installation equipments (for heat, cold and warm water), as old as the blocks, are highly degraded, with advanced corrosion on pipes, limestone sedimentation on the inner walls of the pipes – all these causing inefficient functioning. The thermal isolations from the basements of the blocks are mostly deteriorated and inefficient, while the routes of the heat carrier networks (property of S.C. CET S.A.) cross these basements (private property), and there is no practical possibility of maintaining them.

As a consequence of the inefficient centralized heating systems and the continuous rises in the prices of the thermal energy, many apartment owners declutched from these supply systems, either in group (of apartments) or individually. There are over 20,000 apartments in Brasov in this situation.

SWOT analysis for Urban Endowment

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
A. COMMUNICATION ROUTES a.1. Roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of two main corridors crossing the city - Existence of four direct access roads (DN - national roads) a.2. Railways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important junction-rail a.3 Other transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - covering 98 % of city's inhabited surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crowded transit traffic - Insufficient parking places - Indiscipline of Taxi transport - Inadequate urban systematisation in some areas - Lack of a mobility plan - Railways crossing the city - obsolete rolling stock, with usage rate over 94 % - Crowded traffic causing reduced rolling speed and increased transport duration - Lack of facilities for disabled persons

<p>B. URBAN UTILITIES</p> <p>b.1. Drinking water network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rehabilitation of the existing water sources that function gravitationally (springs, Târlung lake, Water plant Târlung; - rehabilitation and extension of the distribution networks through development programmes financed by ISPA programme; - complete metering of the water consumption at branching level; - the existing water sources cover the necessary quantity for consumption in Brasov municipality; - water storage and distribution by five pressure zones; - use of water sources that don't require pumping. <p>b.2. Sewerage network</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existence of ten main collectors that secure the discharge of wastewater from Brasov municipality, and from neighbouring areas that are connected to the sewerage system; - Brasov has a modern wastewater treatment plant that treat both municipal and industrial wastewater; - the wastewater entering the treatment station has the quality's indicators fully complying with the requirements of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NTPA no. 001/2002; • Water management permit; • Directive of EU Council no. 91/271/CCE from 21.05.1991, concerning the treatment of the municipal wastewater; - existence of the most modern ecological landfill in Romania, where the sludge from the wastewater treatment plant are stored; - the biogas got from the residues of the wastewater treatment process is used for electric and thermal power generation, thus resulting important savings per cubic meter of treated water. <p>b.3. Heating networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of an extended network for residential heating and household warm water supply; - Existence of stations for heat carrier distribution; - Existence of several sources for thermal energy production: 31 thermal power plant, CAF Metrom (and Roman) of 100 Gcal/h, electric power plant with co-generation (CET Brasov); - Reduced number of pollution sources; - 82% of the consumption metering at the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Street networks don't comply with EU specific regulations - approx. 50 % of the networks exceeded the standardised operation period; - approx. 50 % of the networks are made of steel or cast iron; - lack of drinking water in Stupini area caused by the lack of distribution network; - the actual capacity of the treatment station is lower than the possibilities of Târlung reservoir; - the existing water supply system has not an automatic system to monitor the water distribution from the source to the beneficiaries; - insufficient number of storage reservoirs. - the actual location of the wastewater treatment station and its sanitary protection area are not complying with the new Urban Development Plan; - lack of sewerage network in some districts (Tractorul VI, Stupini); - the problem of rain water drain-off from the main hydrographical basins unsolved in divisor system. - High usage rate of the primary and secondary heat carrier networks; - Architectural patrimony insufficiently capitalised; - Low quality of the warm water supply service; - High operational costs for the heating system, with low production efficaciousness; - High level of pollution caused by thermal power plants;
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<p>branching level, completed;</p> <p>b.4. Natural gas networks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of three systems of main-pipelines that cover the distribution network for entire city; - Existence of the natural gas distribution network, covering 95% of city's streets; - The most part of the networks is rehabilitated with polyethylene clothing. - Rehabilitation of 45 % of the network. <p>b.5. Electric power distribution networks – Technical infrastructure – Distribution system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the distribution networks <p>b.6. Telecommunications (telephone, radio, TV, mail)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a postal service system for mail distribution that covers whole area; - Computerised registration of postal services <p>C. HERITAGE BUILDINGS</p> <p>c.1. Housing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a housing stock <p>c.2. Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some of the buildings were rehabilitated with the support of the World Bank - In some schools exists modern IT equipment (25PCs/school) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unfinished consumption metering at branching level and lack of metering at individual level. (apartment, heating unit etc.); - Low investment for automation of heating stations and pipelines' network; <p>- Insufficient power for optimum distribution</p> <p>- the electric power distribution network exceeded the standardised operation period</p> <p>- the common network for public lighting and private consumption</p> <p>- the public lighting network needs modernisations</p> <p>- lack of telephone digital networks in several districts</p> <p>- low concurrence for main telephony operator RomTelecom</p> <p>- insufficient and inefficient management system</p> <p>- high outside usage, terraces, basements, gaps;</p> <p>- insufficient thermal isolation compared with EU standards</p> <p>- lack of technical basement</p> <p>- lack of water-tights</p> <p>- used carpentry</p> <p>- obsolete installations</p> <p>- lack of owners' responsibility for buildings maintenance</p> <p>- lack of financial motivation for rehabilitations</p> <p>- Existence of some kindergarten' buildings under litigation</p> <p>- Discrepancies among different school buildings related to structure and endowment</p> <p>- the rehabilitations and endowments achieved within World Bank and Phare Programmes were</p>
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insufficient

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existence of a special programme for the rehabilitation of the streets, crossroads, sidewalks, alleys - public loan for the rehabilitation of the streets - development and extension of the rapid railways "Săgeata Albastră" - existence of some bridges and the possibility to renew the rolling stock in 2004 - extension of the streets network through the re-design of the routes for city development - rehabilitation of the entire network for water distribution as well as the drinking water treatment plant Tărlung; - existence of some attracted sources in order to increase the water flow; - improve the water quality through rehabilitation works; - the possibility to increase the number of clients from adjacent locations; - set up flow meters at branching level for all consumers and at district level; - establish a SCADA system for centralised data acquisition and system management; - supplement the installations at water reservoirs in order to secure the intangible water stock for fire fighting; - finalise the collector "I", and build the collector for wastewater collection in Poiana Brasov (ISPA Programme); - sewerage extension in other zones of Brasov municipality: Șchei, Stupini and Noua; - build a new waste water treatment plant downstream of Brasov, until 2014 according with Urban Master Plan (Cohesion Funds); - Sustained activity to improve the supply service for warm water and heat carrier: communication with the clients, new marketing department within SC CET BRASOV SA to inform the population; - Possibility to attract new financial sources in order to rehabilitate the whole system, from the consumer toward the source (DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT principle); - The presence of strategic investors in the area: SIEMENS Concern; - Existence of a legal framework that encourage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - traffic blocking caused by the lack of ring road to go round the city - increasing number of car, private property - keeping the railways in the city centre - influence of the increasing oil price upon all tariffs - insufficient financial resources to renew the entire water distribution system in Brasov; - increasing energy price will lead to the increase of water price, reaching the level of the European price; - social-economic difficulties for the subscribers to pay water bills; - metropolitan development of the city; - the low capacity of some sewerage channels to drain-of the rainwater, in the case of downpour, can cause the flood of some areas, with high danger of infestation - the sloop of the municipal wastewater in the street, in the case of massive rainfalls in the districts Șchei – Centru, Răcădău, Noua, Florilor, Bartolomeu can cause epidemics of infectious diseases - social-economic difficulties for the subscribers to pay sewerage bills; - lack of programme to secure the architectural and thermal isolation of the buildings - lack of financing sources - The restrictive legislation in order to comply with EU regulations for environment protection – in the view of Romania's EU integration in 2007; - Increasing prices for energy, fuel, railway transport (related to coal transport for Electric Power Plant with cogeneration); - decrease of economic and industrial potential of Brasov city;

<p>the „healthy contractual relationships” between provider and clients;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deeper involvement of the local political factor in increasing the efficiency of the system;. - the Programmes of the National Agency for Dwellings (ANL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - put into value of the patrimony buildings; - UNDP programme to restore the historical monuments and give them back to tourist circuit 	
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II. OBJECTIVES

II.1. Human resources

Vision: ensuring a high level of employment and adaptation of the work force to the current and future demands of the labour market in Brasov;

Strategic objective: reducing the unemployment rate and maintaining it at a low level;

Directions:

- elaborating and supporting employment policies and strategies, by correlating the economic and educational policies;
- permanent training of human resources;
- facilitating and supporting contacts between the business environment and The County Agency for Employment, suppliers of specialized services and suppliers of professional training and re-conversion, authorized according to the law.

Actions:

- developing programmes aimed to temporary employ the unemployed workers and to contribute to the local community development;
- elaborating forecasts regarding the necessary work force, according to the policies and strategies for the local economic development;
- elaborating educational strategies and policies related to the permanent training of human resources.

II.2. University education

Vision: outlining and modelling a dimension for university studies in Brasov municipality.

Strategic objectives I:

Turning the academic environment from Brasov into the most important factor of qualification, of scientific and technical production from the development region "Centru", by integrating it in the European university environment.

Actions:

- the projects proposed by the academic environment that bring national and/or international prestige for the local community will be supported and financed;
- the projects promoting the alternative, open and long distance education, of continuous training, throughout the entire life, are also supported;
- supporting the development of the collegiate infrastructure;
- developing the urban functions (cultural, sports, tourist, medical etc) capable of making a "student life in Brasov" attractive;

Strategic objective II:

Supporting the involvement of the university environment in the sustainable development of the local community;

Actions:

- promoting partnerships with the local and regional authorities for creating projects and programmes to contribute to the local development, in accordance with the specific policies which:
 - o facilitate the relation between the local authorities and the economic, political, social and national/international environments;
 - o make lobby for the interests of the community;
 - o strengthen the feeling of affiliation to the local community;
 - o improve the living standards and health state of the citizens;
 - o improve the management of any activity in the region, opening up to innovation and rationalizing human effort;
 - o contribute to respecting various cultures and ethnical tolerance, to preserving the local patrimony, the traditions and strengthen the solidarity and cohesion within the community;
 - o define the specificity of the community and reevaluate the local tradition;
 - o make analysis, evaluations, audit regarding community development and social problems, including projects and programmes from Agenda 21;

- creating a functional framework in order to facilitate the technological transfer between university and the economic environment;
- facilitate the dissemination and the use of research results and technological transfer in the educational process;
- attract financing for research, through common projects with economic operators, local authorities and professional associations;
- develop centres for analysis, consultancy, evaluation and audit in order to offer services to the economic and social environment at a local, regional and national level;
- support the cultural, artistic and sports events organized by the academic environment as a means of education and leisure for the local community.

Pre-university education

Vision: the pre-university education in Brasov should be in the national top of training and education, according to the quality standards in the field.

Strategic objective I:

Ensuring an intellectually- professional training of high quality in the pre-university education.

Actions:

- ensuring a high quality professional qualification of the teaching staff by facilitating the access to the specialized information and continuous training;
- supporting the projects and programmes regarding formal and non-formal education for youth and adults;
- supporting the projects and programmes proposed in the pre-university education, which:
 - a) bring national and/or international prestige for the local community;
 - b) facilitate the relationship between the local authorities and the economic, political, social national and/or international environment;
 - c) create conditions for individual and team sports practice, encourage the school sports teams that have good performances;
 - d) make lobby for the interests of the community;
 - e) strengthen the awareness of affiliation to the local community by introducing in the school programmes themes of local interest;
 - f) improve the health state and living standards of the citizens;

g) contribute to respecting the variety of cultures, ethnical tolerance, to preserving the local patrimony and the traditions;

h) promote a civic spirit, of leadership and entrepreneurship, promote the environmental protection, consumer's protection, cultural, sports, tourist and scientific research activities etc.

Strategic objective II:

Strengthening the technical and vocational education in Brasov (ITP) and adapting it to the needs of permanent change on the labour market.

Actions:

- adapting the offer of vocational and technical education in the municipality to the needs of the local community and the labour market, from the sustainable development perspective;
- supporting the pre-university education units for obtaining accreditation as providers of education and professional training for adults;
- promoting projects and programmes that develop the co-operation between the education institutions, local organisms, NGO's and the economic environment.

Strategic objective III:

Obtaining school performances at a national and international level.

Actions:

- creating excellence centres for the theoretical, vocational and technical education by priority fields;
- encouraging the excellence groups – teachers and students – to participate in Olympic contests at a national and international level;
- promoting projects and programmes that encourage the performance, valorise the intellectual and artistic qualities of the youth;
- stimulating the valuable students by awarding scholarships offered by the Local Council, based on its own criteria.

Strategic objective IV:

Modernising the infrastructure.

Actions:

- modernising the infrastructure and endowment of the schools in the municipality, and thus creating optimum conditions for the learning process, at

minimum standards until 2008 and then reaching the European standards until 2014.;

- adapting the schools' infrastructure to the needs of students and teachers with special needs.

