



GOVERNMENT OF ROMANIA  
INSTITUTION OF PREFECT - MURES  
COUNTY

LOCAL AGENDA 21

LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
OF MURES COUNTY

TÂRGU MURES  
2004-2005



**UNDP Project 0033238**

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## **Foreword**

*by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania*

**L**ocal Agenda 21 (LA21) was developed and adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. 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 Prefect of Mures County

Being characterised by a spiritual climate generated by multiethnic cohabitation, Mures County follows a historical trajectory where the autochthonous and European dimensions are equally represented, as the constant opening of county's citizens towards progress is well-known.

Having a diverse economic activity, a rich cultural expression and an attractive tourism potential, Mures County looks confidently the present and the future as well.

Mures County was the first Romanian County where Local Agenda 21 was implemented at county level. This project represents an important proof of the will of county's inhabitants to approach the international structures through the dimensioning of the local sustainable development on medium and long term.

The implementation of the sustainable development concept will support us to base our living standards on the nature's bear capacity. We try to develop sustainable economies, sustainable environment and we acknowledge that the sustainability is a creative process of searching the local equilibrium, which includes all decision domains.

I want to thank all that contributed to the development of the County Sustainable Development Plan, a very useful document, which allowed us to assess the potential and identify our priorities.

The implementation of all the projects makes me confident that Mures County will soon become a successful example for the sustainable development in Romania.

Ciprian Dobre

Prefect of Mures County





# I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

## I.1. General description of the county

### I.1.1. Geographical location

The county of Mureș provides a picturesque natural frame for the Carpathic-Danubian area and is located in the central-northern part of Romania on the Transylvania Plateau, in the superior basin of the Mureș river and the basins of the rivers Târnava Mare and Târnava Mică. The county is located between the meridians 23°55' and 25°14' of eastern longitude and the parallels 46°09' and 47°00' of northern latitude. It has a surface area of 6,714 km<sup>2</sup>, representing 2.8% of the surface of Romania, descending in steps from the peaks of the Eastern Carpathians towards the Târnăvelor Plateau and Transilvaniei Plain. It has highly varied natural conditions that are favourable to economic development. Mureș County's neighbours to the north-east are Suceava county, to the east Harghita county, to the south-east Brașov county, to the south Sibiu county, to the south-west Alba county, to the west Cluj county, and to the north Bistrița-Năsăud county.

### I.1.2. Administrative-territorial organisation

#### Mureș County contains:

- 4 municipalities (Târgu-Mureș, Sighișoara, Reghin, Târnăveni)
- 7 cities (Luduș, Sovata, Iernut, Miercurea Niraj, Sărmașu, Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Ungheni).
- 91 communes.
- 487 villages.

The municipal seat of the county is Târgu-Mureș

### I.1.3. Municipalities and cities

#### ♦ Municipality of Târgu-Mureș

- Total surface area: 4,930 ha
  - Stable population: 150,041 inhabitants
- Târgu-Mureș is the administrative seat of Mureș County and an important economic and cultural centre of the county.

Due to its geographical position within the large passage of the Mureș river, it benefits from the advantages offered by the confluence area of three natural areas. These areas have different and complementary economic resources: the cereal region of the Transilvaniei Plain, the Târnăvelor Plateau and the forest area of the internal sub-Carpathian hills.

At the same time, Târgu-Mureș is known around the country and abroad as an important medical centre with a good record of accomplishments in cardiovascular medicine and urology.

As a university and cultural centre with a long tradition, the municipality of Târgu Mureș has a solid and flexible education system that is ready to adapt to the requirements of the labour market.

#### ♦ The municipality of Sighișoara

- Total surface area: 9,602 ha
- Stable population: 32,304 inhabitants.

With an advantageous geographical position in the central part of Romania, situated in the Passage of Târnava Mare, the municipality of Sighișoara asserted itself over the centuries as an important trade, handicraft, administrative, and cultural centre.

Sighișoara is an authentic museum-city, with secular buildings, and is regarded as the most beautiful inhabited citadel in Europe. It offers the visitor the chance to enjoy a genuine journey back in time to the mediaeval epoch.

#### ♦ The municipality of Reghin

- Total surface area: 5,609 ha
- Stable population: 36,126 inhabitants

Reghin is a name with resonance and is well known country-wide and abroad under the name of "the City of Violins".

The municipality's industrial profile is made up of companies specialised in the construction of musical instruments, as well as companies specialised in wood processing, metallurgy, footwear, food industry and constructions. At present, Reghin is among the most important localities in the country in terms of the number of privatised commercial companies per inhabitant.

#### ♦ The municipality of Târnăveni

- Total surface area: 5,268 ha
- Stable population: 26,654 inhabitants

Although first recorded in documentary records in 1278, this locality began to develop as urban settlement at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century at the same time as drilling for methane, which is an important energy resource.

The chemical industry is the predominant industry in this area, accompanied by the window pane and construction industry, furniture, household ceramic products, and clothing.

The lakes alongside the Sărat brook in the south-eastern part of the locality contain certified therapeutic silt – an important natural resource that needs to be exploited.

#### ♦ The city of Luduș

- Total surface area: 6,725 ha
- Stable population: 17,497 inhabitants

Archaeological and historical treaties confirm the multi-millenary antiquity of this settlement and the continuity of human communities.

With a favourable geographical position, the developing infrastructure and the presence of a qualified labour force represent a basis for attracting investments in industry, agriculture, constructions, services.

Luduș is situated on the European corridor of the road transport network, at relatively short distance from the Târgu-Mureș Airport. The city also has a railway network.

#### ♦ The city of Sovata

- Total surface area: 19,587 ha
- Stable population: 11,614 inhabitants

Sovata is a balneal and climatic resort that owes its reputation to the lakes of Ursu, Aluniș, Verde, Negru, Roșu, Mierlei and Șerpilor, which are extremely wealthy in salty chlorosodic, bromurated, and bicarbonated and low sulphurated mineral waters.

The heliothermal effects of Lake Ursu – the heating by the sun of the salt water – are unique in Europe. The salinity and temperature of the water increases with depth from the surface, reaching 30-40 °C at the depth of 1 m and 60 °C at the depth of 2 m.

The Sovata spa is equipped for kinetotherapy, electrotherapy and hydrotherapy, and has saunas, medical gymnastics halls, beaches on the banks of the lakes Ursu and Aluniș, accommodation in hotels and villas, sports grounds, swimming pools, as well as equipment for boating, and a ski lift and a modern piste.

#### ♦ The city of Iernut

- Total surface area: 10,636 ha
- Stable population: 9,523 inhabitants

Archaeological diggings have uncovered proof of human existence in this area since the Neolithic age (4500-2500 BC).

The dominant economic sector in this area is agriculture, followed by electricity generation at the Mureș branch of S.C. Electrocentrale București S.A., combined with repair and maintenance services in this sector.

#### ♦ The city of Miercurea Nirajului

- Total surface area: 5,588 ha
- Stable population: 5,824 inhabitants

This city has important natural surface resources (agricultural land, pastures and natural hayfield), the dominant economic sectors being wood processing, textiles and dairy produce.

#### ♦ The city of Sărmașu

- Total surface area: 7,613 ha
- Stable population: 7,693 inhabitants

Proof of habitation since the period of transition to the Neolithic age (2500-1800 BC.).

The fertile soils are very suitable for agriculture, and the arable surface stretches over 4,209 ha, with vineyards and orchards covering 119 ha.

Pastures and hayfields, covering over 1,644 ha, are suited to the breeding of animals.

The gas domes on which the locality is situated offer the area a priceless source of energy: methane.

#### ♦ The city of Sângeorgiu de Pădure

- Total surface area: 7,114 ha
- Stable population: 5,492 inhabitants

This area has natural gas resources.

Tourism could be an asset in the development of the city, but it is necessary to draw up town management plans for the development of a leisure and sports area on both banks of the Bezid accumulation lake.

#### ♦ The city of Ungheeni

- Total surface area: 6,369 ha
- Stable population: 6,554 inhabitants

The main economic activities of this city are industrial and agricultural.

The most important industrial investment, which is currently under way, is that of the company "Industrial Park Mureș" S.A. in an area where industrial production and high-quality technology services will be performed.

#### I.1.4. Relief

Situated in the interior of the Carpathian arch, Mureș County is favoured by a relief that descends in steps from east to the west. From the 2,100 m of the Călimanilor peak, to the Transylvania Plain (400 m) and the Târnăvelor Plateau (500-700 m), the county stretches as far as the low river meadow of the river Mureș from the emergence of the county, where the elevation is only 280 m.

- approximately 22% of the surface of the county is dominated by the volcanic mountains of Călimani and Gurghiu (in the north-east and the east).

- situated in the north of the county, **the Călimani Mountains** constitute the most prominent volcanic formation in Romania, with maximum heights at Pietrosul peak (2,100 m), Rătățiș peak (2,022 m), and Bistricior peak (1,990 m). They stretch towards the south of the county, and continue with the Gurghiuului Mountains.

- **The Gurghiuului Mountains**, located between the valleys of Mureș and Târnava Mare, are smaller: Saca peak (1,776 m), Tătarca peak (1,689 m) and Bătrâna peak (1,634 m).

- The hilly formations belonging to the Transylvania Plateau are structured into three groups: **the Transilvaniei Sub-Carpathians, the Târnăvelor Plateau and the Transilvaniei Plain.**

- **The Transilvaniei SubCarpathians** are situated in the eastern part of the county and reach heights of between 600 and 1,000 m and are represented by the Mureșului hills, the Târnăvelor SubCarpathians,

(Bicheșu 1,080 m, Sântioara 756 m, Lăposu 628 m) and the Reghinului SubCarpathians.

- **The Târnăvelor Plateau**, extended in the south by the Mureș River, has a special appearance among the hilly formations. The hills are higher (over 600 m), and the summits have steep slopes, covered with forest. The rivers Târnava Mare and Târnava Mică, from where it takes its name, cross the plateau from east to west. The Târnăvelor Plateau includes the Târgu-Mureș Plateau (the Nirajului Hill 500 m) and the Jacodului Plateau (the Nadeșului Hill), the Dumbrăvenilor Plateau, the Vânătorilor Plateau (sub-unit of Hârțibaciu Plateau).

- **The Transilvaniei Plain**, situated to the north of the Mureș river is a lower region, formed by low hills with an average 400 m in height, and furrowed by large valleys. Due to the smooth slope and the absence of forests, this region is called a plain. The part in Mureș County of the Transilvaniei Plain includes the hilly Plain of Sărmaș, the Hills of Mădăraș, Comlod and Luduș.

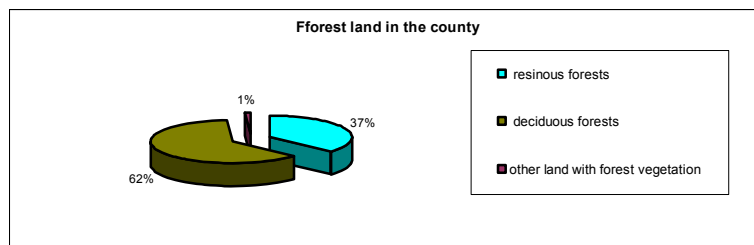
#### I.1.5. Natural resources

The existence of natural surface resources and the natural wealth of the soil helps boost the economic potential of the county.

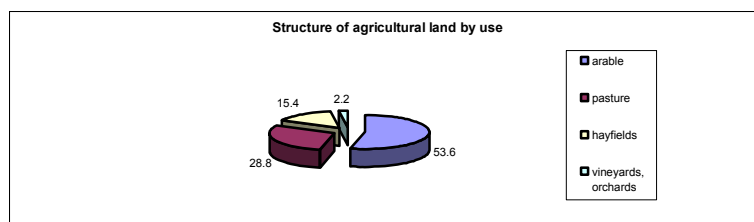
➤ **Surface natural resources** (forests, agricultural land, and pastures).

- The surface area of forest land covers 208,400 ha, representing 31% of the total area of the county. Forests are one of the most important resources, with a high value both to the environment and the economy. Of the total forest land, the forested surface covers 206,000 ha (98.8%), the most extensive of which are the deciduous forests (62 %), with resinous forests occupying 36.8%.





- Mureș County has an agricultural surface area of 414,764 ha, of which arable land represents 222,495 ha (53.6%), pasture 119,228 ha (28.8%), hayfields 64,042 ha (15.4%), vineyards and vine-growing nurseries 3,399 ha (0.8%), and orchards and fruit-growing nurseries 5,600 ha (1.4%).



### ➤ Subsoil

The variety of relief forms and geological-tectonic conditions, stratification and petrography determine a great diversity of subsoil.

#### ▲ Methane deposits

The most important subsoil resource is **methane**, which was discovered in Sărmășel in 1907, for the first time in Europe, as the result of drilling for potassium salts.

From a tectonic point of view, the methane deposits are located in domes. The gases generally contain methane at around 99% (the proportion fluctuates between 95 and 99.7%). Beside methane, there are small amounts of hydrocarbons (ethane, propane, and butane).

Some 30 gas fields (domes) are known in the county at present, which, according to the existing tectonic relationships, belong to the three dome areas in the Transylvania Depression, the central and northern, respectively.

There are domes of a low height in the central area (between 600 and 2,000 m), such as the Deleni, Bogata de Mureș, Nadeș, Filitelnic, Corunca, Dumbrăvioara, Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Miercurea Nirajului, and Teleac domes.

Higher domes (up to 100m) are located in the area to the north of the Mureș river, such as those in Luduș,

Zau de Câmpie, Șăulia, Șincai, Mădăraș, Sărmășel, Cristești, etc.

Some 62.5% of the national production of methane is extracted from the territory of Mureș County.

#### ▲ Non/metal deposits

Among the most important subsoil resources, there are **useful non-metal rocks** of different categories (volcanic, sedimentary, detrital, etc.).

The mountain eruptive area is known mainly for andesite (industrial quarries are located in the narrow path of the Mureș river in Stânceni and in the vicinity of Sovata at Ilieși) and andesitic pyroclastics.

Sedimentary deposits of sands, marls and clays are predominant in the hilly region of the internal Subcarpathians, the Târnaveilor Plateau and the Transylvania Plain, which can be utilised for the production of construction materials. Some quartz varieties (from the Sovata region) are useful in the production of glass. The sands have gritstone intercalated, which, well cemented, constitutes an excellent construction stone with a high durability.

The marls, which exist in noteworthy quantities, are not sufficiently exploited, though some varieties could be used in the fabrication of cement.

The clays (including the coastal and terrace varieties) are well spread and are utilised in the manufacture of

ceramic construction materials (bricks, tiles etc.), both industrially and in rural manufacturing.

The mobile deposits of blocks, gravel and ballast are more limited, though there are still considerable reserves. These are extracted from many regions and used as raw or industrially processed material for construction. Potential reserves of mineral aggregates can be found:

- ✓ on the course of the river Mureș in the vicinity of the localities of Stânceni, Lunca Bradului, Răstolița, Deda, Rușii-Munți, Brâncovenești, Suseni, Idecu de Jos, Petelea, Gornești, Glodeni, Ernei, Sângeorgiu de Mureș, Ungheni, Sânpaul, Ogra, Iernut, and Chețani;
- ✓ on the course of the river Târnava Mare in the vicinity of the localities of Albești and Daneș;
- ✓ on the course of the river Târnava Mică in the vicinity of the localities of Sovata, Chibed, Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Bălăușeri, Suplac and Mica.
- ✓ on the course of the river Gurghiu in the vicinity of the localities of Ibănești, Hodac, Gurghiu;
- ✓ on the course of the river Niraj in the vicinity of the localities Eremitu, Miercurea Nirajului, Ungheni.

▲ Salt deposits

Common salt, rock salt and kitchen salt represents one of the main resources of the Transylvania plateau. The salt massif at Praid is the best, being uncovered by the erosion of the valley Corond and its tributaries; the streaming waters have carved small ditches and sharp crests (custri).

The salty structure of **Corund-Praid-Sovata (Săcădat)** is situated in the contact region of the Transylvania basin with the neo-eruptive mountain chain of the Eastern Carpathians, Călimani-Gurghiu-Harghita, at the crossing of the Târnavelor Plateau with the orogenic alignment Gurghiu-Harghita. This salt deposit is one of the largest "diapire folds" in Europe.

Generally, the salt originating from the Transylvania basin, unlike the peri-carpathic salt and other foreign deposits, has a very small calcium sulphate content. Rare elements, such as Br, Sr, Ba and B, substitute the isomorphic Na, K, Ca and Mg from the main minerals, contributing to the constituting of accessory minerals (borate, magnesite, celestine, pyrites etc.) or concentrating in the layered spaces of the clay minerals.

▲ Therapeutical mineral substances

These include the whole array of mineral substances utilised in balneal treatment, directly or through

concentrations, such as the waters bottled for consumption or curative purposes.

The county of Mureș has a large diversity of such substances, mainly mineral waters, deposit waters, salty lakes, sapropelic silts, mophetic gases, desposited in two areas:

❖ **The Transylvania Depression**

The array of hydro-structures with mineral water deposits is characterised by the presence of the layer of salt, of hydrocarbons and carbon dioxide.

The salty waters from Sovata, Gurghiu, Jabenita, Idecu de Jos, Brâncovenești and Uila are part of this genetic category.

The European reputation of the spa resort at Sovata is due to the co-existence of considerable amounts of salty waters of different concentrations with black sulphurous silt, rich in chemical elements and organic substances, as well the helio-thermal characteristics of the water of Lake Ursu.

On the valley of Gurghiu, in the Idecu Baths, there are chloro-sodium mineral springs. The mineral water is utilised exclusively for external cures in the form of warm baths, which are very effective when used to treat illnesses of the peripheric nervous system.

On the right side of the Mureș river, in Brâncovenești, there are salty springs, generated by the presence of the salt massif; and to the south of village of Uila brominated chloro-sodium waters are found.

Another category of salty mineral waters are those from deposits, from gaseous formations, such as those in Sângeorgiu de Mureș (5 km from Târgu-Mureș). The calcium, magnesium and iodine chloro-sodic waters are used in balneal installations to treat various diseases (chronic rheumatism, nevrites, gynaecological disease, limfatism etc). The presence of silt amplifies the therapeutic potential of the spa.

❖ **The Călimani-Harghita eruptive**

The Stânceni deposit, situated in the valley of the Mermezu brook, the tributary on the right of Mureș, is used for bottling mineral water. The deposit is characterised by bicarbonated, calcium, magnesium and carbo-gaseous mineral waters.

### I.1.6. Hydrographic network of the county

The territory of Mureș County has a very rich network of running water, lakes, ponds and artificial retention reservoirs, but a comparatively low volume of underground, phreatic and depth waters. Small artificial salty water basins add to these, located at the spas of local interest.

**The hydrographic network** of the county belongs totally to the Mureș River, the main collector in the Transylvania basin. It crosses the county over a length of 187 km, from Ciubotani, where it enters the county, as far as the downstream locality of Chețani, where it leaves the county.

Other important water courses that cross the county are: the Târnava Mică river, the second in terms of length in the county (115 km), the Târnava Mare river (43 km), the Niraj (78 km) and the Gurghiu (55 km) rivers.

In terms of the quality of surface water in the hydrographic basin of Mureș, 46% of the surveyed length of the river comes under quality category I; 44.9 % is category II and 9.1 % represents water that exceeds the limits for quality category III.

The surface water resources of the county are 1,200 millions c.m., of which 950 millions c.m. is from the course of the river Mureș, 200 millions cm. from Târnava Mică and 50 millions c.m. from Târnava Mare.

**The underground waters** in the Subcarpathic and plateau region have low flow rates and high mineral contents and are generally not fit for drinking. In the river meadows and on the terraces of the river richer phreatic waters appear, but these also have a high content of minerals and are hard. They constitute the main drinking water source for the localities in Mureș County. The underground resources produce 3,500 l/s.

Of the total of water resources in the county, 375 thousand c.m. were collected and utilised in 2003 by 90 consumers that utilised the surface waters and 190 consumers that utilised the underground water.

There are 4 reservoirs in the basin with a total volume of 86.5 million c.m. Of these, 71.5 million c.m. are for the suppressing of floods and 15 million c.m. are used to supplement the flow rates of the Târnava Mică river in drought periods, in the Târnăveni area, both as drinking and industrial water.

The Răstolița reservoir is within the county and has a volume of 40 million c.m., which ensures the

supplementation of the flow rates for the Mureș river in drought periods.

**Lakes, ponds and retention reservoirs** complete the county hydrography.

The ponds and lakes of natural-human origin are specific to the Transylvania Plain. A series of fishing ponds have been created on the rivers (e.g. alongside the river Pârâul de Munte, the artificial pond Zau de Câmpie (133 ha), Șăulia (48 ha), Tăureni (53 ha)).

Lake Fărăgău (38 ha), which is fresh water, is of scientific importance due to its flora and fauna and the anthropogenic lakes in Ideciu de Jos, Jabenita and Sângeorgiu de Mureș, which have salt water, have local balneal importance.

Within the Sovata lake complex, Lake Ursu counts as the biggest and most important salt water lake in Transylvania. It has a surface area of 5 ha and a depth of 18 m and exhibits a helio-thermal phenomenon: the parallel increase in the concentration of salts from the surface to a certain depth (3-3.5 m) and the thermal stratification of the water layers.

Lake Negru, with a surface area of 0.38 ha and a depth of 6.82 m, is important for its silt deposits.

### I.1.7. Soil

The soil of the county is varied, in close connection with the lithologic substrate, with relief, climate and vegetation. From the peaks of the mountains to the low river meadows a great variety of soil types are found.

Mountain brown, yellowish-brown podzol-like soils are specific to the mountain area, the acid brown for alpine pastures, acid brown forest and ferrous-river podzol-like soil, and on the slopes there is young detritus and skeletal soil.

In the hilly and plateau area there is forest dark brown, in some places there is clay-alluvial, and forest brown chernozem soil are predominant, while at the base of the slopes there are eroded and colluvial soils.

In the Transylvania Plain, the brown forest soils and especially the levigated chernozems are predominant, the black humid hayfield soil, coastal yellow and eroded soils, levigated chernozems phreatic humid and gley and humic-gley isolated. In the western part of this area the carbonated chernozem soils are spread, while in the eastern part the typical forest

soils, dark brown chernozem like and pseudo-redzinic soils are more frequent, favouring the development of forest vegetation, but also forming under the influence of this vegetation.

### I.1.8. Flora and fauna

Corresponding to the diversity and complexity of the environmental elements, vegetal associations and habitat fauna belong to the same category of varied features.

Their distribution in the landscape reflects the past and present physical-geographical conditions and also bears the mark of climate and manmade changes as evidenced by the progressive increase in the replacement of spontaneous vegetation with culture plants.

#### ➤ Flora

Deposited in stages, plant life is represented by:

**Vegetation of the alpine stage**, covered by meadows with herbs and dwarf shrubbery;

**Vegetation of the mountain stage**, formed by resinous trees mixed with beech, white and black alder tree;

**Vegetation of the hilly and plateau stage**, heterogeneous (common oak mixed with beech, Turkey oak, hornbeam, lime, ash tree);

**Vegetation of the anthropogenic steppe**, in the western part of the Transylvania Plain (silvosteppe, meadows); and

**Intrazonal vegetation** (represented by river meadow forests, reed, bulrush, river meadow hayfields).

#### ➤ Fauna

Fauna:

- **the mountain stage** (formed by the mountain forests habitat, the running mountain waters habitat and the habitat of the alpine and sub-alpine summits) comprises the brown bear, the Carpathian deer, the lynx, the deer, the birch cock, etc. while the running waters habitat is represented by trout, grayling, huck;

- **the hilly and plateau stage fauna** in the habitat of the forests and stepped forest field (is represented by the deer, the rabbit, the squirrel, the pheasant, the wolf), the habitat of running waters and lakes (by carp, chub, sheat fish, crayfish, and among the birds living by the lakes: wild ducks).

### I.1.9. Nature reservations and protected areas

The Law on the Arrangement of National Territory No. 5/2.000 (M.Of. PI, no. 152/12.04.2000) - Section III- "Protected areas" acknowledges 14 protected areas of national interest in Mureș County with an overall surface area of 28,359 ha. The main protected areas are:

- **Călimani Sud National Park**

This was set up for the protection and preservation of the land, geological formations, bio-diversity through the mountain type flora and fauna, as well as for its endemic or rare elements.

- **Deda-Toplița Narrow Path Reservation**

The Toplița-Deda Narrow Path stretches along the Mureș river, starting at the 72nd km and reaching as far as the 114th km, crossing a sparsely populated mountain landscape region; it has almost no pollution and has specific vegetation and fauna, with a percentage of over 75% natural forests. This is an important area for angling: the river contains broad snout, barbel, chub, grayling, and huck between Adroneasa and Lunca Bradului; trout at the river mouths of the brooks descending from the heights of the Călimanilor and Gurghiu Mountains.

- **Secular Oak Forest in Moclar**

This is of scientific interest due to the age of the oak trees, which ranges between 400 and 500 years old. The oak forest stretches over a surface of 48 ha and has a density of 10 multiseccular oaks per hectare, with diameters of between 1.5 and 2 m and heights of 23 m. The vitality and the fructification of the trees are poor, with intervals of 10-15 years, with sterile seeds. The majority of the trees are dry.

- **Steppe Peony Reservation in Zau de Câmpie**

This is considered the only place in the interior of the Carpathian arch where *Paeonia tenuifolia*, also named "steppe peony", grows. It has a height of 10-30 cm and has glowing red flowers. It was declared a natural monument in 1932 and is the property of the Romanian Academy. The surface of the botanical garden is 2.5 ha. The area is well preserved and maintains its natural aspect. The reservation is open for visiting from the beginning of the month of May when the peony blossoms.

- **The Lake Fărăgău Reservation**

This natural pond (hilly and of post-glacial origin, atlantic-subboreal, formed by the natural blocking by its own alluvions) represents the last remaining formation of a great number of lakes that once existed in the eastern part of the Tansylvania Plain. It has preserved a part of its original floral and fauna rarities.

- **Săbed Forest, Ceuașu de Câmpie commune**

This is a scientific ornithological-dendrologic reservation, established on damaged soil with strong soil erosion. The forest was planted between 1892 and 1899 and later extended. It offers a model for the ecologic reconstruction of damaged land. One century after being established, an example of the succession of forest vegetation can be seen in the extension of the autochthone species and the creation of a natural ecosystem.

- **Sighișoara FluffyOak Reservation**

This was created to preserve the Quercus Pubescens specie of xerophit oak, characteristic to silvosteppe. It can be found at altitudes of 500-600 m on the steep sunny slopes. The reservation is kept in satisfactory condition partly by the large slopes of the mountainsides.

- **Lăpușna Resonance Spruce Fir Reservation**

This is a middle mountain forest ecosystem, with rare resonance spruce firs (age 150 years, diameter over 60 cm and height 36-38 m) and forest seed reservation.

- **Secular oaks in Braite, Sighișoara**

The secular oak reservation on the Braite pasture (Sighișoara) comprises the pedunculated oak specie (Quercus robur), the older viable tree, with possibilities of ecologic reconstruction. The trees have an average age of 400-500 years, diameters of 1-1.8 m and an average height of 12-20 m.

- **Lake Ursu Sovata and coterminous brush**

The chain of salty lakes, situated in a geological formation with salt substrate, forms the foundation for the existence of the Bathing Complex at Sovata. It is surrounded by forests and is extremely valuable in terms of landscape and plays and important role in the protection of lakes. Lake Ursu is helio-thermal, and the old surrounding forests, beside their protection role, have a wide biodiversity due to their 23 species of wood essence.

- **The MotleyTtulip Reservation, Vălenii de Mureș**

This is botanical reservation established for the protection of the rare plant Fritillaria meleagris (the motley tulip). The reservation is situated to the south of the Vălenii de Mureș locality, of the Brâncovenești commune.

- **The Narcissuses Glade Gurghiu**

This is a botanical reservation for the protection of the Narcissus stellaris (narcissus) plant and the Fritillaria meleagris (the motley tulip) plant.

The reservation is situated in the south of the Gurghiu locality, in the vicinity of the communal road, C9 Gurghiu-Orșova, and it is the property of the commune of Gurghiu.

- **The Seaca Landscape Reservation**

This is in the Ibănești-Sovata area; the brushes are considered reservations for the production of forest seeds and this represents its scientific value.

The are is interesting in terms of hunting, due to fauna specific to the forests of the medium high mountains and has stag, deer, bear and mountain cock.

- **TheBbrush with Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana, Sângeorgiu de Pădure**

This area is situated in the Transylvania Plain, on the hills between Târnava Mică and Târnava Mare. The forest where the California Cypress tree (Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana) is found is of scientific interest, being at the same time a seed reservation. The cypress trees exceed the age of 75 years and can be found together with beech coming from natural regeneration.

#### **1.1.10. Areas exposed to natural and manmade risks**

On the earthquake risk scale, Mureș has a 6<sup>th</sup>-degree rating.

♦ Any disasters happening within the county could trigger landslides and flooding or mass fires, explosions or damage to the hydro-technical constructions.

- The areas exposed to landslides ar: Gănești, Mica, Bezid, Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Măgherani-Sânișor- Șilea Nirajului, Lechința, Chiheru de Sus, Solovăstru-Jabenița.

- The main areas exposed to flooding, due to the emergence of brooks and rivers from the river beds, are:

- the Mureș river, between the communes Stânceni-Rușii Munți; Petelea-Sântana de Mureș; Sânpaul-Iernut; Iernut-Bogata; Chețani.
- the Târnava Mare river, between the communes Vânători and Daneș.
- the Târnava Mică river, between the localities Sângeorgiu de Pădure and Cornești.
- the Niraj river, between the localities Miercurea Nirajului and Ungheni.
- the Luț river, between the communes Batoș and Voivodeni.
- the Lechința river, in the locality Lechința.
- the Scroafa river, in the locality Saschiz.
- the permanent lake area Zau de Câmpie-Târnăveni.

In the basin of the Mureș there are 4 reservoirs with a volume of 86.5 million c.m., of which 71.5 million c.m. are utilised for the suppressing of floods.

**The Mureș Water Office** within the "THE ROMANIAN WATERS" National Administration has built hydrotechnical works with the role of defending against flooding and protecting the banks against erosion. These comprise dykes (330 km in 68 sectors), bank defences (150 km in 380 pieces), water bed regulation (240 km in 124 pcs).

There are 4 hydrotechnical systems in the county to exploit these:

- The following areas are exposed to mass fire and explosions: The Târgu-Mureș Chemical Works, companies processing wood and textiles, fuel stations, PECO deposits, stations (points) for the distribution of the natural gas, forested areas.

There are areas at risk in terms of damage to the hydro-technical constructions: Bezid (permanent reservoir), Bălăușeri (non-permanent reservoir), Vânători (non-permanent reservoir).

### I.1.11. Green areas, sports and play grounds

Green areas are arranged according to different categories: park-gardens, central parks, sports grounds, play grounds for children, green parks, green spaces (areas) allotted to housing and institutions.

The surface of existing green areas in Mureș County related to the overall number of inhabitants is well under the European standards.

The greatest surface of arranged green areas is to be found in the municipalities and cities of the county, where they come under the administration of the mayoralties and are adequately and constantly maintained by specialist staff.

A large part of the green area is thus occupied by varied vegetation formed by turf lawns, hedgerows, flower stands, plantations of shrubs and ornamental shrubs, roses and other flowers, as well as alleys that stretch over hundreds of thousands of square metres.

There are two dendrological parks in the county:

- The Dendrological Park in Gurghiu, covering over 11 ha and with 100 exotic trees;
- The Dendrological Park in Apalina-Reghin (of smaller size) with two "swamp cypresses".

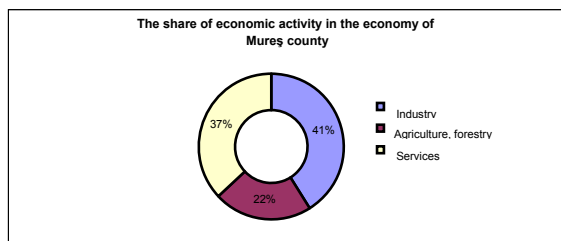
All the administrative-territorial units have sports and play grounds, and in communes the natural green areas replace the arranged green areas. The sports and playgrounds generally lack adequate equipment for leisure and sports activities, and their condition is continuously worsening. At educational establishments the situation is the same in many cases.

The precarious maintaining of green areas and their equipment as administrated by the owners and residents' associations should also be mentioned.

## I.2. General description of the economy of the county

The economy of Mureș County is characterised at present by a process of transition from a centralised system to a market economy, sustained by decentralisation and promotion of free enterprise. The development potential of the county is influenced mainly by its central geographical position, with varied natural conditions, favourable to increased economic development.

The main economic fields and their importance to the economy of the county are industry: 41%; agriculture, forestry and forest exploitations 22%; services 37%.



Mureş County makes an important contribution to the national industrial economy (8th position in the country).

Its industry is characterised by a wide variety of production areas of national importance: the extraction industry for methane, the wood processing industry, furniture and musical instruments manufacturing, the chemical industry and medicine production, rubber and plastics processing, the food industry, textiles and footwear, leather and fur textiles, non-metal materials industry (glass, window panes, tiles, lime, prefabricates for construction, other construction materials, ornamental glass, china, tiles), metallurgy, machine industry, equipment, electrical equipment.

Agriculture is the second most important branch of the economy for the county and has a long tradition. The agricultural surface area of Mureş County is 414,764 ha, representing 61% of the overall surface of the county. Agricultural production is relatively balanced

between the two components of growing vegetables and breeding animals. The main cultures are technical plants (sugar beet, flax and hemp, tobacco, hops), cereals (barley, two-row barley, wheat, corn, rye etc.), vegetables, fruits, vine. Breeding farms of pigs, cattle, sheep and birds represents animal breeding.

The construction sector is characterised by a high rate of privatisation and is of increasing importance. Besides the construction of civil buildings and the modernisation of motorways and roads, this sector is specialised in the construction of bridges, dykes, hydrotechnical arrangements, construction works for transport and electricity distribution.

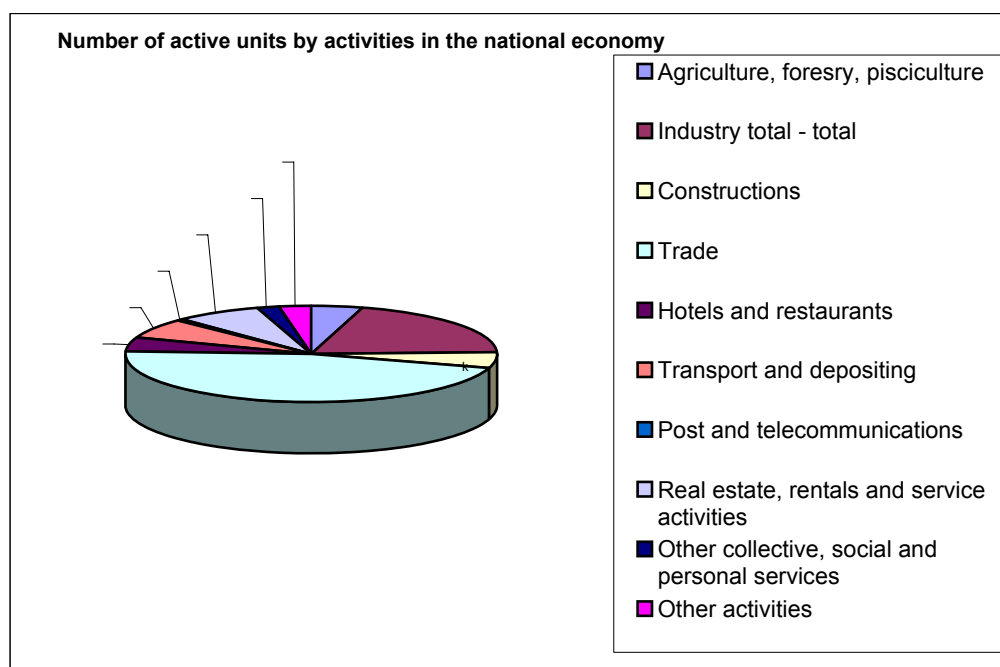
Mureş County has a high tourist potential due to the concentration in this region of varied and high-value sights. Tourist activity is supported by a diversified infrastructure, with adequate accomodation facilities, especially in the urban centres.

The economic results for Mureş County were accomplished by 8,280 active economic entities, with the following main characteristics:

#### The main indicators for active entities, by activities in the national economy (2002)

| Activities (CAEN sections)          | Number of active units | Turnover – active units (bln. lei) | Gross investments – active units (bln. lei) | Average number of employees in active units | Staff expenditure : active units (bln. lei) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| <b>TOTAL</b>                        | <b>8280</b>            | <b>60052.2</b>                     | <b>7483</b>                                 | <b>108781</b>                               | <b>5677.4</b>                               |
| Agriculture, forestry, pisciculture | 371                    | 1131.7                             | 393.1                                       | 3797  | 182.5                                       |
| Industry total – total              | 1654                   | 32278                              | 3974.1                                      | 65974                                       | 3637.9                                      |
| • Extractive industry               | 19                     | 4109.6                             | 414.6                                       | 2382  | 283.2                                       |
| • Processing industry               | 1618                   | 21590.2                            | 2523.2                                      | 58161                                       | 2843  |
| • Electrical and thermal energy     | 17                     | 6578.2                             | 1036.3                                      | 5431  | 511.7                                       |

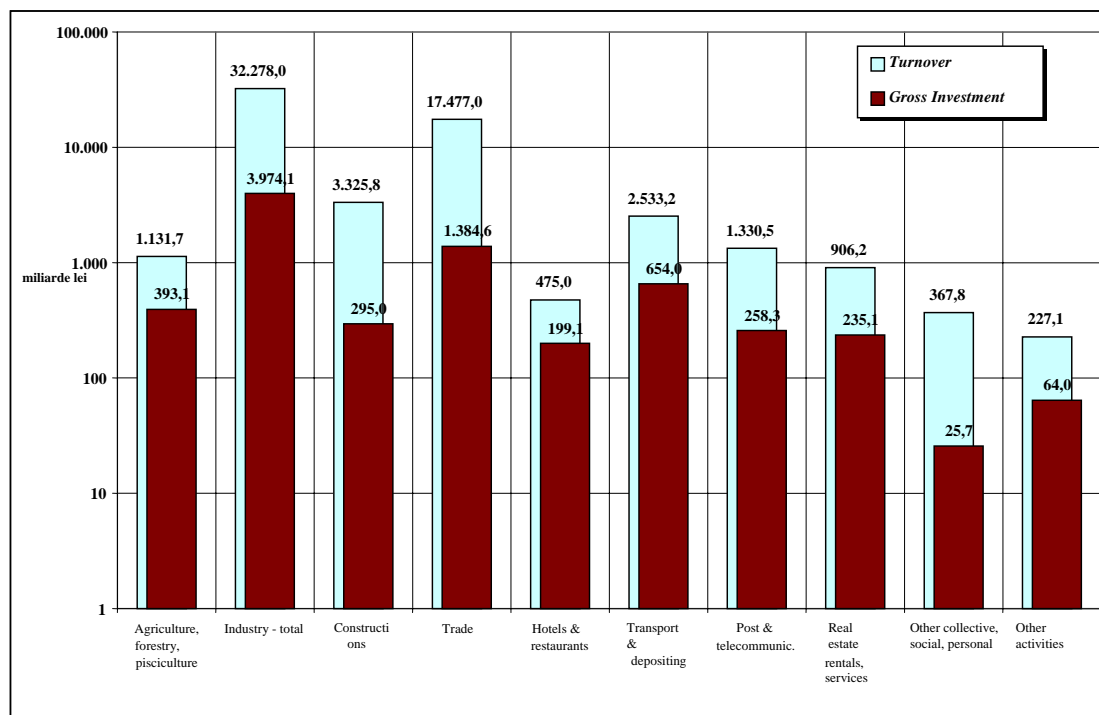
|                                       |      |        |        |       |       |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Constructions                         | 429  | 3325.8 | 295    | 7926  | 361.6 |
| Trade                                 | 3832 | 17477  | 1384.6 | 17201 | 638.6 |
| Hotels and restaurants                | 386  | 475    | 199.1  | 1877  | 64.8  |
| Transport and depositing              | 557  | 2533.2 | 654    | 5096  | 324   |
| Post and telecommunications           | 45   | 1330.5 | 258.3  | 3158  | 285.3 |
| Real estate, rentals and services     | 619  | 906.2  | 235.1  | 1896  | 91.9  |
| Collective, social, personal services | 163  | 367.8  | 25.7   | 1254  | 57.8  |
| Other activities                      | 224  | 227.1  | 64     | 602   | 33    |



The greatest number of active units was seen for trade (3,832 entities, representing 46.3%), followed by industry (1,654 entities, representing 20%).

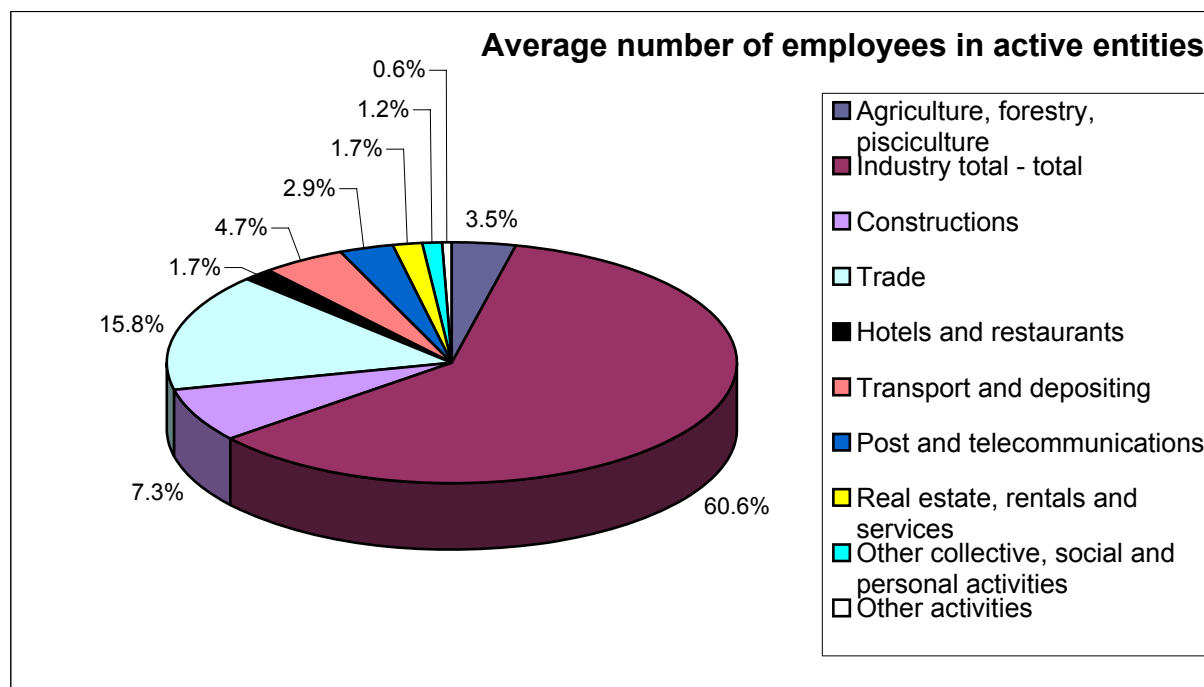


### Turnover and gross investments by activities in the national economy

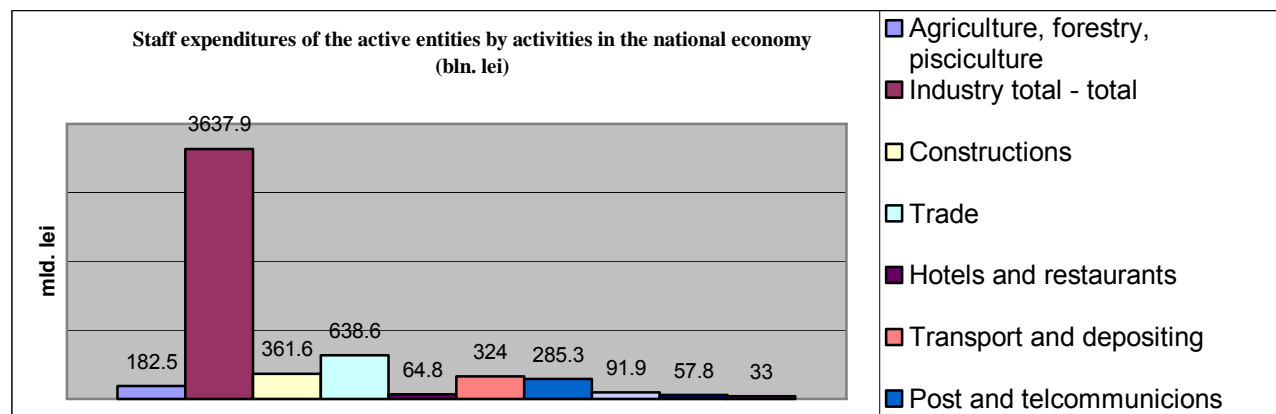


The greatest registered turnover by the active entities was industry (32,278.0 bln. lei) followed by trade (17,477.0 bln. lei) and constructions (3,325.8 bln. lei). Within industry, processing had 66.8% of total turnover. In the others branches of the economy in the county, the share of turnover was under 4.2%.

The volume of gross investments amounted to 7,483 bln. lei at the end of 2002. Industry represented 53.1% of the overall investments made by active entities, followed by trade (18.5%), transport and depositing (8.7%) and agriculture (5,3%).



In 2002 108,781 employees worked in the economy of the county, of which 65,974 (60.6%) in industry. The processing industry had 58,161 employees, that is 88% of the industry employees. The number of the trade employees was 17,201 (15.8%).



Following the same trend as the number of employees, staff expenditures for the active entities registered the greatest share in industry (3,637.9 bln. lei and 64.1%). The expenditures for the labour force were smaller in trade (638.6 bln. lei representing 11.2%) and constructions (361.6 bln lei).

## Labour force and unemployment

At the end of 2002, employment in the county regions was the following:

- thousand persons -

|              | Active population |       |      |       | Employed persons |       |      |       | Unemployed |      |     |       |
|--------------|-------------------|-------|------|-------|------------------|-------|------|-------|------------|------|-----|-------|
|              | Total             | M     | F    | %     | Total            | M     | F    | %     | Total      | M    | F   | %     |
| Total county | 208.4             | 122.1 | 86.3 | 100.0 | 185.7            | 106.3 | 79.4 | 100.0 | 22.7       | 15.8 | 6.9 | 100.0 |
| Iernut       | 8.6               | 5.9   | 2.7  | 4.1   | 6.8              | 4.6   | 2.2  | 3.7   | 1.8        | 1.3  | 0.5 | 7.9   |
| Luduș        | 18.9              | 12.4  | 6.5  | 9.1   | 16.0             | 10.4  | 5.6  | 8.6   | 2.9        | 2.1  | 0.8 | 12.8  |
| Reghin       | 37.1              | 22.7  | 14.4 | 18.0  | 33.3             | 20.2  | 13.3 | 17.9  | 3.8        | 2.7  | 1.1 | 16.7  |
| Sighișoara   | 21.1              | 11.7  | 9.4  | 10.1  | 19.5             | 10.4  | 9.1  | 10.5  | 1.7        | 1.3  | 0.4 | 7.5   |
| Sovata       | 16.0              | 10.3  | 5.7  | 7.7   | 14.2             | 9.1   | 5.1  | 7.6   | 1.7        | 1.2  | 0.5 | 7.5   |
| Târgu Mureș  | 89.6              | 48.8  | 40.8 | 42.9  | 81.7             | 43.5  | 38.2 | 44.0  | 7.9        | 5.3  | 2.6 | 33.5  |
| Târnăveni    | 17.1              | 10.3  | 6.8  | 8.1   | 14.2             | 8.3   | 5.9  | 7.7   | 2.9        | 1.9  | 1.0 | 12.8  |

For the **active population** indicator, Iernut (4.1%), Luduș (9.1%) and Târnăveni (8.1%) registered low shares. These areas have a high unemployment rate, exceeding the average for the county, which in 2002 was 6.4%.

## The employed population by activities of the national economy

- thousand persons -

| EMPLOYED POPULATION                      | 1999         | 2000         | 2001         | 2002         |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| TOTAL, of which:                         | <b>235.7</b> | <b>245.7</b> | <b>239.6</b> | <b>240.8</b> |
| Industry                                 | 61.8         | 62.2         | 65.2         | 69.8         |
| Constructions                            | 9.3          | 8.8          | 7.5          | 10.9         |
| Trade                                    | 19.3         | 21.4         | 20.0         | 26.0         |
| Tourism                                  | 3.2          | 2.7          | 2.5          | 2.8          |
| Transport                                | 6.9          | 8.6          | 6.4          | 7.2          |
| Services                                 | 8.1          | 8.3          | 8.0          | 7.6          |
| Agriculture                              | 100.5        | 103.1        | 100.4        | 87.1         |
| Public administration                    | 2.7          | 2.6          | 2.8          | 2.8          |
| Education                                | 12.3         | 13.5         | 12.6         | 11.4         |
| Health                                   | 8.5          | 10.4         | 10.5         | 11.4         |
| Other activities of the national economy | 3.1          | 4.1          | 3.7          | 3.8          |

There is an ascendant trend during 1999-2002 of the population employed in industry and trade, while the number of those employed in constructions, transport and services remained relatively constant.

## The share and position of Mureș County in the national economy in terms of labour force

|                              | Overall share |      |      |      |      |      | County position |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------------------|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                              | 1997          | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 1997            | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| <b>Labour force</b>          |               |      |      |      |      |      |                 |      |      |      |      |      |
| Overall employed population  | 2.8           | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.8  | 2.9  | 13              | 14   | 13   | 12   | 12   | 11   |
| Pop. employed in agriculture | 2.9           | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.9  | 2.9  | 13              | 13   | 14   | 13   | 15   | 13   |

|                                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Pop. employed in industry           | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 10 | 13 | 9  | 11 | 9  | 9  |
| Employed pop. per 1,000 inhabitants | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 7  |
| No. of employees                    | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 11 |
| No. of employees in industry        | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 9  | 11 | 11 |
| Average net wage                    | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   | 18 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 21 | 22 |

Mureș County is in 11th position in the country in terms of the “**employed population**” indicator and 7th position for the “**employed population per 1,000 inhabitants**” indicator. These indicators showed an improving trend for the period 1997-2000.

### I.2.1. Industry

Industry is the most important branch of the economy of the county, representing 53.7% of the turnover for active entities (2002).

After the events of 1989, the transition process left its mark on the industrial sector, which was forced to shift from a heavily centralised system to the promotion of free initiative. The privatisation process for industrial entities that took place during the 1990s resulted in the reduction of production volumes and production capacities, and even to the disappearance of certain industrial branches.

All the same, Mureș County has a high development potential due to its central geographical position and varied natural conditions, which are favourable to increased economic development.

Industry, with 41% of the economy of the county, is characterised by a great variety of the production branches, many of national importance, such as:

- ✓ methane extraction industry;
- ✓ wood exploiting and processing industry;
- ✓ furniture and musical instruments production;
- ✓ chemical and medicine production industry;
- ✓ rubber and plastics processing;
- ✓ food industry, beverages;
- ✓ industry of textiles, footwear and textiles and leather clothing;
- ✓ products made of non-metallic minerals (window panes, glass, bricks, tiles, lime, prefabricates for construction, other construction materials, ornamental glass, china, faience);

- ✓ metallurgy;
  - ✓ machinery, equipment, electrical apparatus.
  - The methane extracting industry accounts for 12.7% of the turnover for the industrial branch and is represented mainly in the Sighișoara and Sărmaș areas.
  - The wood exploiting and processing industry is one of the best-developed industrial branches, especially due to the abundance of raw materials. The wood processing industry is represented by the cities of Reghin, Târnăveni, and Ludaș. Mureș County, with 8.9% of the value of the furniture production, is rated 1st in the country in terms of this indicator and 10th in timber production with a weight of 2.7%. In Reghin there is a company that produces musical instruments “Gliga Companies”.
  - the chemical industry is represented in the municipalities of Târgu Mureș and Târnăveni, where chemical fertilisers, carbide, basic inorganic chemical products, anti-pests are produced (1st in the county for anti-pest production).
  - medicine production showed an upward trend during recent years, becoming a basic branch in the industry of the county, the municipality of Târgu Mureș being the representative of this field.
  - the rubber and plastics processing branch is represented by tyre production in the city of Ludaș.
  - In terms of the food industry, Mureș occupies 2nd position in the country in terms of milk production, with a share of 14.8% of the total; and 8th position in cheese production with 3.1%. Characteristic for the food industry of the county is meat processing, the county being in 20th position in the country in terms of meat production and 16th in terms of meat production. In terms of refined sugar production, the county is in 20th position.
- Most important for the food industry are the municipalities of Târgu Mureș, Reghin, Sighișoara and the city of Sovata.

- the textile, footwear and leather industry is represented by the production of cotton and cotton-type garments, textile, leather and footwear manufacturing in the municipalities of Târgu Mureş and Sighișoara.

- the production of non-metal minerals comprises the production of drawn windows (2 mm thick), glass, bricks, ceramic blocks, tiles, shingles and clay tubes, lime (8th position in the country) and reinforced concrete prefabricates (25th position in the county).

Ceramic production also covers non-metal mineral production (faience, glass and phosphatic china) from Sighișoara that showed a developing trend during recent years.

- Machinery construction, equipment and electrical apparatus is one of the industrial branches in the municipality of Târgu Mureş and to lesser degree in Sighișoara, Reghin, Ludaş.

- an important factor in the industrial development of the county is the construction on the Vidrasău platform (the city of Ungheni), 18 Km from the municipality of Târgu Mureş, of the Industrial Park Mureş –Vidrasău Platform.

Starting in the 1990s, due to privatisation and the reorganising and dismantling of production capacities, each area of the county was confronted with the issues specific to the evolution of the industrial sector.

#### **Features of the industrial sector in different areas of the county:**

##### **❖ The Târgu Mureş area**

Industry is represented mainly in the municipality of Târgu Mureş, where over 8,500 economic entities perform their activities.

The industrial structure is diverse, with 4 important sectors: the wood processing industry, chemical industry, machinery construction, and the textiles and leather industry.

The wood processing industry is represented mainly by furniture production performed by S.C. Mobex S.A., which also manufactures carved furniture.

The chemical industry is represented by the Chemical Works S.C. Azomureş S.A., producing chemical fertilizers, and the pharmaceutical industry by S.C. Armedica S.A. and Lek Pharmatech – companies producing medicines.

The machinery construction industry is represented by S.C. Electromureş S.A. (producing household apparatuses), S.C. Imatex S.A. (producing conventional and non-conventional weaving machinery), S.C. Matricon S.A. (producing sewing machinery) and by “Prodcomplex” (producing machinery for plastics processing).

The textile industry is represented by S.C. Textor S.A. (producing textile and silk fibres), S.C. Textila Mureşul (textiles), and the leather industry by S.C. Manpel S.A. (representative for the production of leather garments and gloves).

The food industry is represented by the commercial companies known for their meat produces and the processing of milk (S.C. Friesland S.A.) and sugar.

##### **❖ The Sighișoara area**

The dominant economic sectors, in order of size, are: confections, construction materials and other products made of non-metal minerals (household faience, enamelled vessels, phosphate china), milk processing and metallic constructions.

At the end of the 1980s, the municipality of Sighișoara had complex industrial capacities, in which the textile and clothing branch, machinery construction and metal processing, glass and faience, convenient products, food produce, construction materials, exploiting and wood processing, leather and furs industry, footwear, etc. were the main fields of activity. The vast majority of economic entities were specialised in light industry, especially textiles (65% of the value of the products of Sighișoara), trend that observed a certain local tradition (the old guilds of the weavers and tailors), and utilised the abundant raw material for ceramic products.

The economic entities now in operation are: S.C. “VES” S.A. (enamelled vessels), S.C. “Stimet” S.A. (glass packing), S.C. “Siceram” S.A. (construction materials), S.C. “Târnava” S.A. (clothing), S.C. “Nicovala” S.A. (metallic constructions), S.C. “Parat – ro” S.A. (industrial material), S.C. “Transtex” S.A. (clothing), S.C. “CESIRO” S.A. (household tiles), S.C. “Hochland Romania” S.R.L. (milk processing).

##### **❖ The Reghin area**

The predominant economic branch is the exploiting, transport and processing of wood.

The metallurgic industry suffered a major setback in the elimination of S.C. Metalurgica S.A., a number of 4,500 employees being laid-off. Subsequently, the

company was privatised and is currently hiring new staff.

274 economic entities operate in the industry area, of which most important are: S.C. Prolemn S.A., S.C. Alpina S.A., S.C. Amis S.A., S.C. Irum S.A., S.C. Hora S.A., S.C. Remex S.A., S.C. Lazar S.R.L., Geosef Levicom S.R.L., S.C. Larix Forest S.R.L., Emivas Cons S.R.L., RAGCL S.A., S.C. Gliga Companies S.A., S.C. Metalurgica Reghin S.A., S.C. Turlemn Prodcom S.R.L., The Regun Distilleries S.R.L., Vivarius Impex S.R.L., Grafis Art S.R.L., Bewami Pan Expert S.R.L., Lemn Metal Reghin S.A.. These companies are specialised in food and beverages, textile and leather, footwear, wood processing, non-metallic mineral products, metallurgy, metallic construction and metal products, electrical machinery and apparatus, medical apparatus and instruments of optical precision and watches, furniture manufacture and other products.

The overall number of employees is 8,836.

#### ❖ **The Târnăveni area**

The dominant industrial sectors are the chemical industry and the production of non-metal minerals (glass processing, tiles and construction materials, ceramicware).

The municipality of Târnăveni is specialised in the chemical industry (the successor of the representative branch from the communist period) and its products (carbides, sulphuric acid, etc.). The Group of companies CARBID (Carbid –Fox, Carbid – Gaz, Carbid – Conmet) was restructured from the old Chemical Works and represents this branch. These companies produce basic inorganic chemical products, industrial gas and moulding of cast iron.

The commercial company BICAPA S.A. Târnăveni, detached from the former Chemical Works, was privatised in 1989, and at present is being reorganised to perform other activities.

The economic setback suffered by the big economic entities on the industrial platform of the municipality after 1990 (S.C. Bicapa S.A. , S.C. Carbid Fox S.A.) led to the dismissal of a great number of employees, both in the city and in the neighbouring localities.

Economic entities in development in Târnăveni include: Gecsat (windows, processing and shaping of plane glass, fabrication of elements for carpentry and metal work); S.C. Cars S.A. (fabrication of tiles, bricks and other products of burned ceramics); S.C. Com Ardeleana (furniture manufacturing); S.C. Cotton Textil

SRL (clothing); S.C. Vitron (fabrication of household and ornamental ceramic objects); S.C. Omega Prodcom (recovery of recyclable waste and non-metallic rests); S.C. Holland Tehnolem Reedflex International (furniture manufacturing); S.C. Delrom (production and conservation of meat).

#### ❖ **Areas situated on the inferior valley of Mureș represented by the cities of Luduș and Iernut**

These areas are specialised in agri-industrial activities.

As a result of the changes taking place after 1989, the closing of the large industrial entities with large numbers of employees led to economic imbalances.

Characteristic of the cities of Luduș and Iernut is the number of inhabitants fit and willing to work, but with no income.

DN 15 Turda – Târgu Mureș – Toplița and the European road E 60 Brașov – Târgu Mureș – Cluj Napoca cross the cities.

The main objective of these areas is the creation of new jobs to sustain investment projects in services, light industry, food industry, vegetables processing and dairy and meat production.

#### ❖ **The Luduș area**

Industry operating on the perimeter of the city only is characteristic for the Luduș area. Industry is represented by the food industry, wood processing, clothing-textiles, rubber processing.

The rubber processing industry is represented by S.C. Romvelo S.A. Luduș and the food industry (sugar beet processing) by S.C. Zahăruș Luduș S.A.

In this area industry is also represented by the processing of wire and glass in Luduș; the extractive industry (natural gas) in Sârmașu; wood processing in Luduș, Sârmașu, Chețani, Tăureni; hemp processing, light industry and construction materials in Luduș.

The non-utilisation of existing production facilities and the elimination of others, the migration of the labour force to other areas of the country and abroad, and the lack of financial resources to replace obsolete equipment and technologies are holding back the industrial development of the area.

Redistribution of disused industrial spaces could be an incentive for activity in this sector, by reorienting toward profitable economic activities.

Agricultural surfaces could offer the possibility to develop the food industry through investments.

In this area, with long traditions in animal breeding (complexes for breeding and fattening animals, now in conservation), and the existence of great fishing surfaces, the food industry is highly favoured.

#### ❖ **The Iernut area**

The predominant industrial branches are: electricity production by S.C. Electrocentrale București S.A. - the Mureș branch and maintenance and repair works for the energy aggregates, PRAM and AMC works, non-destructive check by S.C. Termoserv S.A., all these with some 700 employees.

Developing potential: S.C. Complex ZOOIND ARDEALUL S.A. Iernut (22 ha) și S.C. PROTAN SA. (agri-industrial specialisation).

#### ❖ **The Sovata area**

The prevalent industrial branches are wood exploitation and processing (forest exploitation, furniture manufacturing, wood handicrafts) by 7 economic entities, the most important being S.C. Mobila S.A. component of the French Group Jaques Parisot, S.C. Rowo S.A. and the food industry (cheese production) represented by S.C. Hochland S.A.

### **I.2.2. The tertiary sector**

#### **I.2.2.1. Tourism**

With a rich tourist potential defined by a great variety in the natural environment, Mureș County is an area of tourist attraction, both nationally and internationally.

Economic activity related to the tourist potential is the main offer of tourism and groups the natural and manmade tourist facilities.

#### **The natural tourist potential**

**The morpho-tourist potential** is represented by two mountain chains in the eastern part of the county: Călimani and Gurghiu. Boasting spectacular forms, with great attractiveness such as the *volcanic craters*, which are well preserved and of great dimensions: Călimani in the Călimani Mountains, Fâncel-Lăpușna and Saca-Tătarca in the Gurghiu Mountains.

*The glacial relief* developed at great heights, over 2,000 m, comprises two *glacial cirques*.

*The Salt Mountains in Sovata* have a substrate in which the salt is close to the surface (*salty relief*).

*The narrow path Deda-Toplița*, developing in the greatest part in the territory of Mureș County, has an overall length of 34 km, separating the volcanic massifs of Călimani and Gurghiu.

◆ **The climatic-tourist potential** facilitates tourism in all seasons, with variations according to the type of tourism. Excepting the elevation of the mountain massifs, the bioclimate of the medium mountains (1,200-1,800 m) is well spread, and very good for climatic therapy.

#### ◆ **The hydro-mineral, lake and the hydrographic network potential**

*The mineral waters have touristic importance*, due to their therapeutic qualities.

The *bicarbonated-carbogaseous* mineral waters are predominant, located in the mofette area Călimani-Gurghiu, followed by the *feriferous* ones.

*The salty mineral waters* are present in Idecu de Jos, Jabești, Brâncoveni, Uila, Gurghiu and Sovata. In Sângeorgiu de Mureș these proceed from the gaseous deposits of the Ernei dome.

*The saprogenic silts*, used for locomotion illnesses, appear in Sovata.

*The lakes* are an important resource for the following reasons: opportunities for leisure, therapy, landscape value. In the Călimani there is the *glacial lake* Iezerul de sub Rățiș.

*The salty lakes*, which are more numerous, are concentrated in Idecu de Jos, Jabești and Sovata. Here there are some 10 salt lakes, among which the Lake Ursu. The lakes of Negru and Aluniș, which, beside Lake Ursu, ensured the development of the spa Sovata, are also therapeutically important.

*The trout ponds*, are situated in Lăpușna, on the valley of Gurghiuului and Câmpul Cetății, on the valley of Târnavi Mici.

*The ponds*, present in the Transylvania Plain, have the same function as the trout ponds, concentrate in the valley of Ludușului, in the perimeter of the communes Sânger, Tăureni, Zau de Câmpie, Șăulia and Miheșu de Câmpie.

*The hydrographic network* is an important tourist resource, especially on the perimeter of big cities, where the river meadows and the forests are arranged for leisure tourism. Very important also is the valley of Mureș on the perimeter of the localities Târgu

Mureș, Reghin, Iernut and Ludaș; the valley of Târnavi Mici in Târnaveni, and also the valley of Târnavi Mari in Sighișoara.

♦ **The bio-geographic tourist potential** comprises the forests and the zoo-geographic stock.

*The forests* that are most extended appear in the mountain and subcarpathic regions. Some of these have a high tourist value due to their transforming into natural reservations. To conserve reservations that are unique or endangered, the following protected areas were stipulated by Law no. 5/2000 pertaining to the approval of the Arrangement of the national territory: The National Park Călimani Sud; The Landscape Reservation Defileul Deda-Toplița; The Secular Oak forest in Mociar; The Reservation for Steppe peony in Zau de Câmpie; The Natural reservation of Lake Fărgău; The Forest Săbed, commune Ceuașu de Câmpie; The Reservation for Fluffy Oak Sighișoara; The Lăpușna Reservation for resonance spruce tree; The Secular Oaks in Braite, Sighișoara; The Lake Ursu in Sovata and the coterminous shrubbery; The Vălenii de Mureș Reservation for motley tulip; The Gurghiu Narcissus glade; The Seaca Landscape Reservation; The Shrubbery with Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana – Sângeorgiu de Pădure.

In Mureș County 14 protected areas of national interest have been acknowledged, with an overall surface area of 28,359 ha. Of these, the most famous is the Lake Ursu, the Landscape reservation The Narrow Path Deda-Toplița, The Narrow Path of the Mureș River and numerous botanical reservations. To these can be added the National Park Călimani Sud, which is partially located in Mureș County.

*The zoogeographic stock* is concentrated in this area, hunting being very popular in the Gurghiu and Călimani Mountains (deer, bear), as well as in the sub-Carpathian area (wild boar). The Valley of Mureș is favourable to fishing in the narrow path Deda-Toplița, the superior valleys of Gurghiu and Târnavi Mici, as well as in the carp breeding farm in Zau de Câmpie.

❖ In terms of **the territorial distribution of natural potential**, the most valuable is found in the mountainous and sub-Carpathic communes of Lunca Bradului, Răstolița, followed by Sovata, Stănceni, Deda and Ibănești. The communes of Vătava, Hodac,

Gurghiu and Chiherul de Jos also have a relatively high potential.

These administrative entities are characterised by stimulating mountain bio-climate, zoogeographic fund, mineral waters, salt and fishing lakes and the presence of the narrow path Deda-Toplița.

The communes Eremitu, Rușii Munți, Aluniș, Brâncovenești and Solovăstru, due to the salty relief, of salt mineral waters, as well as to the relatively large forests have a medium natural tourist potential

The communes in the Subcarpathic area Batoș, Suseni, Beica de Jos, as well as those in the Transylvania Plain (Sârmașu, Miheșu de Câmpie, Șăulia, Zau de Câmpie, Tăureni and Sânger) are in the category of administrative entities with low natural tourist potential.

### Manmade tourist potential

The manmade tourist potential is complementary to the natural one, the cultural-manmade sights being included among the tourist resources (churches, fortified churches, citadels, castles, urban architectural complexes) as well as those related to the material and spiritual culture of the rural environment (customs, traditions, etc.).

♦ **Urban architectural complexes** occupy an important position among the cultural-manmade sights, most renowned being the municipalities of Târgu Mureș and Sighișoara.

*The county residence municipality of Târgu Mureș* concentrates a series of important tourist sights. In the historical centre, *the oldest house in the city* can be admired, dating to 1554, re-built in 1763. *The Tholdalagi Palace*, constructed in the rococo style; *The Palace of Culture*; *The Palace of the Prefecture*, both dating to the beginning of the 20th century; *The Orthodox Cathedral*, *The Catholic Church*, built in the baroque style in 1728-1764; *The Teleki Library*, with 40,000 volumes; *The Wooden Church* (orthodox), built in 1793; *The Royal Board* in baroque style, etc. *The Mediaeval Citadel* adds to all these, built in the first half of the 17th century, including a *Reformat Church*, an architectural monument dating from the end of the 14th century.

*The municipality of Sighișoara* concentrates 11 cultural-historical sights, of which the most impressive is the *Mediaeval Citadel* from the 14th century, which still retains 9 towers (from an original



14). Other sights can be found in the interior of the citadel, of which the *Church of the monastery* (18th century), *The Church on the hill* (14<sup>th</sup>-15th centuries) and the *Wooden Gallery* (1642).

Sighișoara is the most important manmade sight in the county and it on the list of UNESCO monuments.

#### ◆ **The tourist potential of the historical and architectural heritage**

In the settlements in Mureș County there are some stylistically diverse historical and architectural monuments dating from different historical periods and reflecting the indigenous culture and the reciprocally influential German and Hungarian cultures. This cultural mosaic constitutes an important unique tourist attraction.

Some of the villages with fortified churches are on the list of UNESCO Universal Patrimony and are considered to be an example of the way the Saxons colonised the settlements in Transylvania. These form a unitary whole which is most valuable from a historical point of view and expresses the ways of organising space and buildings and how activities left their mark on the environment. The fortified churches were built within a small perimeter. They constitute an architectural accomplishment, due to their diversity and the defensive patterns from the late phase of the European Middle Ages.

Among the mediaeval citadels in the south of Transylvania the Saxon citadel with church in the commune Vânători, village of Archita, is most noticeable.

**The archaeological points** are present in Cuci, Cipău, Cristești, Morești where is preserved the evidence of human presence in the iron and bronze ages, antiquity and early feudalism.

◆ **In the category of other manmade sights** are included the Museum and Petöfi Monument in Albești, as well as the Monument of the Romanian Soldiers in Oarba de Mureș (commune of Ogra).

◆ **The cultural potential** is represented by cultural-artistic institutions and events, artistic monuments, technical monuments, parks and gardens, which are numerous and varied in this area. The important museums are the following: Mureș County Museum, The history Museum in Sighișoara, the Ethnographical Museum in Reghin, The Natural

Science Museum within the School Group "Lucian Blaga" in Reghin, the City Museum in Târnăveni.

Cultural events include: The Mediaeval Art Festival in Sighișoara, The Ethnic Minorities Festival – Proetnica Sighișoara, The Days of Târgu Mureș.

◆ **The tourist potential of folk art and tradition** is represented by the material and spiritual culture created in the rural environment used in festivals, collections of ancient objects, specific rural architecture.

Due to the isolation of some localities, the traditional culture and the folk architecture and techniques are very well preserved (houses, gates, religious buildings), materials, technical installations (mills, felting mills). Very well preserved are also the techniques used for wood processing, in the manufacture of knitting, fabrics, painting on glass, ceramics, hardware. In Mureș County ethnographical areas have been identified presenting distinct architectural elements, specific handicrafts, different types of dwellings, diversity in customs, traditions and gastronomy.

Due to the large forested areas, wood was the main construction element for houses and tools. There are thus areas which could be regarded as ethnic architectural reservations, due to the high value of the construction (wooden churches, houses, gates, and barns).

In peasant architecture in Mureș, over 40 wooden churches stand out on the valleys of Mureș, Gurghiu and Niraj. Among the practised handicrafts, the knitting of straws, bulrush, cornhusks and wattle in the villages of Chendu, Viforoasa are important.

The pottery centre in Deda and the Saxon ceramic centre in Saschiz can be cited for their documentary value.

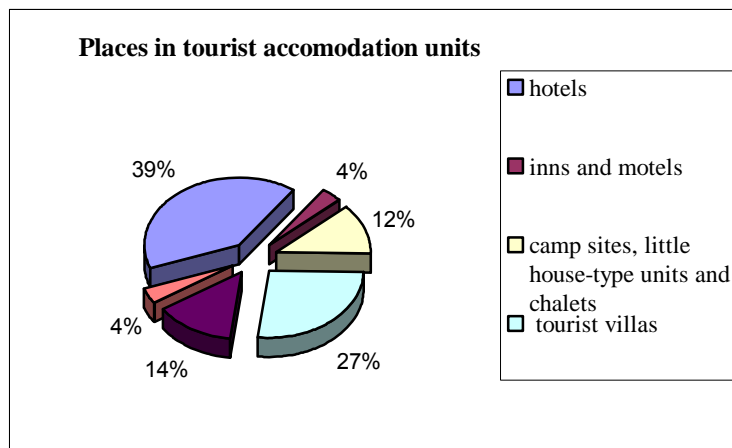
The nature of Hungarian folk art shows in the fabrics manufactured in Aluniș, in the areas of Sovata and Reghin, and the interior decorations with folk motifs are found in the valleys of Gurghiu and Mureș.

#### **3.2.1.3. Tourist equipment**

This constitutes the secondary offer in tourism with basic components being accommodation and communication facilities.

◆ **Accommodation facilities in Mureș County** are diverse and includes hotels, inns and motels, tourist chalets, camping, villas, camps and pensions. **Tourist accommodation capacities** in 2002 in the county comprised 91 units with 7,820 places, of which:

21 hotels with 3,142 places, 8 inns and motels with 281 places, 7 camp sites, small house-type units and chalets with 946 places, 40 tourist villas with 2,081 places, 4 camps for pupils and pre-school children with 1,060 places, 11 pensions with 310 places.



**The main indicators for tourist capacities in 2002:**

- ✓ Accommodation capacity:
    - number of existing places as of 31 July 2002: 7,820 units
    - number of available places as of 31 July 2002: 1,120 thousands places days
  - ✓ Number of accommodated tourists: 115,000
  - ✓ Number staying over night: 371,000
  - ✓ Utilisation index for the available capacity: 33.1%.
- (Source: The County Mureș Office for Statistics)

◆ Beside the other components of the tourist facilities, **the communication routes** make a major contribution by orienting and channelling tourist flows. Taking into account the diverse transport infrastructure crossing Mureș County (road and aerial transport, railway and forest roads) one notices the advantageous position and the high accessibility to the municipalities of Sighișoara, Târgu Mureș, and Reghin and the cities of Luduș and Iernut. On the other hand, in the rural area, the accessibility is very good in the communes of Bălăușeri, Sărmașu, Ungheni and Vânători.

### 3.2.1.4. forms of tourism in Mureș County

The diversity of the natural and manmade tourist potential sustains the development of varied forms of tourism in Mureș County:

- **stationary tourism (sejour tourism)** – is concentrated in the Subcarpathic or pre-mountain areas, in the areas in the Mureș passage and in the spas, the most important being Sovata;
- **bathing tourism** - present in the spa of Sovata (internationally renowned) to which is added the spas of national and local importance Sângeorgiu de Mureș, Idecu de Jos and Jăbenața;
- **winter sports** – one can practise skiing in Sovata from November until March. A ski slope was created with a length of 1 km at a height of 600-900 m;
- **itinerary tourism** – favoured by the diversity of the existing accommodation capacities in the county;
- **hunting** – is favoured by the preservation of a valuable hunting stock including deer, bear and wild boar, which one can hunt in an organised manner exceptional specimens without damaging the ecological balance. The Călimani and Gurghiu Mountains are of interest even for international tourism;

- **fishing** – is concentrated not only in the mountain region, but also in the ponds area of the Transylvania Plain;
- **cultural tourism** – has as its motivation the existence of a valuable and original cultural-historical and ethnographic-folk patrimony, in some places even unique (the urban architectural complexes, among which Târgu Mureș and Sighișoara or the areas included in the plateau or subCarpathic areas have a cultural-historical stock with great dispersion);
- **weekend tourism** – the most typical concentration areas of tourist arrangements for this form of tourism are the ones placed on the Gurghiului Valley, the Deda-Toplița Narrow Path and Sovata;
- **business travel** – develops in parallel with the implementation in Romania of international standards and the introduction of the European Community aquis. Locations for this type of traveller are found in the cities of Târgu Mureș, Sighișoara and Sovata;
- **rural tourism/agri-tourism** – in 2002 there were 40 pensions with 639 places. The natural tourist potential is concentrated in the north-eastern part of the county, in the mountaneous and subCarpathian communes. In Mureș County the following localities have been named as tourist villages: Gornești, Bezid (com. Sângeorgiu de Pădure), Lunca Bradului, Stânceni, Neagra (com. Lunca Bradului), Răstolița, Gălăoaia (com. Răstolița), Borzia (com. Răstolița). Gurghiu and Lăpușna (com. Ibănești) are also potential tourist villages.  
In terms of the effect it has on farmsteads, agri-tourism appears as a variant for the development of the rural environment, especially in the areas with difficult living conditions, like those in the mountaneous areas.  
The villages in this part of country represent an area where Romanian spirituality mixed with that of the co-inhabiting ethnicities, thus resulting in an original symbiosis.  
Mureș County has very interesting villages, in terms of their ethnofolk values, handicrafts, traditional

gastronomy, the products of artistic creation and by their internationally acknowledged historical and cultural values. Most interesting are the Saxon villages with fortified churches, the vineyards and orchard tourist villages, the pastoral villages, the villages adjacent to the natural reservations or other special geo-morphological forms. The beginnings of this form of tourism can be traced to the valley of Mureș, at the Citadel Field and the area of Sighișoara.

*Useful address:* The National Association for Rural, ecological and cultural tourism – Mureș branch  
Târgu Mureș, Bvd. 1848 nr. 23, Bl. C4, Apt. 14  
Tel./fax +40-0265-269343 ; E-mail: [total-t@orizont.net](mailto:total-t@orizont.net)

### 1.2.2.2.Trade

Trade is the field that boomed in the period after the anti-Communist revolution such that at the end of 2002 this sector represented, after industry, 29.1% of the overall turnover for the economy of the county. As to gross investments made in the economy, trade comes after industry, in second place, with a turnover of 1,385 billion lei and 18.5% of the overall investments.

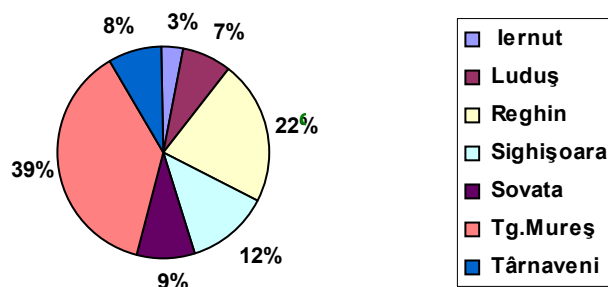
Of the 8,280 active entities existing in the county in 2002, 3,832 were operating in the trade sector, that is, 46.3%. This high share is maintained in the case of the average number of employed persons in active entities, where trade amounts to 16.5% with a number of 18,647 employed persons.

The greatest concentration of commercial companies and number of employees is in the capital of the county, Târgu Mureș. In this municipality there are 2,148 trade companies with 9,701 employees; the Reghin area (with a growing economic trend) with 1,227 entities and 1,958 employees, is second on the list.

**Trade structure by areas of the county in 2003**  
(Number of trade entities and number of employees)

| Crt no.      | Area Localities | TOTAL trade entities | No. of economic entities with trade activity in trade sectors |              |                    | Share of trade units in total % | No. of employees | Share of the number of employees in total % |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|---|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---|
|              |                 |                      | Food  | Non-food     | Public nourishment |                                 |                  |   |
| 0            | 1               | 2                    | 3   | 4            | 5                  | 6                               | 7                | 8   |
| 1            | Iernut          | 186                  | 92  | 64           | 30                 | 3.3                             | 172              | 1.0   |
| 2            | Luduș           | 417                  | 194   | 91           | 132                | 7.4                             | 1.667            | 9.3   |
| 3            | Reghin          | 1.227                | 466   | 481          | 280                | 21.8                            | 1.958            | 10.9  |
| 4            | Sighișoara      | 699                  | 449   | 209          | 41                 | 12.4                            | 2.644            | 14.8  |
| 5            | Sovata          | 491                  | 151   | 260          | 80                 | 8.7                             | 856              | 4.8   |
| 6            | Târgu Mureș     | 2.148                | 198   | 1.684        | 266                | 38.2                            | 9.701            | 54.2  |
| 7            | Tîrnăveni       | 459                  | 185   | 191          | 83                 | 8.2                             | 886              | 5.0   |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                 | <b>5.627</b>         | <b>1.735</b>  | <b>2.980</b> | <b>912</b>         | <b>100.0</b>                    | <b>17.884</b>    | <b>100.0</b>                                |

**Structure of trade entities by areas of the county in 2003**



In 2002, large shops began to be constructed in Mureș County: on national road DN 15 Târgu Mureș – Reghin, in the locality of Ernei, there is a SELGROSS Cash&Carry; in the municipality of Târgu Mureș, on European road E 60 at the entrance from Cluj-Napoca there is a METRO Cash&Carry; at the exit towards Sighișoara there is a UNIVERS-ALL store; and in the municipality of Târgu Mureș, on European road E 60 (the Str. Gheorghe Doja section) there is a large trade entity that sells construction materials and accessories, SURTEC.