II.3. Culture

Vision: Shaping a cultural dimension of Brasov, as a space for the display of local, national and European cultural values;

Strategic objective I:

Producing a high quality culture, in the top of the national and regional culture;

Actions:

- implementing a professional management in the cultural institutions;
- declaring Brasov one of the European cultural capitals;
- supporting cultural manifestations of national, European and international level;
- supporting the arts education in order to develop and strengthen the cultural dimension of the city;
- creating a "House of Literature";
- supporting the cultural magazine and concentrating in it the innovative resources of Brasov;
- organizing a cultural forum in Brasov to evaluate the projects financed by the community;

Strategic objective II:

Creating the opportunity for entertainment programmes, as an expression of citizens' accessibility to culture;

Actions:

- preserving and promoting the traditional cultural values of the community; correlating the programme of cultural activities from "Brasov Days" with the programmes proposed by the cultural institutions;
- creating parks in the districts and placing monuments of historical, political and cultural personalities of Brasov;
- creating cultural centres in the districts;

Strategic objective III:

Promoting European/international cultural values through the foreign cultural centres;

Actions:

- organizing cultural events (concerts, exhibitions, public readings, theatre shows, dance) that present up-to-date images from the European/international cultural scene;
- organizing events (festivals, conferences) that promote the co-operation among artists, cultural institutions and European/international institutions;
- celebrating the national days of various countries, in partnerships including the countries' cultural offices, local institutions and private firms;
- organizing a European film festival;
- organizing a European contemporary art festival (dance, music, visual arts).

Strategic objective IV:

Develop a cultural marketing policy.

Actions:

- creating a marketing strategy in the cultural field;
- creating a department of cultural marketing;
- implementing cultural projects and programmes that support the local development and/or that allow the development of a sustainable cultural economy (festivals, fairs, celebration of cultural days etc);
- developing the cultural tourism as a space of interference between the economic and the cultural areas;
- awarding prizes in the cultural and artistic fields;
- supporting/attracting in Brasov the firms from the cultural field: publishing houses, cinema companies, TV and radio, printing houses, professional theatre and ballet groups;
- naming certain streets and boulevards after cultural personalities that were identified with Brasov;
- developing policies for valorising the cultural events;
- organizing artistic events hosted by tourist objectives of Brasov;
- creating and publishing annual calendars of cultural events in the city;
- publishing a White Book of the patrimony in Brasov;

Strategic objective V:

Creating a cultural infrastructure

Actions:

- evaluating the quality of the buildings and spaces reserved for the cultural activities and developing strategies for modernizing the existent endowment;
- building new edifices and areas for cultural use, a polyvalent cultural centre;
- establishing an International Centre to host the cultural offices of various countries;
- creating cultural centres and areas in the districts, within the project for urban regeneration;
- transforming some abandoned spaces in cultural centres;

II.4. Religion

Vision: supporting the activity of the officially recognized religions, an expression of the spiritual identity of Brasov;

Strategic objective I: forming and strengthening the community spirit and the moral solidarity;

Actions:

- supporting the actions initiated by the religions for the inter-confessional, ecumenical dialogue;
- supporting the charity actions initiated by the religions;

Strategic objective II: attracting the cult's institutions in the projects regarding the community development;

Actions:

- consulting and involving the religions institutions in the community projects regarding the social assistance, culture, tourism, the artistic and urban patrimony;
- consultancy provided to the religions institutions in the implementation of the social assistance projects, the cultural and tourist projects;
- informing the religions institutions about the local, national and European financing opportunities for projects regarding the social assistance, culture and tourism;
- informing the religions institutions about the local, national and European financing opportunities for

restoration works of the religious monuments that belong to the patrimony;

- supporting the actions that lead to the development of religious tourism;

II.5. Health

Vision: improving the health of the local population so that the specific indicators for Brasov give the city the best health levels in the "Centru" development region

Strategic objective I:

Ensuring equal access to medical assistance of constant quality for all the citizens of Brasov;

Actions:

- creating a public policy aiming to fulfil the strategic objective I that should comprise:
 - o monitoring the activity of all the pollution sources, the factors generating illness;
 - o health services adapted to the demographic structure of the population: programmes for early diagnose cardio-vascular diseases, breast cancer and cervix cancer, hospital structures for chronically diseases;
- developing palliative care at the patient's residence;
- annual report to the local community regarding the health state of the citizens and the actions taken to prevent diseases;

Strategic objective II:

Creating high quality medical services, so that Brasov would become the most important provider of services in the development region "Centru";

Actions:

- creating policies for attracting, forming and stabilizing the over-trained human resources in the field;
- financing evaluation programmes regarding the health state of the citizens;
- financing local health programmes for certain chronically diseases and controlling accidents;
- financing the projects that promote health (hygiene education, family planning);

Strategic objective III:

Modernizing the medical infrastructure to reach the level of the European standards;

Actions:

- building a municipal hospital;
- investing in edifices and equipments that comply to the current European standards;
- building medical centres that offer high quality services for certain diseases, centres that would generate resources of local development and/or that help the sustainable development of the medical economy;
- supporting/attracting in Brasov the producers of medical equipment, as well as the firms from the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries;

II.6. Social assistance

Vision: improving and diversifying the social assistance and protection services for persons and families who cannot support themselves from their own resources, abilities or rights.

Strategic objective I:

Developing a prevention strategy in the social assistance field in order to avoid the situation of social risk and social exclusion for individuals, families and disadvantaged groups.

Actions

- Evaluation of the existing needs at the level of the target groups: families or persons with no income or low income, children from disadvantaged families/children in difficulty, aged persons, persons with handicap.
- Supporting the prevention programmes and campaigns with the purpose of diminishing the risk of entering the category of persons with handicap or persons in need (in schools, the campaigns have various subjects: domestic violence, drugs, human traffic, sexual education etc).
- Developing a network of social assistants who will identify the specific needs of the target groups, will develop support groups and will offer counselling and support for the persons at risk;

Strategic objectives II

Developing a strategy of direct intervention in the field of social assistance, for the persons and families that cannot support their daily needs by own means, abilities or rights.

Actions:

- improving the life conditions of the disadvantaged persons, of the persons with disabilities (families or individuals without income or with low income, children from disadvantaged families/children in difficulty, aged persons, persons with handicap) by offering them social services according to the current laws (social support, social canteen, emergency help, humanitarian aid, special services) as well as offering individual counselling in order to increase the capacity of overcoming the risk situation and reintegrate in the society;
- preventing the institutionalization of children by offering them support in order to remain in their families; using certain forms of alternative protection instead of institutionalization (foster parents, tutelage, maternal assistance);
- increasing the capacity of social integration for the children from disadvantaged families; offering financial support for the pre-school children from disadvantaged families in order to integrate in the educational system;
- increasing the living standards of children within their own families;
- creating day centres with complex services in each district of the municipality (day centre for pre-school and primary school children, day centre for aged persons, clubs for teenagers and young persons for the spare time, support groups for the adults in risk situations; support groups for personal assistants and special training for them);
 - creating a counselling and social integration centre for disadvantaged children and teenagers in risk situations (personal evaluation groups and optimization for the children with behavioural problems, with problems in adapting to school, physically or emotionally abused children; assisting children from Roma families / separated families / families with serious economic problems in the sense of involving them in educational and cultural activities etc.);
 - extending the capacity of the Centre for Homeless Persons;
 - extending the capacity of the Social Canteen;

- developing a network of caretakers to provide home services for aged persons;
- opening the “Centre for aged persons”– 200 places – for those who need permanent care and are able to pay the costs, as well as for the persons with limited financial resources and for the aged persons who need medical services and alternative therapies;
- facilitating the access to social protection services for the disadvantaged persons;
- involving the disadvantaged persons in the social life; supporting the social integration by attracting and encouraging the public institutions and NGOs to create complex programmes for this category; attracting funds and initiative in the field of social assistance;
- elaborating standards according to the European practice, so that the public spaces belonging to the mayorality and the public services, as well as the projects for urban planning meet the requirements of the persons with special needs.

Strategic objective III

Creating a civic culture that aims to involve citizens, groups, organizations and the community at large in solving the problems related to social assistance;

Actions:

- sensitizing the public opinion to the problems of the persons facing risk/difficult situations;
- awareness campaigns for the public opinion and the social actors (private firms, media, churches, NGOs, schools etc) in order to involve them in the community's social programmes;
- developing volunteering programmes with students, aiming at involving them in the programmes of community assistance (i.e.: in the case of day centres for children, adults with problems, aged persons);
- running prevention programmes in schools and high-schools, with the help of the students specialized in social security, on various subjects (drugs, domestic violence, human traffic, sexual education etc.);
- creating a storehouse where the citizens may donate various things (furniture, domestic devices, toys, clothes etc.), these being distributed to the disadvantaged persons and families after a social investigation;

II.7. Sports

Vision: improving the sports activity so that Brasov may become one of the most important sports centres in the country.

Strategic objective I:

Creating a sports culture as a lifestyle in Brasov;

Actions:

- developing and implementing local mass sporting programmes as entertainment and health sources for the citizens;
- organizing sporting activities as a way of maintaining the health state and spend the spare time, the activities will take place in all districts of Brasov (in the sports and entertainment bases);
- organizing sports actions for the persons with special needs;
- organizing sports actions between the schools and offering awards for the schools with best results;

Strategic objective II:

Encouraging the sports performance: the city with most champions in sports;

Actions:

- elaborating and implementing a development strategy for the performance sports in Brasov municipality;
- creating a sports training centre for children and youth, of international level;

Strategic objective III:

Establishing sports marketing policies;
Implementing the policies;

Actions:

- supporting the Brasov Sports Foundation, that will define the common development strategy for the sports in Brasov, in partnership with the decentralized institutions of the state in the field, the Romanian sports federations, the sports faculty within Transylvania University, the sports clubs and associations;
- creating a sports marketing strategy;
- creating a sports marketing department at the level of local administration;

- elaborating complex projects and programmes-sports events- with real public impact, that ensure top-ranking position in regional or national sports;
- organizing tourist and sports events with national and international participation.

Strategic objective IV:

Creating a sports infrastructure.

Actions:

- inventory the existent material basis and modernise it;
- supporting the projects involving arrangements of sports grounds with all the necessary endowment in the districts of Brasov, meeting the European standards, for the performance and mass sports, in the frame of urban regeneration programmes;
- creating a multifunctional sports grounds, at international level;

II.8. Urbanism and architecture

Vision: creating a local identity, arranging the urban space and preserving architectural expression according to the cultural and historical roots of Brasov.

Strategic objective I:

Optimization of the territorial planning of Brasov municipality;

Actions:

- correlating the development policies of Brasov municipality with the development policies of the neighbouring localities in accordance with the county territorial planning project;
- creating and implementing the urban master plan at general (GUM), zone (ZUM) and detailed level (DUP);
- creating zone urban master plans by distinctive objectives: The Historical Centre, The New Centre, The Central Area, the city's districts and Poiana Brasov;
- arranging green "belts" around Brasov;
- creating GIS for Brasov as well as the necessary studies and documentation for GUM;

- allocating lands for any type of construction will be made by investigating all the possibilities of placing the respective constructions on fields occupied with edifices that can be demolished or renovated.

Strategic objective II:

The urban regeneration of the city districts;

Actions:

- remodelling the existent districts in accordance with the European comfort standards, with the purpose of creating a local identity;
- the individualization of the districts has the goal to create a strong local community and a real district life as a pedestrians' world;
- remodelling the districts in accordance with the existing standards in the field, by respecting the indicators regarding the green areas and the ratio green area/ constructed area;
- re-defining the functions of the district, endowing it with adequate cultural, educational, leisure, entertainment and sports equipments and services;
- defining the centre and the squares of the district;
- evaluating the quality of the living conditions at the level of each collective dwelling;

Objective III:

Elaborating a strategy for the development of the inhabited space, starting with the level of satisfaction in terms of living standards among the citizens of Brasov, in accordance with the European standards in the field, integrated in GUM.

Actions:

- identifying new lands and financial resources in order to build the dwellings (ANL, mortgage credit, credits for youth, private investments);
- building dwellings at European standards, elaborating policies for the architectural reshaping of the existing buildings in order to bring them to the required European standards regarding house quality and comfort;
- re-equipping the blocks with modern installations, renewing the thermal isolation of the facades and roofs, aesthetically arrange the facades;

Objective IV:

The restoration, preservation and capitalisation of the cultural patrimony – monuments and historical sites – and the area of architectural protection.

Actions:

- designing projects regarding the preservation and revaluation of the industrial constructions in the area, creating the basis for industrial archaeology workshops;
- include in the general budget, of an investment for a building of public interest, a percentage for art works, as a condition to get the authorization for construction;
- organizing contests of ideas, that will be evaluated by well-known Romanian and foreign architects together with the representatives of the local administration and civil society;
- redefining the functions of the New Centre from the perspective of the new political, social and architectural functions, each edifice of the centre will be considered an architectural work of art.

The central area

Vision: having a unitary approach to the central area between Poarta Schei and Toamnei Street that includes the historical Centre, the New Centre as well as the connecting urban area.

Strategic objective I:

Creating a pedestrian area in the connection area between the Historical Centre and the New Centre.

Actions:

- inventorying and excluding from the central area the industrial units and the units of risk for the life and health of the population and grouping them in separated areas included in GUM;
- evaluating the architectural quality of the constructions from the areas mentioned above;
- initiating projects for the urban remodelling of the public spaces in accordance with the functions defined through ZUM;

Strategic objective II:

Remodelling the public spaces (the squares) from the central area of connection, the Dramatic Theatre, Patria-Carpatex Cinema, the University Hall.