**Financial banking services**

The economy of the county is supported by a banking sector representing the branches of the banking and insurance companies, such as The Romanian Commercial Bank (headquarters with head office and branch), Raiffeisen Bank, The Romanian Bank for Development – Groupe Société Generale, The Romanian Bank, The Carpatina Commercial Bank, ING Bank, Banc Post, Piraeus Bank, Unicredit, The Ion Țiriac Bank, Eurom Bank, ABN AMRO Bank, The Romexterra Credit and Development Bank, The

Transilvania Bank, C.E.C., as well as a series of credit co-operatives and popular banks.

The operations of the public institutions go through the National Bank of Romania and the Treasury.

The vast majority of the banks have branches both in the capital of the county, and in the main cities.

The services provided are diverse and generally of good quality, the only difficulty being access to credits for which large guarantees are required. The commercial promotion of financial-banking services is made through the current activities with the members, the supporting of the investment process, the issue of new products and services and the development of existing ones.

The well-developed SME sector is closely tied to the banking sector, due to the sole financing source of this group, the commercial banks. These provide credits from their own sources and from the crediting programmes issuing from other sources that these entities develop.

A common feature of the credits granted by banks is that the bank demands from the debtor a financial contribution, regardless of the use of the credits (investment, current activity, etc.).

Taking into account that the SMEs sector is seeing an accelerated upwards trend and playing an important role in the local economy, the analysis of the credit market has to rely on the evolution and participation of this sector in the forming of the macro-economic indicators.

One notices from the information provided by banks on the interest rates and credits granted to SMEs that these are situated on the general downward trend of the interest rates registered by the system. As to the credits granted to the SMEs, one can notice a greater weight of the credits for financing the working capital, compared to those for investments. Also, not all the

banks include in their portfolio services for crediting the SMEs.

### I.2.2.3.Transport

#### Public transport

The total length of the **public roads** on the territory of Mureș County is 1,944.1 km, their density being 29.9 km per 100 km<sup>2</sup> of territory, an indicator which is below the country average, which is 32.9 km/100 km<sup>2</sup>.

The road condition does not meet European standards.

The constant reduction of local investments in construction, modernising and maintenance of the public roads after 1989, as well as the increase of up to ten times in heavy traffic on some road sections has led to continuous and progressive depreciation of the county's public roads.

- **The national roads** in the county are 402.9 km in length, of which 375.3 km have been modernised, i.e. 20.7% of the overall public roads.

Of the overall national roads, only DN E60 is in satisfactory condition due to its rehabilitation of a length of 120 km during 1998-2002 (the whole distance between entering and leaving the county). The rest of the roads are in intermediate condition, bad or very bad, the service period having expired by 1-3 times.

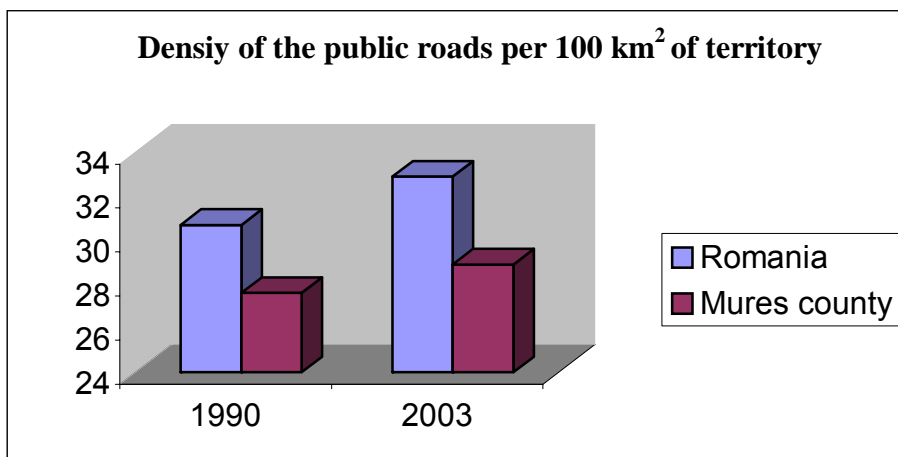
- **The county and communal roads** of the county (1,541.2 km) have a weight of 79.3% in the overall public road network.

The state of the country roads greatly influences local development.

The length of the county roads is 759.6 km of which 98.3 km are modernised, i.e. 40.3% and, respectively, 41.3% of the overall public roads.

#### Public road network

|                | Total   | Of which modernised: |
|----------------|---------|----------------------|
| National roads | 402.959 | 375.275              |
| County roads   | 781.602 | 638.722              |
| Communal roads | 759.649 | 98.291               |



- There are 1,140.4 km of **forest roads**, the greater part consolidated with ballast or macadam.

- On 1st July 2005 construction works started on the *Târgu Mureș (Ogra) - Câmpia Turzi sectioni of the Brașov – Borș highway*, a project with a deadline in June 2008. On 1st January 2007 works on the Sighișoara - Târgu Mureș section will be started (56 km), works that will be terminated in December. The last portion of the highway on the territory of the county, on the Sighișoara – Făgăraș section, will be started on 1st January 2009 and terminated in December 2012.

- A feature of the county is the development of the public transport to ensure services for short distances and medium transport capacity. The main means of transport is the microbus, with a continuous increasing trend detrimental to the buses. The number of buses is decreasing, because of their advanced state of wear.

The transport of passengers in the county is ensured by 77,943 vehicles, of which 649 buses, 756 minibuses and 76,538 motorcars, of which 64,486 are private property.

The interurban public transport is provided by 15 operators, commercial companies and associates, with public transportation licence, and also by numerous international transport companies.

The taxi services greatly developed during the previous years. There are also companies that rent motorcars.

The public transport of persons is structured as follows:

- the local public transport – organised in municipalities and cities (with the exception of the new established cities of Miercurea Nirajului, Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Sărmaș) serves 281,212 inhabitants.

- the interurban county public transport – organised into 35 groups and a number of 185 routes, with a length of 5,215 km. 1,346 use 206 vehicles, of which 86 are buses and 120 minibuses.

- the inter-county public transport in the coterminous counties is organised in 6 groups, and a number of 31 routes, with a length of 3,678 km. There are 46 courses using 28 vehicles, of which 25 are buses and 3 minibuses;

#### **The railway network**

With 48.4 km of railway per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>, Mureș County ranges over the county average of this indicator, i.e. 46.2 km/1,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Mureș County is crossed by 325 km of railway, of which only 26.5% (86 km) electrified, its weight being under that of the national electrified railways (35.8%).

### Density of railway lines per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>

|              | Density of railway lines |      |
|--------------|--------------------------|------|
|              | 1990                     | 2003 |
| Romania      | 47.8                     | 46.2 |
| Mureș County | 71.2                     | 48.4 |

A lack of financial resources led to drastic cuts in the maintenance of the infrastructure and the recovery of the rolling stock (obsolete and qualitatively and quantitatively insufficient). This significantly altered railway transport such that the railway infrastructure is below EU standards.

#### **Aerial transport**

The Târgu Mureș Airport, situated in the new city of Ungheni, 12 km from the capital of the county, on European road E 60 connecting Târgu-Mureș and Cluj-Napoca, has a very favourable geographical position. This is due to the fact that, with the exception of Cluj County, the neighbouring counties do not have airports.

Consequently, Târgu Mureș Airport serves a geographical area of 24,000 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of some 1.5 million inhabitants, including 4 counties: Mureș, Bistrița, Harghita, Covasna.

The finishing of the construction of the INDUSTRIAL PARK in the same area as the airport will have beneficial effects on the economic development of the county by intensifying air traffic and absorbing the

available labour force. Construction works are in progress, and will be finished in 2005.

Târgu Mureș Airport is the first airport in Romania to become a member of the International Council of Airports (ACI), in 1994.

In Târgu Mureș there is also a utilitarian-sports airport.

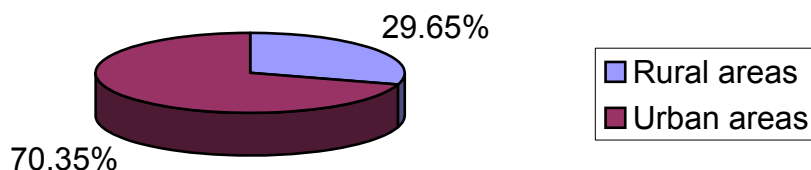
#### **I.2.2.4. Telecommunications**

The extension and modernisation of the telephone exchange has resulted in an increase in the number of telephone users in the fixed telephony network, such that there are 213 telephone users per 1,000 inhabitants. Mureș County is above the national average, which is 179.8 users per 1,000 inhabitants. Of these, 70.3% are in cities and 29.7% in rural areas.

- The telecommunications field is dominated by the National Telephone Company RomTelecom and by the national mobile telephony companies Orange, Connex and Zapp.

| No. of telephone users of RomTelecom in Mureș County |                 |               |        |                 |               |
|--|-----------------|---------------|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| Rural areas  |                 |               | Cities |                 |               |
| Total  | Natural persons | Legal persons | Total  | Natural persons | Legal persons |
| 36.612   | 34.550          | 2.062         | 86.860 | 77.345          | 9.515         |

**Distribution weight of Romtelecom subscriptions in urban and rural zones**



**Distribution of Romtelecom subscriptions (natural and legal persons)**



One notices in telecommunications an fast process of modernisation due to the increased use of cutting-edge technology in wireless telephony and the increase in the coverage rate in mobile telephony. The modernisation of this sector will continue with the installation of optical cables, the extension of digital exchanges and the development of mobile telephony and telecommunications through electronic mail.

- The county receives the programmes 1 and 2 of the Romanian Television, as well as the programmes of the private televisions ANTENA 1 and PRO TV, which also established local branches. More recently, cable television was developed, allowing the reception of numerous other Romanian and foreign television stations.

- In Târgu Mureș there is a public radio station, on medium waves with programmes in Romanian, Hungarian and German. There are also other different private stations, on FM.

#### I.2.2.5. The Internet network

The market of Internet services is represented in the county by the main national providers, such as:

- ✓ RDS - Romania Data Systems ([http:// www.rdsnet .ro/](http://www.rdsnet.ro/));
- ✓ ARtelecom S.A. - the Internet arm of Romtelecom, which uses its national network and offers 155+34 Mbps external Internet connectivity (<http://www.artelecom.ro/>);
- ✓ Connex-Xnet, Orange – Internet providers, especially for the subscribers of mobile telephony services (<http://www.xnet.ro/>).

The tariffs for Internet services are still expensive for Romanian users. The average tariffs are 1.6-2 times higher than the average for EU member countries.

The communication and data networks services are co-ordinated by ANRC – The National Authority for Regulation in Communication: IGCTI – The General Inspectorate for Communication and the Technology



of Information within the Ministry of Communication and Technology of Information.

#### I.2.2.6. Technical and public service infrastructure

Some 99% of the sources that make up the water supply, including in rural areas of the county, are surface sources and only 1% comes from underground sources. The available capacity of the utilised sources is not uniformly distributed in the county. The main share of the total flow rate is provided by the Mureş valley, followed by the valley of Târnava Mare. The underground sources do not play an important role, because of the low debit rates and the inadequate quality of the phreatic waters.

In the cities and municipalities of the county, water supply is confronted with difficulties in terms of the

extension of the storing capacities, treatment and supply, 60% of the networks being worn out, the greater part made of metal and having been service longer than planned.

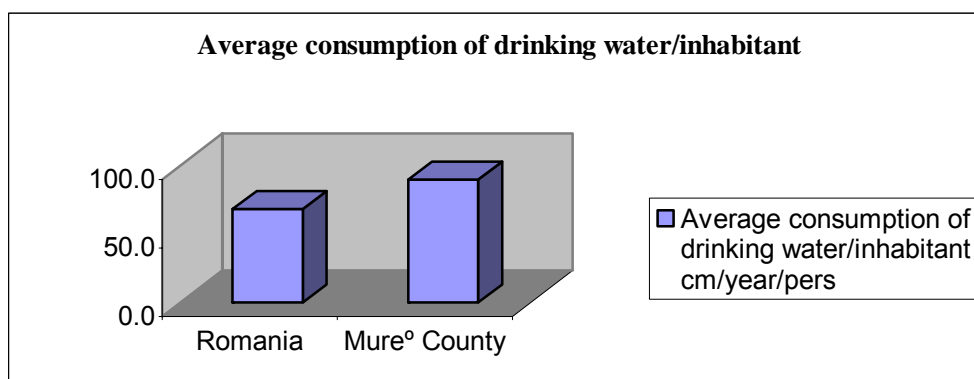
The majority of communes have water supply projects that need financing.

- **The water supply network**, 1,100 km in length (2.81% of the county overall length), is distributed to 86 localities of the county, of which 76 are in rural areas.

The overall volume of supplied water is 33,650 thousands cm /year, of which 21,872 thousand cm/year is for domestic use.

The average consumption of drinking water/inhabitant is 89.8 c.m./year/pers., much over the county average which is 68.3 c.m./year/pers.

|              | Length of the drinking water network, km | Volume of drinking water supplied, thousands cm/year | Average consumption of drinking water /inhabitant c.m./year/pers |
|--------------|--|--|--|
| Romania      | 39,104                                   | 1,530,000  | 89.8   |
| Mureş County | 1,100                                    | 33,650   | 68.3   |



One notices the absence of wastewater treatment stations in some localities and the inadequate treatment stations in terms of quality standards.

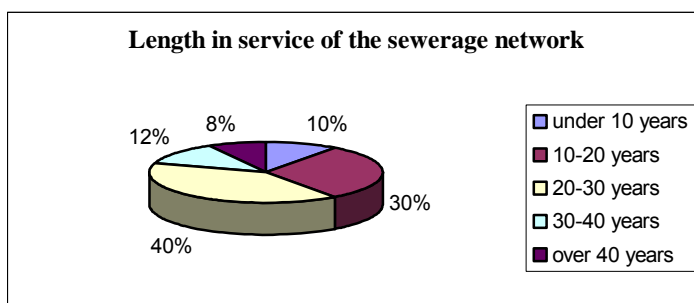
- **The sewerage network** is some 564 km in length, of which over 90% is in the urban areas.

The condition of the sewerage network is medium to bad, with wastewater leaks infesting the phreatic layer (e.g. in the septic pits, decantors in the rural areas and

in the communal sewerage system - Sângeorgiu de Mureş, Ungheni, Sângeorgiu de Pădure).

In municipalities and cities the discharge of wastewater takes place in a unitary system and only a small part in a divisor system; in the rural localities septic pits are used. Only in the urban areas do drainage channels exist.

| Length in service of the sewerage network |     |
|---|-----|
| under 10 years                            | 10% |
| 10-20 years                               | 30% |
| 20-30 years                               | 40% |
| 30-40 years                               | 12% |
| over 40 years                             | 8%  |



The length of the sewage network represents 51.27% of the overall water supply network. There are numerous streets that have water supply networks and do not have a sewerage network, the domestic wastewater being discharge into the soil, causing pollution.

#### I.2.2.7. Housing

Until now, 534 apartments of the 921 planned to be built during 2002-2004 have been built.

The average number of rooms per housing unit in Mureș County is 2.29, lower than the country average (2.6); the average number of persons/housing unit is 2.63, again lower than the country average (2.64).

The indicators for the average surface per person and housing unit are at the same level as the country average (14.2 and 37.9 respectively, compared with 14.2 and 37.5 in the country).

Other groups of indicators are for the infrastructure of the housing in terms of the main public utility installations (running water, sewerage, electricity,

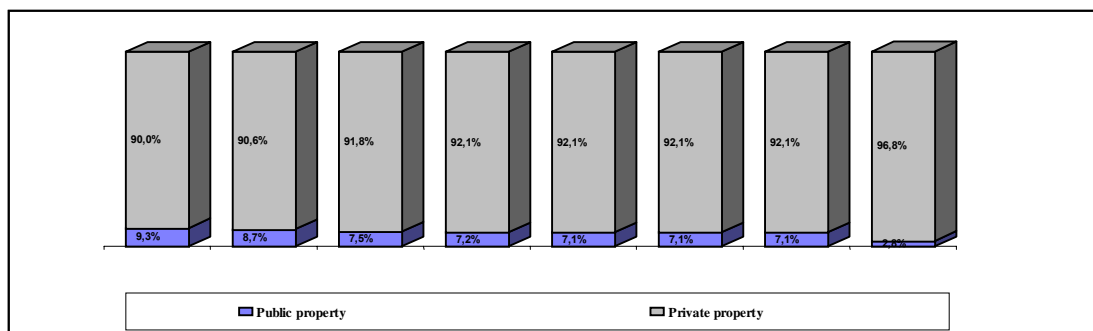
heating). The share of housing with adequate public utility installations, regionally and nationally, is the following: running water 55.5% compared with 53 % in the country; sewerage 53.6 % against 52.51% national value; electricity 96.2% against 97.1% national level; heating with termificare or thermal stations 34% against 36.4% national level.

The weight of non-electrified households is 0.25%. In Mureș County there are 52 non-electrified households in 6 localities, as follows: 11 households in the village of Ștefăneanca – commune of Zau de Câmpie; 7 households in Cihargau - commune of Miheș; 8 households in Lotu – Sângeorgiu de Pădure; 7 households in Nima Milășel – commune of Crăiești; 7 households in Curete - commune of Râciu; 12 households in Gurghiș – commune of Chețani.

Comparing housing stock with property types, we notice an increase in the of number of private houses from 90% in 1995 to 96.8% in 2002, to the detriment of public housing, which decreasing from 9.3% in 1995 to 2.8% in 2002.

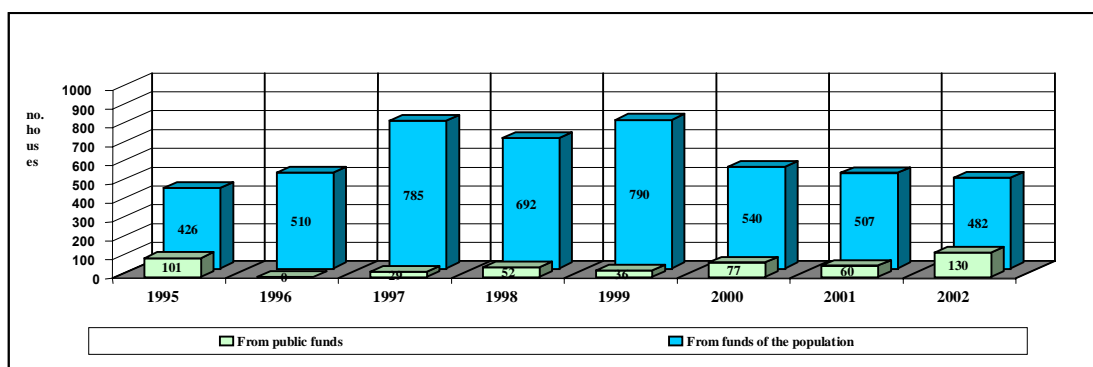
## Housing and property type<sup>\*)</sup>

- at the end of the year -



<sup>\*)</sup> Differences up to 100 % represent other property types.

## Finished houses, by financing source



## Housing stock, by areas of the county and property types in 2003

| Crt. no. | Area             | Number of houses |                   | Habitable surface |                   |
|----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|          |                  | Total            | of which: private | Total             | of which: private |
| 1        | Iernut area      | 10,465           | 10,158            | 371,994           | 362,504           |
| 2        | Luduș area       | 26,193           | 25,720            | 825,383           | 809,514           |
| 3        | Reghin area      | 18,072           | 17,655            | 559,973           | 476,435           |
| 4        | Sighișoara area  | 20,496           | 18,963            | 787,061           | 735,631           |
| 5        | Sovata area      | 21,013           | 20,663            | 772,125           | 760,792           |
| 6        | Târgu Mureș area | 88,108           | 80,351            | 971,278           | 958,305           |
| 7        | Târnăveni area   | 20,848           | 20,086            | 799,490           | 774,404           |
|          | TOTAL            | 205,195          | 193,596           | 5,087,304         | 4,878,585         |

### I.2.2.8. Energy

#### Electricity

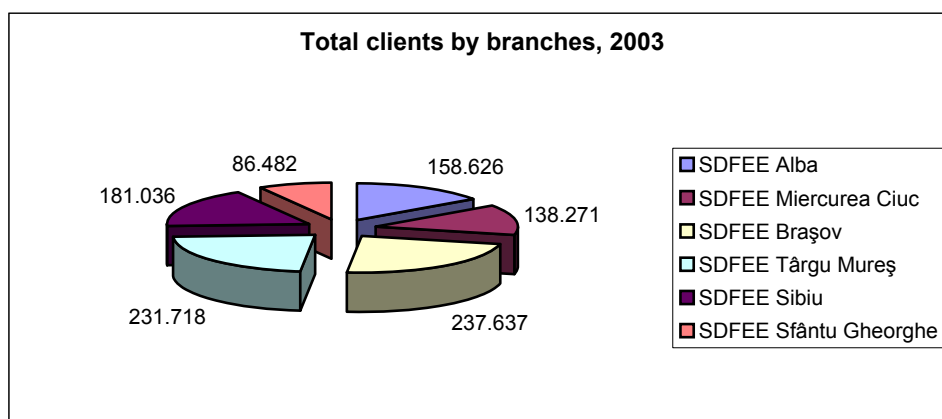
The production, transportation and supply of electricity are traditional activities in Mureş County, the utilisation of the electricity for public lighting, for powering industrial machinery and equipment and for domestic needs is almost 100 years old.

- The entity representative for the production of electricity is the Thermal Power Plant in Iernut, with an installed power of 800 MW, and part of the "S.C.

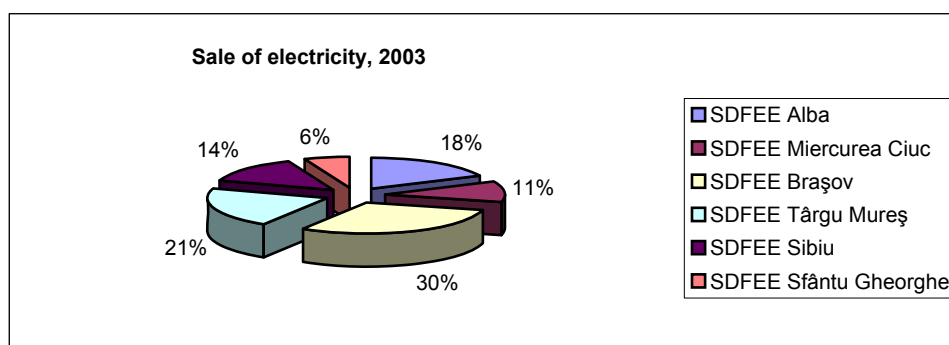
Termoelectrica S.A. – Filiala Electrocentrale Bucureşti". It utilises methane as fuel and it is connected to the N.E.S. through the high voltage lines crossing Mureş County.

The local branch of S.C. FDFEE Electrica Transilvania Sud S.A. – SDFEE Târgu Mureş provides the supply of electricity, and serves 231,718 users grouped into large consumers, small consumers and domestic consumers.

- The share of customers by branches:



- The quantity of electricity sold in 2003 was 3,910,418 MWh, and the distribution by branches is shown in the following plot:



- The volume of investments by SDFEE Târgu Mureş is the following: 526 km LEA 110 KV; 2612 km LEA m.t.; 3235 km LEA j.t.; 482 km LES m.t.; 969 km LES j.t.; 17 Stations 110 KV; 2134 PA and PT.

### 3.2.9.1 Natural gas supply

Mureş County is the main natural gas producer in Romania, supplying over 60% of the overall quantity extracted in the country.

The main localities where there are natural gas collections are: Sărmaş, Sărmăşel, Ulieş, Sânmărtin, Crăieşti-Ercea, Zau de Câmpie, Luduş, Lunca, etc.

The Regional branch Gaz Metan (ROMGAZ) Mediaş exploits these.

- The methane supply network has a length of 2,738.6 km, and gas is supplied to 260 localities. The overall volume of gas supplied in the county is 11.4% of the national consumption.

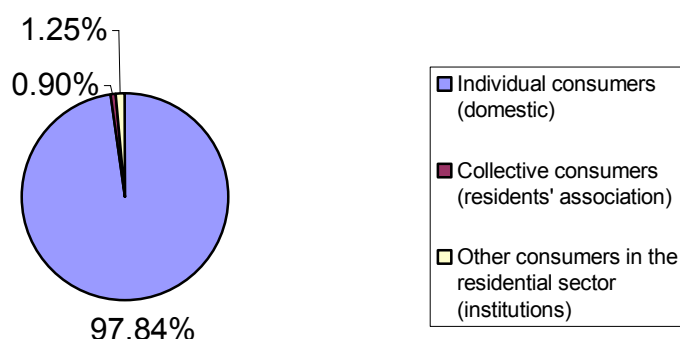
#### Natural gas consumers (number of consumers)

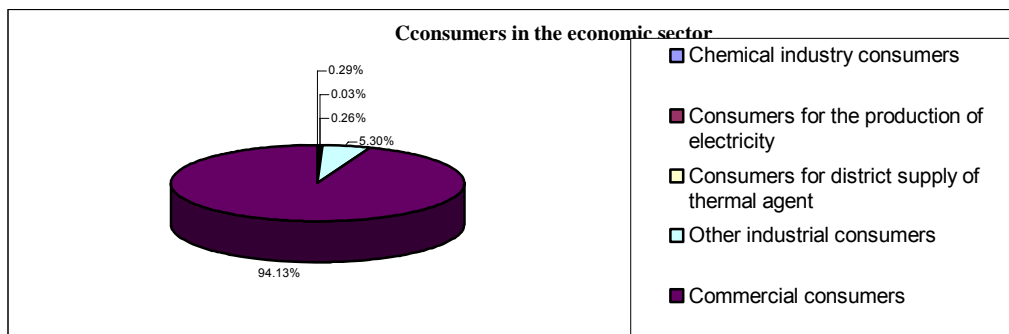
| Residential sector |                                 |  |  | Economic sector |                             |   |                            |                      |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Total              | Individual consumers (domestic) | Collective consumers (residents' associations) | Other consumers in the residential sector (institutions) | Total           | Chemical industry consumers | Consumers of the district supply of thermal agent | Other industrial consumers | Commercial consumers |
| 120,064            | 117,473                         | 1,085  | 1,506  | 3,506           | 10                          | 9   | 186                        | 3,301                |

Natural gas consumers by sectors



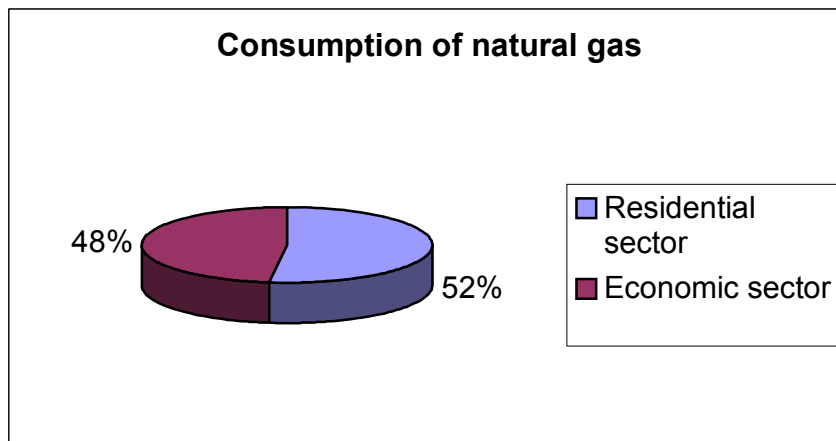
Consumers in the residential sector



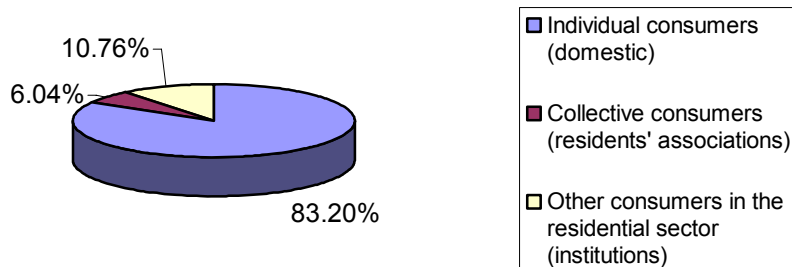


- The volume of natural gas supplied was 476.7 mill. cm in 2003 and had the following uses:

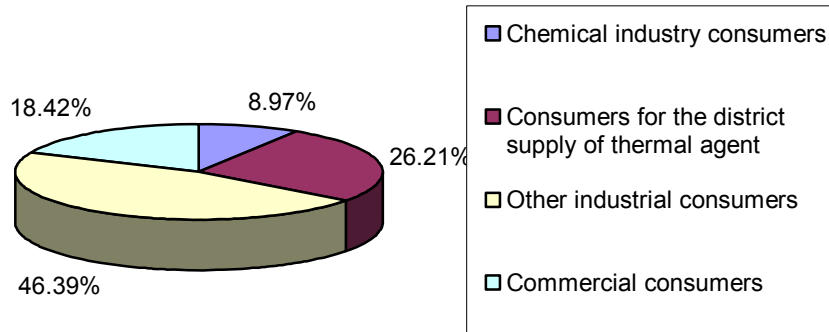
| Consumption of natural gas (mill. c.m.) |                                 |  |  |                 |                             |  |                            |                      |
|---|---------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Residential sector                      |                                 |  |  | Economic sector |                             |  |                            |                      |
| Total                                   | Individual consumers (domestic) | Collective consumers (residents' associations) | Other consumers in the residential sector (institutions) | Total           | Chemical industry consumers | Consumers for the district supply of thermal agent | Other industrial consumers | Commercial consumers |
| 248.2                                   | 206.5                           | 15.0   | 26.7   | 228.5           | 20.5                        | 59.9   | 106.0                      | 42.1                 |



### Consumption of natural gas in the residential sector



### Consumption of natural gas in the economic sector



- The Chemical Works AZOMURES Târgu Mureş and C.T.E. Iernut, which are large gas consumers, utilised 848.5 mill. c.m. respectively 780.5 mill. c.m. as a result of direct contracts with suppliers, other than S.C. DISTRIGAZ NORD S.A. Târgu Mureş.

#### 3.2.9.1 Thermal energy

The thermal energy produced in the county is utilised for industrial production processes, to heat houses and to produce household hot water. The fuel used for this purpose is methane in the majority of cases. Until 1989, the urban localities were supplied by a centralised system for production and supply of thermal energy. This system was organised based on district thermal stations, or factory thermal stations. In

the greater part of rural localities, heating is done by local means, with methane or wood.

At present, the production of thermal energy is performed increasingly by individual apartment thermal stations, while the centralised system is losing ground due to the increase in tariffs. The thermal energy is distributed in 6 localities, of which 4 are urban.

The necessary installed thermal power is 366.3 Gcal/h, that is 68.9% of the total initially installed capacity, and the number of apartments still connected to the centralised system is 41,337, 63.9%, respectively.

The centralised system for production of thermal energy is active in the municipalities of Târgu Mureș (operator S.C. Energomur S.A. Târgu Mureș), Sighișoara (operator S.C. Apa Termic Transport S.A. Sighișoara), Reghin (operator R.A.G.C.L. Reghin).

The state of the apartments disconnected from the centralised system was the following: Târgu Mureș 17.0 %, Sighișoara 46.2 %, Reghin 77.5 %, Târnăveni 97.0 %, Ludaș 99.1 %, Sovata 100 %.

The technical rehabilitation of the infrastructure of the urban heating centralised systems requires some 3,000 bln. lei (at the level of 2003), of which: 29.9 % for modernising of thermal stations, 62.2 % for modernising of networks, 1.7 % for modernising of thermal points, 3.5 % complete metering, 2.7 % reparations in the technical basements.

## **Evolution of private sector and business environment**

### **❖ Private sector**

The private sector registered an ascendant trend, especially in 1995, playing a significant role in the overall economic growth and with an important contribution to the formation of gross national product. In 1991 the private sector contributed to the formation of GNP by 16.4%, to increase its weight in 1995 to 45.3%, and reached 66.8% in 2001 and 67.9% in 2002.

The fast rate of privatisation of the sector owned by the state, especially industry, resulted in a massive reduction in staff, which were partly absorbed by the private sector. The private sector could not yet compensate for the elimination of jobs in the economy on the whole.

The transfer of assets from the state sector to the private sector is specific to the transition period, and

did not necessarily result in the creation of new jobs. The privatisation of state owned factories was accompanied in many cases by the vertical disintegration of economic branches, and consequently, by the dismissal of employees. On the other hand, new companies were created, with new jobs, which led to the establishment of the new structure of the private economy.

The development rate of small and medium enterprises is the proof of the way new economic policy is changing the direction of financial resources according to the market requirements.

There are though many factors hindering the creation of new companies:

- although the credits granted during the previous years increased, their weight in the overall volume of credits granted in the economy is small;
- the institutional infrastructure of the financial intermediates is poor;
- the slow access to financing is one of the main obstacles to establishing new companies, especially small and medium sized companies;
- The incomplete and unstable legislative framework is another factor generating a lack of security, a great part of the legislation meant to encourage the SMEs and reduce the taxes is still in debate.

Law no. 133/1999 has been adopted, which to encourage of private entrepreneurs to establish and develop small and medium enterprises.

### **Business environment**

According to the Register of Trade, in Mureș County there are 24,084 companies, of which: 8,286 natural persons (4,042 family associations and 4,244 authorised natural persons) and 15,798 legal persons (122 co-operatives, 3 autonomous administrations, 423 companies on stocks, 31 limited partnership companies, 26 companies on collective name and 15,193 limited liability companies). Of these 77.3% are still operational, 17.7% have been dissolved according to the stipulations of Law 314/2001, 1.7% have been erased and only 0.24% are confronted with bankruptcy or in liquidation.

Of the registered companies, 1,681 have foreign capital participation, amounting to 2,076,483,954 thousand lei, of which 84,325,176 USD.

At present, the business environment is characterised by the following trends:



✓ the cost of labour is bigger in services, which are concentrated in cities, where the number of large commercial companies is bigger;

✓ the greatest profitability reported on turnover was obtained by the medium sized enterprise category;

✓ the state sector registered lower profitability compared with the private sector, the big enterprises being less effective than the SMEs;

✓ during 2003, 825 new companies were registered in Mureș County;

✓ In first place in terms of investors and the origin of the invested social capital is Hungary with 446 companies and 600,117,233 thousand lei, of which 28,201,161 USD; followed by Germany with 397 companies and social capital of 239,436,771 thousand lei, of which 18,265,951 USD; Turkey with 79 companies and 353,472,388 thousand lei, of which 16,119,586 USD and Italy with 241 companies and 160,623,327 thousand lei of which 8,913,350 USD (the classification of the first 30 companies with foreign capital in Mureș is presented in the table at the end of this sub-chapter);

✓ major foreign investment made in wood industry, pharmaceuticals industry, food industry, chemical industry, tobacco and beverages industry;

✓ the biggest productivity was registered in retail trade and in tourism.

Future trends in the business environment in Mureș County:

- increase of activity in industry, constructions, trade and services;

- in the industrial sector one aims at the establishing of effective industrial activities, non-polluting, re-equipping with technology of the fabrication processes, recovery of the traditions of the small industry;

- development of financial and consultancy services, the increase of employment, the creation of the technological/industrial park, applying of the pollution prevention principle, development of the SMEs and solving the issue concerning the controlled elimination of toxic and hazardous industrial waste;

- granting financial facilities, in the private sector;

- vitalisation of the local economic environment, by implementation of modern production technologies, with the support of foreign capital.

As to the initiation and development of businesses, the most important institutions involved are:

The Chamber of Trade and Industry,

The Romanian Business School,

Evaluator Târgu-Mureș,

The Local Council of Small and Medium Enterprises Târgu Mureș,

The General Union of the Industrialists and Employees in Mureș County

The Association for Mountain Development in Mureș County. These organisations offer consultancy and promote business within the county.

#### ❖ **The Register of Trade Office and the One Office**

To support those interested in organising businesses, the Register of Trade Office was created, located in the municipality of Târgu Mureș, Gheorghe Doja Street no.9, tel.: +40-0265-264183; fax +40-0265-268121.

To issue incorporation and licence papers the One Office was created, within the Register of Trade Office, also in Târgu Mureș, Gheorghe Doja Street no.9, tel.: +40-0265-264183; fax +40-0265-268121

#### ❖ **Business infrastructure**

Ordinance 65/2001 was issued to improve the business environment in Romania by supporting the decision to invest in the improvement of the regional economic infrastructure in industrial parks. This deals with the establishment and working of the industrial parks.

There is also the Phare Programme: The Component for Economic and Social Cohesion, subcomponent of Regional Infrastructure, which has as objective the development of business infrastructure, especially the development of industrial parks. For this purpose, the financing of the project **The Industrial Park Mureș – the Vidrasău platform, Ungheni** was approved, by the Phare Programme 2001.

The Industrial Park Mureș will be constructed on the Vidrasău platform (the city of Ungheni), 18 km south-east of the municipality of Târgu Mureș. The promoter of the project is Mureș County Council, in collaboration with the Mayoralties of the communes Ungheni and Sânpaul.

The park will have an overall surface of 40.9 ha and will be situated in the vicinity of the main communication networks, including the European road E 60, railway Târgu Mureș - Râzboieni and the international airport at Târgu Mureș. The aim is to attract light and high technology industries. The

projected capacity is about 50 lots, with an average of 5,000 square meters. It is also planned to establish a complete infrastructure for the industrial part, as well as an administrative and public services area. Implementing such a project will create 1,800 jobs, of which 300 during the construction period and 1,500 in the operational phase.

The projects took into account the environmental protection norms and it is expected that by re-locating the industries now situated in the crowded urban areas and by their technological modernisation pollution will be reduced.

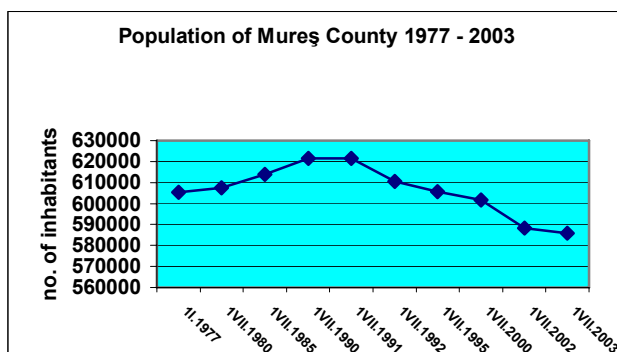
The project was financed by the European Union (€3,815,041.71) and by the Government of Romania (€1,271,680.57), through the Phare Programme 2000. The construction works were finished in October 2004.

## I.3. Social capital

### I.3.1. Structure and dynamics of population

The population, the main element of the society, plays an important role in the economic and social assessment of the county, regarded both as element and objective of the development.

In July 2002, the population of Mureș County was 588,359 inhabitants. It was in 14th place among the counties of Romania, with a weight of 2.7 % of the overall population of the country. The population of the county over the last 25 years shows a growth between 1977 and 1991, followed by a continuous decrease between 1991 and 2003.