Actions:

- evaluating the architectural quality of the certain constructions from the areas mentioned above;
- initiating projects of urban remodelling for the public spaces according to the functions defined through ZUM;

II.10. The New Centre

Vision: creating a New Centre as a second pole of the city that would express artistically, through its architecture, the sense of moving into the future of the Brasov community;

Strategic objective I:

Defining the functions of the New Centre, with a view to Brasov becoming the capital of the development region "Centru" according to the applicable urban policies;

Actions:

- public debates concerning the community and regional functions of the New Centre;
- initiating the afferent urban policies:
 - o identifying the property structure in the area;
 - o specifying the investments;
 - o running a study regarding the definition of the functions;
 - o public debates concerning the ZUM of the New Centre;
 - o formulate the requirements for the project design of the New Centre;
 - o organizing the contest and establishing the jury that has to include national and international personalities from the architectural field;
 - o implementing the investment projects;

II.11. The Historical Centre

Vision: The Historical Centre: source of economic and social development in Brasov and symbol of the city's identity.

Strategic objective I:

Media campaign for promoting the value of national and universal patrimony of the Historical Centre.

Actions:

- public awareness on the importance and need to protect the architectural historical values;
- including the patrimony of the historical centre on the UNESCO list of protected historical monuments.

Strategic objective II:

Preservation and restoration of the Historical Centre

Actions:

- inventory the buildings from Brasov Fortress on order to:
 - o discover unauthorized constructions as well as other elements affecting the image of old fortress of the city;
 - o prepare register cards for the architectural monuments;
 - o identify the entire tunnels' network in Brasov fortress and the tunnels from the fortress to the outside;
- design a project for the re-evaluation of the functions of the existing buildings with the following purposes:
 - o eliminating the inadequate parts that affect the old fashion architecture;
 - o creating the modern comfort (baths and kitchens) without affecting the style and architecture of the building;
 - o installing modern equipments in the rooms;
 - o remaking the cavities from the doors and windows in accordance with the architectural style of the building and the period in which it was built;
 - o replacing the inadequate carpentry and finishing with elements corresponding to the age in which the edifices were built;
- design a project for equipping the entire historical centre with urban networks, correctly dimensioned for covering the needs of the area;
- design a project for:
 - o eliminating all the installations placed on the facades of the edifices that destroy the old fashion atmosphere: electric cables, phone and TV cables, sewerage pipes, gas pipes;
 - o eliminating from the facades all the commercials and firm names that are not made in the style and with the materials specific to the mediaeval age;

- design a project regarding the construction of all the defence elements of Brasov Fortress where the situation and area allow it;
- design a project for remaking the defence trenches and arranging them for amusement purposes;
- design a project regarding the traffic that includes:
 - o restricting the car traffic in Brasov Fortress;
 - o remaking the pavement;
 - o delimitation of the traffic categories to the entire street network, the car access will be permitted only in emergency cases for Police, Ambulance and Fire Department;
 - o using the adequate old fashion materials and colours for the street pavement;
 - o eliminating the "transatlantic" type of functions from Brasov Fortress, as they destroy the mediaeval street aspect; also, the functions that use large volumes for provisions and sale will be eliminated as they can block the traffic.

Strategic objective III:

Capitalization of the cultural inheritance of the Historical Centre of Brasov as a source of economic and social development of the city;

Actions:

- creating a sustainable Consortium between the Mayorality, the County Council of Brasov, Pro-Democracy Association, businessmen, firms, owner associations, other NGOs and cultural and educational institutions, with the purpose of managing the Historical Centre;
- drawing up a development strategy and maintaining the economic, social and cultural viability of the Historical Centre;
- ensuring the sustainability of the management structure by financially involving the members of the Consortium;
- establishing a management programme for the Historical Centre within the public-private partnership, that will aim at:
 - o identifying the potentially new partners in the Consortium for the management of the Historical Centre;
 - o analysing the functions: habitation, commerce, tourism and entertainment, finance and banking, culture, including the analysis of the elements regarding the access in the Historical Centre, the restoration of the historical monuments and the citizens' safety;

- organizing a number of 3 workshops for analysing the interested factors, swot analysis and strategic planning with the participation of the representatives of the project partners;
- associating the Consortium with similar European organisms such as The European Federation of City Centres (EFCC);
- elaborating projects and programmes complying with the development strategy and maintaining the economic, social and cultural viability of the Historical Centre;
- the following goals will be pursued within the management programme of the Historical Centre:
 - eliminating from the fortress all the elements/events that deteriorate the constructions and pavement or pollute the image and the mediaeval atmosphere;
 - restraining the commerce with modern products in the area;
 - including in the tourism circuit the entire tunnels network within Brasov fortress and from the outside;
 - reviving the mediaeval atmosphere through architecture, scenography and decorations, by creating specific events, furniture, mediaeval costumes and music, trading old objects etc;
 - creating an attraction factor for the local and international tourism;
 - organizing artistic/cultural events; authorizing activities inspired from mediaeval times held within the walls, bastions and towers of the fortress
 - creating an entertainment and leisure factor;
 - creating a commercial centre that offers rare services, thus attracting clients from outside the city, as well as daily services for the local citizens;
 - maintaining the habitation function (for resident population);
 - implementing a protection system in the Historical Centre in order to ensure the maximum safety of the citizens.

II.12. The civil society

Vision: considering civil society as a source of development for the local community and a partner for local government.

Strategic objective I

Opening towards the non-governmental organizations;

Actions:

- supporting the creation of a resource centre for the NGOs;
- creating an integrated system of information for the NGOs (databases, publications, office management) in direct relation with similar international centres; - **informing the associative structures regarding the sustainable development projects in Brasov; - assistance, consultancy and training programmes for the staff of the NGOs** - support for the new NGOs
- expertise for research, planning, financing and evaluation regarding the programmes and projects of the NGOs.

Strategic objective II: Building partnerships with the associative structures on various projects of interest for the community, as debate and implementation forums of the public policies;

Actions:

- ensuring the necessary framework for the co-operation, creating coalitions among the NGOs in order to run the projects of community development;- developing activities in partnership between NGOs and the public institutions aiming at involving the citizens in the decision making process; - monitoring the associative structures of the community, the projects and the fields of interest for the community;- supporting the projects of the NGOs by financing/co-financing them;
- attracting the associative structures in the public debates regarding the public policies;
- attracting the associative structures in the action of implementing the public policies;

II.13. Environmental protection

I. Creating an institutional and public framework favourable to environmental protection and sustainable development

Actions:

- promoting public private civic academic partnerships aiming at implementing the environmental protection strategy;
- strengthening the institutional capacity to apply the regulations regarding the environmental protection;
- promoting the education and public awareness in the field of environmental protection;
- creating a system of public information regarding the state of the environment;
- initiating programmes to stimulate the actions of environmental protection;

II. Improving air quality in Brasov municipality.

Actions:

- set up a monitoring system for the air quality (gas pollutants, particles, noise level) in the municipality;
- keeping the emissions of sulphur, nitrogen and carbon oxides and particles as well as the non-burnt hydrocarbons from the conventional fuels (coming from the burning installations) within the legally admissible limits.
- keeping the noise level within the legally admissible limits, also in the areas affected by the railway traffic;
- optimizing the mobility plan (routes, car park, bicycle tracks, pedestrian areas) in order to reduce the air pollution caused by the traffic;
- eliminating the air pollution caused by the uncontrolled burning of the municipal waste and of the vegetal remains;
- increasing the efficiency of the energy consumption;
- re-planting the areas without vegetation, expanding and maintaining the existent green areas;

III. Promoting a sustainable management of the water resources in the municipality

Actions:

- ensuring the functional parameters of the water supply system in the municipality;
- optimizing the collecting system of the untreated water with the purpose of reducing the discharge.

IV. Improving the soil quality in Brasov municipality

Actions:

- carry a study concerning the state and degree of the soil pollution;

- reduce the size and the pollution degree of the affected surfaces;
- eliminate/rehabilitate the waste storage areas with impact on the soil;
- establish the areas for the waste depositing;
- rehabilitate the abandoned quarry and stabilize the areas endangered by erosions and land sliding;
- create in each area an optimum proportion between the green area and the built area;

V. The integrated management of the municipal waste

Actions:

- promoting the selective collection of the waste
- developing collecting and processing structures for the recyclable waste
- supporting the endowment of the ecological landfill in order to prolong its service period and to reduce the negative impact on the environment
- creating deposits for dangerous waste and their necessary infrastructure
- creating an efficient collecting and neutralizing system for the hospital waste

VI. The sustainable management and preservation of the urban and peri-urban natural green areas of Brasov municipality

Actions:

- improving the maintenance and endowment of the urban green areas
- creating alignments of trees or bushes along the main roads and railways
- establishing the exact limits of the peri-urban amusement areas and equipping them accordingly
- improving the waste collecting system from the amusement forests
- developing a structure (individually or in partnership) for improving the efficiency of environmental protection laws enforcement
- restricting the grazing in the urban and ski areas

II.14. Tourism

I. Developing tourism as a priority area in the sustainable development strategy of Brasov municipality

Actions:

- the local public administration should create the mechanisms for developing the market and strengthening the capacity of the providers to penetrate and resist on the international competitive tourism market
- promoting the public-private partnerships in the tourism development process
- creating programmes and actions that contribute to the development of the tourism and the quality of the services
- carry studies regarding the potential of tourism development of Brasov municipality and the neighbouring areas
- using the financial resources from the hotel and resort taxes especially for developing the tourism.

II. Improving and promoting the image of Brasov municipality

Actions:

- creating information and tourism promotion Centres in the municipality and in Poiana Brasov
- creating and promoting new events and far-reaching manifestations
- renovating the historical centre of Brasov
- appropriately marking the tourist objectives and actualizing the tourist map of the municipality and Poiana Brasov

III. Developing the local tourist programmes in order to capitalize on the tourist potential

Actions:

- organizing studies regarding the potential of tourist development in Brasov municipality and the surrounding areas
- developing and diversifying the amusement activities by creating centres with multiple destinations (especially for the summer and the extra-season)
- optimizing the conditions for practicing summer and winter sports

- creating facilities for the development of a local network of tourist chalets/ accommodation spaces at accessible prices
- identifying and arranging new tourist routes and maintaining them properly
- supporting and diversifying the activities that enhance the specific of the area

IV. Modernizing the general infrastructure in order to develop tourism

Actions:

- developing and modernizing the funicular network and developing the skiing area
- creating a new access system to Poiana Brasov - cable transport equipment
- re-establishing a new balanced relation between the utility networks and the present and future consumption potential

V. Arranging and developing amusement areas

Actions:

- arranging and endowing (drinking water, sewerage system etc) certain degraded lands in order to lease them over a long period of time and build mini-houses and mini-gardens for weekly amusement;
- equipping the fields with specific utilities for:
 - o playgrounds
 - o sports games (volleyball, basketball, handball, football etc.)
 - o amusement miniparks with golf fields, bowling, bike routes, horsemanship;
- developing projects for stimulating, supporting and diversifying the private initiative aimed to create handcrafted products specific to the area, capitalizing the traditional professions and ancient customs, stimulating creativity (founding a cultural centre, cultural and artistic activities, art fares).

VI. Promoting and developing eco-tourism

Actions:

- developing the local pre-university and technical university educational system in order to include the eco-tourism, sustainable development and environmental protection
- re-arranging the lakes from the green area of the municipality in order to develop the eco-tourism

- designing and implementing re-arranging programmes aiming at revitalizing the vegetation from the amusement areas, in order to achieve the programme "The Green Belt of Brasov municipality"

II.15. Economy and urban infrastructure

I. Creating a favourable framework for business development (creating well-paid employment; supporting business development in Brasov; attracting investment to the municipality; developing human resources)

Actions:

- maximizing the potential of economic development of the city with a rhythm and at a scale that ensures a decent living standards for the citizens;
- improving the quality of the labour force in the fields with growing potential and supporting the reconversion of the labour force affected by dismissal;
- supporting the development of the firms in Brasov;
- ensuring services for the local and foreign investors in order to help them "produce" easier;
- capitalizing the investment opportunities in Brasov (with the help of congressmen, connections with the embassies of the developed countries, diplomatic missions of Romania abroad) through a sustained marketing campaign
- increasing the economic potential of Brasov in partnership with Transylvania University and the research institutes in the city, by innovation and transferring technologies;
- supporting the exports of the local firms

II. Promoting an institutional and public framework favourable to the development of urban infrastructure

Actions:

- unique coordination and administration of the urban infrastructure patrimony (water supply, sewerage, thermal energy, waste collection and recycling and natural gas;
- promoting public-private partnerships (including with the owner associations) regarding the

implementation of the sustainable development strategy;

- strengthening the institutional capacity through an efficient management of the local administration, defining and restructuring the public services in accordance with the financial resources, with the objectives of the sustainable development as well as with the demands of the local community;
- creating an adequate communication system regarding the information exchange between the local administration and the citizens' community, professional, civic and owners associations with the purpose of having the best project management;
- creating programmes and projects of urban infrastructure through private-public partnership;
- correlating and integrating the development policies of Brasov municipality with the development policies of the other localities in the county and, generally, with those of neighbouring localities;
- establishing the residential areas through the General Urban Master plan, in accordance with the development tendencies of the municipality and the future demands and structure of the population.

III. Developing and modernizing the transport infrastructure and optimizing car traffic

Actions:

- building the ring-road of Brasov municipality by taking into account the tendency of extension of the constructed areas and the connections with the roads system;
- creating an international airport for passengers and merchandise;
- extending the tram lines towards the areas with the big commercial places/ stores
- extending the transport infrastructure in the newly developed areas;
- modernizing the street network and the sidewalks;
- classifying the streets according to the car traffic values;
- introducing roundabouts instead of street lights in more and more intersections, in order to ease the traffic;
- restricting the waiting on certain streets and eliminating the car parking from the traffic roads;

- re-locating the taxi stations in order to not influence the car and pedestrian traffic;
- creating underground or aerial passages for pedestrian crossings on the streets with intense car traffic.

IV. Ensuring the proper distribution of the means of transport and encouraging alternative modes of transport

Actions:

- ensuring a proper distribution of the public transport means in the various districts on the municipality;
- developing an infrastructure parallel with the pedestrian and bike routes;
- stimulating those who use alternative transport means (creating secure and free parking spaces);
- developing an urban monitoring system for the chemical and sound pollution level and creating the possibility of re-directing the traffic from the polluted areas.

V. Protecting the tourist heritage of the city centre from traffic pollution

Actions:

- establishing the restriction area for personal car traffic;
- offering fiscal facilities for the taxi operators that use clean fuel (GPL, GN, alcohols, vegetal oils);
- developing underground and/or aerial parking for the cars, near the traffic restriction area;
- creating parking taxes within the traffic restriction area, that would subsidize the parking costs outside the area;
- promoting the acquisition of public, "environmental friendly" transport means.

VI. Developing and modernizing the urban utilities

Actions:

VI.1 The water supply

- rehabilitating and modernizing all the drinking water distribution networks from Brasov municipality
- finalizing the instalment of water meters -for all the consumers, till the level of individual apartments
- setting up, at the Central Dispatcher, a SCADA system for automatic data transmission regarding the operation parameters of the water supply system

- completing the installations from the water tanks, in order to ensure the intangible water reserve for fire.

VI.2 The sewerage system

- building a wastewater treatment station downstream of Brasov municipality, in accordance with the Urban Master plan;
- making the necessary works related to the protection against flood (in case of pouring rains)
- extend the sewerage network on all the streets of the municipality (the districts Chei, Stupini, Noua)

VII. Rehabilitating and modernizing the public heating system in Brasov municipality

Actions:

- increasing the responsibility of the local authorities regarding the quality of the services provided to the population;
- extending the centralized urban heating systems and facilitate the access of the population to these services;
- restructuring the social protection mechanisms of the disadvantaged population and reconsidering the ratio between price and quality;
- attracting the private capital in the investments necessary for the development and modernization of the heating system infrastructure;
- establish a legal framework for crediting and extend its contribution to the process of financing the services;
- promoting the social partnership and the permanent training of the human resources;
- stimulating and encouraging the subscribers to maintaining the centralized heating system.

VIII. Maintaining customer loyalty/improving the centralised heating system (SCIU) and the use of hot water.

Actions:

- finalising the water metering process at the branching level;
- water metering at an individual level (horizontal distribution)
- ensuring the maintenance service at client level

IX. Reducing solid fuel and gas consumption

Actions:

- eliminating the heat losses from the primary and secondary heat carrier networks, by replacing the current metallic pipes with thermal pre-isolated pipes;
- modernizing the thermal points and stations from the districts by total automatization;
- rehabilitating the main production source – CET;
- protecting the environment by improving the fuel combustion technologies;
- rehabilitating the buildings by ensuring the thermal isolation.

X. Promoting urban regeneration

Actions:

- modernizing and rehabilitating the existing dwellings in partnership with the owner associations, according to the concept of sustainable development;
- choosing the optimum heating supply systems for the existing and the future edifices in accordance with the sustainable development concept: either keeping the currently used systems if they prove to be optimum for an adequate time span, or replacing them with modern and efficient systems valid for a longer period of time;
- rehabilitating the facades of the old buildings with historical value from the centre of Brasov and other areas by: public-private partnerships, reasonable taxing methods, attracting funds from the state budget and other sources;
- creating new, private dwellings and supporting them through ANL (mortgage and youth credits);
- thermal rehabilitation and modernization of the public edifices (schools, kindergartens etc) including the afferent installations.

Agriculture

XI. Promoting ecological agriculture

Actions:

- creating an integrated management programme for the ecological functioning of the commercial firms with agro-industrial profiles (vegetables, meat, milk) from the peri-urban area;
- establishing the rules of rational land use for all the development projects, based on the approved Urban Master plan;

- creating programmes for supporting the farmers in the process of supplying the population with ecological agricultural products;
- supporting the farmers and small producers by creating professional associations with the purpose of practicing ecological agriculture and eco-tourism and promoting the tourist village;
- organizing an "whole-sale" food market having adequate spaces and equipment for depositing, selection, pre-packing etc;
- creating a specialized lab for checking and certifying the quality of the food products;
- creating specialized services for supporting the ecological agriculture;
- creating a stock-market for agricultural products;
- developing the local pre-university and technical university systems with the purpose of permanently training students in the field of ecological agriculture.

III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

III. 1. General objectives

Pre-university education

- ensuring equal opportunities for all the students from the pre-university education system in Brasov;
- strengthening the Technical and Vocational Education in Brasov and adapting it to the permanently evolving demands of the labour market;
- obtaining school performances at national and international level.

University education

- placing the university academic environment of Brasov as the most important factor of university, scientific and technical training in the development region "Centru" in order to integrate the region in the European university environment;
- supporting the involvement of the academic environment in the process of sustainable development of Brasov community;

Culture

- supporting the top cultural performances in Brasov for promoting the image of the city on a national and international level;
- creating an entertainment culture, accessible for all the citizens;
- developing a cultural marketing policy;
- creating a cultural infrastructure.

Urbanism

- optimizing the territorial planning of Brasov municipality by harmonizing the demands from the county level with the demands from the local level;
- regenerating the districts - enhancing their individuality and ensuring equipments at European standards;

- providing dwellings at European standards by increasing the comfort degree of the existing ones and building new ones;
- restoring, preserving and capitalizing the historical monuments.

Health

- ensuring equal access to medical care and equal quality standards of the services for all the citizens of Brasov;
- offering high quality medical services so that Brasov would become the most important provider from the development Region "Centru".

Social care

- encouraging the community involvement in the social care field;
- elaborating a prevention strategy with the purpose of avoiding risk situations in the case of individuals, families and disadvantaged groups;
- elaborating a direct intervention strategy in the field of social care;

The civil society

- creating an integrated information system for the NGOs (data bases, publications, office management) in connection with similar centres from the country;
- supporting the newly founded NGOs, research expertise, planning, financing and evaluating the programmes and projects of the NGOs;
- developing activities in partnership with the NGOs and the public institutions with the purpose of involving the citizens in the public decision making process;
- attracting associative structures in the process of debating and implementing the public policies.

Sports

- creating a sporting culture as lifestyle for the citizens in Brasov;

- supporting the sporting performance: the city with the most champions in the performance sports;
- establishing an adequate policy for the sports marketing;
- creating a sports infrastructure.

Environmental protection

- creating a public institutional framework favourable to the environmental protection and sustainable development;
- improving the air quality in Brasov municipality;
- promoting a sustainable management of the water resources;
- improving the soil quality;
- integrated management of the waste at the municipality level;
- sustainable management and preservation of the urban green areas and the natural peri-urban areas.

Tourism

- developing tourism as a priority field of the sustainable development strategy of Brasov municipality;
- improving and promoting the image of Brasov municipality;
- developing the local tourism so that it ensures the adequate capitalization of the tourist potential;
- modernizing the general infrastructure in order to develop the tourism;
- arranging and developing entertainment areas;
- promoting and developing eco-tourism.

Economy

- creating a healthy business environment;
- developing and modernizing the transport infrastructure;
- promoting the ecological agriculture;
- improving the public heating service in the municipality;
- promoting a sustainable waste recycling technology.

Urban Infrastructure

- promoting a public-institutional partnership favourable to the development of the urban infrastructure;

- developing and modernizing the transport infrastructure and optimizing the car traffic;
- improving the quality and increasing the efficiency of the public transport services;
- ensuring a balanced distribution of the transport means and encouraging the alternative forms of transport;
- developing and modernizing the urban utilities;
- rehabilitating and modernizing the public heating system;
- maintaining the clients' fidelity/ keeping in function SCIU and stimulate the consumption of warm water;
- reducing the solid and gas fuel consumption;
- promoting the urban regeneration.

The central area

- consider the Central Area as a unit comprising the New and the Old Centres;
- creating dwellings at European standards by increasing the comfort degree of the existent spaces;
- restoring, preserving and capitalizing the historical monuments;
- creating the mediaeval atmosphere in Brasov Fortress.

II. Measures for strengthening institutional capacity

A. Courses for training mayoralty staff, organized by the Ministry of Administration through the National Centre of Permanent Training of the Local Public Administration, in the following fields:

- organizing activities of territorial planning;
- strategies regarding the development of the territorial administration units;
- internal audit;
- local taxes;
- competences and duties of the Mayoralty Secretary;
- concepts regarding the European integration and the regional development;
- the organization and functioning of the local public administration;
- mass-media and public relations;
- human resources in the public administration;
- public acquisitions;
- the social protection in Romania;

- investments - a condition for the local development;
- the implementation of infrastructure projects financed from EU funds;
- project management with EU financing in the field of regional development.

B. Creating the Economic Advisory Council of Brasov with the role of advising the municipality in the implementation of Agenda 21.

C. Promoting public-private-civic-academic partnerships with the purpose of implementing the environmental protection strategy;

- strengthening the institutional capacity to apply the regulations regarding the environmental protection;
- promoting public education and awareness in the field of environmental protection;
- creating a public information system regarding the state of the environment;
- initiating certain programmes to stimulate the actions of environmental protection, involving the NGOs.

D. Increasing the capacity of the Education Office within the Mayoralty to identify, administrate and monitor the proper use of infrastructure and infrastructure in schools:

- establish and enforce adequate regulations on a local level in order to ensure equal opportunities for all students, strengthen the pre-university and professional education and obtain school performances at a national and international level.

E. Creating a local network with the partners from the local administration, the universities, the research institutions and the representatives of the socio-economic environment in order to support the objectives of developing the education in accordance with the demands of the municipality;

- creating a Technological Transfer Centre to support the implementation of the LA 21 objectives.

F. Declaring Brasov a European cultural city;

- supporting the art education in order to strengthen and develop the cultural dimension of the city;
- creating a cultural marketing department in the municipality;

- evaluating the quality of the buildings and spaces used for cultural activities and creating a modernization strategy for the existent infrastructure;
- preserving and promoting the traditional cultural values of the local community;

G. Hiring (or consulting) specialists – urban planners and architects – to work within the Urban Planning and Architecture Department of the Mayoralty.

- including architects and urban planners, in proportion of minimum 50%, in the Evaluation Commissions of the offers submitted for public acquisition projects in the field of urbanism and architecture;
- establish a Commission formed of relevant specialists (architects, members of Romanian Architects' Order) to verify the town planning and architectural documents acquired by the Mayoralty;
- establish a Commission formed of relevant specialists (architects, members of Romanian Architects' Order) to verify the execution works contracted by the Mayoralty;
- ensuring the transparency of the Commission for Urbanism and Architecture within the Mayoralty by publishing all the auctions for projects and ensuring the availability of the approved PUG, PUD and PUZ, on CD's that can be bought at the Information Centre for Citizens.

H. Modernizing the medical infrastructure in accordance with European requirements.

- supporting/attracting in Brasov the production firms from the medical equipment field as well as the firms from the pharmaceutical and cosmetic industries.

I. Running prevention programmes and campaigns with the purpose of reducing the risk of citizens joining the category of disadvantaged persons;

- building social care centres with high quality services;
- supporting the social integration and the active participation of the disadvantaged persons to the life of the community;
- campaigns of sensitizing the public and the social actors in order to support the persons in difficulty.

J. Creating a resource centre for NGOs;

- creating adequate regulations at a local level in order to ensure the information for the associative

structures regarding the sustainable development projects in Brasov;

- training assistance, consultancy and programmes for the staff and members of the NGOs in Brasov area;
- financing/ co-financing the projects of the NGOs.

K. Creating a local network to support sports development objectives:

- supporting the sports activities in schools;
- creating a development strategy for the sports in Brasov; public-private partnership for the sports development;
- creating sports areas/ infrastructures in the attempt of regenerating the city districts.

III. Financial forecasts

Predicting the necessary financing and mobilizing the potential resources are essential for the prosperity of Brasov municipality.

The local budget was designed in accordance with the governmental policy for social protection and ensured the conditions for the local development through an efficient management of the local funds.

The local budget of income and expenses was initially made public, then approved by the Local Council. The budget was amended each time it was necessary, based on documented proposals.

We present the local budget on 2005 as amended in the session of the Local Council from 31.05.2005.