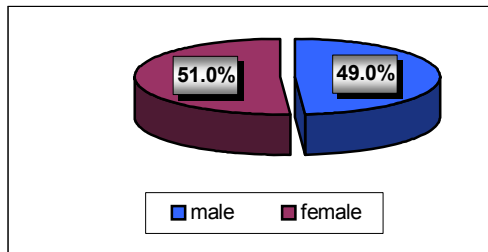
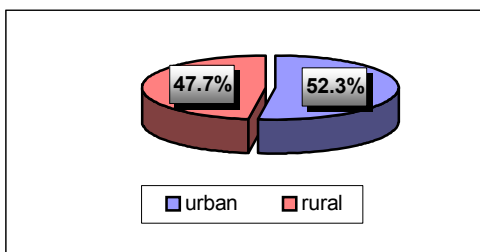
**The structure of population by gender** over the last 25 years saw a slight decrease in terms of males (from 49.5% to 49%), concomitantly with the increase in the share of females (from 50.5% to 51%). The trend was the same as the national one. On 1 January 2004, in Mureș County there were 286,709 males (49 %) and 298,552 females (51%).

**The distribution of the population by averages** shows an interesting trend, reflecting the changes that took place in the economy of the county and the territory-administrative structure. Due to the industrialisation process in the socialist period, the weight of the urban population continuously increased, from 33.9 % in July 1970, to 51.8 % in July 1995. A stagnant period of 3 years followed, after which the

weight of the population decreased year on year due to massive transition layoffs and reached 49.3 % of the overall population in July 2002. The population in the rural areas reached 50.7 %. This trend follows the dynamics registered in the country, as a direct consequence of the changes taking place in the national economy.

In 2003, due to the granting of the status of city to some communes, the structure of population in terms of averages saw an increase of the urban population. This change was not accompanied by an improvement in the economic and social status of these localities, the inhabitants being confronted especially with the lack of jobs.

## STRUCTURE OF POPULATION BY AVERAGES AND GENDER, 1 JANUARY 2004



**The density of the county population** is decreasing, reaching on 1 July 2002 a level of 87.6 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, under the density registered for the country at the same date (91.4 inhabitants/ km<sup>2</sup>). In the urban areas, the density of the population was 370.4 inhabitants/ km<sup>2</sup> in 1 January 2004, and in the rural areas it was 47.4 inhabitants/ km<sup>2</sup>. The main urban agglomerations are the municipality of Târgu Mureş, capital of the county with 3,023.3 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, as well as the municipalities of Reghin with 660.4 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, Târnăveni with 522.1 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup> and Sighişoara with 347 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>.

In rural areas, the most peopled areas are the communes bordering the municipality of Târgu Mureş:

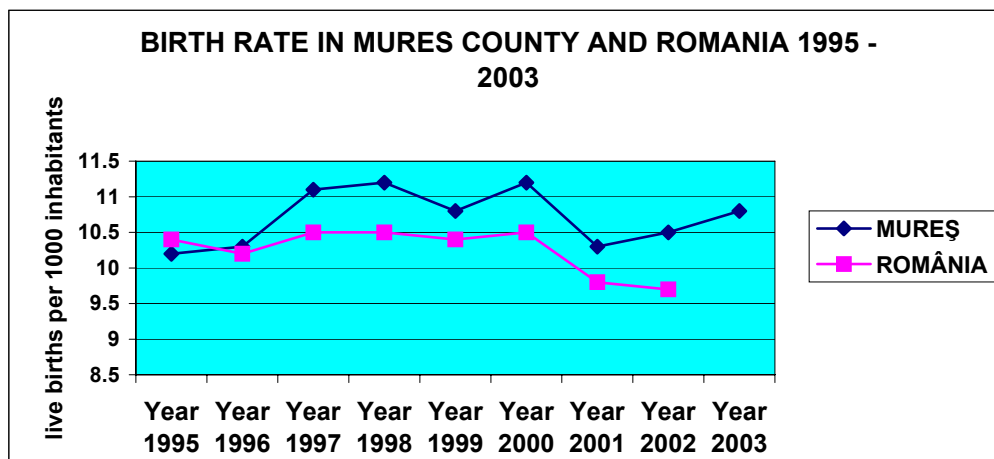
Sîncraiu de Mureş (313.2 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>), Sîngeorgiu de Mureş (284.8 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>), Cristeşti (426.2 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>), Pănet (233.7 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>) and Sântana de Mureş (166.8 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>).

Of the localities with the most reduced density of population we can mention:

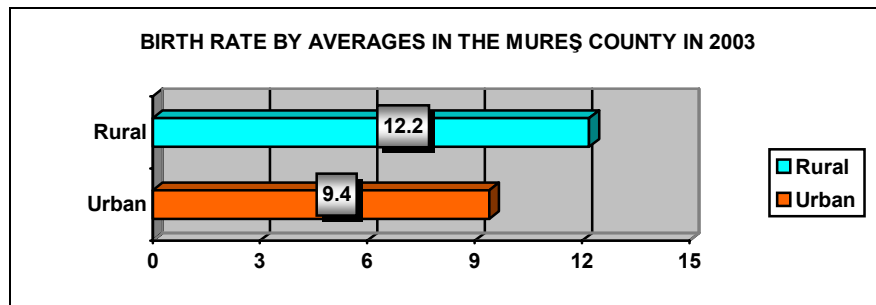
- In urban areas, the cities of Iernut with 91.3 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, Sângeorgiu de Pădure with 78.8 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, Sovata with 61.1 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>;
- in rural areas, the communes Lunca Bradului with 7 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, Răstoliţa with 8.2 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, Stânceni with 12.3 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>, Vătava with 12.6 inhabitants/km<sup>2</sup>.

### I.3.1.1. Demographic features

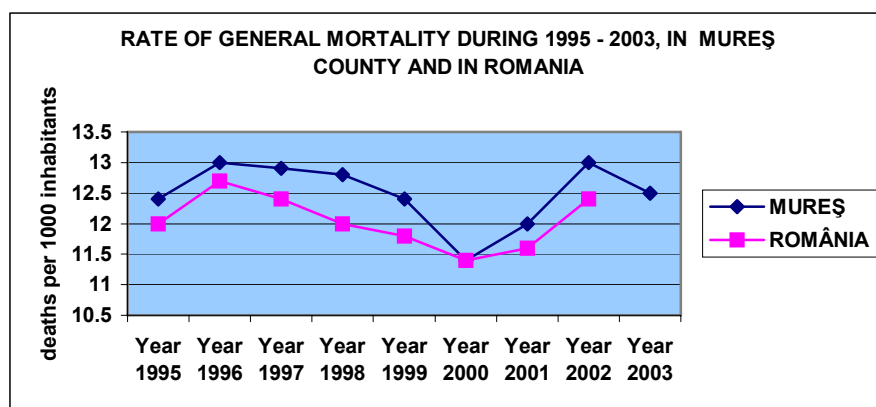
The birth rate in Mureş County for 1995-2003 was greater than the country value (10.8 ‰ in 2003), showing a favourable trend compared with the national trend.



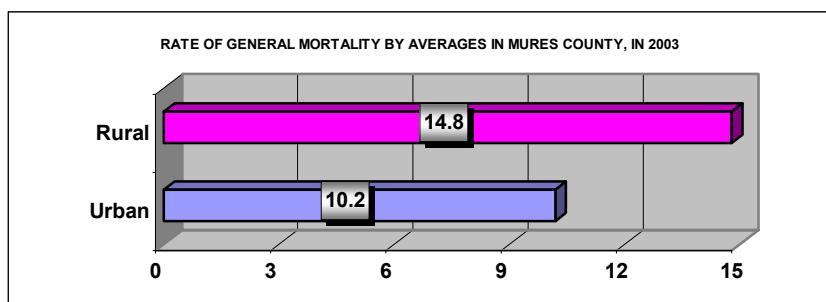
*The birth rate by averages shows that in rural areas this is greater than in urban areas.*



*The general mortality rate* in Mureș County during 1995-2003 was above the national value (12.5 ‰ in 2003), being directly influenced by biologic and socio-economic factors.



By analysing the general death rate, one can emphasise the fact that in the rural areas, the greater birth rate does not compensate the mortality rate, and shows values above the county average.



The evolution of the main demographic indicators during 1990-2003 shows *the ageing trend of the population of Mureș County*, the natural growth having negative values during the last 10 years and a descendant trend (-2.5‰) in 2002. This trend is emphasised by the continuous decrease of *female fertility* (41.6 ‰ in 2002 compared with 66.6 ‰ in 1989), as well as the *structure of population by age groups* registered in 2002.

• **Natural growth**

‰

|                | 1995  | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|----------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>MUREȘ</b>   | - 2.2 | -2.7 | -1.8 | -1.6 | -1.6 | -0.2 | -1.7 | -2.5 | -1.7 |
| <b>ROMANIA</b> | -1.6  | -2.5 | -1.9 | -1.5 | -1.4 | -0.9 | -1.8 | -2.7 |      |

| <b>Age groups</b> | <b>TOTAL</b>     |          | <b>Urban areas</b> |          | <b>Rural areas</b> |          |
|-------------------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|
|                   | <b>No. pers.</b> | <b>%</b> | <b>No. pers.</b>   | <b>%</b> | <b>No. pers.</b>   | <b>%</b> |
| 0 – 19 years      | 145,538          | 25.1     | 67,459             | 23.8     | 78,079             | 26.3     |
| 20 – 39 years     | 174,050          | 30       | 90,827             | 32       | 83,223             | 28       |
| 40 – 59 years     | 145,619          | 25.1     | 79,126             | 27.9     | 66,493             | 22.4     |
| 60 – 79 years     | 103,118          | 17.7     | 41,654             | 14.7     | 61,464             | 20.7     |
| over 79 years     | 12,526           | 2.1      | 4,693              | 1.6      | 7,833              | 2.6      |

One notices that the ageing of the population is more accented in the rural areas, which reflects the economic status of the villages and communes in the county. In these areas there are no economic entities to absorb the available labour force, the main occupation being agriculture which is performed with obsolete means. This situation requires active measures to stimulate birth, social protection of the elderly, concomitantly with the support of the economic activities.

**The average life span** of the inhabitants in Mureș County is slightly increasing; during 2000-2002 was 70.90 years, under the national average (71.18 years),

which require measures taken all over the county that improve the health status and the living conditions.

As regards **the migration of population**, statistics show that during the last 10 years the inter-county balance of domiciliary changes was positive, the number of arrivals in the county being superior to that of departures (in 2002 the balance was +926 persons).

**The structure of population by ethnicity** shows changes that took place during the last 25 years, most significant of these is the doubling of the Roma population and the drastic reduction of the German ethnicity.

| <b>Ethnicity</b>     | <b>The census of 5 January 1977</b> |                      | <b>The census of 18 March 2002</b> |                      |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|
|                      | <b>Population</b>                   | <b>Structure (%)</b> | <b>Population</b>                  | <b>Structure (%)</b> |
| Romanians            | 299,380                             | 49.4                 | 309,375                            | 53.26                |
| Hungarians           | 265,785                             | 43.9                 | 228,275                            | 39.30                |
| Roma (gypsies)       | 19,574                              | 3.2                  | 40,425                             | 6.96                 |
| Germans              | 19,741                              | 3.3                  | 2,045                              | 0.35                 |
| Jews                 | 660                                 | 0.1                  | 150                                | 0.03                 |
| Other ethnicity      | 408                                 | 0.1                  | 493                                | 0.08                 |
| Undeclared ethnicity |                                     |                      | 88                                 | 0.02                 |
| <b>TOTAL</b>         | <b>605,380</b>                      | <b>100</b>           | <b>580,851</b>                     | <b>100.0</b>         |

### I.3.2. Health

### I.3.2.1. Health

The health of the population in Mureș County is influenced by a multitude of biological and socio-economic factors, being at the same time an indicator of living conditions of the inhabitants of this county.

In 2002, **the population groups exposed to risk, the largest consumers of medical services** amounted to approximately 20% of the overall population of the county. They were grouped by age, education and gender groups, as follows:

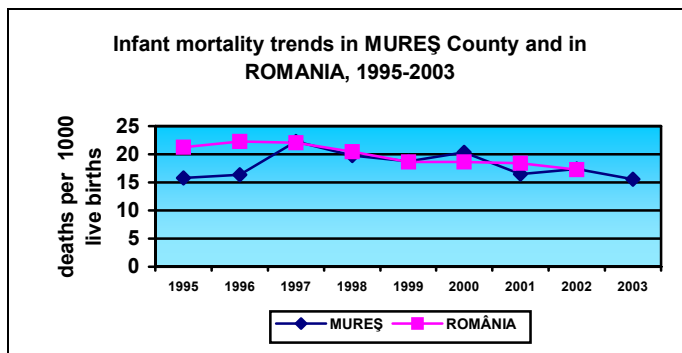
| <b>Group exposed to risk</b> | <b>Urban areas</b> |               |               | <b>Rural areas</b> |               |               |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                              | <b>Total</b>       | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Female</b> | <b>Total</b>       | <b>Male</b>   | <b>Female</b> |
| 0 – 1 year                   | 2,533              | 1,309         | 1,224         | 3,535              | 1,797         | 1,738         |
| 1 – 4 years                  | 10,069             | 5,190         | 4,879         | 15,090             | 7,687         | 7,403         |
| 65 years and over            | 32,261             | 13,276        | 18,985        | 52,134             | 21,808        | 30,326        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                 | <b>44,863</b>      | <b>19,775</b> | <b>25,088</b> | <b>70,759</b>      | <b>31,292</b> | <b>39,467</b> |

Over 60% of the persons belonging to the risk groups live in rural areas, which requires the development of health services in the rural area.

Against the background of negative natural growth, the infant mortality and maternal mortality are extremely important indicators in establishing the health status of the county population. Mother and

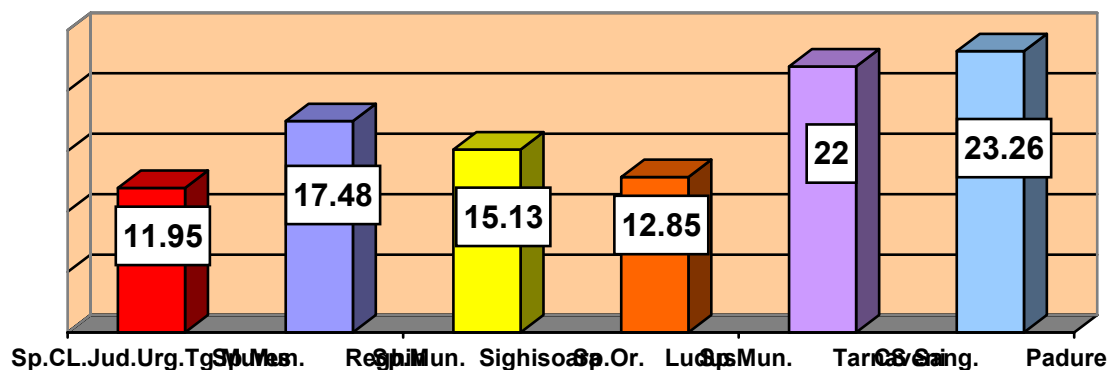
child health is one of the public health priorities. Maternal and infant protection is essential, taking into account the low reactivity to aggressive environmental factors, which lead to exposure to disease and death. Consequently, it requires particular care and preferential assistance to specific needs.

**The infant mortality rate** registers during the previous years a slight decrease trend (15.6 ‰ in 2003), the evolution of this process being positive when compared with the national evolution.



In the rural areas, the infant mortality rate was greater in 2003 than in the urban areas, as a direct consequence of the poorer living standards. The greatest infant mortality rates were registered in the areas of Sângeorgiu de Pădure and Târnăveni, and the lowest in Târgu Mureș.

# INFANT MORTALITY AROUND MUREŞ COUNTY 2003

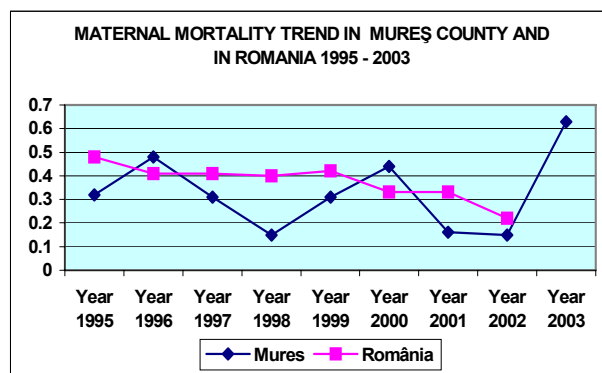


**The maternal mortality rate** has an upward trend, the value in 2003 (0.63 ‰) being well over the level reached in previous years (0.22 ‰). One notices that many of the deaths take place in Roma families that are not under the care of family doctors.

85,469 cases were reported during 2003, compared with 97,058 in 2002, a slight decrease of **mortality by transmitted disease**, from 16,709.62 ‰ in 2002, to 14,585.41 ‰ in 2003.

The main diseases causing death for 1996 - 2002 were:

- **Disease of the circulating apparatus:** the main cause of deaths (over 60 % of the deaths in 2002, evolution with upward trend);



- **Tumours** : second cause of death (17.4 % of the deaths in 2002, slightly lower compared with 2001);
- **Diseases of the respiratory apparatus:** 5.2 % of the deaths registered in 2002.

As to the HIV/AIDS, in Mureş there were 426 cases discovered and confirmed for 1990-2003. 212 sick persons died until 2003, of which 13 in 2003.

### I.3.2.2. Health service providers

The sanitary system includes both the equipment and the medical-sanitary staff.

In terms of equipment, Mureș County was in 8th place in 2002 in the country, with a weight of 3% of the overall beds in the sanitary units in the country. The sanitary entities existing in 2002, by property forms, were:

| <i>Type of unit</i>                             | <i>Public property<br/>- number of units -</i> | <i>Private property<br/>- number of units -</i> |
|---|--|---|
| ► <i>Hospitals</i>                              | 7  | -   |
| ► <i>Policlinics</i>                            | 2  | 12  |
| ► <i>Health units</i>                           | 10   | -   |
| ► <i>Health centres</i>                         | 4  | -   |
| ► <i>Prophylactic sanatoriums</i>               | 1  | -   |
| ► <i>School consulting rooms</i>                | 18   | -   |
| ► <i>Individual consulting rooms</i>            | 271  | 234   |
| ► <i>Dentist consulting rooms</i>               | 71   | 145   |
| ► <i>Pharmacies</i>                             | 12   | 142   |
| ► <i>Out-patient clinics</i>                    | 6  | -   |
| ► <i>Speciality out-patient clinics</i>         | 3  | -   |
| ► <i>Individual speciality consulting rooms</i> | 53   | -   |
| ► <i>Medical laboratories</i>                   | -  | 3   |
| ► <i>Dental technique laboratories</i>          | -  | 50  |
| ► <i>Medical centres</i>                        | -  | 1   |
| ► <i>Pharmaceutical warehouses</i>              | -  | 14  |

The development of the sanitary system during recent years complied with the national general trend, which is the continuous development of the private sanitary units and the decrease in number of the public sanitary units (especially dentist consulting rooms and pharmacies).

**The number of hospital beds** was 4,903 in 2002, 8.3 beds per 1,000 inhabitants. The number of beds in sanitary units decreased to 4,340 in 2003, grouped into hospitals for acute care (3,578 beds) and hospitals for long term treatment (762 beds).

The greater part of the sanitary units are concentrated in **the urban areas**, with elite units in the municipality of Târgu Mureș equipped with highly performance apparatuses and highly specialised medical staff:

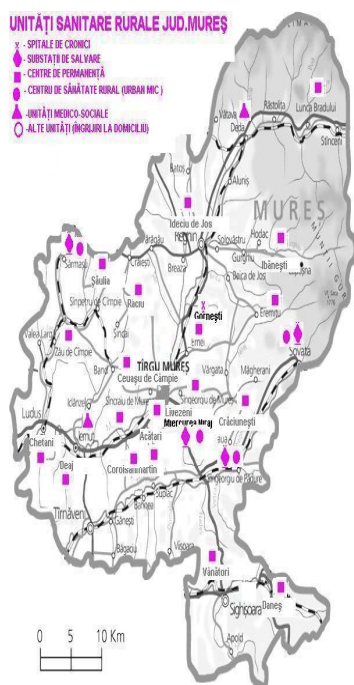
**The Clinic Emergency Hospital Tg. Mureș**, unit of regional interest (2,333 beds);

**The Mobile Service for Emergency, Resuscitation and De-incarcerating (SMURD) Tg. Mureș**, medical assistance unit, nationally acknowledged;

**Cardiac-vascular Diseases and Transplant Tg. Mureș**, excellence unit under the direct co-ordination of the Health Ministry (200 beds).

**In the rural areas** and in the localities that recently became cities, there are 4 types of health services: 4 Health Centres (112 beds in total) – in the localities Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Sărmașu, Sovata, Miercurea Nirajului; 20 Rural Permanence Centres; The TB prophylactic sanatorium in Gornești (105 beds); 2 Units for medical-social assistance (30 beds). In Mureș County there are 2 private units for domiciliary care, in the municipalities of Tg. Mureș and Sighișoara.





The existing medical-sanitary staff registered a continuous increase in number, Mureș County was in 6th position in the country in 2002 in terms of the number of doctors and 5th position in terms of medium level medical staff. Although the number of stomatologists increased compared with previous years, a decrease in the weight of the number of stomatologists occurred, Mureș County being in 14th place in the country in 2002. The number of medical staff increased in the private sector year on year, especially in terms of dentists (53.7 % in 2002) and pharmacists (81.9% in 2002).

| Type of medical staff                             | 1997 <sup>*)</sup> | 1998 <sup>*)</sup> | 1999 <sup>*)</sup> | 2000 <sup>*)</sup> | 2001 <sup>*)</sup> | 2002 <sup>*)</sup> |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <b>DOCTORS</b>                                    | <b>1,439</b>       | <b>1,463</b>       | <b>1,596</b>       | <b>1,575</b>       | <b>1,580</b>       | <b>1,690</b>       |
| Inhabitants per doctor                            | 419                | 412                | 377                | 382                | 381                | 348                |
| Doctors per 10,000 inhabitants                    | 23.9               | 24.3               | 26.5               | 26.2               | 26.2               | 28.7               |
| <b>DENTISTS</b>                                   | <b>190</b>         | <b>195</b>         | <b>207</b>         | <b>197</b>         | <b>226</b>         | <b>268</b>         |
| Inhabitants per stomatologist                     | 3,172              | 3,091              | 2,906              | 3,054              | 2,665              | 2,195              |
| Desntists per 10,000 inhabitants                  | 3.2                | 3.2                | 3.4                | 3.3                | 3.8                | 4.6                |
| <b>PHARMACISTS</b>                                | <b>289</b>         | <b>308</b>         | <b>361</b>         | <b>372</b>         | <b>393</b>         | <b>392</b>         |
| Inhabitants per one pharmacist                    | 2,085              | 1,957              | 1,666              | 1,617              | 1,533              | 1,501              |
| Pharmacists per 10,000 inhabitants                | 4.8                | 5.1                | 6.0                | 6.2                | 6.5                | 6.7                |
| <b>MEDIUM LEVEL MEDICAL STAFF</b>                 | <b>3,689</b>       | <b>3,785</b>       | <b>3,874</b>       | <b>3,680</b>       | <b>3,831</b>       | <b>4,135</b>       |
| Inhabitants per medium level sanitary specialist  | 163                | 159                | 155                | 163                | 157                | 142                |
| Medium level medical staff per 10,000 inhabitants | 61.2               | 62.8               | 64.4               | 61.2               | 63.6               | 70.3               |
| Medium level medical staff per doctor             | 2.6                | 2.6                | 2.4                | 2.3                | 2.4                | 2.4                |
| <b>AUXILIARY PERSONNEL</b>                        | <b>2,148</b>       | <b>2,183</b>       | <b>2,085</b>       | <b>2,190</b>       | <b>2,176</b>       | <b>2,648</b>       |

<sup>\*)</sup> Including the private and mixed sector.

Although the number of medical staff is large in the county, the analysis of its distribution by averages shows that more than half of the county population living in rural areas is served only by 11 % of the doctors and by only 15.7% of the dentists. Because of the poor infrastructure in the rural areas, and of supplemental cost of transport, the access of the population to medical services is difficult. This is a major issue that requires urgent improvement.

### I.3.3. Education

Education was improved in the county's schools by the measures taken by Mureș County School – classrooms, laboratories, school workshops, sports halls etc. Mureș County has a large number of school units, and is in 4th position in the country for the school year 2002-2003. Although the school population is slightly decreasing, the number of children attending pre-school education is increasing, Mureș County being in 5th position in the county in terms of the number of children in kindergartens.

One notices an increase in the number of pupils attending high school and diverse vocational school or apprentice schools.

The structure in the high school and in vocational education has been maintained, and new curricular areas also appeared also that are required on the labour market. Concomitantly the configuration of the already existing subjects were reshaped, e.g. informatics, philology/modern languages, services. New specialist areas appeared in mechanics, agriculture, wood industry, robotronics, calculation techniques, tourism, etc.

A remarkable achievement was registered in higher education in the continuous increase in the number of students and the establishment of new faculties, especially private ones, as well as by diversifying the existing specialities. At present, ***the municipality of Târgu Mureș has become an important university centre*** with traditional universities (The University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tg.Mureș, The University Petru Maior Tg.Mureș, The University of Theatre Art Tg. Mureș), as well as new private ones (The University Dimitrie Cantemir Tg.Mureș, The University Sapienția).

The main features of the education system in Mureș County and its development during the last years are given in the following table:

|                               | 1997 /<br>1998 | 1998 /<br>1999 | 1999 /<br>2000 | 2000 /<br>2001 | 2001 /<br>2002 | 2002 /<br>2003 |
|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>EDUCATION OF ALL RANKS</b> |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| Number of units               | 950            | 956            | 902            | 899            | 899            | 892            |
| School population             | 115,848        | 115,957        | 113,722        | 115,158        | 115,607        | 114,346        |
| Children in kindergartens     | 20,652         | 20,382         | 19,674         | 20,038         | 20,213         | 20,671         |
| Pupils – total                | 89,893         | 89,286         | 87,313         | 86,742         | 85,929         | 84,043         |
| - Day course                  | 86,613         | 86,008         | 84,641         | 83,721         | 82,681         | 81,855         |
| - Evening courses             | 3,258          | 3,259          | 2,515          | 3,021          | 3,248          | 2,188          |
| - Non-attendance education    | 22             | 19             | 157            | -              | -              | -              |
| Students - total              | 5,303          | 6,289          | 6,735          | 8,378          | 9,465          | 9,632          |
| - Day courses                 | 5,303          | 5,843          | 6,168          | 6,763          | 7,362          | 7,468          |
| - Evening courses             | -              | -              | -              | 41             | 50             | 53             |
| - Non-attendance education    | -              | 446            | 522            | 741            | 2,053          | 2,111          |
| - Open education at distance  | -              | -              | 45             | 833            | -              | -              |
| Teaching staff                | 8,561          | 8,595          | 8,788          | 8,573          | 8,646          | 8,468          |
| <b>PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION</b>   |                |                |                |                |                |                |
| Kindergartens                 | 412            | 420            | 421            | 422            | 421            | 421            |
| Registered children           | 20,652         | 20,382         | 19,674         | 20,038         | 20,213         | 20,671         |
| Teaching staff                | 1,348          | 1,344          | 1,325          | 1,260          | 1,278          | 1,283          |

| <b>PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION <sup>1)</sup></b>                 |        |        |        |        |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Schools  | 457    | 455    | 439    | 433    | 434    | 428    |
| Registered pupils  | 63,004 | 63,631 | 62,992 | 61,737 | 59,762 | 57,197 |
| Teaching staff   | 5,265  | 5,100  | 5,213  | 4,933  | 5,055  | 4,804  |
| <b>HIGH SCHOOL</b>   |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| High schools   | 36     | 35     | 36     | 36     | 37     | 36     |
| Pupils attending   | 18,560 | 17,136 | 16,460 | 16,584 | 17,482 | 17,871 |
| Teaching staff   | 1,194  | 1,401  | 1,594  | 1,578  | 1,625  | 1,596  |
| <b>VOCATIONAL AND COMPLEMENTARY OR APPRENTICE EDUCATION</b>          |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Schools  | 26     | 26     | 3      | 3      | 2      | 2      |
| Registered pupils  | 6,239  | 5,485  | 5,040  | 5,121  | 5,490  | 5,928  |
| Teaching staff   | 214    | 182    | 91     | 91     | 69     | 74     |
| <b>POST-HIGH SCHOOL, SPECIALIST AND TECHNICAL, FOREMEN EDUCATION</b> |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Schools  | 16     | 17     | -      | 2      | 2      | 2      |
| Registered pupils  | 2,090  | 3,034  | 2,821  | 3,300  | 3,195  | 3,047  |
| Teaching staff   | 50     | 31     | -      | 111    | 67     | 87     |
| <b>HIGHER EDUCATION</b>  |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Institutes   | 3      | 3      | 3      | 3      | 3      | 3      |
| Faculties  | 14     | 14     | 13     | 14     | 16     | 17     |
| Registered students  | 5,303  | 6,289  | 6,735  | 8,378  | 9,465  | 9,632  |
| Teaching staff   | 490    | 537    | 565    | 600    | 552    | 624    |
| <b>PER 1,000 INHABITANTS</b>   |        |        |        |        |        |        |
| Pupils - total   | 148    | 149    | 145    | 144    | 143    | 143    |

<sup>1)</sup> Including school for children with disabilities;

**Private education and alternative forms of education** developed year on year and at present 18 private pre-universitarian education units exist in which there are 1,168 pupils and 22 pre-school and primary school units that have implemented diverse alternative education curricula (Waldorf, Step by step, Freinet).

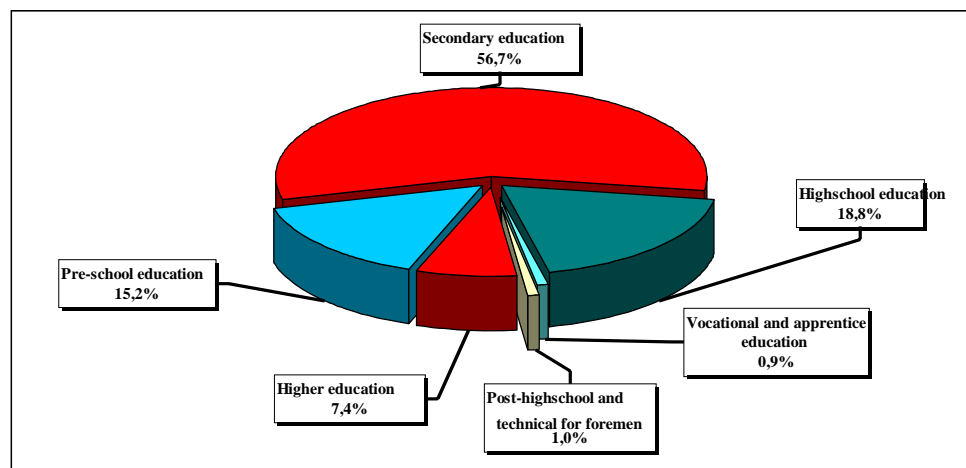
During 2003/2004, the school network in the private education system was formed by:

- pre-school education - 5 units
- primary education - 3 units
- high school education - 2 units
- post-high school education - 8 units

**The general rate of inclusion of children in the education system** for Mureș County during the school year 2002/2003 was 73.35 %, which is lower than the national rate (78.34 %).

Teaching staff figures in the county education system during the school year 2002/2003 were as follows:

**TEACHING STAFF IN THE EDUCATION OF ALL RANKS DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR (UNIVERSITY)  
2002/2003**



The Teaching Staff Hall operates from Mureș County with the aid of 6 branches: Sighișoara, Reghin, Tîrnăveni, Sovata, Luduș, Sărmașu.

The activity performed by the Teaching Staff Hall takes place through:

- educational activities for adults, youths, Roma population in disadvantaged areas;
- activities for informing, documenting, consultancy;
- elaboration, editing and distribution of books and publications;
- organising of recreational activities;
- educational marketing;
- external partnerships.

In recent years, financing applications were registered for Phare micro-projects, the Leonardo da Vinci and Socrates programmes, as well as for bilateral partnerships. Many schools in the county co-operate with different schools abroad.

By developing financing projects and programmes, *the equipment of the education units has been improved with computers and furniture*. The school units are equipped with 2,719 computers (2,130 urban and 589 rural), of which 2,415 are utilised in the teaching process (1,292 in urban area and 423 in rural area). Access to Internet is ensured in 65 school units by 976 computers.

There are difficulties in ensuring the utilities to the school units (running water, sanitary and heating installations), especially in the case of rural units. Thus, of the overall 888 schools and kindergartens existing in the county in 2004, 595 did not have current water and sanitary installations (67 %).

From a logistics standpoint, Mureș County has a sufficient number of school units and teaching staff to cover matters imposed by the school curriculum or optional.

The funds allotted for the maintaining and exploiting of the education units were not sufficient for all the school units in the county, which led to the degrading of:

- the constructions – the degrading of the exterior mortar – interior, hydro-isolation works;
- the utilities – sanitary groups, heat supply, lighting;
- the equipment with teaching material – equipment with calculation techniques and modern means for teaching.

To improve the situation the following was accomplished:

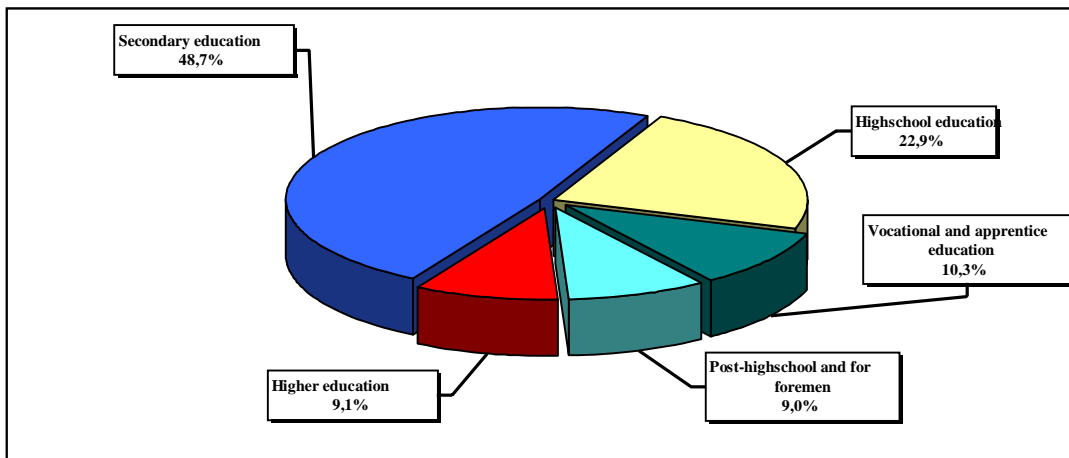
- the development and improvement of the relations with the local administrations, to find together the means to develop the local economic and social life;

- the creation of a School Consultative Council, in which there are representatives of the local communities;
- the drawing up in schools of Interior Order Regulations.

- the identification of extra-budgetary financial resources;
- the development of programmes for the continuous training of the teaching staff;

The structure of the graduates in the education of all ranks during the school year 2001/2002 was the following:

#### GRADUATES OF EDUCATION OF ALL RANKS IN THE SCHOOL YEAR (UNIVERSITY) 2001/2002



**The issues confronting education** in the majority of the localities in the county are the same as those confronting the national education system:

- Lack of continuity in teaching, due to frequent change of manual and teaching staff (substitute teachers);
- The use by some teachers of obsolete teaching methods, austere, rigid and lacking interaction with the pupils;
- Lack of interest among some teachers in teaching in the classroom all the areas of the curriculum, forcing pupils to resort to paid private lessons;
- The perpetuation of "off-by-heart" learning, by overloading the memory of pupils with things that does not apply in daily life, to the detriment of basic important knowledge.
- Lack of effectiveness of the councils of pupils, that should operate in parallel with the Teaching Staff Council and the parent councils;
- Lack of consulting of the pupils in establishing the stipulations of the Interior Order Regulations within the teaching entities;

- Insufficient and ineffective presence of psychological consulting rooms in school and the ineffective debate in classes of the actual issues: drug and alcohol consumption, sexual education, etc. by counsellor psychologists;
- The ineffective involvement of the public institutions that should ensure public order in areas where schools are located, taking into account the increase in deviant attitudes;
- The necessity to modernise the infrastructure and the equipment of education units.

#### I.3.4. Youth

Youth is the segment of population that is extremely important for the sustainable development of the county, the main dynamic force in the social and economic development. At present, the youths in the county are confronted with multiple social issues, of which:

- The Transforming of youth in the main source of unemployment;

- The discontent of the youths concerning the lack of real competence and of correct opportunities to improve and assert oneself;
- The lack of lodging affecting mainly the youths;
- Dissatisfaction in what concerns the quality of living;
- Low participation of youth in the social life, generated by the perception of the environment unfavourable to professional assertion, corrupt and non-receptive to specific problems;
- Proliferation of vulgarity, the youths being strongly affected by the transition process to market economy;
- The increase of the risk of becoming marginal or even to be excluded from the society;
- Lack of local utilisation of the youths values, by local authorities;

- The poor cultural-sporting offer, especially in the rural areas.  
Because of these problems, the youths choose to leave the homelands, trying to find better living conditions in other areas in the country and abroad. Taking into account the difficulties confronting the youth, more understanding is required from the authorities. The support of local public administration is also required, both for the promoting of the actions of the youth associations, and for the unfurling of these actions.

### **1.3.5. Labour force and unemployment**

#### **1.3.5.1. Labour force of Mureș County**

**The active population** of the county was 255,100 persons according to the 2002 Census data, and the net average monthly salary was 3,497,464 lei.

At the end of 2002, **the employed population** of Mureș County was the following:

#### **Employed population, by gender**

- thousands persons –

|   | 1997         | 1998         | 1999         | 2000         | 2001         | 2002         |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>EMPLOYED POPULATION TOTAL, of which:</b> | <b>250.6</b> | <b>243.4</b> | <b>235.7</b> | <b>245.7</b> | <b>239.6</b> | <b>240.8</b> |
| - MALE                                      | 136.3        | 127.2        | 123.1        | 127.7        | 123.1        | 125.6        |
| - FEMALE                                    | 114.3        | 116.2        | 112.6        | 118.0        | 116.5        | 115.2        |

One can notice from the table that the weight of the employed females is smaller than that of males. Also, comparatively with 1997, the percentage of the employed population is smaller at present, due to the changes that took place in the national economy.

**The number of employees** in Mureș County during 1997 – 2003 registered a sinuous evolution, slightly decreasing in 2003 as compared to 2002.

#### **Evolution of the employees number during 1997 – 2003**

|                     | Employees      |                |                |                |                |                |                |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                     | 1997           | 1998           | 1999           | 2000           | 2001           | 2002           | 2003           |
| <b>TOTAL COUNTY</b> | <b>145,468</b> | <b>138,415</b> | <b>127,242</b> | <b>129,990</b> | <b>125,873</b> | <b>133,129</b> | <b>130,363</b> |

The main urban agglomerations are located in the municipality of Tg.Mureş, Reghin, Sighișoara, Târnăveni, were the main centres for labour force are also located. The fact that great part of the population lives in the rural areas have implication on the supply of services, both by the dissipation of the resources, and the difficulties in communication and moving, especially in winter time.

The 133,129 employees in 2002 carried out activities in different fields, the structure of the employees by property forms being the following: 13,529 employees

in public property; 17,862 employees in mixed property; 62,762 employees in private property; 4,950 employees in co-operative property; 287 employees in small public property; 7,031 employees in integrally foreign property; 26,708 employees in property of national concern.

Of the overall number of employees registered at the end of 2003, 70,341 employees worked in industry and constructions (54 %), 56,292 worked in services (43.2 %) and 3,730 employees in agriculture (2.8 %).

As to **the number of commercial companies with private capital** registered at I.T.M. Mureş with individual work contracts, in 31.12.2003, the situation was the following:

| <b>Locality</b> | <b>No. employees &lt;10</b> | <b>10&lt;No. empl. &lt;50</b> | <b>No. empl.&gt;50</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Tg. Mureş       | 2,901                       | 325                           | 70                     | <b>3,296</b> |
| Sighișoara      | 713                         | 120                           | 33                     | <b>866</b>   |
| Reghin          | 1,202                       | 159                           | 34                     | <b>1,395</b> |
| Târnăveni       | 319                         | 65                            | 9                      | <b>393</b>   |
| Luduș           | 160                         | 50                            | 12                     | <b>222</b>   |
| Sovata          | 130                         | 42                            | 18                     | <b>190</b>   |

One notice that among the commercial companies with private capital the greater weight has the commercial companies with less than 10 employees. This economic-social context, the instability of the job, the decrease of the living level in certain areas of the county, especially in the rural areas, resulted in the increase of the number of those demanding social relief from the specialised social assistance services and from the local authorities. Also, in the 214,227 lodgings existing in the county considerable differences can be emphasised concerning the dispersion of persons on household. Even if the normal value would be 2.7 persons per household, in many localities of the county there are cases with families of 6-10 persons living in 1-2 rooms. This fact

stresses the importance of implementing of a programme for the construction of social lodgings, to improve the social standards and the ease of the burden exerted on family and community.