A balanced budget was elaborated by respecting the principle according to which the expenses are completely covered by the income to the budget.

Compared with 2004, the situation is as follows

- Thou. ROL

Indicator	Planned 2004	Planned 2005
Total income	1,940,619,850	2,343,313,282
of which		
Own income	1,172,285,795	1,571,132,822
Income from the state budget	723,736,797	697,178,460
Subsidies from the state budget and other budgets	44,552,600	75,000,000
Donations and sponsorships	44,658	2,000
Total expenditure	1,940,619,850	2,343,313,282
of which		
Public authorities	101,275,303	130,671,615
Education	683,157,456	754,608,537
Health	20,581,660	28,958,848
Culture	88,974,845	110,677,749
Social assistance	93,468,659	126,984,460
Services for public development	496,846,681	746,807,066
Environment and Water		76,020,000
Transport and Communications	383,115,559	327,333,319
Economic activities	547,600	3,100,000
Public order		30,000,000
Other expenditure	72,652,087	8,151,688

Local taxes did not increase considerably during 2005, which lead to the stipulation that the collection of the debts from the previous years will be accelerated.

One of our goals is to increase awareness among the citizens regarding their duty to pay local taxes;

In 2004, the income figure was of 1,901,356,687 thousand ROL, the total expenses were of 1,837,287,876 thousand ROL, therefore, in the end of the year, the budget surplus was of 64,068,811 thousand ROL, which were used for creating the reserve fund.

The reserve fund was distributed in 2005 for financing certain investments and developing the local public services, with the approval of the Local Council.

The situation of the local budget on 2004 and the budgetary exercise at the end of the year is:

Thou. ROL

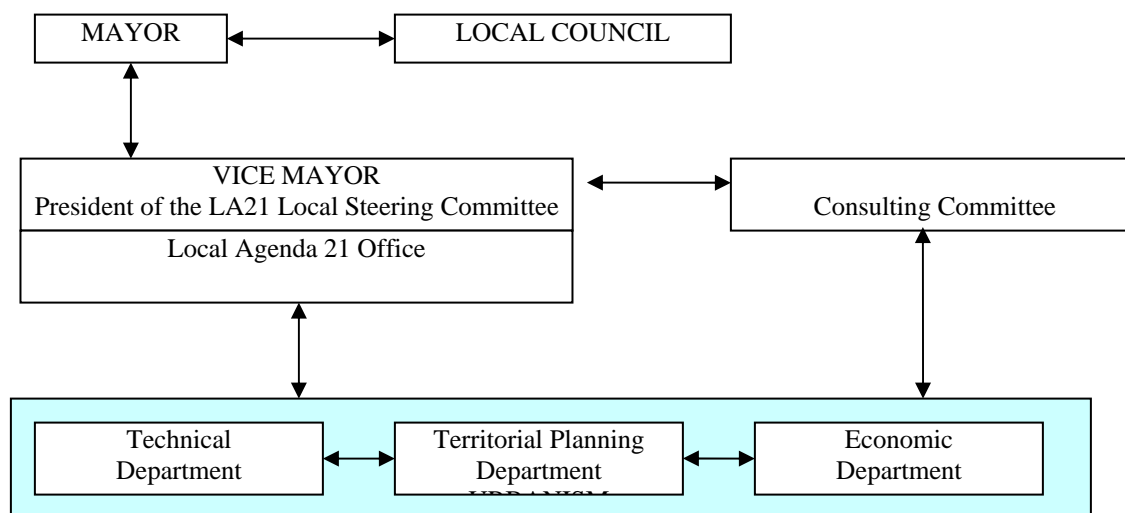
Indicator	Planned 2004	Achieved 2004	%
Total income	1,940,619,850	1,901,356,687	97.98
of which			
Own revenue	1,172,285,795	1,141,670,261	97.39
Revenue from the State budget	723,736,797	723,577,196	99.98
Subsides from the state budget and othe budge	44,552,600	36,077,598	80.98
Donations and sponsorships	44,658	31,632	70.83
Total expenditures	1,940,619,850	1,837,287,876	94.68
of which			
Public authorities	101,275,303	92,987,015	91.82
Education	683,157,456	671,940,391	98.36
Health	20,581,660	20,281,765	98.54
Culture	88,974,845	86,835,461	97.60
Social assistance	93,468,659	91,265,022	97.64
Services for public development	496,846,681	484,878,381	97.59
Transport and telecommunications	383,115,559	374,269,560	97.69
Other expenses	73,199,687	14,830,281	20.26
Excedent		64,068,811	

The estimates for the years 2006-2008 were made using the local budget for 2004 as a basis, the amount allocated from the state budget as well as an increase of the income and expenses with 5% in 2006, 4% in 2007 and 3% in 2008. The data is presented in annex no.2.

These evaluations are assumptions and will be modified once the annual budgets are approved.

III. 4. The institutional structures for monitoring and evaluation

The structure of the monitoring and evaluation system for implementing the Local Action Plan in Brasov municipality:



As a measurement and evaluation instrument for the implementation process of the Sustainable Development Strategy and the Local Action Plan, this structure will use a set of indicators built in such a manner as to ensure the following objectives:

- the correct evaluation of the sustainability of the socio-economic system from Brasov municipality;
- measuring the performances in achieving the objectives established within the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development and the implementing of the Local Action Plan;
- the permanent correlation and adaptation of the policies at a local level with the components of the LA 21 (objectives, policies, actions) as well as with the documents adopted at international level.

The following indicators will be taken into consideration:

	Indicators	Responsible institutions – sources
Socio-Economic Indicators		
Population	Overall population by gender and age groups	The County Department for Statistics - CDS
	Population under 16 years old (%) and population older than the average retirement age (%)	CDS
Ethnic structure	Romanian population (% of the total)	CDS
	Other nationalities (% of the total)	CDS
Household structure	Total households	CDS
	Average size of households	CDS
	Households with one person (%)	CDS

	Family households (%)	CDS
	Households of retired persons	CDS
Labour market and unemployment	Total number of unemployed persons	The County Agency for Employment Force (CAOLF)
	Unemployment rate (by gender)	CAOLF
	Unemployed men/women (%)	CAOLF
	Persons unemployed for more than 1 year (%)	CAOLF
	Unemployed persons under 25 years old (%)	CAOLF
	The active population (women, men, total)	CAOLF
	Activity rate (women, men, total)	CAOLF
	Average income per household	CDS
Population income	Income distribution (women/men)	CDS
	Number of families with an income above the average income necessary for decent living	CDS
	Number of families with an income under the average income necessary for decent living	CDS
	Households with an income lower than half of the average minimum income	CDS
	Households without personal car	CDS
Housing	Number of persons without housing	CDS The Department for Property Administration
	Persons without housing (% of the overall population resident in the city)	CDS The Department for Property Administration
	The average price of housing related to the annual average income per household	CDS The Department for Property Administration
	Housing with no access to basic infrastructure (energy, water, sewerage system, %)	Mayorality – Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning The local operators for municipal services
	The inhabitable surface/inhabitant (m ²)	Mayorality – Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
	Residents owning housing as property	CDS
	Population living in social housing (%)	CDS
	Population living in rented housing (%)	CDS
	Number of conventional housing	Mayorality-Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning

	Habitation in houses (%)	Mayorality-Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
	Habitation in apartments (%)	Mayorality-Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
	Habitation in other types of housing (%)	Mayorality-Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
Health	Life expectancy at birth (women/men)	The County Department for Public Health
	Infant mortality rate	CDS
	Death rate in persons under 65 years, caused by cardiovascular and respiratory diseases	The County Department for Public Health
Crime	Total number of registered offences/1,000 citizens/year	Municipality Police
	Number of registered crimes/1,000 citizens/ year	Municipality Police
	Number of commercial offences/1,000 citizens/ year	Municipality Police
	Number of registered car thefts/1,000 citizens /year	Municipality Police
Employment	Labour force distribution (women/ men)/sectors	CAOLF
Economic activity	GDP/citizen at local level	CDS
	Number of companies resident in the municipality listed on stock exchange	Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture BN
	Number of firms registered annually	Trade Register Office
	Free commercial spaces and offices	Mayorality- Department for Real Estate Administration
	Number of tourists recorded at accommodation facilities/year	Mayorality - The Office for Tourism, Sports, Youth, Education The County Department for Sports (CDS)
Education		
Educational facilities	Number of nurseries and kindergartens (public and private)/ 1,000 citizens	School Inspectorate
	Highschool graduates that passed the school-leaving examination (%)	School Inspectorate
	Highschool graduates that did not pass the school-leaving examination (%)	School Inspectorate
	Highschool graduates that take university courses (%)	School Inspectorate
	Number of places in universities and post-highschool education in the municipality/1,000 citizens	School Inspectorate
Level of education and professional training	Primary school graduates (men/women, %)	School Inspectorate CDS
	Secondary school graduates (men/women, %)	School Inspectorate CDS
	Highschool graduates (men/women, %)	School Inspectorate CDS
	University graduates (men/ women, %)	School Inspectorate CDS
	Graduates of post-university courses (%)	School Inspectorate CDS

<i>Environmental indicators</i>		
Air quality and noise	Number of days on which the concentration of SO ₂ was higher than the maximum admissible value (125 µg/m ³ , average in 24 hours)	County Environmental Protection Agency (C EPA)
	Number of days on which the concentration of NO ₂ was higher than the maximum admissible value (200mg/m ³ , average in 24 hours)	C EPA
	Number of days in which the concentration of O ₃ was higher than the maximum admissible value (125µg/m ³ , average in 8 hours)	C EPA
	Population exposed to noise louder than 65 dB (average in 24 hours)	C EPA
Water	Number of analyses of the chemical parameters of drinking water made during one year that exceed the admitted international standards (OMS)	Department for Public Health
	Number of analyses of the biological parameters of drinking water made during a year that exceed international standards (OMS and EEC Directive 80/778)	Department for Public Health
	Number of analysis of the biological parameters of the bathing water, made during a year, that exceed the international standards (OMS)	Department for Public Health
	Number of analyses for the chemical parameters of bathing water made during a year that exceed the international standards (OMS)	Department for Public Health
	Annual water consumption per citizen (m ³)	RAJA Aquabis
	Housing connected to the drinking water supply network (%)	RAJA Aquabis
	Housing connected to the sewerage network (%)	RAJA Aquabis
Waste management	The (municipal and industrial) solid waste collected annually (tons/ citizen)	C EPA Mayorality – The Department for European Integration, Strategies, Environmental Protection
	Solid (municipal and industrial) waste processed at landfills, incinerators and recycling stations (%)	C EPA Mayorality – The Department for European Integration, Strategies, Environmental Protection
Land use	Green areas with public access (m ² /citizen)	The Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning Office for Green Areas
	Land use by categories (%) and unused land within city borders (%)	The Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
	Urban surface designated to specific territorial planning and preservation activities (%)	The Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	CDS
Transport	Use of means of transport: microbus,	Mayorality - Technical Service, Local

	auto bus, car, bike (%)	Public Transportation
	Transport characteristics (scope, distance and means of transport)	Mayorality-Technical Service, Local Public Transportation
	Number of locally registered cars/1,000 inhabitants	Traffic Police
	Number of car accidents with serious consequences (deaths, serious injuries)/1,000 inhabitants	Traffic Police
	Average number of passengers in motorised vehicles	Traffic Police
Energy	Total energy consumption by categories of energy sources (gas, electric energy, fuel oil)	Local companies
	CO ₂ emissions/inhabitant	C EPA
	Annual consumption of electric energy (kW/inhabitant)	SC Electrica SA
	Annual consumption of natural gas per citizen (m ³ /inhabitant)	DISTRIGAZ
	Annual energy consumption by field of activity (industry, transport, households, %)	CDS
Climate	Number of days of rainfall (average per year)	C EPA
	Days of sunshine (average per year)	C EPA
Culture and entertainment		
Culture and entertainment	Number of theatres and annual rate attendance	The County Department for Culture, Religions and National Cultural Patrimony The Municipal Culture House
	Number of cinema seats	The County Department for Culture, Religion and National Cultural Patrimony
	Number of concert halls and number of spectators per year	The County Department for Culture, Religion and National Cultural Patrimony The Municipal Culture House
	Museums and number of visitors per year	The County Department for Culture, Religion and National Cultural Patrimony County Museum
	Number of public libraries and books lent annually	Mayorality – Department for tourism, sports, youth, education
	Entertainment facilities per inhabitant (parks, outdoor and indoor sports equipment)	The County Inspectorate for Culture Mayorality-Office for tourism, sports, youth, education The County Department for Sport
	The annual rate of entertainment facility use	Mayorality-Office for tourism, sports, youth, Education The County Department for Sports

III.5. Specific objectives and identified projects

III.5.1. Economic

Abbreviations:

AFAFCI – Association of Businesswomen and Manger Women
 APP – Agency for Plants' Protection
 APM – Environmental Protection Agency
 ABME – Energetic Management Agency;
 ARCE – Romanian Agency for Energy Saving
 ARR – Romanian Traffic Authority
 CJBv – County Council Brasov
 CCIBv – Chamber of Commerce and Industry Brasov