### **I.3.5.2. The unemployment status in Mureş County**

At the end of 2003, with an **unemployment rate of 6.72 %**, Mureş County ranged in the 11-th position, in the increasing order of unemployment from all the counties.

The Târnăveni and Luduș areas have the greatest unemployment rates in the county.

### **Situation of unemployed persons by local agencies of A.J.O.F.M. and working points, at the end of 2003**

|                                    | <b>Total County</b> | <b>Tg.Mureş</b> | <b>Reghin</b> | <b>Târnăveni</b> | <b>Sovata</b> | <b>Sighișoara</b> | <b>Luduș</b> |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|
| No. of unemployed with indemnities | 6,484               | 3,015           | 837           | 861              | 285           | 392               | 1,049        |
| Graduates and military             | 900                 | 417             | 101           | 135              | 22            | 31                | 194          |
| No. of                             | 10,876              | 5,028           | 1,624         | 1,935            | 333           | 731               | 1,225        |

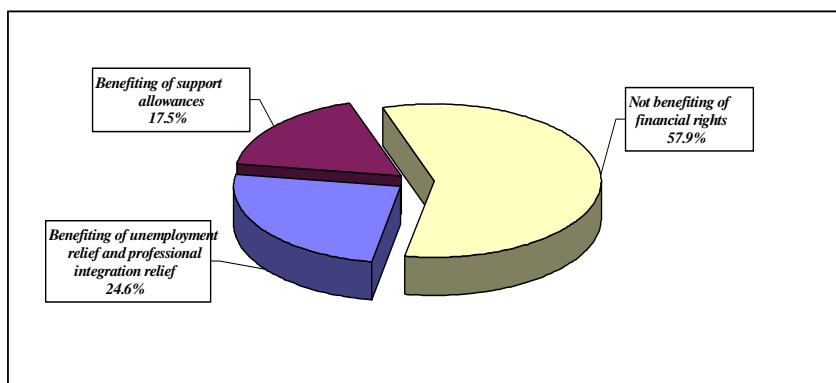
|                                |             |             |             |              |             |             |              |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| unemployed without indemnities |             |             |             |              |             |             |              |
| <b>TOTAL UNEMPLOYED</b>        | 17,360      | 8,043       | 2,461       | 2,796        | 618         | 1,123       | 2,319        |
| Unemployment rate              | <b>6.72</b> | <b>5.56</b> | <b>6.96</b> | <b>11.15</b> | <b>5.52</b> | <b>3.98</b> | <b>12.72</b> |

At the end of August 2004, the unemployment rate in Mureș County was 4.17 %. Of the overall number of 10,059 unemployed, 4,527 were granted indemnities, and females represented 44.11 %. The most affected by unemployment age categories were 30 – 39 years with 29.25 % of the unemployed and 40 – 49 years with 26. 11 % of total. Of the overall number of unemployed, 52.2 % were workers, 44.25 % medium education persons and 3.55 % higher education persons.

- small number of commercial companies that started businesses in the respective areas;
  - the specificity of the localities – mono-industrial.
- The great unemployment rate in some of the county areas reflects not only the changes taking place in the national economy, but also the lack of capacity by the local economy to absorb and utilise the available human resources.
- The working points Sighișoara and Sovata registered the lowest rates, due to the foreign investments and the creation of new jobs.

***Causes of the high unemployment rate in some of the areas of the county:***

**STRUCTURE OF THE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF 2002**



The causes generating the increase in the number of dismissed, as well as the difficulties experienced by these in finding a job, are:

- the collective lay-off caused by the shutting down of important economic entities;
- the lack of concordance between the demand and offer of jobs, worsened by professional lack of mobility, especially of the unemployed between 30-40 years ;
- the unfavourable evolution of the social-economic action, the supplemental work demands of

the new generations and of persons of the second age.

Due to the fact that unemployment is a multidimensional phenomenon (economic, psychosocial, cultural, politic) covering a great diversity of situations, the border between employment, unemployment and inactivity is hard to trace. The notion of inactive population hide disguised forms of unemployment, as early retirement, long lasting unemployment, persons included in diverse forms of professional re-conversion.



The number of persons enlisted by the unemployment agencies and do not benefit from unemployment relief is very great, leading to the conclusion that a relatively small number of jobs has been created.

### I.3.5.3. Mentions on the welfare state of the inhabitants of Mureș County

Subsequently of the surveys carried out by the Mureș Prefecture on the social, economic and material welfare state of the population, it has been noticed:

- The majority of the localities in the rural areas lack sewage, and the drinking water supply is generally done by individual sources;

- The incomes of the inhabitants in the rural areas consist mainly in the capitalisation of the crops, and of animal and vegetal produces;
- The access roads to the villages, especially the isolated ones, are poor.

### I.3.6. Pensions

The specific issues of the retired population, with important weight in the total (in 2000 the weight of the persons over 60 was 18%) have been addressed and are addressed in relation with the social security system, but with the main accent on the pensions system.

In Mureș County, according to the date issued by I.N.S.S.E., the stable elderly population on age groups was the following in 1 January 2004:

| <b>Age groups</b> | <b>Total</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 60-64             | 31,249       | 16,934        | 14,315      |
| 65-69             | 28,483       | 15,814        | 12,669      |
| 70-74             | 25,436       | 14,568        | 10,868      |
| 75-79             | 17,950       | 10,840        | 7,110       |
| 80-84             | 8,136        | 5,175         | 2,961       |
| 85-over           | 4,390        | 2,914         | 1,476       |

At the end of December 2003 pensions and indemnities were paid to 194,942 persons. The situation was the following:

| <b>Category</b>  | <b>Number</b>  |
|--|----------------|
| Pensioners from the public pension system of the state social insurance                        | <b>131,798</b> |
| Persons with indemnities granted according to special laws and supported from the state budget | <b>14,296</b>  |
| Pensioners from the public system proceeding from the social insurance system of the farmers   | <b>48,848</b>  |
| <b>Total pensioners in pay in the public system</b>  | <b>194,942</b> |

The distribution of pensioners and those granted social relief after the pensioning system highlights that the pensioners of state social insurance detain a weight over 75%, and the difference of 25% represent agricultural pensioners.

In December 2003, the average pension for the pensioners of the state social insurance system with complete length in service was 2,650,764 lei, and for those with incomplete length in service was 1,297,770

lei. One can notice the ranging of these values under the minimum wage on the economy (2,800,000).

According to data transmitted by the mayoralties of the localities in the county, during May, June, July 2004, 3% of the number of elderly persons that can not support themselves due to physical or material deficiencies demanded relief from the mayoralties in the county. Although the number of those who can not support themselves is greater, not even those 3% who applied for social relief could not be helped.

The social protection of pensioners – taking into account the great differences between the pensions, according to the year of retiring and the existing legislation at that time – centred somehow on the levelling the pensions. This was done not taking into account the year of retiring and the respective legislation and taking into account the rate of inflation. For this purpose, the programme of re-correlating of the pensions implemented an increase of the pensions.

To protect all the categories of pensioners from the public system and the incomes of the persons who are granted indemnities, trimensual recalculations of the pensions in pay are done, according to Government decisions.

### I.3.7. Social assistance

#### I.3.7.1. Social assistance status

**T**he social assistance status must be analysed taking into account its two components: The social assistance catering and the social assistance services.

The analysis of the **social assistance catering sector** leads to the conclusion that the level to which the catering evolved is sufficiently high, with respect of the important sums involved. During this year the level of the budgetary commitment increased, as a result of the creation of new catering services settled at the beginning of year. These were the complementary allowances and the support allowances for mono-parental families.

At present, the services have an overwhelming weight in the social assistance and the issue of development of the social services was posed.

**The social services** are insufficiently developed direct assistance actions. Before 1989, the services almost did not exist. These services, although evolving, are still incapable to absorb the cases of out casting or social exclusion. They are destined

preponderantly to handicapped persons or children, for they are performed in specialised centres or are personalised assistance. Beside these two categories (children and handicapped persons), there are elderly persons with social insertion problems, unstable families because of the violence, youths proceeding from institutions for children protection.

For all this categories, the solution of granting of money is insufficient and costly. The main solution is to develop social services and programmes.

The social services are assistance actions that local authorities must develop directly, at community level, in partnership with the NGOs.

A major issue is that of the Rroma population. This sufficiently numerous population is in a marginal state, due to the social-cultural factors, as well as to the psychosocial ones.

7.2. Performance indicators pertaining to the activity performed by the Office for Dialog, Family and Social Solidarity Mureș in 2004.

At the beginning of 2004, the monthly average number of beneficiaries of the state allowance for children under 7 years was 46,294, the monthly average number of families benefiting of supplemental allowances was 208, the monthly average number of beneficiaries of placement and entrusting allowances was 1,915, the monthly average number of beneficiaries of allowances for new born was 451, the monthly average number of beneficiaries of the complementary allowance was 3,816, the monthly average number of beneficiaries of the support for mono-parental family allowance was 1,884 , the monthly average number of beneficiaries of the allowance for persons with visual handicap was 3,178 , and the monthly average number of beneficiaries of the food indemnity was 138.

Also in 2004, 43 families benefited of financial relief in sum of 0.08 billion lei, and 5,734 persons benefited from social relief through the local budgets, some 28 billion lei.

At the beginning of 2004 benefited of house heating stipends 50,436 persons, and the amount of the paid sum was 110.1 billion lei.

### I.3.7.2. Results of the social assistance activity in 2003

#### Meal at the social relief canteen

| <i>Units</i> | <i>No. of existing units at the end of the year</i> | <i>No. of places at the end of the year</i> | <i>Daily average no. of persons having dinner</i> | <i>Total expenses in 2003 – thousands lei</i> |
|--------------|---|---|---|---|
| Canteens     | 3   | 145   | 118   | 1,517,212                                     |
| Sections     | 3   | 109   | 129   | 1,279,482                                     |

#### Domiciliary care services

| <i>Financing source</i> | <i>Monthly average no. of children</i> | <i>Monthly average no. of elders</i> | <i>Monthly average no. of handicapped persons</i> | <i>Total expenses in 2003 – thousands lei</i> |
|-------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| State budget            | -                                      | -                                    | -   | -   |
| Local budget            | 1                                      | 38                                   | 399   | 19,833,679                                    |

#### Applications for social relief

| <i>Category of beneficiaries</i> | <i>No. of applications registered in 2003</i> | <i>No. of existing applications in pay at the beginning of 2003</i> | <i>No. of applications suspended from pay</i> | <i>No. of applications out of pay</i> |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Single persons                   | 778   | 2,331   | 1,031   | 812                                   |
| Families with 2 persons          | 573   | 2,318   | 859   | 570                                   |
| Families with 3 persons          | 470   | 2,419   | 856   | 533                                   |
| Families with 4 persons          | 382   | 2,346   | 871   | 516                                   |
| Families with 5 persons          | 177   | 1,644   | 579   | 335                                   |

#### Emergency relief

| <i>Financing source</i> | <i>No. of grants</i> | <i>Total paid sums in 2003 – thousand lei</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---|
| <b>Local budget</b>     | 99                   | 450,171                                       |
| State budget            | 6                    | 285,000                                       |

#### Family allowance

| <i>Type of family allowance</i>                             | <i>The monthly average no. of beneficiaries</i> | <i>Total sums paid in 2003 – thousands lei</i> |
|---|---|--|
| State allowance for children paid by DDFSS                  | 44,950  | 114,136,671                                    |
| Supplemental allowance for families with children paid for: | 31,010  | 23,193,745                                     |
| - Families with 2 children                                  | 24,312  | 14,710,045                                     |
| - Families with 3 children                                  | 5,211   | 6,253,200                                      |
| - Families with 4 and more children                         | 1,487   | 2,230,500                                      |
| Supporting allowance for family placement                   | 2,215   | 12,863,965                                     |
| Allowance for new born                                      | 505   | 7,463,400                                      |

### I.3.7.3. Social assistance for children

#### Child adoption

| <i>Adoption</i>   | <i>Total</i> | <i>No. of cases analysed in 2003 – no. of decision taken</i> | <i>No. of cases analysed in 2003 – no. of decisions executed</i> |
|-------------------|--------------|--|--|
| <b>- internal</b> | <b>19</b>    | 19   | 19   |
| - international   | 3            | 3  | 3  |

#### Child care services in institutions

| <i>Unit</i>  | <i>No. of existing units</i> | <i>No. of places</i> | <i>Total no. of hosted children</i> | <i>Total no. of placement days</i> | <i>Total expenditures in 2003 – thousands lei</i> |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Receiving centres  | 1                            | 20                   | 130                                 | 42,250                             | 952,466   |
| Placement centres  | 7                            | 1,696                | 1,376                               | 412,800                            | 51,607,478  |
| Care services through the placement of the child to a family or a person | 204                          | -                    | 448                                 | -                                  | -   |

### I.3.7.4. Social assistance for persons with disabilities

#### The status of persons with disabilities

According to official data, in Mureș County there are 15,188 persons with disabilities, i.e. 2.52 % of the population has a certain type of handicap. Of the overall number of persons with disabilities, 85 % are adults, and 15 % children. More detailed, by age groups:

| <i>Age</i>    | <i>% of total handicapped</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| 0-4 years     | 1.35                          |
| 5-17 years    | 13.61                         |
| 18-59 years   | 51.64                         |
| 60-84 years   | 31.26                         |
| Over 84 years | 2.14                          |

Depending of the nature of the handicap and its severity, the statistics show the following:

| <i>Nature of handicap<br/>% of total handicapped</i> | <i>Handicap severity</i>                 |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  | <i>Severe (% of the proper category)</i> | <i>Accented (% of the proper category)</i> | <i>Medium (% of the proper category)</i> |
| Somatic <b>42.15</b>                                 | 21.59                                    | 65.84                                      | 12.57                                    |
| Mental <b>27.16</b>                                  | 25.53                                    | 54.35                                      | 20.12                                    |
| Visual <b>19.35</b>                                  | 44.57                                    | 54.07                                      | 1.36                                     |
| Physical <b>4.35</b>                                 | 23.15                                    | 54.92                                      | 21.93                                    |
| Neuro-psychic <b>3.24</b>                            | 48.58                                    | 46.95                                      | 4.47                                     |
| Auditory <b>1.78</b>                                 | 0.74                                     | 42.07                                      | 57.19                                    |
| Associate <b>1.44</b>                                | 51.82                                    | 38.52                                      | 9.66                                     |
| Social <b>0.29</b>                                   | 41                                       | 29.5                                       | 29.5                                     |
| AIDS <b>0.24</b>                                     | 100                                      | -  | -  |

Of the overall number of handicapped persons, 1,102 (7.25 %) are institutionalised in centres for care, assistance, recovery and rehabilitation. The rest of 92.74 % persons are not institutionalised.

|                           | Institutionalised % | Non-institutionalised % |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Nature of handicap</b> |                     |                         |
| Somatic                   | 2.44                | 97.56                   |
| Mental                    | 4.87                | 95.13                   |
| Visual                    | 0.65                | 99.35                   |
| Physic                    | 13.92               | 86.08                   |
| Neuro-psychic             | 100                 | -                       |
| Auditory                  | 2.95                | 97.05                   |
| Associate                 | 50.46               | 49.54                   |
| Social                    | 54.5                | 45.5                    |
| AIDS                      | -                   | 100                     |
| <b>Age categories</b>     | Instit. %           | Non-instit.%            |
| 0-4 years                 | -                   | 100                     |
| 5-17 years                | 3.58                | 96.42                   |
| 18-59 years               | 6.73                | 93.27                   |
| 60-84 years               | 9.45                | 90.55                   |
| Over 84 years             | 15.70               | 84.30                   |

#### Assisted handicapped persons, by types of deficiencies

| Types of deficiencies | Monthly average no. of persons assisted in centres for care and assistance | Monthly average no. of persons assisted in centres for recovery and rehabilitation |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Physical              | 52   | 2  |
| Mental                | 69   | -  |
| Auditory              | 8  | 132  |
| Visual                | 19   | -  |
| Neuro-psychic         | -  | -  |
| Somatic               | 156  | 430  |
| Delinquents           | -  | -  |
| Severely handicapped  | 110  | -  |
| Elders                | -  | -  |
| Others                | 24   | -  |

Institutionalisation is done in 8 public entities for the special protection of the handicapped persons, with an overall capacity of 1,168 places.

#### Types of entities and services granted

| Entity  | No. of entities at the end of 2003 | Monthly average no. of beneficiaries | No. of places | No. of applications in wait | Total expenditures in 2003-thousands lei |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Care centres – homes for elderly persons and chronic sick persons | 6                                  | 90                                   | 598           | 10                          | 36,232,289                               |
| Recovery and rehabilitation centres                               | 2                                  | 281                                  | 570           | 26                          | 56,146,875                               |

As an alternative to the solutions offered to persons with handicap by the authorities, over 15 foundations and associations from the civil sector provide services and assistance to this disfavoured category of population. Accessibility of the public environment to the disabled persons is the following:

|  | Arranged<br>% |
|--|---------------|
| <b>Urban public buildings</b>            | <b>50</b>     |
| <b>Rural public buildings</b>            | <b>19.82</b>  |
| <b>Public buildings-global on county</b> | <b>27.45</b>  |
| <b>Urban streets</b>                     | <b>6.68</b>   |
| <b>Rural streets</b>                     | <b>2.12</b>   |
| <b>Streets-global on county</b>          | <b>5.32</b>   |
| <b>Urban parking lots</b>                | <b>75.86</b>  |
| <b>Rural parking lots</b>                | <b>20.75</b>  |
| <b>Parking lots-global on county</b>     | <b>55</b>     |
| <b>Public phones-urban</b>               | <b>2.22</b>   |
| <b>Public phones- rural</b>              | <b>17.19</b>  |
| <b>Public phones-global county</b>       | <b>2.92</b>   |

### I.3.8. Protection child rights

#### I.3.8.1. Abandoned/institutionalised children

The system for the protection of children in Mureș County registered in 31 March 2004, 2,845 children, i.e. 2.86 % of the population with age between 0-18 years. The repartition of cases is the following:

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| In placement centres  | 25.37 % |
| Entrusted to families   | 48.32 % |
| Entrusted for adoption  | 0.11 %  |
| Entrusted to professional maternal assistants la                      | 10.15 % |
| Placed in family-type homes   | 6.14 %  |
| Placed in the Materna Centre  | 0.25 %  |
| Entrusted to family homes supported by non-governmental organisations | 8.12 %  |
| Entrusted to transit centres  | 0.98 %  |
| Placed in emergency, on average/month                                 | 0.56 %  |

At the end of the first trimester 2004, there were **7 placement centres** in Mureș County.

According to the national strategy as regards the protection of children, one envisages the drastic reduction of the number of residential placement centres and their replacement by family-type

alternatives, the development of a category of professional maternal assistants respectively.

The first results of the re-structuring materialised in buying of houses of the construction of new buildings where family-type placement centres will be established. These centres will home abandoned children (3 buildings in Ceașu de Cîmpie, one

building in Tîrgu Mureş, Trebely street, 10 little houses in the future family placement Sîncraiu de Mureş, the family-type centre Reghin) concomitantly with the elimination of the traditional placement centres.

The de-institutionalisation index was 4.11 % on the first trimester in Mureş County.

### 1.3.8.2. Disadvantaged children, children with special needs

In this category are included the children originating from poor families, the Roma children, or the children with disabilities.

The day centres (special) are meant to assist the children to surpass, improve or at least not degrade further their disfavoured state.

For both categories, beside the accredited governmental authorities, the civil sector – by over 20 specialised NGOs – provides alternative assistance and treatment services.

Starting with 1999, within D.G.P.D.C.Mureş operates the telephone line ALO OBLIO, for the reporting of the abuse cases inflicted on minors – 31 cases were reported in the first trimester I 2004.

### 1.3.9. Civil society

Civil society in Mureş includes the unions, the owners' organisations, the non-governmental organisations (professional associations, civil organisations, charity

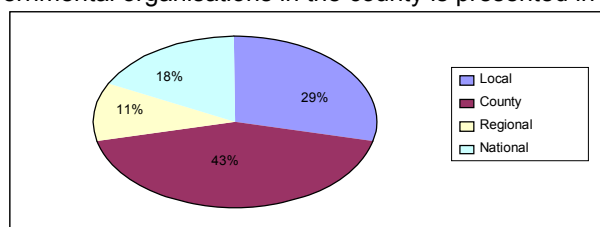
associations, organisations that imply the citizens in the local and municipal life) including the church and religious communities institutions.

One can notice a permanent evolution, by the concentration of activities, that include offering of alternative services in the market, monitoring of social actions, know-how transfer, use of new techniques and methods, concluding of public-private partnerships. To these a good collaboration is added with other national non-governmental organisations, the public administration, mass media, the business environment, all these denoting a change in the mentality. A proof of this multidimensional collaboration is the yearly organising of diverse manifestations, between 1990-1997 and the Fair of Non-governmental Organisations in 2003, event in which over 40 non-governmental organisations in the county participated.

Associations, foundations, as well as other juristic entities from the non-governmental sector of Mureş County: leagues, unions, clubs. Of these 57 % are internationally affiliated, 25 % have local branches and 29 % are partners in national networks.

The union movement is grouped around of 5 of the most important national unions that have branches in the county: C.N.S.R.L.- Frăția, C.N.S.- Cartel Alfa, C.N.S.Meridian, C.S.D.R., The National Union Block. The representatives of these unions are members of the Social Dialogue Commission established in the county.

The activity area of the non-governmental organisations in the county is presented in the plot below:



One can find in this landscape tradition NGOs, established in 1990, beside new social actors, from 2002, offering a set of services: social-medical, cultural, art, religion, youth, sports, recreation, education, research, environment protection, economic-professional development, human rights protection, etc.

The activity level of these is given by the number of projects in progress and planned. There are thus NGOs that perform up to 6 projects and have in plan 3 projects for 2005. The value of the projects developed ranges between 250 euro/year – 179,000 euro/year.

Members 54%, followed by volunteers 19%, co-worker 16% and employees 11% form the greatest part of the human resource of the NGOs.

The incomes of the NGOs have as source the external donations 27%, the internal donations and sponsorships 22%, the non-reimbursable loans 20%, subsidies from the state budget 9%, economic activity 4%.

The statistical data processed show that the majority of the NGOs consider their material basis as insufficient.

Thus, the image that results is that of an ample, active and intelligent civil society, characterised by practical ideas aiming at modernisation, absolute values for the integration of the human conscience in our day to day life. This mechanism is supported by the national contribution through legislative mechanisms, and financial-economic means and by the local individual persons, working together to seize new opportunities for the obtaining of the required funds.

### I.3.10. Sporting activity

The evolution of the sporting movement in the county during the last years showed a continuous decrease in the number of the sporting sections (from 330 in 1997, to 171 in 2002). The number of sportsmen given the colours also decreased (from 9,230 in 1997, to 5,651 in 2002), and the number of trainers and instructors (from 278 in 1997, to 199 in 2002). All the same, given the situation in the country, Mureș County ranges the 5-th by the number of sporting sections and the number of sportsmen with colours.

**The performance sports** registered the development of the sporting branches that do not require special financial efforts. In spite of the difficulties, the sportsmen in Mureș got noteworthy results in 2003. Thus, in the official international competitions, the sportsmen in Mureș got 9 medals in the World Championships, of which 7 titles of world champion, 4 medals in the European Championships and 4 titles in the Balkan Games. In the internal competitions, in the National Championships respectively, 170 medals were obtained, of which 37 titles of national champions.

The sporting branches that get noteworthy results were the martial arts, the ninepins, athletics, rowing, sporting dance, fencing, swimming, wrestling, speed

skating. As a result of their successes, 41 sportsmen were selected to participate in the national teams, in different sporting branches.

**The mass and leisure sports** is poor, the physical activities practised by the population having a low level, in spite of the efforts made by local authorities and of the nationally organised activities. The causes of the poor participation are multiple and could be related to the equipment, the living ways and the mentality.

The sports grounds in the county do not satisfy the actual requirements, especially those in the rural areas. In 2003, 11 sports halls were in different construction stages, both in urban and rural areas. 8 of these are presently operational.

The Complex Mureșul in Târgu Mureș houses the greater part of the year the leisure sporting activities, the equipment being continually modernised. For the winter season, the events are few, taking into account the relief conditions of the county, and are concentrated in the area of the spa Sovata.

In the field of fitness, aerobic, body-building halls one can notice the private initiative, especially in the urban area. Nonetheless, this form of maintaining sporting activity is poor represented, with small number of participants in comparison with the overall population of the county.

### I.3.11. Culture and art

Mureș County has a specific cultural climate, influenced both by the cultural values gathered in time, and by the composite character of the population, generating cultural diversity.

*I.3.11.1. Network of cultural institutions* in the county is diverse and includes:

- **407 libraries with 4.5 million volumes, of which 316 school libraries with over 1.8 million volumes and 87 public libraries with over 2 million volumes. The number of readers is continually increasing, 169,000 being registered in 2002.**
- **7 theatres and musical institutions, of which 2 dramatic theatres, 2 puppet and marionette theatre, 2 artistic ensembles and a philharmonic.**
- **22 museums and memorial houses, yearly visited by over 240,000 persons, 6 cinemas, 10 culture halls, 333 houses of culture.**



82 cultural associations, 85 cultural-artistic formations and 9 inter-ethnic association operate in the cultural-artistic field.

One can mention of the most significant cultural institutions:

➤ **LIBRARIES:**

▪ **Mureș County Library**, with a collection of 40,000 volumes, an encyclopaedic fund of some 900,000 publications, books, newspapers, holograph documents, maps, albums, recordings on magnetic support etc., in Romanian, Hungarian and in languages of international circulation. It has three reading rooms, where 25,000 active readers are registered, the daily average of users being 800 persons;

▪ **The Municipal library „Zaharia Boiu” Sighișoara**, with a fund of books of over 159,275 volumes has four distinct sections (adults, children, reading room, documentary) where one can find books which are 400 years old;

▪ **The Municipal library „Petru Maior” Reghin** has a fund of books of 122,000 volumes, albums, dictionaries, encyclopaedias and periodical books used by an yearly average of 125,991 readers, the daily average being 4,957 persons;

▪ **The Municipal library Târnăveni** sums up some 74,000 documents, it has a section for adults with over 17,000 books, and the yearly average is some 4,000 readers;

▪ **The City library Luduș** has over 61,000 books and an yearly frequency of over 14,000 readers;

▪ **The City library** has 27,000 volumes and a number of 1,000 users;

➤ **THEATRES:**

▪ **The National Theatre Târgu Mureș** is a repertory theatre of national interest and has two departments, Romanian and Hungarian, a main hall with 600 seats, a studio hall with 100 seats, 7 workshops, cabins for actors, rehearsal spaces;

▪ **The Studio Theatre** in Târgu Mureș;

▪ **The theatre for children and youths “Ariel”** is one of the three theatres in Romanian that has departments in Romanian and Hungarian, and has two show halls (one of 160 seats, the other of 40 seats) and creation workshops.

➤ **THE STATE PHILHARMONIC TÎRGU MUREȘ** established in 1950, where an orchestra and a mixed chorus perform.

➤ **THE PROFESSIONAL ARTISTIC ENSEMBLE „MUREȘUL”** promotes the stage turning into account

of the Romanian, Hungarian and other ethnicity folklore in the ethnic-folklore areas of the county.

➤ **MUSEUMS:**

▪ **The Museum of Mureș County** includes the Museum of archaeology-history, The Art Museum, The Ion Vlasiu and Nagy Galleries and the Conservation-restoration Department;

▪ **The History Museum of Sighișoara** is located in the Tower with Clock and has become a true symbol, housing exhibitions of archaeology, pharmacy, ancient tools and products, furniture, clocks;

▪ **The Ethnographical Museum in Reghin**, where architectural monuments, ancient technical installations and popular art artefacts are exhibited;

▪ **The Municipal Museum of Târnăveni** includes in its collections exhibits of palaeontology, archaeology, historical documents, ancient science-technique, rare books, coins, ethnography and nature sciences.

➤ **THE COUNTY CENTRE FOR POPULAR CREATION MUREȘ** operates as methodological and scientific forum of the activity aiming at the stimulation and capitalisation of the non-professional artistic fields in the county.

➤ **PALACES AND CULTURE HALLS:**

▪ **The Palace of Culture** is one of the most representative buildings of the Transylvanian secession style, valuable not only by the internal decorations, but also the exterior one. It houses many institutions of culture: The State Philharmonic, The County Library, The Art Museum, The Galleries of the fine artists, The Permanent Exhibition of the History Museum;

▪ **The Apollo Palace** in Târgu Mureș is built in eclectic style, being the building where the representations of the visiting artists were performed;

▪ **The Municipal Culture Hall „Mihai Eminescu” Târnăveni** is equipped with a show hall with 450 seats, 3 rehearsal rooms, one room for technical-applicable courses, a festivity room with 60 seats, 3 offices, 3 cabins for actors, annexes, one contemporary art gallery and diverse exhibition rooms;

▪ **The Municipal Culture Hall „Eugen Nicoară” Reghin** houses the Popular Theatre, The Puppet Theatre, the mixed chorus and two folklore ensembles;

▪ **The Municipal Culture Hall Sighișoara** has two buildings equipped with show halls (one with 474 seats and the other with 200 seats) where performs a folklore ensemble, a chamber chorus, a popular music orchestra, a light music orchestra;

- **The City Culture Hall Luduș** have a building equipped with a show hall with 450 seats and two smaller rooms 30 seats each, where three folklore ensembles perform and one can attend the courses of the Popular University;

- **The City Culture Hall Iernut** has a show hall with 400 seats, a smaller room with 60 seats and a library with reading room where an artistic ensemble performs;

- **The Youths Culture Hall „George Enescu” Reghin** has a show hall with 400 seats, two course rooms, a discotheque and rehearsal room and an exhibition room;

- **The Students Culture Hall Târgu Mureș** ensures conditions for the organisation and unfurling of cultural, educational, artistic, recreational, tourist and leisure activities for students;

- **The Art School Târgu Mureș** has the mission to train performers, creators and instructors for artistic groups by its departments of music, fine arts, choreography, acting, directing, and speciality kindergarten;

- **The Cultural Foundation „Cezara Codruța Marica”** supports the performer adolescents by scholarships and the „Cezara” Prizes or by editing in the series „Prima verba” of the Publishing House „Cezara”;

- **The Cultural Foundation „Scena”** organises summer camps promoting the theatre art.

**Fine Arts and galleries:** In the municipality of Târgu Mureș diverse exhibitions of the fine artists are organised in the Gallery of the Palace of Culture, and in the Galleries „Nagy Imre” and „Kulcsar Bela”. In Mureș County there is an art gallery in the locality of Ghindari.

#### 1.3.11.2. Folk art, its preservation and manifestations

In Mureș County, in many localities one organises yearly a series of folk manifestations:

- **“The Mureș Jewels”**, dedicated to the folk customs over the year – Rușii Munți;

- **“Tiszta Forrasbol”**, the festival of folk costumes, singing and dancing – Sincraiu de Mureș;

- **“The Folk Festival and the Folk Art and Handicraft Fair”** – Lunca;

- **“The Ethnicity Festival”** – Reghin;

- **“The „ProEtnica” Festival**, festival of the ethnical communities in Romania – Sighișoara;

- **“The Soaking of Wives Fair”**, folk show and folk art and handicraft fair – Hodac;

- **“The courtyards of the longing”**, folk dances festival for children – Luduș;

- **“Flowers from Mureș”**, national folk music festival – Reghin;

- **“The fair of the maids”**, folk show and folk art and handicraft fair – Gurghiu;

- **“The fair of cherries”**, folk show and folk art and handicraft fair – Brâncovenești;

- **“To the golden cornfield”**, folk games and customs – Idicel Sat;

- **“Dance from the elders”**, folk festival – Târgu Mureș;

- **“The white apple flowers”**, county festival for carols and traditional customs – Sărmașu;

- **“Ancient customs”**, the celebration of winter carols, songs and customs – Reghin;

- **“Wake up, hosts, do not sleep”**, New Year carols and customs festival – Idicel Pădure.

Folk manifestations with the occasion of celebrations and religious celebrations also take place, but these do not have a repetitive character.

Traditional yearly fairs are organised in Sîngeorgiu de Pădure, Lunca, Hodac, Gurghiu, Brâncovenești, Rînciu, Idicui de Jos, Zau de Cîmpie.

In some localities peasant folk art museums have been created: Idicel Pădure, Șerbeni, Cucerdea.

Other than folk festivals are organised in the cities and municipalities of the county, such as:

- The International Festival **„Theatre–Image”**, The Festival **FACE-A-FACE**, The National Festival for Religious Literary Creation **„Credo”**, The Poetry Festival-Contest **„Romulus Guga”**, The Festival **„The Musical Days of Mureș County**, The National Epigram Festival- Contest **„Cobra”**, The International Short Films Festival **„Alternatives”** - Târgu Mureș;

- The National Folk Music Festival **„The silver guitar”** – Reghin;

- **The Mediaeval Art Festival, The International Festival for Academic Music** and The summer musical courses, **The fanfare festival** „Paul Schuller”, **The Festival for poetry and critics** „Agora” – Sighișoara;

- **The Days of the city of Iernut** – Iernut;

- **The days of the municipality of Târnăveni** – Târnăveni.

### I.3.11.3. Cults

**In Mureș County have peacefully lived for centuries Romanians, Hungarians, Saxons, Jews, Roma and other minorities, which resulted in the development of the religious cultural variety.**

According to the data of the Population Census in 2002, the number of the Orthodox persons in Mureș County is 309,337, 53.2 % of the overall population. 157,046 (27 %) are Lutheran, Roman – Catholic 55,287 (9.5%), Unitarian 14,308 (2.5%), Greek – Catholic 13,187 (2.3%), other religions, atheists, persons without religion and with undeclared religion 31,686 (5.5%).

95.5% of the overall population asserted their belonging to a religion (confession), while the persons with no religion and atheists (2,097) amount to 0.4 %.

At present, there are over 850 churches and worship places belonging to the Christian religions (the greater part of these), mosaic and Mohammedan. 136 worship units of these have been constructed during 1990 – 2004, the greater part (over 40%) belonging to the Orthodox Church.

### I.3.11.4 Mass-media

In the municipality of Tg-Mures there are four dailies: The Free Word, Nepujsag, 24 Mureș hours and Day by Day and the weekly: The Newspaper of Mureș, Recurs, The Journal of Mureș, Flash, Látó, The Hearth, The Voice of Mureș and Harghita. There are also the radion stations: Radio Star, Radio Mix Fm, Radio GA-GA, Radio Pro FM, The territory radio studios Tîrgu-Mures, radio Kiss FM, radio SON and the local TV stations of PRO TV and Antena 1.

Mass media is represented in the municipality of Reghin by the local TV station T.V.– Reghin, RADIOSON, 6 local newspapers and the periodical the Reghinului Gazette.

In the municipality of Sighișoara there is a Cable TV station “TELESON”, two radio stations, RADIOSON and Radio MIX FM, and the written press is represented by the Journal of Sighișoara Reporter and the Informing Bulletin of the Mayoralty of Sighișoara.

In each of the municipalities of Târnăveni and in the city of Sovata there is a local television, and a local newspaper ensures the written informing means.

4 local cable televisions, 2 radio stations, 2 local newspapers and 155 periodical publications represent the written press, the video and audio informing means in the other localities of the county.

### I.3.11.5. Publishing Houses

In the municipality of Mureș there are 9 publishing houses: Corar Media, Minos, Epistem, Lyra, Mentor, S.C. Ediprestipo S.R.L., Sportrom – Târgu Mureș, Lapidarium – Luduș, Star Edcom – Iernut.

### I.3.11.6 Historical monuments

The cultural heritage of Mureș County includes 1,015 objectives declared historical monuments, representing archaeological sites, citadels and defence works, castles, churches, libraries, buildings etc.

Of the historical vestiges most important is the Citadel of Sighișoara, considered to be "the most beautiful inhabited citadel in Europe" and "the most complete ensemble of mediaeval architecture in Romania".

Founded in 1191, but documentary certified in 1280 under the name of CASTRUM SEX and later by the German name SCHESPURCH (1298), Sighișoara is the construction of the German colonists (Saxons). They were bought in Transylvania to guard the old borders of the Hungarian kingdom in the XII-XIII centuries a. C. It is noteworthy to mention it has been under the patronage of UNESCO starting with 1999.

Other well known historical vestiges are:

the Mediaeval Citadel -Tg. Mures, built in the XV-th century. It was extended and completed with seven defence towers in the XVII-th century;

the ruins of the castle Bethlen-Criș, (19 km from Sighisoara), erected in the Transylvanian Renaissance style between 1559-1589;

the Gornești Castle (17 km from Tg. Mureș), built in baroque style, between 1770 and 1778, situated in a beautiful dendrological park;

the Castle in Brâncovenești (1557-1558), a most imposing building with 4 towers.

Among the **religious edifices** one can cite the Church on the hill -Sighișoara, one of the oldest in Romania, documentary certified in 1345, with beautiful Gothic style decorative sculptures and valuable mural paintings (century XV). It dominates the city by the massiveness of its walls. Other important monument is

the Church of the Dominican Monastery – Sighișoara, documentary attested in 1298, which undergo numerous modifications and possesses objects of great artistic value (Oriental carpets). The Lutheran Church -Tg. Mureș, Gothic style monument, was built during 1316 - 1442, with the aid of the voivode lancu of Hunedoara; The fortified Church-Daia, dating since 1457; The fortified Church-Saschiz; The Evangelic Church-Reghin, built during 1300-1330; The Lepers Church -Sighișoara, built in Gothic style in the XV-th century, served as asylum for the lepers in the following centuries; The Roman-Catholic Church - Tg. Mureș, built during 1728-1750 by the Jesuit monks, the Wooden Orthodox Church – Tg. Mureș.

One an cite of the most important **cultural edifices**:

The Teleki Library-Tg. Mureș, with one of the richest collections of rare book in Transylvania, house of the European culture in the previous centuries. The Count Samuel Teleki, former Chancellor of Transylvania, established it (at the end of the XVIII-th century). In 1802 it was the first public library in Romania. It has over 200,000 volumes (after associating with the Bolyai Library), numerous works with exceptional value. In the same building (historical monument, 1799-1803) there is housed the Bolyai Memorial Museum, yearly visited by numerous Romanian and foreign;

The Palace of Culture -Tg. Mureș, one of the most imposing edifices of the municipality, built during 1911-1913. Its façade is adorned with remarkable statues and bas-reliefs. The famous "Hall of mirrors " retains the attention by a great number of coloured glass windows, by its Venetian mirrors and its elegant furniture.

### I.3.12. Roma community

According to data of the Population Census in 2002, the Roma community in Mureș County amounted to 40,425 persons, representing 7 % of the overall population. One can notice in the previous 25 years the doubling of the Roma population in the county, and continues to grow. The most numerous communities are in the communes of Apold, Band, Crăciunești, Fărăgău, Mica, Petelea, Sînpaul.

The Roma population is confronted by numerous problems generated mainly by scarcity of the incomes, lack of lodging, low level of education, precarious hygienic-sanitary conditions. This situation resulted in an especially complicated social outcast, further

complicated by the Roma themselves, who tend to isolate in groups outside the localities. These communities have a life style that neglect the common values of the society, generating severe social problems as a result of the unhealthy reproduction and education, law offences, abandoning of family and children etc.

During the last years, efforts have been made to improve the Roma situation. As a result of the creating of the County Office for Roma, priority measures have been established during 2001 – 2004. Significant progress has been accomplished in drawing of external funds for projects in the construction of social lodging, rehabilitation of the communal roads, creation of workshops for Roma, kindergartens and consulting rooms for the Roma communities.