CETBv – SC Thermal Power Plant SA Brasov
 CIC – Information Centre for citizens
 DTP – Technical Department within City Hall
 DA – Agricultural Department
 GM – Environmental Guard
 IC – Institute for potato
 ISJ – County Inspectorate for Education

PBv – Brasov City Hall
 PMBv – Municipal Police Braşov
 MLP – Ministry of Public Works
 RAR – Romanian Auto Register
 RATBv – Autonomous Administration for Transport Brasov
 SC – Traffic Department within City Hall
 SJ – Judicial Office within City Hall
 UBv – Transylvania University Brasov

No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING SOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PROJECT€	PROJECT DURATION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS/ DEPARTMENTS	PARTNERS	MONITORING / EVALUATION
1.	Support the SMEs development through the simplification of administrative procedures and facilitation of productive activities, export, services and attraction of foreign investors	PBv CCI	<i>e-PUBLIC SERVICES</i> public services on - line	10,000	1 year	PBv	Telecommuni- cation Operators	PBv
2.	Create a partnership system with other Romanian and foreign localities, that have complementary interests, in order to attract capital, to establish a partnership between authorities and owners associations for organising economic missions, businessmen's meetings, exhibitions, fares; Increase the economic potential of Brasov city through technology	PBv Other Sources	Complex partnership system	15,000/ year	ongoing	PBv	PBv, Universities, CCIBv, AFAFCI, NGO business community	PBv

	transfer, innovation and professional re-conversion achieved in partnerships with academic environment and research institutes located in Brasov							
3.	Establish a permanent International Exhibition Centre in Brasov to host economic, social and cultural events in order to attract investments and tourists.	PBv, Other Sources	Expo- Braşov	800,000	2 years	PBv, CCIBV	PBv, CCIBv	PBv, CCIBv
4.	Establish an Industrial Park with the involvement and support of local authorities, academic environment and Chamber of Commerce and Industry Brasov.	PBv, Other sources	Feasibility Study for "Technological Park Brasov"	25,000	1 year	PBv : SJ; DTP	PBv, UBv, BCR, BRD CCIBv	PBv
5.	Extend the web-site of Brasov Municipality with a Portal of SMEs from Brasov (in Romanian, English and German languages)	PBv	ePortal - SMEs	5,000	1 year	PBv	PBv, CCIBv, AFAFCI	PBv
6.	Particularise the products and services from Brasov (rehabilitate "brasovenia").	PBv	"Brasovenie"	3,000/ year	ongoing	PBv	PBv, CCIBv, AFAFCI	PBv
7.	Implement the Integrated Management Programme for the ecological functioning of trade companies from agro-industrial field (vegetables, meat, milk) located in peri-urban area; Establish regulations for reasonable use of lands for development projects, based on approved Urban Master Plan; Develop supporting programmes for farmers in order to supply population with ecological products; support	PBv	Ecological Agriculture	-	4 years	PBv	PBv; UBv; IC; APP; GM; DA	PBv

	the association of farmers and small producers in "professional associations" that practice ecological agriculture and agro-tourism and promote tourist village.							
8.	Organise a Wholesale Market for Agricultural and Food products provided with storage spaces and specific equipment for sorting, pre-packaging etc.; Set up a Stock Exchange for Agricultural Products.	PBv; Attracted Sources	Wholesale Market for Agricultural and Food products and Stock Exchange for Agricultural Products	20,000,000	3 years	PBv; DTP	PBv, Private Investors	PBv
9.	Develop the Local Technical Education System at pre-university level for continuous training in ecological agriculture field.	PBv	Continuous training in agricultural field	6,000/ year	ongoing	PBv	PBv; Ubv, APP; DA	PBv
10.	Extend the urban district heating systems and facilitate the population's access at this service.	Credit	CET Main pipeline – Interconnection District heating South	393,600	2005 ÷ 2006	CET-BRASOV		
11.	Complete the thermal metering at branchings; level	Local Budget Own Sources	Thermal metering at branchings level	17,482	2004 ÷ 2006	CET-BRASOV		
12.	Individual thermal metering (set up apportionments and thermostat vents in case of vertical distribution or thermal power meters in case of horizontal distribution in common dwellings);	Credit World Bank.-A.P.L.	Thermal metering at the level of end-users	8,200	2005 ÷ 2007	CET-BRASOV		
13.	Eliminate the losses of primary and secondary heat carrier, by replacing the actual metallic pipes with previously thermal-isolated pipes.	Local Budget	Rehabilitation of the recycling system for warm water	87,997	2004 ÷ 2009	CET-BRASOV		
14.		Credit World Bank.-A.P.L. Local Budget	Rehabilitation of the thermal networks for residential heating and	502,030	2004 ÷ 2010	CET-BRASOV		

			warm water Supplements, partial replacements for primary networks					
15.		Local Budget		73,800	2005 + 2007	CET-BRASOV		
16.	Modernisation of thermal stations and district heating plants through their complete automation.	State Budget Local Budget Own Sources	Modernisation and automation of district's thermal stations (63 stations)	160,125	2004 + 2007	CET-BRASOV		
17.		Local Budget, Own Sources	Modernisation and automation of district's thermal stations (24 stations)	99,543	2005 + 2008	CET-BRASOV		
18.	Environmental protection through the improvement of fuel combustion technologies	PBv Attracted sources	Improvement of Fuels Combustion Technology	50,000,000	5 years	PBv; DTP	PBv; CETBv; APM, ARCE	PBv
19.	Identification of waste generation sources from industrial and urban environment.	PBv,	Study for Waste sources identification	5,000	1 year	PBv,	PBv; UBv; CCIBv	PBv
20.	Design specific technologies for waste recovery with the support of universities and research institutes from Brasov.	PBv	Methodology for waste capitalisation technologies	12,000	1 year	PBv	PBv; UBv; APM; ARCE	PBv
21.	Sow within educational system the civilised habit of waste recovery	PBv	Development of specialised enterprises for waste recovery	5,000/ year	ongoing	PBv, Ubv	PBv, ISJ, UBv, APM	PBv
22.	Support the SMEs development through the simplification of administrative procedures and facilitation of productive activities, export, services and attraction of foreign investor.	PBv	Continuous training for public servants	6,000/ year	ongoing	PBv, CCIBv	PBv, Ubv	PBv
23.	Set up an information system Inter-institutions	PBv, Government, Economic Operators	City - Net	-	12 months	PBv, Government, Economic Operators	PBv, Government, Economic Operators	PBv
24.	Stimulate the local software producers	PBv, Economic Operators	Soft-ware park	-	2 years	PBv, Economic Operators	PBv, Government, Economic Operators	PBv

Urban Infrastructure

No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING SOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PROJECT€	PROJECT DURATION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS/ DEPARTMENTS	PARTNERS	MONITORING / EVALUATION
1.	<p>Unique coordination and management of the public utilities patrimony (water/sewerage, thermal energy, gas, waste collection and capitalisation)</p> <p>Promote private-public partnerships (including owners associations) to implement local strategy for sustainable development.</p> <p>Strengthening institutional capacity through an efficient management of local administration, define and restructure the public services in relation with financial resources, sustainable development objectives and local community requirements. Establish and adequate communication system for information exchange between local administration and citizens, professional, civic and owners associations in order to use the urban management or project management's best practices.</p> <p>Establish public-private partnerships to develop programmes and projects for urban infrastructure.</p>	World Bank, USAID UE, NGOs from Brasov municipality	Establish a Local Development Agency in Brasov	100,000	2005 – 2007	Local Public Administration, Business and academic environment, civil society	Financing Institution and the partners involved in ADLBv establishment	Public Administration, NGO, Evaluation structure of the financing institution
2.	Build the ring road of Brasov municipality taking into account the extension of dwellings area and the connections with highways system.	MLP, PBv , CJBv, External financing	Ring road of Brasov municipality	65,255,809	72 months	PBv, CJBv	MLP, PBv , CJBv	PBv
3.	Increase the efficiency of the access system to the international passengers and wares airport	PBv, other sources	Study for easy access to the airports / building a new airport	2,000	1 year	PBv; DTP	PBv	PBv
4.	Modernise the damaged streets and side-walks and the traffic control system.	PBv, other sources	Rehabilitation of the street network in Brasov	31,550,517	48 months	PBv	PBv	PBv
5.	Develop an infrastructure for cyclists, in parallel with pedestrian routes	PBv, external sources	Routes for cyclists	-	2 years	PBv; DTP; SC	PBv; PMBv	PBv
6.	Modernise the	Brasov City	Automate		2008 –	Brasov City Hall	UE	Brasov City

	semaphore system and give priority to the public transport vehicles	Hall External financing	semaphore system for giving priority to the public transport vehicles.		2015	RAT Braşov		Hall
7.	Rehabilitate the rolling stock in order to provide good travelling conditions in the transport means for all categories of passengers	Brasov City Hall Own sources	Rehabilitate the rolling stock for public transportation	19.5 mil	2005 – 2006	Brasov City Hall RAT Braşov	UE	Brasov City Hall
8.	Watching and directing the vehicles in real-time and inform the travellers Develop the intermodality	Brasov City Hall External financing	System for watching and directing the public transport vehicles.	215,000	2005 – 2006	Brasov City Hall RAT Braşov	UE	Brasov City Hall
9.	Modernise the stops and the terminals in order to provide optimum waiting/boarding/landing conditions to passengers Develop the intermodality	Brasov City Hall	Modernise the stops and the terminals	1.3 mil	2005 – 2010	Brasov City Hall RAT Braşov	UE	Brasov City Hall
10.	Modernise the system for tariffs' establishment in order to improve the methods to collect the money for the provided service	Brasov City Hall Own sources	Modernise the system for tariffs' establishment	750,000	2006 – 2015	Brasov City Hall RAT Braşov	UE	Brasov City Hall
11.	Monitor the transport demand	Brasov City Hall Own sources	System for automate numbering of passengers	100,000	2010 – 2012	Brasov City Hall RAT Braşov	UE	Brasov City Hall
12.	Develop the Urban Travels Plan, which is necessary for planning, evaluating and controlling the transport activities in order to optimum satisfying the transport demand	Brasov City Hall	Develop the Urban Travels Plan		2005 – 2006	Brasov City Hall RAT Braşov	UE	Brasov City Hall
13.	Rehabilitate and modernise the entire drinking water distribution network of Brasov municipality	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Rehabilitate the water distribution networks in Brasov	120 mil	2005-2014	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
14.	Finalise the set up of water flow meters in all the city districts and at all the consumers, at branchings level.	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Meter the water consumption in Brasov municipality	10 mil.	2005-2008	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
15.	Set up a SCADA system for automate data collection and system management	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Centralise the data related to the operation of water supply system in Brasov	2.5 mil.	2005-2007	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
16.	Set up flow meters for water consumption by districts	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Meter the water consumption by districts in Brasov	10 mil.	2007-2014	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall

17.	Rehabilitate the water reservoirs and supplement the signal equipment for fire reserve, data transmission	EU Financing Programmes CAB	municipality Rehabilitate the water reservoirs in Brasov municipality	12 mil.	2007-2012	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
18.	Extend the water supply networks in the entire municipality (Stupini, etc)	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Extend the water supply networks to the limit with neighbouring administrative-territorial units.	10 mil.	2006-2008	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
19.	Rehabilitate the drinking water treatment plant and increase the flow to 2000l/s	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Rehabilitation and extension of the treatment station for drinking water in Brasov municipality	18 mil.	2005-2008	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
20.	Build a new wastewater treatment plant in Feldioara and connect Stupini district to it.	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Wastewater treatment station in Brasov	100 mil.	2007-2014	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
21.	Flood control for protecting the city of Brasov: the districts Schei, Noua, Astra, etc. Dams with reservoirs for freshets, sewerage collectors, hydraulic rams	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Flood control for protecting the city of Brasov	75 mil.	2008-2014	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov R.A. Kronstadt	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
22.	Extend the sewerage networks on all the streets of Brasov municipality (Stupini, Noua, Schei, etc.)	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Extend the sewerage system of Brasov municipality to the limit with neighbouring administrative-territorial units	25 mil.	2006-2014	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
23.	Rehabilitation and extension of the sewerage collector I	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Rehabilitation and extension of the sewerage collector I	10 mil.	2005-2007	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
24.	Build the sewerage collector Poiana Brasov - Rasnov	Financing based on "polluter pays" principle	Build the sewerage collector Poiana Brasov - Rasnov	3 mil.	2005-2008	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
25.	Monitor the operation of sewerage system in Brasov	EU Financing Programmes CAB	Monitor the operation of sewerage system in Brasov	15 mil.	2008-2014	Company "APA" R.A. Brasov County Council Brasov	Government UE	Brasov City Hall
26.	Rehabilitate the networks for natural gas distribution and	S.C. Distrigaz Government EU	Replace the natural gas pipelines in	200 mil	2005 – 2010	S.C. Distrigaz Government	UE	Brasov City Hall