### I.3.13. Public order

Statistics show a yearly decrease of the number of law offences in Mureș County, as well as a considerable decrease in the number of grave offences committed against the property, life and integrity of persons and social living norms.

At the end of 2003, the criminality rate was **1,093.72** criminal offences per one hundred thousands, the county ranging under the country average especially in what concerns **grave, violent offences**. Offences against life, body integrity and health have been committed, and also offences against the person liberty, pertaining to sexual life and against the dignity, **695** in total.

As to **economic-financial offences** solved – **1,175** , Mureș County ranges the 16-th in the country, **and the juridical ones – 1,744-** the 33-rd, much under the country average rate.

**1.673** offences of other nature have been committed.

The greater number of offences was in the urban areas - **4,171 – over 60%** and **2,329** in the rural areas.

**Situation of offenders by age categories is the following:**

- **minors** – 255, of which:

- - under 14 years - 17
- - between 14 and 18 years- 238
- **youths** - between 18 and 30 years - 1,599
- **persons between 30 and 50** years - 2,218
- **over 50** years - 520

**Situation by trade of the persons committing offences:** workers – 451, farmers - 341, clerks – 21,

managers of commercial companies – 45, accountants – 24, owners – 617, administrators – 19, commercial workers – 29, unemployed – 33, without job – 1,963.

**Causes facilitating the evolution of criminality:**

**The analysis of the criminality in 2003 highlighted the objective causes and conditions, such as:**

- the socio-economic conditions;
- the lack of involvement of other institutions in the activity of prevention (school, governmental and non-governmental organisations, sanitary units);
- the lack of control and watch by the family;
- alcohol abuse;
- the existence of latent conflicts in the family;
- the alterations of the Criminal Code in the sense that the procedural activities are performed with delay in comparison with the moment of the offence committing;
- the prolongation in time of the juristic solving of litigious states that could generate violence;
- the small number of public order officers performing specific activities for the prevention and fighting against street offences;
- the lack of necessary logistic means, in small number and in wear state.

**Subjective causes:**

- deficiencies in the training of policemen;
- the insufficient involvement of all the policemen in performing their tasks;
- deficiencies in the activity of leading factors in the realistic analysis of the offences status and effectiveness of the police work;
- lack of solicitude towards the citizens and effectiveness in solving their demands.

Public order agents, in collaboration ensure the trust and safety climate in which the citizens must live with the gendarmes and public guards.

## I.4. Environment

### I.4.1. Air quality

In Mureș County the atmospheric air is moderately influenced by the exhaust from the economic – social activities. The anthropic sources of exhaust in the atmosphere with significant potential are placed in Târgu Mureș and Târnăveni, while in the areas of Reghin, Sovata, Luduș the sources of anthropic exhaust do not produce a significant pollution.

A.) The industrial sources:

- The chemical industry, the wood processing industry, the production of materials for construction;
- the energetic and heating industry;
- the storing and distribution of the fuels;
- the utilisation of solvents.

The exhaust sources from agriculture although in small number are not to be neglected. The waste deposits are moderate exhaust sources, being placed at great distances from the localities.

B). Mobile sources:

- the road traffic takes place mainly on the DN13 (E60) and DN15 (Târgu Mureș - Toplița) which cross the urban and rural localities of Mureș County;
- the railway traffic is poor.

The roadways cross the localities through the residential areas with high density of inhabitants in Târgu Mureș, Sighișoara, Reghin. Due to the lack of detour roads outside the localities, the road ways are used also for the heavy traffic. The municipalities of Târgu Mureș, Sighișoara, Reghin are crossed by the railways: Războieni - Deda; Brașov - Teiuș.

The urban transport in the localities of Mureș County is done by transport means equipped with thermal engines. The road infrastructure is designed for a load of 4 - 6 t/axle, in comparison with de 11 t/axle, which is the norm for the heavy traffic.

Due to the lack of funds necessary for the maintaining of the road infrastructure in the urban localities, the quality of the roadways is inadequate.

The main problems generated by the urban traffic are:

- Pollution of the air by particles, sedimentary powders, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, hydrocarbons, lead. The pollution of the atmosphere is quantified by systematic

measurements performed by A.P.M. Mureș and D.S.P. Mureș. These confirm that the road traffic significantly contributes to the increase of the pollutants in the atmospheric air of the urban agglomerations.

- The heavy traffic generated high values of the street noise and of vibrations in the municipalities of Târgu Mureș, Reghin, Sighișoara.

- Although measurements of the concentration of O<sub>3</sub> in the residential areas crossed by intense traffic have not been performed, one can estimate that this has significant values in the periods with high values of the road traffic. The estimates take into account the precarious state of the transport means, with high values of the exhaust of NO<sub>x</sub>, hydrocarbons (free radicals).

#### **I.4.2. Water quality**

In Mureș County, the most critic area in what regards the pollution of surface water is the river section (Târnava Mică) downstream Târnăveni, where the water quality ranged outside the quality categories, due to the high concentrations of hexavalent chrome. The culpable entity, SC BICAPA SA, ceased its activity more than three years ago, but the remanent pollution is due to the waste deposits accumulated alongside the riverbanks. These presently pollute through the phreatic layer. On the river Târnava Mică, when the flow rates are low, the salt content increases due to the salty waters in the area Praid – Sovata.

The last section of the river physical – chemical and especially bacteriological affected in the river Mureș, downstream the municipality of Târgu Mureș, due to the pollution caused by SC AZOMUREȘ SA and RA AQUASERV (The wastewater treatment plant in Cristești). During 2003 on this section the category of quality have been established by the indicators of the oxygen stage and by the toxic and special indicators (phenols and zinc). Special problems appear as to ammonium, nitrates, organic substances and phosphorous in the months with low flow rates (December, January, February, July, August). This river section is sensible to eutrophy (due to the concentrations of nutrients), from Târgu Mureș as far as the county limits.

Other critical section which ranged in the waters sensible to eutrophy was Târnava Mare, afferent to

Mureș County (about 33 km), due to the discharges of faecal wastewater insufficiently treated in the localities of Odorheiu Secuiesc, Cristuru Secuiesc and Sighișoara. On this river section, every year during June – August, due to favourable hydrological and weather conditions, and to the optimum N/P ration of nutrients, an important algae blooming takes place (20 – 30 million algae/litre). These have dire consequences on the preparing of the drinking water in Sighișoara and Mediaș and on the fish mortality (downstream Mediaș – the Sibiu County).

The watercourse Păraul de Câmpie is also considered critical, but in this case the high concentrations of nutrients and salt are due to the pedological conditions of the area (salty soils). The high concentrations of the indicators of the oxygen stage and of nutrients have as source the diffuse pollution.

The status of lakes was good in 2003.

The underground waters monitored by Mureș Waters Office do not comply with the quality standards for drinking water. In the majority of cases, the indicators exceeding the normal values are the „mineralisation degree” and „organic substances”.

The main anthropic polluting sources are:

1. The platform S.C. AZOMUREȘ S.A. Târgu Mureș – the catch pit area with phosphorous ammonium waters, with a surface of 32 ha, located on the right riverbank of the river Mureș. The filling over the maximum limit of the catch pit does the pollution, which leads to ex-filtration. The pollutants are ammonium ions, nitrates, nitrites and Fluor.
2. S.C. BICAPA S.A. Târnăveni – the catch pits for residues are the pollution source, from the sodium dichromate factories and barium salts and silt from the treatment station. The phreatic layer around the waste dump is highly impurified by hexavalent chrome.
3. The agricultural and animal breeding activities.
4. Deposits of waste inadequately equipped
5. Leaks from the sewage networks

#### **I.4.3. Soil quality**

The main restrictions of the soil quality in Mureș County present the following phenomena:

- lands excessively humid 21,100 ha
- acid soils 22,331 ha
- salty soils 224 ha
- totally eroded soils 57,810 ha

|           |                              |           |
|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|
| of which: | surface                      | 55,480 ha |
|           | depth                        | 2,330 ha  |
| -         | soils affected by landslides |           |
| -         |                              | 20,100 ha |
| -         | polluted soils               | 2,205 ha  |

The soils degraded due to the unorganised waste-depositing amount to some 20 ha. A surface of approximately 6 ha upstream the catch pit for technological residues no. 3 on the platform S.C. BICAPA S.A. Târnăveni is affected by ex-filtration produced during 1992-1994 in this catch pit.

The lands affected by surface erosion amount to 55,480 ha.

The landslides on some 30 ha are located in the area Șardul Nirajului, in the basin of the brook Niraj and in the area downstream Bălăușeri, in the basin of the river Tîrnava Mică.

The reduction of the utilisation of the chemical fertilisers and pesticides from the toxicity groups II and I reduced their impact on soil.

The surface queries for sand and ballast occupy 32 ha; they are placed on lands with poor productivity. The arrangements to make these lands re-usable for growing of agricultural plants are delayed.

#### I.4.4. Quality of habitats and the status of protected areas

Lack of information regarding the actual status of the majority of the wild life does not permit the correct assessment of the endangered species.

The sheep herds have affected the alpine ecosystems, the majority descending from the pastures in the Călimani mountains only at the end of September. The habitat of the mountain cock has been continually affected by the illegal grazing at the limit of the forest fund and subalpine area, destroying the yearly laying of eggs.

In the mountain waters from the trout area, on the superior course of the river Mureș, one notices that the indigenous trout (*Salmo trutta fario*) ceased to be the dominant specie, being naturally replaced by secondary species such as the minnow (*Phoxinus phoxinus*) and the loach (*Noemacheilus barbatulus*).

The number of graylings (*Thymallus thymallus*) on the superior course of the river Mureș decreased under the optimal density, this specie being rarely captured by fishermen. It is thus required to declare the grayling protected specie.

The status of the protected natural areas is generally good, the giving into administration or custody of these and the setting up of management plans being required.

The health status of the forests assessed through the forest monitoring system is good: 86.5% are healthy trees and 13.5% are trees affected by various factors. The forests in the hilly area have been affected during the summer and the autumn by sheep grazing, disturbing the game. As a result of the grazing in the forest, the game dislocated affected the agricultural crops, in the areas coterminous with the forests.

#### I.4.5. Quality of the urban environment

The inadequate quality of air due to pollution is a major issue in the majority of the urban areas. The increase in the number of motorcars and the rapid economic development contributed to the increase of the pollution in the majority of developing urban centres.

In the area of the Târgu Mureș municipality, during 2003 exceeding of the admissible concentration of "irritable pollutants" has been registered, respectively of ammonium (the frequency of the registered outrunning is 4 %) and powders in suspension (the frequency of the registered outrunning is 42 %).

The noise pollution is a major issue for the urban agglomerations, but appeared also in the rural areas.

The noise pollution could be attributed to the road traffic, and to the activities carried on in inadequate spaces in the residential areas. The equivalent noise level measured exceeds the admissible limits in all the points where measurements were carried out. This is due to the fact that the localities in Mureș County do not have detour roads, which could decongestion the traffic ways crossing the city, and the streets have not been designed for such an intense traffic.

Of the activities creating discomfort in the urban areas one can cite the thermal stations placed close to the houses or even in the basement of the blocks, the workshops and public nourishment units.

The water supplied through the public system in the urban area *generally* complied with the quality parameters according to Law No. 458/2002.

In the rural areas, the drinking water supply has deficiencies, the population using water from shallow wells, situated in the lenticular areas influenced by the

weather conditions. Due to the geology of the Transylvania Plain, the water layers have a high content in salt, and in  $\text{NO}_3$ .

In the county there are projects for the supply of drinking water in the communes and villages through the connection to the supply pipelines of the water plants in the area. It has to be mentioned that there are already localities connected through the street water pumps system.

According to territory balances, the average specific surface presented by leisure areas (recreation, playgrounds, camping, swimming places etc.) and green areas is 5 - 8  $\text{m}^2/\text{inhabitant}$  in the cities of Reghin and Sovata and 2 - 5  $\text{m}^2/\text{inhabitant}$  in the municipalities of Târgu Mureș, Sighișoara and Târnăveni.

The occupancy grade of the built-up area of the municipalities of Târgu Mureș, Sighișoara and Târnăveni with constructions of diverse functions (residential, industrial, commercial, public institutions) is big. In some residential districts the green areas and leisure areas almost do not exist. Due to the high density of population, some areas in the new residential districts, built in the eighth and ninth decades of the XX-th century have surface indexes on different function much under the country averages.

From the lodging standpoint, the polluted air, the bad smells and waste, cause the most frequent discontents.

#### **1.4.6. Waste management**

The impact of the waste depositing (municipal, city, communal) or of the industrial one on environment is significant. The main affected environment factors are the soil, the air and the water (surface and underground). These problems are created due to the non-hygienic and illegal management of waste.

The main aspects proceeding from the waste management are:

- the final depositing of mixed domestic and industrial waste, proceeding from economic entities that do not have their own depositing spaces.
- the waste dumps are partially fenced, which causes the scatter of the light waste by the wind on the coterminous lands.

➤ the frequent self-ignition of the deposits, due to the lack of a system for the collection and evacuation of the fermentation gases.

➤ the forming of levigates highly charged with organic substances, nitrogen and phosphorous compounds etc. that affect the surface waters in the area.

➤ the inadequate operation of the waste deposits, because of the partially covering with earth.

➤ the waste deposits are watched only by one shift, some economic entities transporting their waste do not observe the stipulated placements.

➤ the record of the waste quantities is done without adequate equipment to weight the waste.

The hazardous waste is a special category of production waste. The main activities in the county generating hazardous waste are: the chemical inorganic industry, transports (used oils, used tyres, emulsions, solvents), agricultural activities (pesticides and pesticide packs, used oils, oil residues, used batteries and storage batteries, etc.), the wood industry (varnish, paint) and metal covers – galvanising (silts with heavy metals and cyanides), medical activities.

On the territory of Mureș County there is no deposit for hazardous waste, the current ways having a great risk to pollute the soil, the surface and underground waters.

The waste from the veterinary and health protection activities (waste regarded as hazardous for the health of population) is not neutralised according to the legal requirements. The waste is burned in non-homologated installations, which do not eliminated the risk that could affect the health of the population.

The hazardous waste resulted in the households of the citizens are not collected separately (paint, varnish, lye, expired phytosanitary substances, fluorescent tubes, etc.), these being discharged together with the domestic waste.

The pesticide waste is temporarily deposited in the warehouses of the Phytosanitary Office Mureș and in the warehouse of a commercial company, until the finding of a solution to eliminate this waste.



#### **I.4.7. Critical areas requiring ecological reconstruction**

##### **I. The catch pits for residues administered by S.C. BICAPA S.A. Târnăveni**

The pollution of the aquatic environment with hexavalent and trivalent chrome is done by the ex-filtration from the catch pits for residues and the diffuse, historical pollution, due to the washing of the previously polluted location by pluvial waters.

The water from rainfall that infiltrates in the waste deposited in the interior of the catch pits is not drained through the foundation plate and the dykes of the catch pits. The soil, subsoil and the phreatic layer are infested by impure waters; these waters exert pressure on the whole construction, contributing to the reduction of the safety coefficient, especially of that of the dykes.

The actual gradient of the dykes do not correspond any more to the sections of project type. One can also notice the collapse of parts of the dykes. The array of three catch pits is not equipped to adequately monitor the status of these.

The whole strip of land between the catch pits and the river Târnava Mică is polluted by hexavalent chrome due to the ex-filtration from the catch pits, previous and present.

The polluting front moves downstream, following the flowing course of the river Târnava Mică, and being influenced by the former course of the river.

The risk situations that could affect the safety of these catch pits and the environment factors are: the accumulation of important volumes of water in the catch pits, the discharge of the crowning of the dykes, the slipping of the gradients, ex-filtration from the interior of the catch pits through the dykes and their foundation plate.

The river Târnava Mică on the flowing section entrance in the county – upstream discharge S.C. BICAPA S.A. Târnăveni ranges in the V-th category of quality due to the indicators chlorides and zinc, and downstream of the wastewater discharged by S.C. BICAPA S.A. Târnăveni, is of the V-th category, due to the indicators chlorides, zinc and hexavalent chrome.

##### **II. The catch pond of S.C. AZOMUREȘ S.A. Târgu Mureș**

The catch pond has a surface of 32 ha,  $V = 1,250$  thousands  $m^3$  and it is placed in the vicinity of the industrial platform, on the right riverbank of the river Mureș. It has a function of cooling basin for the hot waters proceeding from the fabrication of complex fertilisers (NPK), as well as storing place for transported suspensions and salts that become insoluble due to the cooling of the water (sludge with calcium carbonate and calcium phosphates with high content of ammonium, nitrates and phosphates). The catch pond is integrated in the flux of the production lines, the water transported through it being re-utilised in the flux it proceeds from. The imperviousness layer of the catch pond is deteriorated, causing significant ex-filtration.

The contribution of the catch pond in the polluting of the waters of the river Mureș, in the section downstream Târgu Mureș is evaluated to 0.6 – 0.8 mg/l ammonium, 4.33 mg/l nitrates and 0.1 mg/l urea, resulting exclusively from ex-filtration. The pollutants proceeding from the catch pond moves towards the minor riverbed of the river Mureș, the natural drainage element in the area. In time, the polluting front moves downstream, following the flowing course of the river. The natural configuration of the river course in this area make possible the interception and draining of the pollutant front existing in the phreatic layer. The polluting front moves less than 1 km towards the bank. To allow the development of the works necessary to limit and eliminate the ex-filtration of the 32 ha catch pond, S.C. AZOMUREȘ S.A. constructed a new catch pond, adequately impervious, with a capacity of 2.5 ha.

**III. The animal breeding farms** that were submitted to the procedure for the issue of the Environment License in view of their privatising with the Conforming Programme and have not been privatised yet or their duties regarding the environment have not been transmitted to the owner through the Purchasing Contract

#### **I.4.8. Priority environmental issues, ranged according importance, are:**

*I. Inadequate management (collection, storing, elimination) of domestic waste*

I.1 The low rate of selective collection of waste from the population;

- I.2 The low collection rate of waste that can be capitalised in the waste ramps;
- I.3 The low capitalisation rate of the biodegradable waste, through composting;
- I.4 The existence of non-ecological domestic waste dumps in the urban area, exploited to the limit of the closing capacity (Luduș, Târnăveni, Reghin, Sovata);
- I.5 The existence of domestic waste dumps in the rural area, inadequately arranged or placed.

## *II. Quantity and quality of drinking water*

### *III. Discharges of insufficiently treated wastewater*

- III.1 Historical pollution SC BICAPA SA;
- III.2. Discharges of insufficiently treated wastewater from the Animal breeding Works in Gornești;
- III.3. Discharges of insufficiently treated wastewater from the Chemical fertilisers Works SC AZOMUREȘ SA Tg.Mureș;
- III.4 Discharges of insufficiently treated wastewater from the Wastewater Treatment Stations of the city in Tg.Mureș, Sighișoara, Reghin, Sovata, Luduș, Târnăveni;
- III.5. Discharges of insufficiently treated wastewater from wastewater treatment stations in the rural area.

### *IV. Extreme natural and anthropic phenomena (landslides, flooding, degrading of the riverbeds and banks, degrading of the soil, major risks of technical accidents in the technological installations, residue catch pits*

- IV.1. Accident risk in the residue catch pits of SC BICAPA SA in case of unfavourable weather;
- IV.2. Accident risk in the catch pond of SC AZOMUREȘ SA in case of unfavourable weather;
- IV.3. Areas exposed to flooding;
- IV.4. Areas affected by degrading of the riverbeds and banks;
- IV.5. Areas affected by soil degrading;
- IV.6. Areas affected by landslides.

### *V. Inadequate management (collection, storing, elimination) of hazardous waste*

- V.1 Low rate of collection of the hazardous waste from population;
- V.2 Lack of facilities to eliminate the hazardous waste (according to the requirements of the existing environment legislation) in Mureș County or in the adjacent area.

### *VI. Deficient informing and education as regards the environment protection*

- VI.1. Lack of a coherent system for involving of all the factors interested (education, administration, NGOs) in

the education and informing of the new generation for environment protection;

- VI.1. The poor efficiency of the actions locally promoted for the awareness of the population on environment protection.

### *VII. Inadequate management (collection, storing, elimination) of hospital waste*

- VII.1. Low effectiveness of the existing cremation units as regards the adequate neutralising of the hospital waste.

### *VIII. Insufficient funds to address the environment issues (low capacity to access the pre-admission funds)*

- VIII.1 The lack of funds to address the historical pollution;
- VIII.2 Low capacity to access the pre-admission funds by local administration;
- VIII.3 Low capacity to access the pre-admission funds by economic entities.

### *IX. Unsatisfactory institutional and administrative capacity of the de-centralised authorities and local public authorities to address the environment issues and to impose an environment legislation*

### *X. Lack of adequate management of the protected areas in Mureș County*

- X.1. Lack of administration and of the management plan of the National Park Călimani;
- X.2. Lack of administration and of the management plan of the Landscape Reservation of Mureș Narrow Path (Deda-Toplița).

### *XI. Pollutant exhaust in the atmosphere by industrial entities*

- XI.1 Low efficiency and/or inadequate exploiting of the equipment for the retention of the pollutants resulted in the industrial technological processes in SC AZOMUREȘ SA, SC CARBID FOX SA, SC MOBEX SA, SC ILEFOR SA, SC MOBILA SOVATA SRL;
- XI.2 The lack of required equipment to retain the pollutants in the entities providing services (motorcar dye works) placed in the vicinity of the residential areas;
- XI.3 The lack of required equipment to retain the pollutants in the stations for the distribution of fuels.

### *XII. The small area of the green areas in the urban areas*

- XII.1 Deficiencies in the adequate planning and observance imposing of the Town Planning Regulations;
- XII.2 Deficiencies in the management of the existing green areas;

XII.3 Deficiencies in the education of citizens, which transform the green areas in unauthorised parking lots;

*XIII. Exhaust of pollutants by the road traffic*

XIII.1. Lack of roundabout ways for the road traffic transiting Mureș municipality;

XIII.2. The urban road traffic is not structured to satisfy the citizens need to move, and does not take into account the comfort and the health protection of the passengers, as well as the protection of the air.

*XIV. Noise*

XIV.1 Noise caused by the road traffic;

**XIV.2 Noised caused by industrial activities taking place in the vicinity of the residential areas.**

**I.4.9. Strategic action in addressing environmental issues**

**SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE WATER RESOURCES**

One has to take into account a conception based on the integrated management of the water, which connects the utilisation and the protection of ecosystems. The following objectives are pursued:

- a) The ensuring of continuous supply of water, especially to the population
  - setting up of new water sources;
  - the construction of separate water supply networks, for population and for industry;
  - the sparing of water and the reduction of losses in the supply networks;
- b) The improvement of the quality of water
  - re-equipment with technology of the production processes by utilising clean, non-polluting technologies;
  - construction of new wastewater treatment plants and modernisation of the existing ones;
  - implementing of means to prevent, limit and decrease of effects of accidental pollution;
- c) Ecological-reconstruction of rivers
  - improvement and creation of habitats to preserve the bio-diversity;
  - ensuring of adequate flow rates on the river courses, to protect the aquatic ecosystems;
  - ensuring of the continuity of the flow rate of the water courses, to facilitate the migration of fish;
- d) Reduction of the flooding risk

- construction of reservoirs with complex uses, with volume against the flooding;
- construction of dykes, concomitantly with the protection of the humid areas;
- the banning of constructions in the areas exposed to flooding;

**STRATEGIC ACTIONS PERTAINING TO ATMOSPHERE AND CLIMATIC CHANGES**

The assessment of the impact of anthropic activities on atmosphere could be done provided that the accomplishment of the following takes place:

- the completion of the integrated monitoring system of the environment;
- creation of a database, attached to the environment informational system;
- reduction of the main pollutant exhaust (ammonia, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic substances, powders);
- reduction under the emission standards of the exhaust of pollutants in the atmosphere, according to the principle "the polluter pays";
- stabilisation of the emissions of gases generating the hothouse effect, so that the prevention of the hazardous anthropoid interference on climate is effective.

**STRATEGIC ACTIONS PERTAINING TO NATURE PRESERVATION**

Taking into account the actual status of the biological diversity in Mureș County, the main priority objectives have been established:

- ensuring of the management required for the protection of natural habitats and conservation of the biological diversity;
- preservation in-situ and ex-situ of the threatened species, endemic and/or rare, as well as of those with high economic value;
- protection, preservation and restoration of the terrestrial and aquatic diversity, existing outside the protected areas; reduction and elimination of the negative effects caused by the pollution of life environments and reconstruction of the degraded ecosystems and habitats;
- protection, preservation and restoration of the biologic diversity specific to agri-systems by applying of technologies favourable to sustainable agriculture;

- development of special programmes, research and monitoring ones, to assess the status of the biological development.

### **STRATEGIC ACTIONS PERTAINING TO SOIL QUALITY**

To sustainably protect, improve and utilise the lands in Mureș County, the following strategy is established:

- the sustainable utilisation of resources;
- the inventorying of the areas facing problems and establishing of the priorities;
- applying of economic incentives, if that contributes to the solving of problems;
- applying of the principle „the polluter pays”;
- the acknowledgement of the natural potential and establishment of the effective ways to utilise the lands, according to the requirements of the economic development and of environment protection;
- rehabilitation and ecological reconstruction of the lands.

### **STRATEGIC ACTIONS PERTAINING TO THE QUALITY OF FORESTS**

The sustainable management of forest requires the promotion of specific actions oriented in the following directions:

- ensuring of the integrity of the national forest fund, observing the situation resulting in the change of property of this;
- completion of the national forest fund up to the optimum of 35% of the territory of the country;
- ecological reconstruction of the forests structurally degraded by natural and anthropic factors;
- maintaining of the volume of the yearly wood harvest, according to the possibilities of forests;
- preservation of the biodiversity and ensuring of the stability, health and poly-functionality of forests.

### **STRATEGIC ACTIONS PERTAINING TO TRANSPORT**

To establish a homogenous transport system, connected to national and European transport networks, the following general actions have to be taken into account:

- rehabilitation and modernisation of infrastructure and equipment;
- ensuring of interconnection and interoperability between networks and transport ways;
- construction of Pan-European transport networks;
- utilisation of ecological transport means;
- utilisation of transport means with high technical and operational performances;
- implementing of specific de-polluting technologies;
- applying of prevention measures to limit the effects of pollution;
- extension of combined and intermodal transports.

### **STRATEGIC ACTIONS PERTAINING TO WASTE MANAGEMENT**

The impact of waste on the environment alarmingly increased in Mureș County, the inadequate management generating contamination of the soil and of the phreatic layer, as well as toxic gases emissions, with direct effect on the health of population.

In establishing the strategy to improve the waste management, one has to take into account the following action directions:

- the optimisation of the partnership relations between the re-cycling companies and local public administrations;
- creation of selective collection and capitalisation networks of the recyclable waste and the responsible implying of the local public administration;
- identification of material incentives that support the selective collection of waste by the population and industry, parallel with the modernising of the economic entities specialised in urban sanitation;
- stimulating of the production generating low quantities of waste;
- creation of a monitoring network for toxic waste;
- applying of the principle „the polluter pays”;
- the enhancing of the awareness of population and economic entities pertaining the impact of inadequate management of waste and change of the attitude of population towards waste collection;
- finding possibilities to create the “gain-gain” situation.

## STRATEGIC ACTIONS PERTAINING TO PEOPLED CENTRES

The sense of the sustainable development of settlements is the ensuring of a healthy and functionally and culturally coherent environment, while preserving the balance of the resource complex of the natural capital.

The strategic objectives pertaining to the peopled centres are:

- the balanced development of the regions, by the uniform distribution in the territory of social-economic activities;
- the improvement of living conditions, of urban transport and the effective capitalisation of the natural and architectural heritage;
- The development of settlements in areas not exposed to natural risks and pollutants;
- the improvement of the lodging standards in the urban and rural areas;
- reduction of the energy loss caused by ineffective thermal insulating;
- the preservation of the cultural identity of the cities and creation of a green areas network in connection with the ecosystems in the territory;
- the inventorying and research in the territory of areas with enhanced anthropic and natural risks, in parallel with the setting up of a pre-disaster planning.

## I.5. Assessment of agri-geographical, agri-economic and social conditions

### I.5.1. Geographical location

The county is situated in the central-northern part of Romania, having a surface of 6,714 s.km. (2.82 % of the total surface of the country).

Mureș County neighbours the counties Bistrița-Năsăud (N-NV), Suceava (NE), Harghita (E-NE), Brașov (SE), Sibiu (S), Alba (SV) and Cluj (V).

### I.5.2. Climate and agri-climatic conditions

Mureș County is characterised by a moderate temperate - continental climate, as a consequence of its position in the centre of Transylvania.

**The specific climatic factors are:**

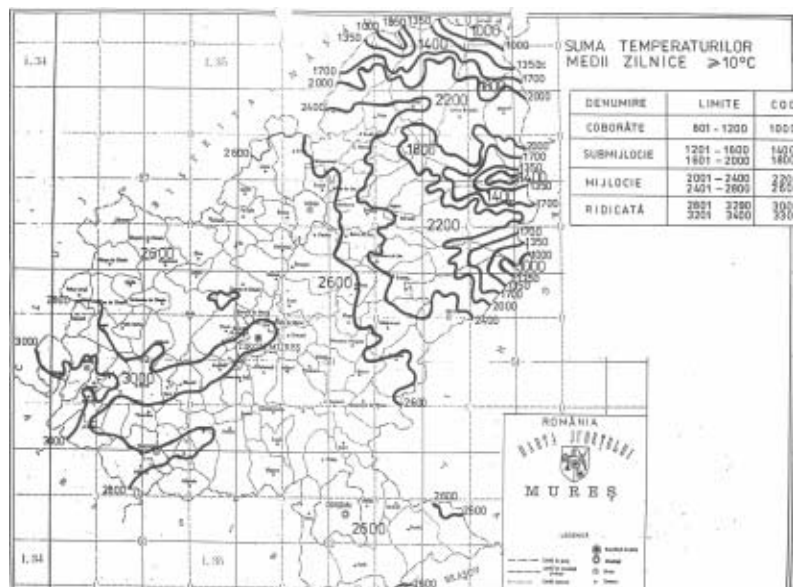
- *altitude* – whose main consequence is the vertical zoning of the climate. This results in the gradual reduction, in relation with the altitude, of the radiative balance. In the low areas– plain, broad valleys, depressions – the temperatures are higher, but in the night, due to the stratification of air masses, the temperature inversions are frequent and result in big differences between day and night;
- *orienting, proclivity and exposure of the slopes* create changes in the development of atmospheric processes, differences in the distribution of the rainfall and directly influences the radiating process of the terrestrial surface;
- *relief forms* – have an important influence on the air temperature. Big differences are created between the concave forms (valleys), the plane ones (plains) and the convex ones (hills and plateaux), by the local radiating cooling and by the circulation of the cool air from the peaks and the surrounding slopes and its accumulation in the valleys and depressions.

### Thermal resources

The average temperature in Mureș County oscillates between 8.0 – 9.4°C in the agricultural areas, decreasing with the increase of altitude. The average thermal amplitude is 23 – 24°C, the absolute maximum values climbing up to 38 – 39°C (the record

temperature 40.5°C, Săbed, 15 – 16 Aug. 1952) and the absolute minimum values descending under – 32°C (- 32.8°C, Tg.Mureș 25 Jan.1942 and 23 Jan. 1963).

The yearly average temperatures are shown in the map no. 1 – one notices that the important agricultural areas range in the high and medium temperature classes.



Beside the thermal factor, the period in which the sun glows has a great importance for the chlorophyll assimilation, the accumulation of sugar, and the crop. The vegetation season registers on average 1,440 – 1,550 hours of sun glowing, that is 48 – 52 % of the possible astronomic duration. Higher values are registered in the Transylvania Plain and in the eastern half of the Târnăvelor Plateau.

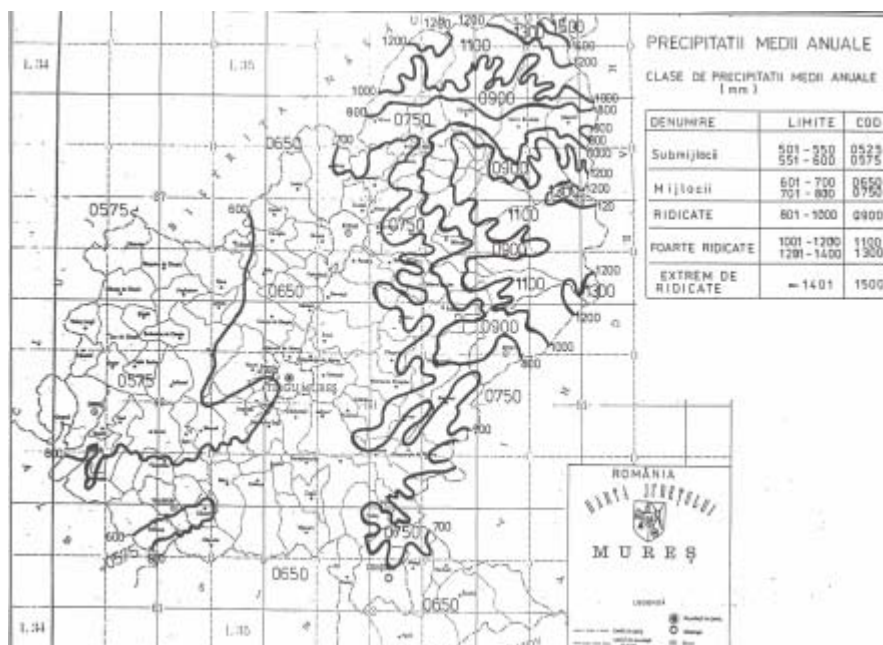
### Pluvial resources

The rainfall in the county are not consistent, ranging around 600 mm yearly, with smaller values in the west of the county (Luduș, Râciu, Sărmaș), greater values in the centre (Reghin, Tg.Mureș, Târnăveni,

Sighișoara) and with high and very high rainfall classes in the sub-mountain and mountain area.

The yearly average rainfall are shown in the map no. 2, and by analysing the map no. 3 one differentiates four areas as to the balance rainfall- evaporation transpiration. One registers a low deficit of humidity (- 100 mm) in the west of Transylvania Plain, small and moderate surpluses in the centre and in the east of the county. There is a strong surplus area in the mountain area.

By analysing the climatic and agri-weather factors, one can conclude that in the county there are optimal conditions for the majority of plants, from cereals, technical plants and flowers.



excedent deficit umiditate

### 1.5.3. The soil of the county and the pedological-geo-climatic conditions

#### 1.5.3.1. The pedological-geo-climatic areas.

- The zoning of soils is closely related to relief and the climatic conditions, factors influencing the delimiting of the distinct pedological-geo-climatic areas:

- *North-east of the county* – characterised by relief with strong accidents, skeletal soil, with great acidity, and a weak content in nutrient elements. The soils do not favour the agricultural crops, but are good for pastures, hayfields and forests.

- *The central and central-southern area*, with cool and humid climate, with relief with moderate accidents and the river meadows of the main valleys is the greater agricultural surfaces in the county. Within this area one can distinguish four pedological-geo-climatic micro-areas: III D-BP, III D-BD, III D-PR, III L-SA

- *The micro-area III D-BO* stretches on the geomorphologic units the Hills of Bistriței, the Hills of

Mureșului, the Subcarpathians of Târnave, the Hills of Nirajului and the southern part of the Târnavelor Plateau, areas predominantly covered with luvo-soils, preluvo-soils, plan-soils. Characteristic to these soils is the presence of the clay-river horizon, with heavy clay textures and a lighter earth-clay texture or clay texture in the superior horizon. These soils have acidity from low to very high. Their provisioning with fertilising elements is medium, beside the low content in phosphorous.

Due to the clay-river horizon, in some cases appear pseudo-gley forms of the soil, with defective air-water circulation. The erosion of soil is present in different degrees, in some places resulting in the appearance of erosion soils.

*Micro-area III D-BD* develops in the eastern part of the Transylvania Plain, in the geomorphologic unit „The hills of Mădărașului”. Here the pleuvo-soils, the argic faezioms and clino-gley are predominant, as well as the eutricambosols and regosols. These are soils with weak moderate acid reaction or neutral, with an earth-clay texture. The provisioning with nutritive elements is medium, beside the phosphorous, which is low in content.

*Micro-area III D-PR* stretches in the west of the plateaux Târnăveni and Dumbrăveni Plateau, on a soil with moderate accidents. The soil cover of this area is characterised by the appearance of lime faezioms, erosion soils, preluvo-soils and eutricambosols. The erosion is present in different stages, leading to the formation of erosion soils. The texture of the soils is generally earth-clay or earthy, and the provisioning with nutrient elements is medium. The relief of the area is characterised by uniform northern and north-western mild slopes, and by southern steeper slopes. One can plant vine on the slopes exposed to south.

*Micro-area III L-SA* is present alongside of the main valleys of Mureș and Târnavă. These are the lands in the river meadow and the inferior terraces of the rivers previously mentioned.

One notices the development of alluvia-soils and of gley soils. These are soils with clay-earth or earthy texture, with neutral weak alkaline reaction, with medium to good provisioning with nutritive elements. Depending on the depth of the phreatic aquifer, some areas are gley, some are excessively gley.

Due to the texture and the horizontality of lands, these are easier to use for the growing of cereals and legumes.

The western part of Mureș County, with moderate humid warm climate, is characterised by the pedologic-geo-climatic micro-areas II C-CI și II D-PR și II L-SA.

*Micro-area II C-CI* is present in the Transylvania Plain, on the geo-morphological units the Hills of Ludușului, the Hills of Comlodului (the Plain of Sărmașului).

The micro-area is characterised by the presence of atypical chernozem, argil and cambic. These are soils from weak acid to neutral and weak alkaline.

The provisioning with the main fertilising elements is good and very good. The texture is generally clay-earthy or earth-clay.

These are the best soils as regards the agricultural production. The main problem is the rainfall, which is poorer in comparison with the rest of the county.

*Micro-area II D-PR* occupies small surfaces, in the western extremity of the county and is characterised by the presence of typical chernozem, of rego-soils and lime erosion soils. Due to the predominant soil, the yearly average temperatures (around 9°C) and of the exposure, are good for vineyards and growing of thermophilic plants.

*Micro-area II L-SA* is situated alongside of the valley of the river Mureș, downstream of the commune Sânpaul, in the river meadow and terraces of the river Mureș. It is characterised by alluvial soils with different stages of turning gley, well provisioned by fertilising elements with neutral weak alkaline reaction and earth or earth-clay texture. These are good for agricultural crops.

### 1.5.3.2. Soil Quality.

As a result of the professional analysis, the agricultural lands in Mureș County were ranged in the IV-th quality class (Table no. 3).

**RANGING OF LANDS IN QUALITY CLASSES  
BY USE CATEGORIES AND TOTAL MUREȘ COUNTY**

| Crt. no. | USE                 | SURFACE |            | QUALITY CLASS |    |        |    |         |    |         |    |         |    | CLASS |    |
|----------|---------------------|---------|------------|---------------|----|--------|----|---------|----|---------|----|---------|----|-------|----|
|          |                     | Real    | Registered | I             |    | II     |    | III     |    | IV      |    | V       |    | MED   | NP |
|          |                     |         |            | Sup           | NP | Sup    | NP | Sup     | NP | Sup     | NP | Sup     | NP |       |    |
| 0        | 1                   | 2       | 3          | 4             | 5  | 6      | 7  | 8       | 9  | 10      | 11 | 12      | 13 | 14    | 15 |
| 1        | Arable              | 222,495 | 219,748    | 5,538         | 84 | 26,193 | 70 | 57,916  | 50 | 69,684  | 31 | 63,164  | 8  | IV    | 35 |
| 2        | Pastures, hayfields | 183,315 | 143,066    | 2,605         | 85 | 22,244 | 68 | 55,775  | 49 | 52,769  | 32 | 49,922  | 7  | IV    | 35 |
| 3        | Vineyards           | 3,399   | 3,341      | 1             | 84 | 362    | 69 | 465     | 47 | 883     | 28 | 1,688   | 9  | IV    | 26 |
| 4        | Orchard             | 5,637   | 5,424      | 68            | 87 | 150    | 70 | 594     | 51 | 1,579   | 31 | 3,246   | 8  | IV    | 22 |
| 5        | TOTAL AGRICULTURAL  | 414,846 | 371,579    | 8,212         | 84 | 48,949 | 69 | 114,750 | 50 | 124,915 | 31 | 118,020 | 8  | IV    | 35 |



|   |              |         |         |       |  |        |  |         |  |         |  |         |  |  |
|---|--------------|---------|---------|-------|--|--------|--|---------|--|---------|--|---------|--|--|
| 6 | UNPRODUCTIVE | 10,998  |         |       |  |        |  |         |  |         |  |         |  |  |
|   | TOTAL        | 425,844 | 371,579 | 8,212 |  | 48,949 |  | 114,750 |  | 124,915 |  | 118,020 |  |  |

Over 38 % of the agricultural surfaces are I-st and II-nd class, with very good conditions for crops.