	apportionment in Brasov. Replacement of the steel pipelines with polyethylene pipelines.		steel with polyethylene pipelines in Brasov					
27.	Extend the natural gas networks and district stations in the new buildings' area: Bronzului, Bartolomeu	S.C. Distrigaz Government EU	Extend the natural gas networks and district stations in Brasov	100 mil	2005 – 2014	S.C. Distrigaz Government	UE	Brasov City Hall
28.	Centralised system to meter the consumptions, pressures and to transmit the data to a unique dispatcher.	S.C. Distrigaz Government EU	Automate the operation of natural gas distribution system in Brasov	100 mil	2007 – 2010	S.C. Distrigaz Government	UE	Brasov City Hall
29.	Secure a spare gas supply in Brasov with main pipelines from the National Gas Transport System (Ghimbav – Brasov)	S.C. Distrigaz Government EU	Double the supply with natural gas in Brasov	40 mil	2007 – 2009	S.C. Distrigaz Government	UE	Brasov City Hall
30.	Modernise the Electric Power Distribution Network (R.E.D.) in Brasov municipality	S.C. Electrica S.A.	Increase the security of power supply at the 110/20/6 Station KV Braşov Centre, on the side of 110 KV	57,147.06 RON	2007	S.C. Electrica S.A.		S.C. Electrica S.A.
31.	Extend the electric power supply networks and increase the security in operation	S.C. Electrica S.A.	Increase the security of electric power supply in Poiana Brasov area.	30,000	2007	S.C. Electrica S.A.		S.C. Electrica S.A.
32.	Modernise the electric power distribution system	S.C. Electrica S.A.	Set up a system for distribution's automation (S.A.D.)	3,000,000	2010	S.C. Electrica S.A.		S.C. Electrica S.A.
33.	Modernise the Thermal Station	S.C. Electrica S.A.	Modernisation of the thermal stations	55,000	2006	S.C. Electrica S.A.		S.C. Electrica S.A.
34.	Improve the thermal isolation of the existing buildings in Brasov to comply with European and American Regulations related to fuel consumption reduction. (natural gas)	Brasov City Hall Government EU	Improve the thermal isolation of the existing buildings in Brasov	100 mil	2006 – 2010	Brasov City Hall	Government EU	Brasov City Hall
35.	Decentralise the public order units by districts.	PBv, IJPBv	Decentralise the public order units by districts.	-	2006	PBv, IJPBv	PBv, IJPBv	PBv, IJPBv
36.	Increase the citizens' confidence in the actors involved in public order maintenance.	PBv, IJPBv	Increase the citizens' confidence in the actors involved in public order maintenance.	-	ongoing	PBv, IJPBv	PBv, IJPBv	PBv, IJPBv

Environmental Protection

No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING SOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PROJECT€	PROJECT DURATION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS/ DEPARTMENTS	PARTNER	MONITORING / EVALUATION
1.	Secure the functional parameters of the water supply system in the municipality	AS	Study concerning the rehabilitation and extension of the water supply networks.	10,000	2 years	Company "Apa" R.A.	CJBV, PBV	CJBV
			Study concerning the development of the water distribution network in Poiana Brasov	5,000	2 years	Company "Apa" R.A.	CJBV, PBV	CJBV
	Optimize the collecting system of the untreated water with the purpose of reducing the discharge in the recipient	AS	Study concerning the extension of the sewerage networks.	30,000	3 years	Company "Apa" R.A.	CJBV, PBV	CJBV
			Study concerning the development of the sewerage network in Poiana Brasov	10,000	3 years	Company "Apa" R.A.	CJBV, PBV	CJBV
3.	Set up a monitoring system for the air quality (gaseous pollutants, particles, noise level) in the municipality	AS	Design and implement the Integrated Monitoring System of Air quality (gaseous pollutants, particles, noise level) in Brasov municipality - Noise level Map	200,000	2 years	APM	PBV, AE	APM
4.	Optimize the mobility plan (routes, car park, bicycle tracks, pedestrian areas) in order to reduce the air pollution caused by the traffic	AS	Study concerning the Mobility Plan Optimization in order to reduce the air pollution	20,000	2 years	PBV	RATBV, Police Brasov	
5.	Reduce the size and the pollution degree of the affected surfaces / rehabilitate the waste storage areas with impact on the soil quality	PBV, AS	Study concerning the status of environmental pollution	20,000	2 years	PBV APM	AE	PBV
			Develop a Plan to reduce the polluted soil surfaces	20,000	2 years	PBV	AE	PBV
			Feasibility Study concerning the disposal/rehabilitation of the waste with impact on soil quality	10,000	1 year	PBV	AE	PBV
			Establish the waste storage zones	5,000	1 year	PBV	AE	PBV

6.	Rehabilitate the abandoned quarry and stabilize the areas endangered by erosions and land sliding		Feasibility study for rehabilitation of the abandoned quarry and stabilization of the areas endangered by erosions and land sliding	10,000	1 year	PBV	AE	PBV
			Project design for the rehabilitation of the abandoned quarry	30,000	2 years	PBV	AE, DS	PBV
7.	Create in each area an optimum proportion between the green area and the built area		Design and arrange green spaces in built areas and rehabilitate the existing ones	20,000	3 years	PBV	AE, NGO	PBV
8.	Promote the waste selective collection and the sanitation of the platforms and devices used for collection		Educational and promotion materials concerning waste selective collection.	3,000	1 year	PBV	Schools, NGO	PBV
			Arrange and equip the stations for waste selective collection	50,000	2 years	PBV	AE	PBV
9.	Develop specialised enterprises to process the recyclable waste		Feasibility study concerning the waste recovery and reuse.	5,000	1 year	PBV	NOG	PBV
10.	Support the technical equipment of the ecological landfill in order to prolong the service duration and reduce the environmental impact		Study concerning the selective storage of the waste	5,000	1 year	PBV	APM, AE	PBV
11.	Establish hazardous waste deposits and provide them with necessary infrastructure		Feasibility Study concerning the establishment of the hazardous waste deposits and their necessary infrastructure.	5,000	1 year	PBV	AE	PBV
			Design and build the hazardous waste deposits.	200,000	2 years	PBV	AE	PBV
12.	Establish an efficient system for hospital waste collecting and neutralizing.		Efficient system for hospital waste collecting and neutralizing.	100,000	2 years	PBV	DSP	PBV
13.	Enhance the infrastructure and improve the management		Inventory the urban green spaces and propose efficient methods to equip and maintain them	10,000	1 year	PBV	AE, Schools	PBV

	of the urban green spaces							
14.	Create the range trees or bushes along the main roads and railroads		Identify the location and design the range trees or bushes.	10,000	2 years	PBV	DS	PBV
			Develop the range plantations.	30,000				
15.	Clear delimitation of peri-urban recreation areas and adequate infrastructure of them		Study related to the delimitation of peri-urban recreation areas and their adequate infrastructure	10,000	1 year	PBV	UTBV, DS	PBV
16.	Improve the waste collection system from the recreation forests.		Feasibility Study concerning the improvement of waste collection system from recreation forests.	5,000	1 year	PBV	UTBV, DS	PBV
			Waste Collecting Plan from recreation forests.	2,000				
17.	Restrict the depasturage in urban and skiing areas.		Lay-out the skiing routes and grazing lands in urban and skiing areas.	5,000	1 year	PBV	AE, NGOs	PBV

Tourism

No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING SOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PROJECT€	PROJECT DURATION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS/ DEPARTMENTS	PARTNERS	MONITORING / EVALUATION
1	Stimulating the public-private partnerships in tourism development process	PBV, Other sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a strategy for tourism development and promotion through public-private partnership 	500,000	2 years	PBV partners	PBv, CJBV, Tour operators, ANT, ANAT	PBV
2	Creating programmes and actions that contribute to the development of the tourism and the quality of the services	AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce special classes for tourism management at university curricula Establish in Poiana Brasov a fire brigade, medical unit, postal office mountain rescue centre 	5,000 300,000	2 years 2 years	UTBV PBv, DJSPBv, Economic operators, Post Office	PBV, AE PBv, DJSPBv, Economic operators, Post Office	UTBV PBv
3	Develop an efficient system to promote in Europe the Brasov tourist zone (including the city and Poiana Brasov)	PBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Tourism Information Centre in Poiana Brasov 	10,000	6 months	PBV	CJBV, AE, ONG	PBV
		PBV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Tourism Information Centre in Brasov Railway Station 	5,000	6 months	PBV	CJBV, AE, ONG	PBV

		PBV, AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a Regional Centre for Tourism Promotion Edit advertising materials (guidebooks, maps, leaflets, brochures etc.) 	300,000	2 years	PBV	AE, ONG	PBV
				10,000	1 year			
				100,000	yearly			
4	Organise and promote new far-reaching events	PBV, AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise "Brasov Days" 	100,000	yearly	PBV	CJBV, AE, ONG	PBV
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise Lied Festival 	30,000				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise Chamber Music Festival 	40,000				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise the Mediaeval Festival Kronstadt 	100,000				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise an International Festival for book and music 	10,000				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise the "Golden Stag" Festival and the Regional Tourism Fair 	150,000				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise a Festival of Romanian Gastronomy 	10,000				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise a Festival of Contemporary Drama 	20,000				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise an Opera and Operetta Festival 	40,000				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise a Jazz Festival 	20,000				
5	Participate in specific fairs and exhibitions.	PBV, AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and participate in the national and international tourism fairs with potential to attract tourists in Brasov area 	100,000		PBV, ANT, ANAT, Tour operators	AE, ONG	PBV
6	Develop the amusement (especially in summertime and low season) and	PBV, AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange an amusement area in Poiana Braşov (golf ground in Poiana Mică) 	500,000	2 years	PBV, ANAT	CJBV, AE, ONG	PBV

	promote an ecologic tourism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the equestrian, extreme and adventure tourism in Poiana Brasov and surroundings 	100,000				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a SPA Centre in Brasov neighbourhood 	300,000	3 years	PBV, Economic operators		
7	Optimise the conditions for practicing the summer and winter sports	AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide the ski slopes in Poiana Brasov with artificial snow devices and floodlight 	3,000,000	1 years	PBV	CJBV, AE	PBV
8	Diversifying the amusement activities by creating centres with multiple destinations	PBV, AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an entertainment area in Dealul Melcior, Răcădău, under Tâmpa areas 	6,000,000	5 years	PBV	AE	PBV
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange amusement zones in Bartolomeu, Noua, Tractorul 	5,000,000 euro	1 year	PBV	AE	PBV
9	Creating facilities for the development of a local network of accommodation spaces at accessible prices	PBV, AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry a Study concerning the development of a local network of tourist chalets 	5,000	3 years	PBV	CJBV, AE, DJSBV	PBV
10	Development and modernisation of the cable transport network and skiing area	PBV, AR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and modernise the cable transport network and the skiing area "Super-ski in Poiana Brasov" 	15,000,000	5 years	PBV		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange a tobogganing slope on the old road Poiana Brasov-Brasov 	500,000			AE	PBV
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opportunity Study for arranging a ski slope in Brasov-Schei 	5,000				
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange the ski slope 	50,000	2 years	Economic operators		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arrange swimming pools in Noua 	50,000				
11	Arrange the tourist routes and adequately maintain them		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of the tourist routes markings and provide them with specific equipment 	30,000	2 years	PBV, Mountain rescuers, Association of mountain guides, Silviculture Faculty	AE	PBV

Pre-university Education

No.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING SOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PROJECT€	PROJECT DURATION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS/ DEPARTMENTS	Partners	MONITORING / EVALUATION
1	Modernising the infrastructure and infrastructure of the schools in the municipality to meet the national and European standards	40% - PBv 60% - other sources	INFRAS & Equipment for schools	15,000,000	10 years	ISJBv, PBv, school units	PBv, economic operators, ISJBv	SAUI
2	Supporting the pre-university education units for obtaining accreditation as providers of education and professional training for adults	AJOFM, PBv, Ministries	Continuous learning	7,000,000	permanently	ISJBv, AJOFM, school units	PBv, Economic operators, ISJBv	SAUI
3	Correlate the education process with the labour market demand	PBv, Economic Operators	Strategy of pre-university education	1,000,000	permanently	Regional Centre for Pre-university and Technical Education Development, CCI	Monitoring Centre for pre-university Education	SAUI
4	Create a market for the services the schools can provide, in order to attract funds	PBv, other sources	School services Fair	1,400	yearly	school units	School units, academic environment, PBv	SAUI
5	Promote programmes and projects that encourage the school performance	PBv other sources	Multi-functional Excellence Centre for education	500,000	3 years	PBv, ISJBv, academic environment, economic operators	PBv, ISJBv, academic environment, economic operators	Pbv, ISJBv, academic environment

University Education

N o.	SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	FINANCING SOURCE	PROJECT TITLE	ESTIMATED VALUE OF THE PROJECT€	PROJECT DURATION	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTIONS/ DEPARTMENTS	PARTNERS	MONITORING / EVALUATION
1	Modernize the infrastructure and the access in the University spaces at the level of national and European standards	Universities, Other Sources	INFRAS & Acces in university	7,000,000	10 years	Universities Other partners PBv	Universities, Economic Operators	Universities
2	Support the Universities to diversify the alternative educational forms, open and long distance education, and extend the offer of post-university classes for continuous training all life long	Universities, Economic operators, PBv	Learning alternatives	1,000,000	permanently	Universities	PBv, Universities, Economic Operators	PBv, Universities
3	Promoting partnerships with the local and regional authorities for creating projects and programmes to contribute to the local development, in accordance with the specific policies – Attract financing for research activities through common projects with economic operators, local authorities and professional associations - Establish	Universities, CCI, PBv, Economic operators	Technology Transfer Centre	1,000,000	permanently	Universities	CCI, Economic Operators, CCI	Universities