### 1.5.3.3. The contamination stage and the degrading of soils

The agricultural area is exposed to the pressure of the pollutant factors, such as: industrial and agricultural activities, industrial and domestic waste depositing, discharge of organic, vegetal and forest residues.

The natural factors also influence the degrading and contamination of the soils. The greatest agricultural surfaces are degraded by erosion and landslides, acidifying, pollution with water in excess, with salty water or with water with high content of nutrients. The inventory of the contaminated and degraded lands is shown in the table no. 5, and geographical located on the maps no. 5, 6, 7.

**Table no.5**

#### CONTAMINATED AND DEGRADE LANDS

| Crt. no. | Denomination  | Location   | Affected surface  | Stage of affection Code                          |
|----------|---|--|---|--|
| 1.       | Pollution by excavating works   | Ballast works in the river meadow and terraces of the rivers Mureș and Târnave   | 159 ha  | 88 excessive                                     |
| 2.       | Pollution by deposits from waste dumps, decanting ponds, gangue deposits, garbage dump  | a. garbage dumps in urban and rural localities<br>b. industrial waste deposits: Târnăveni, Tg.Mureș, Luduș, Sighișoara | 12 ha<br>46.5 ha<br>120 ha  | 88 excessive<br>88 excessive<br>08 weak          |
| 3.       | Pollution by air born substances  | a. The Chemical Works Tg.Mureș<br>b. The Chemical Works Târnăveni  | 1.500 ha<br>500 ha  | 18 moderate<br>08 weak                           |
| 4.       | Pollution by agricultural vegetal waste and residues, silt from zoo-technical complexes | Zoo-technical complexes: Iernut, Gornești  | 30 ha   | 18 moderate                                      |
| 5.       | Surface erosion in different stages<br>Depth erosion                                    |  | 55,480 ha<br>2,330 ha   | 08 weak – 88 excessive<br>08 weak – 88 excessive |
| 6.       | Turning salty   | In the area of the salt diapire, commune Idecu, Sângeorgiu de Mureș, Gurghiu, Sovata                                   | 530 ha<br>72 ha<br>98 ha  | 08 weak<br>18 moderate<br>88 strong              |
| 7.       | Turning acid  | In the eastern part of the county, in the pedological-climatic areas IV M-80 III D-BP                                  | 23,800 ha strong acid<br>68,523 moderately acid                               | 18 moderate<br>08 weak                           |
| 8.       | Water excess  | In the pedological-climatic areas III-L-SA and III D-BD  | 21,100<br>35,522  | 18 moderate<br>88 excessive<br>08 weak           |
| 9.       | Lack of nutritious elements<br>-nitrogen<br>-soluble potassium<br>-soluble phosphorus   | Micro-areas IV MBO and III D – BP<br>61% of the agricultural territories of the county                                 | 55,837 weak provisioned<br>3,353 weak provisioned<br>247.737 weak provisioned |  |
| 10.      | Secondary compacting  | Micro-area of preluvo-soils  | 15,000 ha   | 08 weak – 18 moderate                            |

## **.5.4. Organisational forms in agriculture**

### **I.5.4.1. Organisation of agricultural production by type of exploitation**

After the applying of the laws pertaining to the property on lands, the lands were divided in small lots, with the exception of few agricultural associations and companies. During the last period of time a slow process of coagulation of lands has begun, of establishing of family and commercial exploitations. In June 2004 there were 803 commercial exploitations in the county, with an average surface of 51 ha/exploitation,

but the 41,356 ha of the overall surface are only 18 % of the arable land of the county.

The number of family exploitations is 13,876 with 35,297 ha (2.7 ha/exploitation) – exploitations which, in reality, do not have merged lands and consequently do not differ much from the classic peasant farmsteads.

### **1.5.4.2. Professional organisations**

Parallel with the forming of exploitations professional organisations appeared, partners with the processing entities and agricultural administration.

The list of the professional organisations in given in table no. 7.

**Table no. 7**

### **PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

| Crt. No. | Name of association   | No. of local branches | No. of associate members | Capacity of production of the associate members |
|----------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1.       | Association of the bulls breeders Mureș   | 68                    | 8,440                    | 14,400 cattle                                   |
| 2.       | Association of the Hungarian farmers in Romania   | 28                    | 1,259                    | 3,196 cattle                                    |
| 3.       | Federation of the cattle breeders BR  | 9                     | 2,290                    | 3,590 cattle                                    |
| 4.       | Federation of the bulls breeders Mureș  | 38                    | 6,338                    | 19,268 cattle                                   |
| 5.       | Independent local Associations  | 20                    | 3,640                    | 6,739 cattle                                    |
| 6.       | Association for the production, conditioning, and depositing of cereals and animal breeding | 1                     | 240                      | 380 cattle                                      |
| 7.       | Association of bees breeders Mureș  | 1                     | 630                      | 26,000 families                                 |
| 8.       | Association of pigs breeders  | 1                     | 208                      | 10,250 pigs                                     |
| 9.       | General association of the sheep breeders Mureș   | 1                     | 140                      | 15,000 sheep                                    |
| 10.      | The County Association of the Sugar Beet Farmers  | 1                     | 4,200                    | 00 ha sugar beet                                |

## I.5.5. Energetic basis and equipment in agriculture

Table no. 8

| Crt. no. | Name of the equipment                 | Existing equipment - pcs | Crop surface served - ha | Load- ha/equipment | Optimal load - ha/equipment | Equipment required for optimal load |            |
|----------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
|          |                                       |                          |                          |                    |                             | Total                               | Supplement |
| 1.       | Agricultural tractors                 |                          |                          |                    |                             |                                     |            |
|          | - U 650 M                             | 3,347                    | 222,495                  | 66                 | 40                          | 5,562                               | 2,215      |
|          | - U 445 DT                            | 219                      | 4,665                    | 21                 | 20                          | -                                   | -          |
|          | - V 445                               | 11                       | 250                      | 23                 | 20                          | -                                   | -          |
|          | - L 445                               | 88                       | 880                      | 10                 | 10                          | -                                   | -          |
| 2.       | Ploughs                               | 4,142                    | 222,495                  | 54                 | 40                          | 5,562                               | 1,420      |
| 3.       | Disc harrows                          | 2,489                    | 222,495                  | 89                 | 80                          | -                                   | -          |
| 4.       | Sowers for straw cereals              | 975                      | 62,000                   | 64                 | 50                          | 1,240                               | 266        |
| 5.       | Weeding sowers                        | 890                      | 90,000                   | 101                | 70                          | 1,285                               | 395        |
| 6.       | Machines for fertilisers              | 295                      | 152,000                  | 515                | 450                         | 338                                 | 43         |
| 7.       | Cultivators                           | 530                      | 50,000                   | 94                 | 90                          | -                                   | -          |
| 8.       | Weed killer machines                  | 644                      | 113,000                  | 175                | 170                         | -                                   | -          |
| 9.       | Combines for harvesting cereals       | 933                      | 62,000                   | 66                 | 50                          | 1,240                               | 307        |
| 10.      | Baling press                          | 164                      | 62,000                   | 378                | 200                         | 310                                 | 146        |
| 11.      | Combines for harvesting fodder plants | 21                       | 2,200                    | 105                | 50                          | 44                                  | 23         |
| 12.      | Mechanic mowers                       | 449                      | 31,430                   | 70                 | 50                          | 629                                 | 180        |

## I.5.6. Capacities and production levels

### 1.5.6.1. Primary sector (production)

#### 1.5.6.1.1. Vegetal production.

During the analysed period (1991 – 1993), modest results were registered. This is a consequence of the agricultural technique utilised and of the scarcity of circulating means of the exploitations and of the peasant farmsteads. The evolution of surfaces and of average productions is shown in Table. 9.

| Crt. no. | Crop                    | Surfaces - ha - |        |        |        | Average production - kg/ha - |        |        |         |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
|          |                         | 2001            | 2002   | 2003   | Media  | 2001                         | 2002   | 2003   | Average |
| 1        | Wheat - total           | 40,957          | 29,858 | 33,398 | 34,738 | 3,050                        | 2,754  | 2,448  | 2,751   |
| 2        | Barley -autumn          | 8,404           | 5,473  | 5,730  | 6,536  | 2,424                        | 2,836  | 2,232  | 2,497   |
| 3        | Two row barley - spring | 8,533           | 10,879 | 9,680  | 9,697  | 2,304                        | 2,107  | 1,886  | 2,099   |
| 4        | Oat                     | 9,247           | 11,319 | 10,756 | 10,441 | 1,927                        | 1,717  | 1,794  | 1,813   |
| 5        | Corn grains - total     | 78,272          | 78,133 | 79,349 | 78,585 | 4,841                        | 3,567  | 3,726  | 4,045   |
| 6        | Sugar beet              | 3,245           | 2,866  | 2,158  | 2,756  | 34,202                       | 30,282 | 35,426 | 33,303  |

|    |           |       |       |       |       |        |        |        |        |
|----|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 7  | Potatoes  | 6,891 | 7,578 | 7,914 | 7,461 | 16,057 | 14,699 | 16,855 | 15,870 |
| 8  | Sunflower | 1,305 | 1,948 | 2,492 | 1,915 | 1,353  | 1,443  | 1,553  | 1,450  |
| 9  | Soy       | 111   | 512   | 1,155 | 593   | 1,486  | 1,754  | 1,424  | 1,555  |
| 10 | Tobacco   | 657   | 547   | 470   | 558   | 1,781  | 1,567  | 1,243  | 1,530  |

### 1.5.6.1.2. Livestock production.

The data in table no. 10 show an increase in the number of animals and the levels of production.

| Species               | Number    |           |           |           | Produce         | U/M   | Average production |       |       |         |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-------|---------|
|                       | 2001      | 2002      | 2003      | Media     |                 |       | 2001               | 2002  | 2003  | Average |
| Cattle                | 75,023    | 77,943    | 85,325    | 79,430    | Milk            | l/c   | 3,667              | 3,499 | 3,487 | 3,551   |
| Young cattle for meat | 20,764    | 19,527    | 22,195    | 20,829    | Gr.de sacrific. | kg/c  | 274                | 318   | 388   | 327     |
| Sheep                 | 283,527   | 300,149   | 317,594   | 300,423   | Milk            | l/c   | 97                 | 97    | 102   | 98      |
| Pigs                  | 158,850   | 171,536   | 174,582   | 168,323   | Meat            | kg/c  | 99                 | 108   | 111   | 106     |
| Poultry               | 1,395,015 | 1,111,700 | 1,470,650 | 1,325,775 | Eggs            | pcs/c | 112                | 129   | 117   | 119     |

The animal breeding and especially of cattle is the strong point of the livestock breeding in Mureș.

The weak points of the animal breeding are the specialisation of farms, the equipment, the hygiene of milk and the foraging.

### 1.5.6.1.3. Garden production

The garden sector has optimal conditions in Mureș County. The greater surfaces are planted with orchards and are located in Reghin, Batoș, Zagăr and Ceuașu de Câmpie. The fruit-growing patrimony includes 4,665 ha and a number of 876,630 stray trees. One produces yearly 40 – 70 thousands tons fruits, quantities exceeding by much the demands in the county. One industrially process 13 – 15 thousands tons to obtain juices and some 15 thousands tons are stored in cold warehouses.

The viticulture is a branch with long tradition and with interesting future, taking into account the good climatic conditions in the areas Târnavelor, Nirajului și Culpiului. Of the overall surface of 1,117 ha, 1,053 are highlighted in the vineyard register established according to the sort declarations.

The vegetable growing is limited to small, family farms, situated in areas with tradition and propitious conditions.

### 1.5.6.2. Secondary sector (processing)

The processing of agricultural produces is performed in seven fields, by a number of 930 economic entities distributed on the whole surface of the county. These fields are:

- the industry of milk and dairy produces: 24
- the industry of meat and meat produces: 30
- the industry of de milling and bakery produces: 280
- the industry of fruit cans and soft drinks: 4
- the industry of sugar: 1
- the industry of wine, beer and alcoholic beverages: 8
- fabrication of other food produces, public nourishment: 583

| Activity                | U/M | Installed capacity | Production in 2003 |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|--------------------|
| Milling                 | to  | 78,000             | 25,000             |
| Bakery                  | to  | 94,000             | 72,000             |
| Milk and dairy produces | hl  | 490,000            | 295,000            |
| Cheese                  | to  | 7,000              | 6,500              |
| Meat                    | to  | 16,300             | 10,700             |
| Sugar                   | to  | 20,000             | 15,700             |

### 1.5.6.3. Tertiary sector (services)

The services in agriculture are heterogeneously and unbalanced.

*Mechanisation* – The mechanic stations with their communal branches were dismantled, and economic entities were created that took the machine inventory and the patrimony of the former SMA. Because of the de-capitalisation and of the very limited pay capabilities of the beneficiaries, the re-equipping with new technologies of the mechanic companies was not possible and many of these disappeared, other reduced their activity, limiting the offer of services. The services provided by the specialised economic entities, and by the private companies owning tractors and agricultural machine is random, erratic, lacking organisation. In many cases the performing of services is done without contracts, legal pay formalities or observing the quality requirements.

*Treatment with chemicals* – The quality of the works using chemicals is poor. The owners of machines do not pay attention to the rigorously observing of dosages, resulting in crops that do not correlate with the investment costs. There is no unit specialised in chemical treatment services.

*Transports* – With the disappearance of the units specialised in agricultural transports, all the producers solve these activity within the limits of their own physical and financial capabilities.

*Zoo-veterinary services* – It is a sector that, through its veterinary circumscriptions and its network of artificial inseminators, generally meets the demand. One can notice a supplemental increase in the official production control.

*Supply services for agriculture* – Privatisation of services in this field proved stimulating. The offer of inputs necessary in the agricultural production process is rich in all the fields. Shops and networks sell pesticides, chemical fertilisers, seeds, spare parts and equipment, in a free market system.

### *Services regarding the sell of agricultural produces*

It is the most deficient sector, without integrators or units for the selling and capitalisation of produces.

The relationships between the producers and the processing entities are not based on firm contracts (with the exception of sugar industry) – capitalisation being done poorly and randomly.

### 1.5.7. Human resources

Approximately 50 % of the county population live in rural areas and have connections with the agriculture. Within the communes and villages of the county there are 87,614 active labour entities of which the employed labour force (excluding the unemployed) amounts to 76,832 of which 26,321 working exclusively in agriculture, i.e. 34 % of the employed labour force, respectively 30 % when reported to the rural active population.

The labour force in agriculture has the following features:

- is ageing;
- it does not have extensive professional capabilities;
- it is conservative when confronted to new equipment;
- tends to migrate towards better paid sectors;
- a small number of youths integrate in agriculture.

## I.B. SWOT Analysis

| <i>Strengths</i>  | <i>Weaknesses</i>   | <i>Opportunities</i>  | <i>Threats</i>  |
|---|---|---|---|
| <b>General description of the county</b>  |   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• central position, with road connections towards the other counties and railways with important railway junctions, by which Romania communicates with the Central and Western Europe and the coterminous regions;</li> <li>• variety of relief forms with high tourist potential: 22% of the surface of the county is dominated by the volcanic mountains Călimani and Gurghiu; hilly formations belonging to a lower region (the Transylvania Plain);</li> <li>• numerous underground natural resources: natural gas, non-metal deposits, salt deposits, therapeutic mineral substances and mineral waters;</li> <li>• high weight of the surface natural resources: farming lands (61.8% of the surface of the county) forest and forest vegetation lands (31.0% of the surface of the county);</li> <li>• extremely rich network of running waters, lakes and fishing ponds, artificial retention basins and reservoirs, aquatic units very important in supplying with drinking and industrial water, pisciculture and treatment in the spas; the retention basins have an</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The capital of the county is located outside the main railway routes.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• advantageous position of the county in relation with the European projects pertaining to the diversified industrial;</li> <li>• great tourist potential due to the variety of relief, the diversity of the surface natural resources and of therapeutic mineral substances, in relation with the European funds aiming at the development of the development of the tourist infrastructure.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• areas exposed to flooding and landslides.</li> </ul> |

|   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>important role in regulating the flow of the rivers during flooding;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presence of the lacustrine complex in Sovata, with the Lake Ursu, which is the most interesting in Europe helio-thermal lake and is renown for salty waters baths. This lake has over 40°C at the depth of 2-3 m;</li> <li>• variety of vegetal associations and fauna habitats, corresponding to the diversity and complexity of the elements of the natural environment;</li> <li>• presence of natural reservations and of protection areas for vegetal associations, species of plants and animals, groups of park-forests.</li> </ul> |   |   |  |
| <b>Economy</b>  |   |   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a central location of the county by which one establish road and railway connections with important railway junctions, by which Romania communicates with the Central and Western Europe and with coterminous counties;</li> <li>- collaborations, twinning between localities in Mureş County and foreign localities;</li> <li>- presence of varied surface and subsoil natural resources, as well as the existence of a varied tourist offer.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the poor state of the infrastructure hampers the economic development.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- improvement of the infrastructure in some areas will facilitate the transport and will increase the attractiveness of some cities /areas.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the increasing migration of specialists;</li> <li>- lack of legislative stability;</li> <li>- high level of taxes.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Industry</b>   |   |   |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- central position through which road and railway</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- existence of relatively big areas where the transport infrastructure is</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- advantageous position in relation with the European projects pertaining to infrastructure, diversified industrial</li> </ul>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- migration of population from the former</li> </ul>  |

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| <p>connections are made;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- numerous natural underground resources: natural gas, non-metallic deposits that could be used as raw or industrially processed material for construction, salt deposits; therapeutic mineral substances utilised in bathing directly or by preparing of concentrations; mineral waters;</li> <li>- surface natural resources: farming lands, forests and lands with forest vegetation;</li> <li>- diverse industry;</li> <li>- trend of the private sector and of the SMEs to assert themselves;</li> <li>- rich hydrographic network, with high energetic potential;</li> <li>- high extent of urbanisation, with relatively uniform distribution of the urban centres and with numerous urban facilities, natural gas supply, banking services, etc.</li> <li>- diverse ethnicities living together, with cultural interferences and a great variety of traditions and customs;</li> <li>- potential of human resources with varied qualifications and tradition in industry; relatively inexpensive labour force;</li> <li>- diverse education system;</li> <li>- old handicraft traditions in processing of local resources;</li> <li>- existence of a</li> </ul> | <p>poorly developed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- existence of urban attraction poles (Târgu Mureş, Reghin, Sighişoara, Ludaş, Iernut, Sovata), because of which the neighbour rural areas could not develop;</li> <li>- in some areas the rural population is ageing and the de-populating risk exists;</li> <li>- negative natural growth of population;</li> <li>- major problems pertaining the restructuring of the machinery construction, metallurgic and chemical industries;</li> <li>- existence of mono-industrial centres with high unemployment rate as a result of the lay-offs (Iernut, Ludaş, Târnăveni);</li> <li>- existence of obsolete equipment and technologies;</li> <li>- loss of traditional markets;</li> <li>- slow adapting capacity of the companies to the changes taking place in structure of markets;</li> <li>- existence of highly polluting and with high energy consumption companies;</li> <li>- differences between the number of SMEs established in developed areas and that of SMEs established in less developed areas, in urban and rural areas;</li> <li>- limited access for investments;</li> <li>- small number of active SMEs, based of production of goods and services;</li> <li>- the water supply from the public network of the rural localities is poor;</li> <li>- installations for collecting and supply of water with small capacities, inducing dysfunction in the supply</li> </ul> | <p>structure, population;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- opportunities for businesses and investment in industry;</li> <li>- re-structuring of the inefficient industries;</li> <li>- promoting of economic co-operation.</li> </ul> | <p>industrial areas with high unemployment rate and from rural areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- possibility of unpredictable natural phenomena: flooding, landslides, massive snowing, etc.;</li> <li>- restructuring of the mono-industrial centres, without an alternative for those dismissed, could lead to the amplifying of social problems;</li> <li>- migration of the specialists.</li> </ul> |
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| <p>production infrastructure uniformly distributed and in diverse fields;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- appearance of numerous SMEs, many with foreign capital;</li> <li>- existence of a diverse transport network (the European road E 60, national, county and communal roads, railway network, aerial transport);</li> <li>- presence of the airport Târgu Mureş serving a geographic area with approximately 1.5 mill. inhabitants, including 4 counties: Mureş, Bistriţa, Harghita, Covasna;</li> <li>- start of the construction works on the section Târgu Mureş (Ogra) - Câmpia Turzii of the motorway Bucureşti-Braşov-Târgu Mureş-Borş, project with finish term in June 2008;</li> <li>- economy of the county is supported by the banking sector, represented by the branches of banking and insurance companies;</li> <li>- electricity is supplied on the entire surface of the county;</li> <li>- Mureş County is the main natural gas producer in Romania, supplying over 60% of the overall extracted quantity in Romania;</li> <li>- setting up of the Industrial Park Mureş-Vidrasău Platform (the city of Ungheni), 18 km from the municipality of Târgu Mureş, in the vicinity of the Airport.</li> </ul> | <p>of some localities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- existence of areas with high air pollution;</li> <li>- the capital of the county is not on the route of the main railways.</li> </ul> |  |  |
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| <b>Tertiary sector</b>   |   |  |  |
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| <b>Tourism</b>   |   |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- diversity of the natural and anthropic potential, allowing varied forms of tourism;</li> <li>- spas offering treatment for all kinds of illnesses;</li> <li>- presence of natural parks, monuments of nature and reservations;</li> <li>- rich hunting and fishing fauna, and a great botanic diversity;</li> <li>- mediaeval historic and architectural monuments (fortified mediaeval citadels, churches, towers with gates or citadel walls);</li> <li>- high tourist potential due to the landscape, customs, traditions and to the natural and architectural monuments, allowing a complex activity all over the year;</li> <li>- diverse and well preserved traditions, folk customs, folk costumes and traditional folk architecture;</li> <li>- ethnical and cultural diversity;</li> <li>- diverse customs related to cuisine (Romanian, Hungarian, Saxon);</li> <li>- a high surface covered with forests, with recreational and curing potential.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lack of a concept for tourism making possible the promotion of an unitary product;</li> <li>- poor quality of the tourist services and informing;</li> <li>- inadequate transport infrastructure, telecommunications and technical equipment in some areas;</li> <li>- difficult access to protected areas, natural parks and reservations for recreational or educational trips;</li> <li>- low interest and entrepreneurial spirit of the rural population as regards tourism;</li> <li>- lack of interest as regards tourism as business potential and source of jobs;</li> <li>- lack of a tourist informing infrastructure, of marketing and consultancy for tourism centres, of tourist promoting materials, guide services, structure for facilitating visits in the area;</li> <li>- personnel insufficiently trained to ensure good quality tourist services;</li> <li>- Lack of thematic tourist itineraries, that turn into account the natural and anthropic potential;</li> <li>- unattractive crediting terms for projects in tourism;</li> <li>- lack of diversity as regards the tourist offer;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- turning into account of historic sites and of monuments of the national patrimony</li> <li>- possibility to exploit the mountain areas for excursions, , bicycle tourism, skiing;</li> <li>- increase of the interest for tourism internationally;</li> <li>- development of complex tourist products;</li> <li>- available labour force that can be drawn in the tourist services system and accommodation unused at full capacity;</li> <li>- the urban and natural patrimony is a starting point for the diversifying of the international tourism.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- promoting of a legislation that does not support investment in tourism;</li> <li>- insufficient support for the development of tourism, especially in rural areas;</li> <li>- poor involvement and awareness of the public authorities in the adequate exploitation of territory and environment, for the benefit of tourism;</li> <li>- lack of capital for investments that sustain the tourism;</li> <li>- increase of the pressure of the anthropic factor on valuable tourist sights, that could result in their degrading.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Trade</b>   |   |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- trade ranges the first as to active entities in the economy of the county;</li> <li>- the trade branch occupies the second position in the economy of the county as regards the</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- weak capitalisation of the trade companies;</li> <li>- low level of foreign capital investments in the local economy;</li> <li>- low level of the average net income of employed person, Mureş County ranging the 22-nd in the country.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- development of a modern and diverse trade network, with services and goods of European standards.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- low level of incomes of the majority of population.</li> </ul>  |

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| gross investments, turnover and the average number of employed persons;<br>- the construction of the motorway Braşov-Târgu Mureş-Borş;<br>- existence of natural resources propitious to developing of new activities, with direct implication on trade sector.   |   |  |  |
| <b>Financial-banking services</b>   |   |  |  |
| - infrastructure relatively well developed;<br>- diverse offer of services, generally of good quality;<br>- trained labour force;<br>- competitiveness as to banking services (equipped with European standards technologies);<br>- banks situated in central position;<br>- well-developed private financial sector. | - long periods of time for banking transactions;<br>- difficult transfer of money from one bank to another;<br>- to access the credits, great securities and complex documentation are demanded;<br>- long time until the granting of credit;<br>- high costs for banking operations;<br>- great differences as to the interests granted to bank credits, compared to the interests granted to bank deposits.   | - support for the investment process;<br>- financing by the European banking system of regional development programmes;<br>- a presentation of the new offer of products and services and the development of the existing ones;<br>- development of the private sector, especially as regards the stimulation of the private entrepreneurs to establishing and developing of small and medium enterprises;<br>- general trend of decreasing of interest rates. | - tendency of increasing the period of credits and interest pays;<br>- forecast on medium and long term of evolution of currency exchange.           |
| <b>Transport</b>  |   |  |  |
| - existence of the International Airport Târgu Mureş;<br>- satisfactory basic network of the railway infrastructure;<br>- extended network of public roads.   | - the capital of the county is not located of the route of the main railways;<br>- 73.54% of the length of the railway is not electrified; extension and modernising is needed in some areas;<br>- not inclusion of the aerial traffic services in the use of Romanian and foreign aerial operators;<br>- Obsolete rolling equipment;<br>- inadequate transport infrastructure; lack of detour roads leads to traffic jams in the cities;<br>- deficit in the ensuring of connections with isolated areas;<br>- necessity to modernise the public transport means;<br>- lack of financial resources for ensuring of | - intensifying of the aerial traffic after the finish of the industrial park in the airport area;<br>- rehabilitation of the railway with narrow gauge Târgu Mureş – Sovata;<br>- development and modernisation of road infrastructure in connection with the motorway Bucharest-Braşov-Târgu Mureş-Borş-Hungary.  | - not adopting of decisions pertaining the modernisation, extension and development of the airport;<br>- decrease of weight of the aerial transport. |

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|   | the public transport in peri-urban areas.   |   |   |
| <b>Telecommunications</b>   |   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- extended, modernised telecommunication network;</li> <li>- good cover through the mobile telephony network – alternative to fixed telephony.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- great discrepancies as regards the development of telecommunications network between urban and rural areas;</li> <li>- RomTelecom is the sole provider of fixed telephony services in Romania;</li> <li>- relatively high cost of the apparatuses and mobile telephony services.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- development of the communication infrastructure in the big cities.</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>The Internet</b>   |   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- existence on the market of many Internet services providers;</li> <li>- great assortment of services offered by the providers.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- relatively high costs of the Internet subscriptions.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- great and increasing demand for Internet services.</li> </ul>  |   |
| <b>Public utility infrastructure</b>  |   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- existence of a wealthy surface hydrographical network;</li> <li>- extended natural gas network.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- inadequate status of the network supplying drinking water, which generates losses;</li> <li>- the water supply from the public network of rural localities has deficiencies;</li> <li>- poor and obsolete sewage network in the urban areas and poorly developed in the rural areas;</li> <li>- the length of the sewage networks covers only 51.27% of the overall length of the water supply networks;</li> <li>- lack in some cities of wastewater treatment stations or the existence of inadequate ones;</li> <li>- lack of ecological ramps for domestic and industrial waste; collection without selection by sorts.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support by the authorities of investments in the systems of water supply, sewage, wastewater treatment and waste management;</li> <li>- the majority of communes have projects for running water supply in different stages, and financing is required.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- important leaks of wastewater from the network, affecting the phreatic layer.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Housing real estate</b>  |   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- existence in the county of considerable resources of sand, marl, clay, gravel, and ballast that can be used as raw or industrially processed construction material;</li> <li>- existence in the</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- trend of decreasing the lodging fund through the functional re-conversion of spaces;</li> <li>- low possibility to satisfy the lodging demand for young families and families with low incomes.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the interest of local authorities in solving the lodgings issue for different social categories, through supporting in many ways of constructing in this field.</li> </ul>   |   |

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| county of companies producing construction materials.   |   |   |   |
| <b>Energy</b>   |   |   |   |
| <b>Electricity</b>  |   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- well developed infrastructure for production, transport and supply of electricity;</li> <li>- the services for production, transport and supply of electricity are ensured by branches of national companies;</li> <li>- upward trend in consumption of electricity.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the position of natural monopoly has influence on the quality of the services provided;</li> <li>- low decision capacity at local level;</li> <li>- the localities of the county are not covered 100 %.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the sector for production and supply of electricity is attractive as regards privatisation;</li> <li>- implementation of new technologies.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- pay capacity of consumers for the services provided;</li> <li>- supplemental expenditures to control the effects of natural disasters.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Thermal energy</b>   |   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- urban population concentrated in blocks of flats;</li> <li>- extended thermal network;</li> <li>- available sources for production of thermal energy.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- low quality services provided to consumers, in absence of adequate metering;</li> <li>- obsolete production capacities and networks;</li> <li>- the market segment tends to shrink due to the increasing of de-connecting.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- establishment of the public-private partnership;</li> <li>- available international financial resources to reduce the green house effect of gases (e.g. The environment fund of PNUD-GEF).</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- low pay capacity for the services provided;</li> <li>- massive de-connecting of consumers.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Development of private sector and business environment</b>   |   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- diverse industry, with small number of mono-industrial areas that could create social problems when restructuring;</li> <li>- high agricultural potential;</li> <li>- tourist potential;</li> <li>- private economic sector and small and medium enterprises are developing;</li> <li>- trained and relatively cheap labour force (although high, the unemployment rate is under the national average);</li> <li>- solid and flexible university education system, adaptable to the requirements of the labour force market;</li> <li>- financing through the Phare Programme</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- excessive bureaucracy, a great number of licenses and permits necessary to commercial companies;</li> <li>- lack of competitiveness in many economic sectors (poor equipment, technology with great consumption of energy, quality of goods and services not always observing the European standards);</li> <li>- limited access to investment capital;</li> <li>- breaking down of farming lands and agriculture performed with rudimentary means;</li> <li>- training inadequate to current labour force market demands;</li> <li>- migration of the labour force;</li> <li>- polluting of the air and water in some areas, due</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- development of the private sector in economy (especially of small and medium enterprises) and the setting up of a climate favourable to investors (facilities granted through Law no. 133/1999 pertaining to the stimulating of private investors to create and develop small and medium enterprises);</li> <li>- business and investment opportunities in industry, agriculture and tourism (development, diversifying and promoting of offers in rural tourism), other services, infrastructure;</li> <li>- restructuring of inefficient industries;</li> <li>- development of light and high technology industries;</li> <li>- development of the labour force market and the improvement of the labour force mobility through training courses or professional re-conversion;</li> <li>- creation of new jobs by accomplishment of the project pertaining to the free trade area adjacent to the Airport Târgu Mureș and some industrial parks;</li> <li>- existence of international financial support in varied fields;</li> <li>- promoting of economic co-operation;</li> <li>- promoting of industrial products and services on the internal and external markets</li> <li>- collaborations, twinning between localities in Mureș County and abroad.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- legislative instability;</li> <li>- high taxes and dues;</li> <li>- high inflation, continuous decrease of the living standards;</li> <li>- the youths do not imply in the community issues;</li> <li>- insufficient awareness as regards the need to improve the quality of the management act in economic and administrative sectors.</li> </ul> |

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| 2001 of the project<br>The Industrial Park<br>Mureș platform<br>Vidrasău, Ungheni.   | to the chemical works in<br>Târgu Mureș and<br>Târnăveni;<br>- lack of experience in<br>relation with international<br>institutions.  |  |   |
| <b>Population and labour force</b>   |   |  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Population with high standards of civilisation, of diverse ethnicity;</li> <li>- Well trained labour force;</li> <li>- Very good collaboration between authorities and institutions specialised in training of labour force and job finding.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amplifying of migration that includes especially youths;</li> <li>- The negative natural growth and ageing of population;</li> <li>- Migration in both directions, urban/rural and rural/urban could create demographic instability;</li> <li>- Existence of areas with high unemployment rates;</li> <li>- Lack of capacity of the local economy to absorb and utilise the available human resources;</li> </ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of close ties between the population in the county and the persons emigrated in countries of the European Union contributes to the economic and cultural exchanges;</li> <li>- Existence of governmental institutions and NGOs involved in training and the re-conversion of the labour force;</li> <li>- High training potential as regards the specialists;</li> <li>- Existence of legislation and programmes encouraging professional re-conversion and social re-integration of the unemployed;</li> <li>- Possibility to attend professional forming and training courses.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Amplifying of the ageing of population process;</li> <li>- Maintaining of high emigration rates of specialists;</li> <li>- The poverty and isolation rate in some areas in the county (the mono-industrial cities and some rural areas) that generates de-peopling, correlated with the ageing of population could lead to the disappearance of some localities;</li> <li>- Wrong mentality of the dismissed persons as regards the active search for a job;</li> <li>- Perpetuation of disguised forms of unemployment, which hide in the notion of in-active population;</li> <li>- Resistance to change of some parts of the personnel, especially of the untrained or senior persons.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Education</b>   |   |  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education network diverse and for all the stages;</li> <li>- Adequate equipping of some education units in the county;</li> <li>- Obtaining of good results by pupils in zonal, national and international School Olympics;</li> <li>- Equipment of high schools and general schools with computers and connection to Internet;</li> <li>- Existence of good collaboration between</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease of the interest of families for school issues;</li> <li>- Poor financing of some education units (especially in rural areas).</li> <li>- Inadequate number of calculation technique and means to transmit information (Internet, fax etc.);</li> <li>- Lack of consulting rooms in many of the schools in the county;</li> <li>- The advanced wear stage of the constructions, especially in rural</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of partnerships within local communities between the authorities, NGOs, education units;</li> <li>- Setting up of financing projects and programmes for school units;</li> <li>- Development of the private education of all stages, as viable alternative to the state system;</li> <li>- Intensifying of the co-operation with entities in other countries, concluding of partnerships and obtaining of scholarships for pupils and students;</li> <li>- Possibility to adapt specialities according to the</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease of the school population due to the ageing of population process;</li> <li>- Increase of the negative influence exerted by visual media over the youths;</li> <li>- Lack of informing of population as regards the curriculum reform;</li> <li>- The increase of poverty rate, especially among those with poor education;</li> <li>- Unstable and incoherent legislation;</li> </ul>   |

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| the education units and other local institutions;   | areas;   | demands on the labour market;  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Involvement of mass media in promoting the positive accomplishments;</li> <li>- Existence of psycho-pedagogic rooms within the high schools;</li> <li>- Professionalism of the teaching staff.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of necessary funds to equip the school units;</li> <li>- Lack of funds required to equip the school units;</li> <li>- Lack of transport means for the pupils in some rural areas.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase of possibilities to access funds through diverse external financing programmes.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease of the number of specialised teaching staff and the increase in number of substitute teachers.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Health</b>   |  |  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of a developed sanitary infrastructure, especially in urban areas;</li> <li>- Existence of medical centres of national and international interest;</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor development and equipment of sanitary units in rural areas;</li> <li>- Not uniform distribution of medical staff, especially in rural areas;</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislation in the medical field and existence of county strategies;</li> <li>- Facilities granted to the medical staff willing to work in rural areas;</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase of disparities in ensuring of the adequate medical infrastructure and services between the urban and rural areas;</li> <li>- Migration of the highly specialised medical staff in other areas or other countries.</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Equipment of the medical units with up-to-date apparatuses;</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Low number of dentists reported to population;</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Great number of graduates of the medicine faculty in Tg. Mureş willing to work in the county;</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not-utilising the existing financial opportunities to improve the sanitary system.</li> </ul>  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of tradition in the medical field, resulting in drawing of patients all over the country and abroad;</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor development of the domiciliary medical care services;</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of possibilities to attract external funds for financing medical programmes.</li> </ul>   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High specialised medical staff, especially in cities;</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Not uniform distribution of pharmacies, which concentrate in urban areas.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Possibility to collaborate and create partnerships with diverse NGOs.</li> </ul>  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development of integrated medical services to improve the quality of health care.</li> </ul>   |  |  |   |
| <b>Social protection</b>  |  |  |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concern of local authorities and institutions involved for implementing of complex reforms as regards the social services and the protection of children;</li> <li>- Creation of social centres and canteens to assist persons with very low incomes;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient number of counselling centres in the social field and of spaces to be utilised as social community centres (shelters, day centres);</li> <li>- Lack of a centralised database pertaining the status of persons with difficulties (disfavoured children, disabled persons, elderly persons), to establish the specific needs in each case;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The current Romanian legislation and orientation towards development of the social services;</li> <li>- Internal and external financing opportunities through different projects and programmes in the social field;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The increase of the number of disfavoured persons (abandoned children /delinquents/neglected due to the increasing financial difficulties of families, elderly persons, disabled persons);</li> <li>- Reticence of some clerks /employees of different institutions in relation with the implementation of reform in social services;</li> </ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of functional partnerships between</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increased demand from a greater number of persons of support by services specialised in social</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The readiness of a sufficient number of NGOs with trained personnel, that</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Frequent modifying of legislation pertaining to the protection of disfavoured persons;</li> </ul>  |