	Centres for analysis, consulting, evaluation and audit able to provide services to the economic and social environment at local, regional and national level							
4	Secure an optimum framework for student's personality development and student life.	Universities, Other sources, European Community	Culture House for the Youth	1,500,000	permanently	Universities	Economic Operators, CCI	Universities

Urbanism

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing source	Project title	Estimated value of the project€	Project duration	responsible institutions/ departments	Partners	Monitoring / evaluation
1	Creating a GIS for Brasov as well as the necessary studies and documentation for GUM;	PBV	G.I.S.for Brasov Municipality	5,000,000	5 years	PBV		PBV, R.U.R. O.A.R., U.T.B.
2	Design and implement GUM in accordance with the principle: Brasov – Community city (re-defining the functions of the district, endowing it with adequate cultural, educational, leisure, entertainment and sports equipments and services and mark the district centres with squares)	PBV, AR	GUM for Brasov municipality	220,000	2 years	P PBv	PBv, OAR, RUR	PBv, OAR, RUR
			Z.U.M. for the area Brasov – Stupini	10,000	3 months	PBV	PBV	PBV

	Enhance the comfort of the dwellings and aesthetise the buildings (energetic audit of the buildings)	PBv, other sources	Feasibility study for increasing the comfort of the collective dwellings through the replacement of the installations and aesthetization of the facades, for 10 different types of blocks.	300,000	5 years	Buildings' owners Public institutions,	Providers of Energetic audit energetic, Buildings' owners	Energetic responsible
	Preserve and valorise the industrial buildings for arranging industrial workshops.	Buildings owners	Feasibility study for the preservation of three industrial spaces	60,000	1 year	Buildings' owners Public institutions, Businesses	Buildings' owners, Economic operators	Buildings' owners, Economic operators
	Preserve and restore the historical monuments	PBV	Written notification of the inhabitants and institutions from the historical Centre of Brasov on the importance of protecting the value of the historical monuments and on their rights and duties in accordance with Law 422 / 2001	5,000	1 month			PBV UTB
			Buildings' restoration and preservation	15,000,000	6 years	Pbv	PBv	PBv
	Move the industrial units from the Central Zone and arrange in their location a central park and other necessary services		Refinery LUBRIFIN	500,000	1 year			
			Tools and Devices Fabric	2,000,000	5 years			
			Prescon (former Lemexim, former C.P.L.)	2,000,000	5 years			
			Carpatex	2,000,000	5 years			
			Hydromechanics	700,000	5 years			
			TAMIV		5 years			
	Mark the city entrance with art works as symbol of local community	PBv, C.J.Bv, Other sources	Contest Technical Project: Symbols for City entrances	100,000	1 year	PBv	PBv	PBv
			Symbols City Entrances – 10 pieces	900,000	6 months	PBv	PBv	PBv
			Establish the Consortium "CETATEA CORONA" for the management of the historical centre.	4,000	2 months			PBV, UTB ONG

			Identify new architectural monuments and include them in the list of historical monuments.	50,000	6 months			
			Study for identifying all fortifications of Brasov Fortress	20,000	3 months			
			Technical project for restoration of the fortifications	250,000	6 months			
			Technical project for reconstruction of the lost fortifications, where the situation allows it	350,000	6 months			
			Technical Project for reconstructing and resizing all urban utilities networks – in technical channel	250,000	6 months			
			Study to identify all constructions within the Brasov Fortress	500,000	6 months			
			Technical project for unitary urban furniture in Brasov Fortress	300,000	1 year	University Ion MINCU, PBv	University ION Mincu, PBv	PBv
			Technical Project to restore the pavement in Brasov Fortress	250,000	6 months			
			Technical project for creating the mediaeval atmosphere, through decorations, costumes, specific products	50,000	3 months			
			Identify the tunnels from the Fortress	10,000	1 year			
			Technical project for reinforcement of the tunnels and buildings and arrange them for tourist purpose.	20,000	2 years			

Culture

N o.	Specific Objectives	Financing source	Project title	Estimated value of the project€	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partners	Monitoring / Evaluation
1	Support the cultural events of national and international level	PBv, Cultural Institutions, Other sources	European Film Festival; European Festival of Contemporary Art (dance, music, visual arts). "City's gratitude" "Living memory of the Brasov culture" "Brasov cultural awards" White charter of Brasov patrimony Web site City's artists	1,000,000	yearly	Cultural Institutions	Cultural Institutions, PBv, CJBv	PBv, CJBv
2	Establish the „Book Museum"	PBv, Other sources	"Book Museum"	2,000,000	5 years	PBv, CJBv, First Romanian School	PBv, CJBv, First Romanian School	PBv, CJBv
3	Implement cultural projects and programmes that support the local development and/or that allow the development of a sustainable cultural economy (festivals, fairs, celebration of cultural days, annual calendars of cultural events in the city etc.)		Culture and local development; Braşov cultural city – day by day Braşov – open cultural city					

4.	Rehabilitate the cultural institutions	PBv, CJBv, DJCCBv	Rehabilitation of the cultural institutions	50,000,000	5 years	PBv, Cultural Institutions, CJBv, DJCCBv	DJCCBv, PBv, CJBv	DJCCBv, PBv, CJBv
5	Create cultural centres in the districts within the urban regeneration projects	PBv, DJCCBv	"Close to you"	1,000,000	5 years	PBv	PBv, CJBv, Economic Operators	PBv, CJBv
6	Transform some abandoned spaces in cultural centres	Economic Operators	Reconversion industry – culture	2,000,000	5 years	PBv, Economic Operators	PBv, Economic Operators	PBv, Economic Operators

Health

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing source	Project title	Estimated value of the project€	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partners	Monitoring / Evaluation
1	Building a new University Hospital	Local Council, Ministry of Health Other organisations	"University Hospital"	55,000,000	3 years	CJBv, PBv, DJSPBv, Partners	PBv, CJBv, DJSPBv, Economic operators	Local Council, County Council, Ministry of Health
2	Putting in service the Centre for Invasive Cardiology	Local Council, County Council, Ministry of Health	Centre for Invasive Cardiology	2,000,000	2 years	DJSPBv, PBv, CJBv, Ministry of Health	DJSPBv, PBv, CJBv, Ministry of Health	DSPJ Local Council, County Council, Ministry of Health
3	Developing the services for medical and social home care	Local Council, County Council, ONG	Medical and social home care	50,000	yearly	DJSPBv, PBv, CJBv, Economic operators	DJSPBv, PBv, CJBv, Economic operators	Local Council, County Council, DSPJ

Social Assistance

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing source	Project title	Estimated value of the project€	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partners	Monitoring / Evaluation
1	Assessment of the existing needs at children level (need to supplement the family resources, for education of the children with relationship disabilities, integration, security, psychological support) and improvement of their life conditions	PBv, CJBv, ONG, other sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day Centre for disable children, established in the districts Shelter for children, in order to secure a family environment Create a network of specialists in medical-social services	1,000,000 1,000,000 250,000	2 years 5 years 5 years	-DGPDC Braşov - Children Hospital -Special School Hospice - Police County Inspectorate	- Transylvania University - Social Assistance - Catharsis Association - Police County Inspectorate - Community Police - County Centre for Psycho-pedagogical assistance - Deaf Association - School Inspectorate - "Refugiu" Foundation	PBv, CJBv, ONG
2	Assessment of the existing needs at the level of families with no or low income (financial needs, dwellings, work places, health promotion) and improvement of their life conditions	PBv, CJBv, ONG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide social dwellings for the persons with no or low income Extension/rear rangement of the Social Canteen Day Centre in the districts for the children and families in difficulty 	5,000,000 200,000	10 years 2 years	-Local Council -DSS -Social Canteen	- AJOFM - DSS - Police County Inspectorate - Community Police	PBv, CJBv
3	Assessment of the existing needs at the level of old persons (financial and medical security, socialising, home care) and improvement of their life conditions	PBv, CJBv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day centres in districts for old persons Development and diversification of the social assistance services provided at home for the old persons in semi-dependence status 	100,000 300,000	5 years 5 years	-DSS Braşov -County Hospital -Mobile Social Canteen	- Catharsis Association - Police County Inspectorate - Olds' shelter - Official Religious Denominations	PBv, CJBv
4.	Create a civic culture of community involvement	Pbv, CJBv, ONG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community networks, by districts, for social actors Community Centre, by districts Charitable centre/ districts 	200,000 600,000	permanent	Social Assistance Institutions Family doctors Churches Community Police	PBv, CJBv, ONG	PBv, CJBv, ONG
5.	Prevent the domestic		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centres for the victims of domestic 	200,000	2 years			

	violence		violence • Centres for the victims of human trafficking					
6.	Assessment of the existing needs at the level of disable persons (socialising, social reintegration, home teaching, professional insertion) and improvement of their life conditions		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day Centre for persons with disabilities. Special training of the personal assistants of handicapped persons Establish a teachers' network for home teaching Establish special classes for children with auditory and visual deficiencies 	200,000	5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DJPC DSS Braşov School Inspectorate Pro Vita Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AJOFM Catharsis Association Deaf Association 	PBv, AJOFM
				200,000	2 years			
				500,000	2 years			

Civil Society

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing source	Project title	Estimated value of the project€	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partners	Monitoring / Evaluation
1	Establish a Resource Centre for NGOs	APD Club Brasov submitted an application under Phare Programme – Civil Society Development	NGOs House from Brasov	33,000 Euro	12 months	Department for the relations with NGOs within the City Hall	ONGs from Brasov	In compliance with the monitoring plan proposed in the financing request
2	Establish partnerships with the associative structures on various projects of interest for the community, as debate and implementation forums of the public policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Council Decision no. HCL 112 / 2004 Create a fund, at City Hall level, to support the projects of community interest Attract financing sources through Phare Programme – Civil Society Development 	Create a database with community projects developed by NGOs acting in civic, environment, youth etc. fields.	50,000 Euro	12 months	Department for the relations with NGOs within the City Hall	ONGs from Brasov	In compliance with the action plans developed within the implemented projects

Sports

No.	Specific Objectives	Financing source	Project title	Estimated value of the project€	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ departments	Partners	Monitoring / Evaluation
1	Arrange a Sport Centre for old persons	PBv, CJBv, Other sources	"Be forever young in Brasov"	200,000	3 years	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv
2	Build a Multifunctional Sporting Centre	Pbv, CJBv, Economic operators, Ministry	Olympic Centre Brasov	1,000,000	3 years	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv, Economic operators, Ministry	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv
3	Organise sporting and tourist events with national and international participants	PBv, CJBv, Federations	Cross-country race "15 November/ Snow Fest"/	200,000	yearly	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv
4.	Sport close to Brasov's inhabitant	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv, ISJBv	Sport grounds in districts Education programmes for children about the importance of sport	200,000	yearly	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv, ISJBv	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv, ISJBv
5.	"Sportului Braşovean" Foundation	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv	Strategy for Sport Development	300,000	1 year	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv
6.	Build Training Centres for children and juniors, for all sports	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv, Sport Clubs, Sport Federations sportive, Economic Operators	Training Centres for children and juniors	300,000	2 years	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv, Sport Clubs	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv, Sport Clubs
7.	Establish the National Centre for Handball	Federation, PBv, CJBv	National Centre for Handball	500,000	2 years	Federation, PBv, CJBv	Federation , PBv, CJBv	Federation, PBv, CJBv
8.	National Pilot Centre for Tennis	Federation, PBv, CJBv	National Pilot Centre for Tennis	600,000	2 years	Federation, PBv, CJBv	Federation , PBv, CJBv	Federation, PBv, CJBv
9.	Multipurpose Sports Bases	CJBv, PBv, DJSBv	Multipurpose Centre at the Municipal Stadium	300,000	2 years	CJBv, PBv, DJSBv	CJBv, PBv, DJSBv	CJBv, PBv, DJSBv
10.	Establish training base for swimming	DJSBv, PBv, CJBv, Sport Clubs	Modernisation/ rehabilitation/ building swimming pools	300,000	2 years	CJBv, PBv, DJSBv	CJBv, PBv, DJSBv	CJBv, PBv, DJSBv, Sport Clubs
11.	School sporting	ISJBv, PBv, Sport Clubs	Sports competitions at schools level	50,000	yearly	ISJBv, PBv, Sport Clubs	ISJBv, PBv, Sport Clubs	ISJBv, PBv, Sport Clubs

Portfolio of Priority Projects

- Brasov ring road;
- Rehabilitation of the streets network;
- Rehabilitation of the public transportation;
- Extension of the public utilities (water supply, sewerage, electricity, natural gas supply, telephony) up to the territorial-administrative boarder of the city;
- Decentralisation, by districts, of the public security system;
- Rehabilitation and decentralisation of the public heating system;
- Implementation of the project "Protection against flood";
- Establishment of the Strategy for tourism development and promotion;
- Establishment of the Regional Centre for Tourism Promotion;
- Build the Brasov Airport;
- Build the University Hospital of Brasov Municipality;
- Implementation of the project "Digital City – Brasov City Net";
- Build the Exhibition Centre – Expo Brasov.