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| the authorities and the NGOs in the social services field;  | assistance;  | are interested in partnerships;   |  |
| - Experience accumulated through the successful implementing of PHARE programmes pertaining to assisting of disfavoured children;   | - Low education stage of the population in certain areas and unassuming of responsibilities towards their own children;  | - Promoting of voluntariate – and active form by which the individuals participate in the solving of community issues;  | - Incapacity to adapt of the children proceeding from traditional institutions to the family residential environment;  |
| - With the apparition of speciality faculties, forming of a great number of specialists (psycho-pedagogues, therapists, psychologists) is possible, as well as of social assistants who can provide quality social services for disfavoured persons;  | - Lack of domiciliary services for disabled persons or of alternative services;  | - Possibility to establish public-private partnerships to create centres for care of disfavoured persons  | By the wish to accomplish the reform no matter the costs, destabilising of the system for the protection of children, destroying what was effective in the former system before creating the replacing entity;   |
| - Pilot projects/programmes managed with non-reimbursable funds, by NGOs specialised in the protection and assistance of disabled persons;  | - Insufficient number of personnel involved in the assistance for adult disabled persons.  | - Readiness to involve of some local communities in the helping of disfavoured persons;   | - Lack of necessary funds to effectively manage by local councils of the social issues in the some localities.   |
| <b>Culture and sport</b>  |  |   |  |
| - Valuable cultural heritage and diversity with elements unique in Romania;<br>- Renowned cultural institutions organising important events;<br><br>- Well preserved cultural and folk traditions;<br><br>- Great variety of cultural-artistic events, renowned nationally and internationally;<br>- Potential to capitalise the existing historical monuments;<br>- Great number of sporting departments and sportsmen with colours. | - The decrease of interest of some part of the population as regards the cultural events and folk traditions;<br>- Poor financing of some cultural institutions, which determines the reduction of activities.<br><br>- Decrease of number of cinemas and other spaces allotted to cultural events (exhibition halls, clubs);<br>- Insufficient promotion of cultural objectives, historical monuments and folk traditions in the county;<br><br>- Decrease of the number of persons attending diverse cultural associations;<br>- Decrease of the number of sports grounds and their poor equipment, due to insufficient funds. | - Existence of non-governmental organisations interested in organising of cultural events;<br>- Interest of tourists to know the cultural values in the county;<br><br>- Opportunity to access the external funding for the development of cultural programmes;<br>- Opportunity to make cultural exchanges through the twinning concluded between localities in the county and foreign localities;<br>- Promoting of national scale programmes and construction of sports halls. | - Closing of cultural institutions because of the lack of financing;<br><br>- Non-solving by dialogue and negotiation of disputes over the property on the worship houses could generate religious conflicts;<br>- Degrading of historical monuments due to the lack of funds required for their protection and restoration;<br><br>- Elimination of sporting departments and associations due to lack of funds. |



| <b>Natural resources</b>  |  |   |   |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A great variety of natural habitats, due to the multitude of natural factors influencing the distribution of flora and fauna species.</li> <li>- Over 30% of the surface of the county is covered in forests, many of these natural forests;</li> <li>- On the territory of Mureş County there are 11 natural reservations of national or local interest and the National Park Călimani;</li> <li>- Beginning of the process that establishes the administrations of protected areas;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Difficult access to the protected areas due to the underdeveloped infrastructure;</li> <li>- Inadequate capacity to use existing financing opportunities;</li> <li>- Degrading of the environment as a result of the unauthorised forest exploitations;</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribution to the preservation of the biodiversity and the diversity of flora, fauna and European habitat is an important asset for the development of tourism;</li> <li>- Implementation of the network of special conservation areas NATURE 2000;</li> <li>- Law 426/2001 stipulating the establishment of the administrations of protected areas;</li> </ul>  | <p>The possibility that unpredictable natural phenomena occur: flooding, landslides, massive snowing;</p>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Mureş County is characterised by a medium density hydrographic network; the coded length of the water courses is 2,940 km;</li> <li>- During 2002, the quality of the rivers was the following: I-st quality category, 204 km; II-nd quality category, 408 km; III-rd quality category, 0 km; outside the range of quality category, 21 km.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contribution to the pollution of the surface and underground waters by the economic entities in Mureş County;</li> <li>- Contribution of the diffuse sources to the pollution of surface and underground waters;</li> <li>- Contribution of the ballast exploitations from the riverbed to the pollution of surface water;</li> <li>- Inadequate capacity to use the existing financing opportunities.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The stipulations of HGR 118/2002 pertaining to the approval of the action programme to reduce pollution of the aquatic environment and of underground waters, caused by discharge of hazardous substances;</li> <li>- The stipulations of HGR 472/2000 pertaining to the measures of protection of the quality of water resources and the Order MAPM 325/2001 for the approval of the Technical Instructions for the applying of the stipulations of HGR 472/2000;</li> <li>- The stipulations of HGR 964/2000 pertaining to the approval of the Plan for the protection of waters against pollution with nitrates proceeding from agricultural sources;</li> <li>- The Waters Office Mureş is the beneficiary of the project "The management of water quality in the hydrographic basin of the Superior Mureş", project financed by the Government of Holland.</li> </ul> | <p>The surface waters are utilised to ensuring the required amount of drinking and industrial water in proportion of approximately 97 % , while the phreatic waters ensure some 3 % of the required amount of water;</p> <p>The contribution of the natural causes to the polluting of water courses such as Pârâul de Câmpie and brook Lechința;</p> <p>The river Târnava Mare enters Mureş County with the second quality category;</p> <p>Natural pollution affects the quality of the Pârâul de Câmpie and of brook Lechința;</p> <p>The existence of historical pollution in the area of Industrial Platform Târnăveni severely affects the quality of the waters of the river Târnava Mică.</p> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of important deposits of methane, clay, stone, andesite;</li> <li>- Existence of local strategies for</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Degrading of the environment as a result of the exploiting of mineral resources.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of national, regional and local strategies for sustainable development stating objectives and actions for the rational exploiting of resources;</li> <li>- The requirements proceeding from the simulation of the national legislation</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- High rate of depletion of resources.</li> </ul>  |

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| sustainable development stating the objectives and actions to be carried out for the rational exploiting of resources.   |  | after the EU legislation, with a view to the admission in the EU.  |  |
| <b>Capacity to solve environmental issues related to infrastructure</b>  |  |  |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Road transport network ensuring the connection to the region E60 and DN 13, DN 15;</li> <li>- Well developed public roads network;</li> <li>- Existence of the Airport Tg.Mureș;</li> <li>- Well developed natural gas supply network;</li> <li>- Modernisation of the equipment for telecommunications and extension of the fixed and mobile telephony;</li> <li>- Implementation of the ISPA project by RA Aquaserv Tg. Mureș pertaining to the modernising of the drinking water supply and sewage networks, rehabilitation of the Wastewater treatment plant Cristești;</li> <li>- Beginning of the investment projects for the roundabout roads of the municipality of Tg. Mureș in the directions Sighișoara – Cluj and Sighișoara-Reghin;</li> <li>- Beginning of the investment projects for the roundabout roads of the municipality of Reghin in the direction Bistrița – Toplița ;</li> <li>- Implementing of the Sholel Bonen water supply Programme;</li> <li>- Implementing of the Programme SAMTID for the re-equipment</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of roundabout road belts;</li> <li>- Over 50 % of the railway is not electrified;</li> <li>- Inadequate transport infrastructure;</li> <li>- Lack of a direct railway connection between Sighișoara-Tg.Mureș;</li> <li>- Production and supply of thermal energy with ineffective equipment;</li> <li>- Small green areas in urban areas;</li> <li>- Lack of a viable system for drinking water supply of rural areas;</li> <li>- Ineffective sewage network;</li> <li>- Existence of inadequate equipment and city wastewater treatment plants;</li> <li>- Lack of ecological landfills for the elimination of city waste;</li> <li>- Lack of possibilities to eliminate the hazardous waste in Mureș County and neighbour counties;</li> <li>- Insufficient financial sources to address the issues related to the impact of infrastructure on the quality of environment;</li> <li>- Inadequate capacity to use existing financing opportunities;</li> <li>- Lack of involvement of the local administration that hampers the obtaining of significant results in the selective collection of recyclable industrial waste from domestic waste.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advantageous position of the county in relation with the European projects aiming at the improvement of the infrastructure;</li> <li>-Improvement of road connections in the south-western area of the region, by constructing the motorway București-Ungaria;</li> <li>- Opportunity to access financing for modernising and extending of infrastructure;</li> <li>- Inclusion in the international aerial circuit of the Airport Tg.Mureș;</li> <li>- Beginning of the project for the motorway which will cross the county;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Central position could result in the development of transit towards external development centres, without a major economic effect on the county;</li> <li>- The “architectural” heritage disadvantageous in some areas;</li> <li>- Longevity of systems – many urban infrastructures (public, such as roads, railways, networks, etc.) are physically durable and it is not easy to modify the utilisation mode of these;</li> <li>- Accumulation and interaction of the effects of pollution.</li> </ul> |

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| <p>with technology of the drinking water supplies in small and medium cities;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beginning of the investment project for the construction of a zonal ecologic ramp for domestic waste in Ungheni, with due transfer stations;</li> <li>- The advanced status in the construction of the second ecologic landfill for depositing of domestic waste in Sighișoara;</li> <li>- Beginning of the project for the selective collection of the recyclable industrial waste from domestic waste.</li> </ul> |  |  |  |
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#### Environmental management of local administrations

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diversity of partners and of standpoints pertaining to addressing the environment issues within the sustainable development framework;</li> <li>- Existence of acknowledged non-governmental organisations for environment protection;</li> <li>- Existence of successful partnerships between the authorities, NGOs and citizens in addressing the local development issues;</li> <li>- Existence of a Local Action Plan for Environment Protection in Mureș County;</li> <li>- Existence of Agenda 21 Tg.Mureș;</li> <li>- Existence of Agenda 21 Sighișoara;</li> <li>- Existence of a Programme for</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Segmental communication between partners: administration, economic entities, citizens, NGOs;</li> <li>- Lack of financial stability of the NGOs;</li> <li>- Lack of funding in local administrations;</li> <li>- Rigidity of institutions;</li> <li>- Fragmentary addressing of the environment management;</li> <li>- Migration of population in both directions urban/rural, rural/urban could lead to demographic instability; the people are loosing the feeling they belong to a community and act accordingly, without assuming responsibilities in its development;</li> <li>- the NGOs are not sufficiently supported in the actions by the authorities and citizens;</li> <li>- The town planning programmes for municipalities need revision.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of the Regional Plan for Sustainable Development;</li> <li>- Existence of the Regional Plan for Environment Protection;</li> <li>- Existence of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development;</li> <li>- Existence of a National Action Plan for Environment Protection;</li> <li>- The requirements proceeding from the EC legislation simulation by the national legislation as regards the admission in the EC;</li> <li>- Existence of a National and Local Plan for locally implementing of the acquis communautaire;</li> <li>- Existence of the opportunity to access external non-reimbursable funds for informing, awareness and stimulation of citizens in addressing the environment issues;</li> <li>- Existence of opportunities to access external non-reimbursable funds to strengthen the NGOs' capacity to manage the environment issues.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of involvement of the community in the working out and implementing of strategies and plans for local development;</li> <li>- Discontent of the community pertaining to urban environment, living standards, environment status;</li> <li>- The pressure exerted on the institutions in partnership, which could lead to the reduction of involvement;</li> <li>- The isolation and poverty of some areas generate de-peopling which, doubled by the ageing of population, create the pre-requisites of disappearance of localities;</li> <li>- The amplifying of the process of ageing make difficult the process of educating and involvement of citizens in the community life;</li> <li>- the increase of unemployment rate, due to economic restructuring, in municipalities such as Târnăveni, Ludaș, results in the lack of interest of citizens in the community issues, who are under the pressure of daily living difficulties.</li> </ul> |
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| <p>economic and social development of Mureș County;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of a Territory Arrangement Plan pertaining Mureș County, approved;</li> <li>- Existence of the approved for about 80% of the localities in the county;</li> <li>- Consistence in maintaining of the ties between partners to integrally address the community issues.</li> </ul>  |   |   |   |
| <b>Capacity to improve the quality of the environment</b>  |   |   |   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of obsolete equipment and technologies, of polluting factories;</li> <li>- Poorly developed services for business consultancy;</li> <li>- Financial and adapting difficulties as regards the requirements of the European Community markets results in the lack of willingness of the economic entities to financially participate to the solving of the environment issues (concluding of public-private partnerships);</li> <li>- Inadequate capacity to use the existing financing opportunities;</li> <li>- Slow adapting capacity of economic entities to the changes taking place in the structure of markets;</li> <li>- Low capacity to identify and access the funds necessary to solving of environment protection issues.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of the Regional Plan for Sustainable Development;</li> <li>- Existence of a Regional Plan for Environment Protection;</li> <li>- Existence of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development;</li> <li>- Existence of a National Action Plan for Environment Protection;</li> <li>- Requirements proceeding from the simulation of the EC legislation by the national legislation in view of the admission in the EC;</li> <li>- Existence of a National and Local Plan to locally implement the acquis communautaire.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existence of historical pollution with present day impact;</li> <li>- The danger of degrading the flora and fauna in the protected area as a result of the uncontrolled tourism;</li> <li>- The danger of degrading of valuable buildings because their protection and maintaining are not ensured;</li> <li>- The restructuring of great state owned companies without an alternative for the dismissed, and transforming of these persons in individuals preoccupied only by their welfare, and not involved in the community issues.</li> </ul> |   |
| <b>Geographic location – agri-pedoclimatic conditions</b>  |   |   |   |
| <p>1.1. Located centrally in the Transylvania basin, offers connections with all the country areas and with the main European transport corridors.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Obsolete road and railway infrastructure.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of the interest for the agricultural produces by constructing the motorway.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Flooding on limited areas.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>1.2. The climate of the county offers propitious conditions to grow cereals, oleaginous plants, plants and hay for the breeding of the main species of animals.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medium frequency unwanted weather phenomena (late spring frosts, hail, storms etc.)</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Extension of the garden lands with maximum profit.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The exceeding of the demand in some products, due to the lack of complex studies.</li> </ul> |

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| 1.3. Over 40 % of the arable surface ranges in the first three quality classes, offering conditions to obtain good crops.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 60 % of the agricultural surface is poorly provisioned with phosphorous and 13 % lacks nitrogen;</li> <li>- Contaminated and degraded lands.</li> </ul>        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources of chemical fertilisers and amendments in the county.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Permanent decrease of the natural feasibility of soil;</li> <li>- The quantitative decrease of productive surfaces through the extension of pollution and degrading.</li> </ul> |
| <b>Organisation of agricultural production</b>   |   |   |  |
| 2.1. – Existence of over 800 agricultural exploitations with different specialities.<br>- Programmes for the modernisation of the exploitations and projects to set up new capacities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Over 70,000 small farmsteads, ineffective, with lands divided in small lots.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting of the improvement rate of the agricultural production management through national and international funding.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Perpetuation of poverty and underdevelopment within the subsistence farmsteads.</li> </ul>  |
| 2.2. 10 organisations of different specialities operate in the county, with 168 local branches and over 27,000 members.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ineffective management and poor quality of the activity of professional organisations.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stimulation of forming of P. O. and inter-professional by the creation of the juridical frame.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Degrading of the trade of farmer.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Technical equipment and production capacities</b>   |   |   |  |
| 3.1. Existence of reference entities as regards technical equipment and production levels.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Poor tractor fleet, in an advanced wear.</li> <li>- Great load on tractors.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opportunities to get equipment supported by the national budget or through projects financed by EU funds</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The under-equipping has become permanent.</li> <li>- Non-competitive production rates.</li> </ul>   |
| 3.2. Good conditions to grow straw cereals and technical plants.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Surfaces exaggeratedly cultivated with monoculture corn.</li> <li>- The technical plant market is uncovered.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Processing capacities.</li> <li>- Markets to sell.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monoculture with negative effects.</li> <li>- Limited economic efficiency.</li> </ul>   |
| 3.3. – Great number of bulls with high biologic potential and surplus accommodation spaces.<br>- Tradition and professionalism.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Limited C.O.P.</li> <li>- Unsatisfactory technique for production and capitalisation of fodder plants.</li> <li>- Unsatisfactory obtaining of milk.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Artificial inseminations &gt; 80 %.</li> <li>- Market and processing capacities.</li> <li>- Support by the national budget.</li> <li>- Pastures and other fodder resources.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decrease of number.</li> <li>- The processing entities lack raw material.</li> </ul>  |

| Human resources   |  |  |   |
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| 4.1. Existence of a group of experienced agricultural specialists.                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Aged labour force.</li> <li>- High number of persons employed in agriculture.</li> <li>- The productivity per person is low.</li> <li>- Poor professional training of farmers.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training courses through CJCA and other providers of professional training.</li> <li>- Legislation to stimulate the young farmers.</li> <li>- Funds for the development of agriculture and of the rural environment.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- De-peopling of the isolated areas.</li> <li>- Abandonment of some agricultural areas.</li> </ul> |
| 4.2. Existence of an infrastructure and of traditions in professional training of the future farmers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The current agricultural education curriculum has deficiencies in the practical training of the attendants.</li> <li>- Inadequate offer of agricultural trades, that does not take into account the actual and perspective trends.</li> <li>- Obsolete schooling criteria.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Funds for professional training in SAPARD programme and other external and internal sources.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unemployed in rural areas.</li> <li>- Non-competitive labour force.</li> </ul>                   |

## I.C. OBJECTIVES

### I.1. The strategic general objective of sustainable development:

*- the development of an effective economy, through mobilisation of all physical and anthropic resources and in correlation with the preservation of the environment and of the heritage. One aims at the increase of the living standards of the inhabitants and the conservation of the environment and of the patrimony. Within Mureș County community the concept of “sustainable development” means the simultaneously reaching of the objectives regarding the economic, social and environment protection objectives.*

### I.2. Objectives in the economy

#### I.2.1. Industry

**General objective:** the increase of the competitiveness of the Romanian industry.  
**Specific objectives:**

- restructuring of the non-profitable industrial branches;
- stimulating of performance economic activities;
- aligning of the quality of products to European and international standards, to increase exports;
- modernising and diversifying of industrial activities;
- creation of jobs in the wood processing industry, food and light industry;
- creation and development of SMEs;
- promoting of the industrial products on the internal and external markets;
- ensuring of consultancy services in the productive sector;
- promoting of services supposed to support the economic activities;
- reduction of the energetic consumption through a more effective utilisation of energy;
- increase of the performance of the labour force;

- stimulation of the entrepreneurs;
- improvement of management;
- development of the infrastructure supporting the economic activities (centres for innovation and technological transfer, industrial parks, consultancy centres, etc.);
- support for research, transfer of technology and development of informational networks for business;
- encouraging of the traditional trades;
- stimulation of development in the rural areas of activities that capitalise local resources.

#### I.2.2. Tourism

**General objective:** creation of a regional tourist identity.

**Specific objectives:**

- capitalisation of the tourist potential of the region, by improving the marketing and promotion;
- sustainable financial investments in tourism, that ensure a safe income to inhabitants and support the development of localities;
- development, diversifying and promoting of the tourist offer;
- facilitating of access in the tourist areas by modernising the transport means;
- modernisation of the existing tourist capacities and equipment;
- improvement of the quality of tourist services;
- increase of the training of the labour force working in tourism;
- increase of the informational and promoting capacity of tourism.

#### I.2.3. Trade

- extension of the existing commercial units and increase of the quality of trade services, concomitantly with the increase of employment rate in this economic branch;
- development of the trade network, through the inclusion of localities in programmes aiming at the development of trade infrastructure:
  - creation of new supermarkets in Târnăveni, Luduș, Sârmașu and Sântana de Mureș;

- creation of new general stores in Sovata, Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Miercurea Nirajului;
- creation of units that sell non-food merchandise in 20 localities of the county;
- creation of two confectioneries in Breaza and Sâncraiu de Mureș;
- creation of agri-food markets in the locality Breaza and other localities in the county;
- creation of two restaurants in the localities Măgherani and Sâncraiu de Mureș.

#### **I.2.4. Transport**

##### **Medium term objectives:**

- accomplishment on medium term of the following works pertaining to the road network:
  1. national roads:
    - ✓ The roundabout alternative road of the municipality of Țirgu Mureș:
      - the southern variant – on the section Țirgu Mureș-Acățari-Reghin (DN13-DN 15)
      - the eastern variant – on the section Țirgu Mureș-Livezeni-Ernei (DN 13-DN 15)
    - ✓ The roundabout variant of the municipality of Reghin in DN 15 at the 99+200 km, goes around the locality Apalina, crosses the DN 16 at the 89+200 km, goes around the municipality in the north-west and comes again in DN 15 at the 110+500 km.
    - ✓ primary rehabilitation of the DN 15 Țirgu Mureș - Toplița (100 km)
  2. county roads: modernisation, maintenance, administration 205.57 km; consolidation, rehabilitation 14.43 km.
  3. communal roads: modernisation, rehabilitation in the localities: Nadeș, Frunzeni-Băița, Gurghiu, Bălăușeri, Păsăreni, Acățari, Mica, Miheșu de Câmpie, Batoș, Chiheru de Jos, Ațintiș, Gălești, Gheorghe Doja, Vișoara, Ideciu de Jos, Vătava, Sânpaul, Crăciunești, Sînpetru de Cîmpie, Brâncovenești, Cuci, Sânger, Vărgata, Ghindari, Aluniș, Bichiș.
- accomplishment of the following medium term works on the railway network: rehabilitation of the embankments and of the railway superstructure at the narrow gauge line Țirgu Mureș - Sovata and its re-bringing in traffic for tourist purpose.
- accomplishment of the following medium term works as regards the aerial transport: modernisation of the Airport Țirgu Mureș through:

- resizing of the movement surfaces, through extension of the runway;
- modernisation of the lighting equipment for the movement surfaces – beaconing;
- extension of the aerial station with international flux pavilion;
- construction of the cargo area.

##### **Long term objectives:**

- accomplishment of these long term works:
  - ✓ road network: rehabilitation, modernisation of county roads 420.88 km.
  - ✓ railway network: electrifying of the railway on the route Războieni-Țirgu Mureș-Deda.
- development, rehabilitation and modernisation of road, railway and aerial transport infrastructure;
- rehabilitation and development of local and regional physical infrastructure, to facilitate investments, promotion of the economic growth and creation of sustainable jobs;
- improvement of regional transport infrastructure between the economic poles and the Pan-European corridors;
- facilitating of access in the industrial and tourist areas, and to the isolated areas in the county;
- encouragement of utilisation in the public transport of alternative transport means, to reduce impact of motorcars on environment; creation of bicycle lanes in the localities.

#### **I.2.5. Communication**

- development, rehabilitation and modernisation of communication infrastructure;
- development of communication networks in relation with the development of services policy in the county;
- development of the communication network in the isolated areas and tourist sights not included in the actual covered areas;
- support of the sector of regional services, that ensures creation and development of communication networks;
- creation of telecentres in the localities without access to the public telephony network, or of a fixed point, or creation of a reasonable means to access the public telephony service.

#### **I.2.6. Water**



- harmonisation with the European standards as regards the quality of drinking water and domestic wastewater treatment to ensure high living standards for the inhabitants in the county.

### **I.2.7. Technical and public utility infrastructure**

- improvement of the drinking water and natural gas supply and sewage networks;
- improvement of the electricity networks, wastewater treatment;
- development in the rural areas of the public utility infrastructure, transport and communications.
- extension and modernisation of the drinking water supply and sewage networks, of wastewater treatment stations;
- water supply, sewage in rural areas:
  - development, extension of sewage systems in the localities: Sântana de Mureș, Cristești.
  - extension and modernisation of water supply networks in the localities: Râciu, Chețani, Apold, Band, Mărășești, Valea Rece, Beica de Jos, Grebenișu de Câmpie, Iclânzul, Mădărășeni, Iclăndu Mare, Căpușu de Cîmpie, Breaza, Stănceni.
- water supply, sewage in urban areas:
  - rehabilitation of water supply networks in the municipalities Reghin, Sighișoara, Târnăveni and the cities of Luduș, Sovata, Iernut.

### **I.2.8. Land and Property**

- solving of the lodging issue for some categories of population (youths, persons with low incomes, Roma) through the construction of blocks of flats and social lodgings. The mayoralties will lease lands in the municipalities of Sighișoara, Reghin, Târnăveni and the cities of Luduș (48 apartments), Miercurea Nirajului;
- construction of dwellings in the localities of Iernut, Petrilaca and construction of social lodgings for 50 Roma families in Petrilaca and Orosia.
- construction of a residential district in the area Pășunii of the municipality of Târgu Mureș; initiation of projects for the Roma community in Acățari; construction of a block with 40 apartments in Cristești, Sâncraiu de Mureș and Sântana de Mureș;
- initiation of programmes for rehabilitation and construction of houses for the vulnerable social groups in the municipality of Târnăveni.

### **I.2.9. Energy**

Electricity:

- construction of an electrical power station in Iernut;
- modernisation of the electrical networks;
- modernisation of electrical stations;
- electrifying of the localities without electricity.

Heat:

- rehabilitation of the district heat plants and supply networks, by connecting of these and investment in the co-generating systems;
- setting up of the heat metering systems;
- modernisation of the heat supplies in public buildings.

Natural gas supply:

- supply with natural gas of localities in the county that presently are not connected;
- modernisation of natural gas networks;
- exploitation of new deposits of natural gas;
- increase of the capacity to store natural gas.

### **I.2.10. Green areas**

- extension and rehabilitation of green areas in the central areas of the municipalities, cities and districts;
- creation of leisure parks on the slopes with landslide risk, through stabilising and arrangement;
- personalising of green areas in the cities, of those adjacent to blocks of flats and organising of parks with specific theme (the elders park, the lovers park);
- creation of sports grounds surrounded by green areas in the districts;
- continuation of yearly planting of ornamental trees and creation of green curtains;
- arranged of parking lots with slabs separated by grass;
- the horticultural arrangement of the Mediaeval Citadel in the municipality of Târgu Mureș and of the park within the Vocational School Apalina in the municipality of Reghin;
- ensuring of conditions to optimally exploit the potential of the leisure and recreational areas within the periurban perimeter of the municipality of Târgu Mureș, the strategy consisting in the judiciously exploitation of the forests surrounding the municipality, through their arrangement as "park forest" or "leisure forest": the bodies Cornești, Budiu and Remetea;

- rearrangement of „Ștrandul Tineretului”, former Olympic swimming place in the municipality of Reghin.

### **I.2.11. Business environment**

- promoting of projects aiming at the development of business infrastructure and of those contributing to increase of the economic life of the localities in the county;
- regeneration and urban development – essential instrument to increase the tourist attractiveness, conservation and revitalisation of cities and communes;
- finish and development of the Industrial Park Mureș –Vidrasău platform, Ungheni;
- creation of Centre for Research, Innovation and Technology Transfer;
- increase of the weight of the SMEs in the framework of economic activity.

## **I.3. Objectives in the social field**

- Increase of the living standards of the inhabitants, by effective utilisation of the labour force
- Improvement of system of monitoring of the jobs market and ensuring access to information for those involved.
- Improvement of living standards of inhabitants, through the balanced development of the educational-sanitary infrastructure and of social services.
- Sustainable development of the county localities, through the conservation and promoting of the natural, cultural and historical patrimony and the preserving of the cultural identity of communities.
- Control of the social casting out, through the participation of disfavoured persons in the economic-social life of the localities.

### **I.3.1. Education**

Due to the resizing of the industry and to the mutations taking place in the economy of the county, discrepancies appeared in the field of labour resources, between the demands of the labour market and the fields of educational training. The main objective aimed at in the education field is the modernising of this sector to adapt it as soon as possible to the requirements of the medium and long term integrated economic and social development of the county.

#### **Medium term objectives:**

- Development of a system that ensures access of all citizens to education, system correlated with the economic-social development of the localities.
- Rehabilitation of the infrastructure of schools and getting the equipment required in the education process (calculation technique, office equipment).
- Improvement of access to education units in the rural areas, creation of a system to transport children living in the isolated rural areas.
- Modernisation and bringing to date of education programmes, according to the requirements of the labour market.
- Development of the institutions of higher education in the county, diversifying of education offer and improvement of universitarian infrastructure.
- Diversifying of evaluation methods and techniques, especially of those that encourage creativity; promoting of the active participation of pupils both in current evaluation, and in national examination.
- Redefining of extracurricular activities as a complementary component of education.
- Stimulation of creation of private school units, as an alternative to state education.
- Development of school management and of decision making act in education units.
- Identifying of new financing sources for the education units, by accessing of funds provided by external financing programmes.
- Improvement of the quality of the educational process, by continuous training of the teaching staff and by identifying of new ways to recompense and motivate the good results.
- Identifying and promotion of directions of education insufficiently covered until present, necessary in view of the admission of Romania in the European Union.

- Improvement of partnerships between the education system provided by the state and NGOs, in view of the unfurling of programmes pertaining education of the disfavoured persons (children in Roma families and disorganised families, disabled persons).
- Encouraging of young persons willing to work in rural schools, by granting of supplemental facilities.

#### **Long term objectives:**

- Accomplishment of a programme to introduce utilities in all the rural school units.
- Supporting of the research and innovation through financing programmes.
- Improvement of relations in the community to accomplish an education of quality and finding of the best solutions to finance the education units.
- Organisation of a county centre for professional training through professional conversion and reconversion, within an accredited specialised education unit.
- Reduction of the illiteracy rate and of school abandonment of Roma population in the county.
- Perfection of the self-evaluating system of education units.

#### **I.3.2. Sanitation**

The main issue in the sanitary system is the unbalance between the medical services provided to the inhabitants in urban areas and that provided in the rural areas, with direct negative consequences on the health status. Many sanitary units in the rural areas require building rehabilitation, and renewal of the existing equipment. To these, the lack of stability of the medical staff and inadequate hygienic-sanitary education add.

Taking into account these discrepancies, the main objective of sustainable development in health is the development and modernisation of the sanitary infrastructure, preponderantly in the rural areas, parallel with the optimisation and diversifying of the sanitary services provided.

#### **Medium term objectives:**

- Optimisation of the activities of the hospital units for acute care, through the reduction of the number of

beds in some departments, the increase of number of cases treated in ambulatory and maintaining of the average period of hospitalisation to 8 days.

- Planning of the long term hospital services (hospitals for chronic diseases) through the increase of the number of beds and the reduction of the average hospitalisation period from 21 to 14 days.
- Establishment of multifunctional health centres on the structure of the health centres existing in the localities that became cities (Sărmaş, Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Miercurea Niraj) and in some rural localities (Ibăneşti).
- Extension of the current sanitary network in the rural areas and development of an adequate basic equipment.
- Development of the management of sanitary units and improvement of the decision making act, to optimally manage the funds required for specific activities.
- Improvement of the partnerships between the sanitary system granted by the state and the NGOs, in view of the unfurling of programmes meant to help the disfavoured persons (children in the Roma families, disabled persons, elderly persons).
- Maintaining of the medical units and of elite units in the county in a competitive state, through equipping with up to date apparatuses.
- Stimulation of the medical staff willing to work in the rural areas and initiate a private practise.

#### **Long term objectives:**

- Improvement of medical assistance within the Roma communities, by setting up of consulting rooms and developing of special medical programmes.
- Increase of the quality of medical services, through the development of the private medical sector (health units, consulting rooms, polyclinics, pharmacies).
- Creation of centres for domiciliary care in Târgu Mureş, Reghin, Sighişoara, Târnăveni and Ludaş, to which all the communes in the county would be rounded off.
- Increase of the efficiency of the nationally initiated programmes (vaccination campaigns, campaigns for the prevention and control of illnesses).
- Improvement of the system for monitoring of the quality and sanitation of the environment factors, to protect the health of the population and reduction of the number of pollution associated illnesses.

### I.3.3 Social services

The main issue identified in the county is the poor development of these, in the conditions of the continual increase and diversifying of the social assistance services.

The institutions providing social services to the inhabitants in the county although evolving are still incapable to face the continuous growth of demands and do not cover all the categories of persons requiring social assistance.

In these conditions, the general objective of sustainable development in the social services field is the accelerated development of the network of social services and the diversifying of these in accordance with the requirements.

#### Medium term objectives:

- Increase of the involvement of local authorities in organising and supporting of social services, through the development of public-private partnerships with the NGOs providing social assistance services.
- The training of the staff involved in activities of social assistance, especially as regards the local authorities.
- The increase of the role of the County Council in the co-ordination of social assistance and granting of technical and financial support to the local councils to locally develop the social services.
- Re-organising of the county institutions involved in the social assistance field (The Social Assistance Office Mureș, The General Office for the Protection of the Rights of Children Mureș).
- Setting up of alternative services within the communities: day centres, protected shelters, "domiciliary meal"-type services.
- Restructuring up to dismantling of the institutions of care for disfavoured children, of the traditional placement centres respectively and offering of family-type alternatives.

#### Long term objectives:

- Creation of databases that includes all the persons in the county requiring social assistance, to establish the specific needs.
- Restructuring of the classic residential centres. Creation, support and development of alternative community services of residential type (family-types

homes, protected dwellings, temporary shelters), and of non-residential type respectively (day centres, counselling centres, therapy and recovery centres, clubs).

- Development of a system for domiciliary medical-social care for elderly dependent persons and disabled persons requiring long term care.

### I.3.4. Culture, art, spirituality

#### Medium term objectives:

- Impulsion of the cultural activity through organising of diverse cultural manifestations, which draw as many as possible participants.
- Capitalisation of the existing cultural heritage, through organising of promotions of cultural objectives, historical monuments, festivals and including of these in tourist routes.
- Works for reparation and rehabilitation of cultural houses and culture halls and their adequately equipping.
- Collaboration with national and foreign cultural institutions, organising of activities in partnership.
- Improvement of collaboration between the cultural institutions, local authorities and diverse non-governmental organisations, with the aim to identify the financing resources required for cultural manifestations.
- Supporting of the annual festivals and promoting of the traditional folk manifestations taking place in localities.
- Collaboration and support of the religious cults, through setting up of projects in which to take part the authorities and these cults.
- Annual elaboration of a cultural guide of the county.

#### Long term objectives:

- Performing of modernisation works to the National Theatre Târgu Mureș and Mureș County Museum.
- Continuing and finish of the re-arrangement of the Mediaeval Citadel in Târgu Mureș, to transform it in a representative cultural centre.
- Elaboration of a monograph of Mureș County, with the transformations taking place during the last years.
- Supporting of cultural manifestations promoting multi-culture.

- Organising of festivals, cultural manifestations for youths and involvement in international cultural exchanges (each locality with the twinned city).

### **I.3.5. Sports and leisure**

- Repairing and modernisation of some sports grounds in the county (The Sports Hall, The Municipal Stadium Târgu Mureș, and The Skating Rink).
- Organising of mass sporting actions in the newly built sports halls in localities of the county.
- Impulsion and promoting of performance sports, through identifying of opportunities to finance the sporting associations and clubs.
- Arrangement of new recreational bases in areas propitious to the unfurling of complex cultural-sporting activities.

### **I.3.6. Youth**

- Creation of conditions which ensure the increase of the participation of youths in the economic life, through promoting of a training system facilitating the mobility of youths between the education system and labour force market.
- Initiation and support for informing, counselling and professional orientation programmes for youths, as well as supporting of initiatives in carrier counselling, professional conversion and labour mediation.
- Counselling and social re-integration of the youths under 18 proceeding from disorganised families, with difficult social problems.
- Stimulating of entrepreneurial abilities of youths, through their involvement private economic structures, including granting of credits and fiscal facilities.
- Initiation of measures which facilitate the spreading of information required by the youths, through creating and consolidating of a network of informing centres, as well as through editing of studies and works for youths.
- Reduction of the offences committed by youths through moral-religious, civic, and hygienic-sanitary education.
- Integration of the youths leaving the institutions for the protection of children when reaching 18 years.
- Stimulation of the associations of youths and priority support of the partnership with youth structures representing the civil society.

- Encouraging of the international exchanges of youths and promoting of the mobility of youths in the European and international space.
- Creation and promotion of educational structures which contribute to facilitating and optimisation of the social and professional integration of disfavoured, cast out youths, and of those with special needs.
- Development of programmes for the construction of social lodging for youths.
- Consulting of the representatives of the new young generation by the local and county public authorities on the priorities as regards the shows, festivals, etc.

### **I.3.7. Disabled persons**

- Actualisation and completion of the databases pertaining to handicapped persons.
- Re-evaluation by the Medical Expertise Committee for Handicapped Persons Mureș of all cases.
- Elaboration and development of an intervention plan aiming at the rehabilitation and social re-integration.
- Finish, implementing, adopting and monitoring of the quality standards of the services provided by institutions for the protection of disabled persons.
- Attracting into the activity of special protection for disabled persons of trained staff or forming and continuous training of the existing one.
- The increase of access of adult disabled persons to physical and informational environment, according to stipulations in force.
- Development and creation of a framework which favours the public-private partnerships in the field of special protection for disabled persons.
- Rendering sensitive and informing of the public opinion on the rights of the disabled persons, to improve the attitude and behaviour as regards the specific needs of a disabled person and his or hers family.

### **I.3.8. Elderly persons**

- Increase of the number of intermediate structures of social assistance for elderly persons, to prevent their casting out and social exclusion.
- Development of specialised forms of watch and care through NGOs.

- Providing care at the domicile, primary and community medical services locally organised.
- Development of social infrastructure apt to support the network of granted social services, in close relation with the other social and medical structures.
- Elaboration and approval of quality standards regarding the services provided for elderly persons.
- Increase of the quality of the conditions in the residential-type units.
- Granting of fiscal facilities to elderly persons with low incomes.

### 1.3.9. Roma communities

- Promoting of active measures that ensure the active participation of the Roma in the economic activities of localities (especially those traditional to Roma communities).
- Organising of training courses and job market for Roma.
- Increase of the rate of inclusion of Roma children in the education system.
- Counselling of Roma families to prevent school abandonment.
- Carrying out of vaccination campaigns in the poor Roma communities and unfurling of hygienic-sanitary education programmes.
- Intensifying of the collaboration between the public order officers and Roma organisations, to prevent and operatively solve the community conflicts.
- Counselling and social reintegration of youths proceeding from Roma families that were condemned to imprisonment.
- Supporting of projects aiming at the construction or rehabilitation of social lodging for Roma communities.
- Elaboration of identity and civil status papers for all Roma citizens in the county, to help ensuring the legal rights.
- Organising of inter-ethnic festivals with the participation of Roma ensembles, creation of dance and folk music departments for Roma within the cultural institutions in the county.

### 1.3.10. Civil society

- The increase of the awareness of the population as regards the importance of the non-governmental sector and the increase of the authority of the civil society in relation with local and governmental authorities.
- Development of private-private and private-public partnerships in all the fields of social life.
- Improvement of the services provided by the non-governmental organisations in the county.

### 1.3.11. Safety and public order

- Improvement of the collaboration of local authorities with the agents ensuring public order and NGOs, to co-ordinate the actions for the prevention of law offences.
- ***Promoting of the Local Police as a service in the benefit of the community and increase of its role to ensure public order.***
- Intensifying of the control of police agents, gendarmes, and public guards in the ill-famed districts in the urban areas.
- Intensifying of the actions aiming at the diminishing of the beggary, prostitution and theft.
- Presence of authorities in schools, to prevent alcohol consumption, and maintaining of public order.
- Watch of the parking lots and of the residential parking lots, day and night, to prevent theft of/from motorcars; introduction of electronic surveillance of crossings and crowded areas.
- Improvement and rehabilitation of the public lighting systems in the localities.

### 1.4. Objectives for the environment

The general objectives in the field of environment protection have been classified in:

- Medium term objectives (until 1 January 2007) and
- Long term objectives (until 2015).

#### 1.4.1. Environmental issue: the inadequate quality of the air

##### Medium term objectives:

- Reduction of the atmospheric pollution generated by the industrial entities under the incidence of the European directives pertaining to prevention of

pollution and management of risk, such as SC AZOMUREȘ SA, SC CARBID FOX SA; SC BICAPA SA, SC MOBEX SA, SC ILEFOR SA, SC MOBILA SOVATA SA, SNGN ROMGAZ SA and others.

- Reduction of atmospheric pollution generated by the depositing of the petrol in the distribution stations and terminals.
- Elimination from the streets of the transport means that do not observe the regulations pertaining to noxious gases exhaust.
- Rehabilitation of the intraurban roadways.
- Promoting of alternative transport systems.

#### **Long term objectives:**

- Reduction of air pollution according to European standards.
- Aligning to the stipulations of the international environment conventions, through special programmes for: climate changes, protection of the oarea layer, alarm in case of accidents.
- Development of the system which monitors the quality of the air.

#### **I.4.2. Environmental issue: the inadequate quality of drinking water and the insufficient quantity of drinking water in several areas**

##### **Medium term objectives:**

- Modernisation of plants for water treatment.
- Extension of the centralised water supply networks, simultaneously with the extension of sewage networks.

##### **Long term objectives:**

- Finish of works to the Răstolița Dam.
- Finish of the works for water supply from the Zetea source.

#### **I.4.3. Environmental issue: inadequate quality of water**

##### **Medium term objectives:**

- Reduction of the pollution generated by discharge in the emissaries of insufficiently treated wastewater

from the economic entities and the city wastewater treatment stations.

- Closing of the non-ecological waste deposits, which contribute to the pollution of water.
- Elimination of ex-filtrations from the residue catch pits of SC BICAPA SA Târnăveni and from the 32 ha catch pond belonging to SC AZOMUREȘ SA.

##### **Long term objectives:**

- Elimination of pollution caused by the discharge in the emissaries of insufficiently treated wastewater from economic entities and city wastewater treatment plants.
- Reduction of water pollution according to the European Community standards.
- Finish and bringing into operation of works and arrangements for the complex use of water (e.g. the dam from Răstolița).
- Development of the system for monitoring of water quality.
- Ensuring of water supply, sewage and wastewater treatment for all the centres peopled with more than 2,000 inhabitants.

#### **I.4.4. Environmental issue: the inadequate quality of the soil and the impact of extreme natural and anthropic phenomena**

##### **Medium term objectives:**

- Reduction of the surfaces of land affected by historical pollution by 50%.
- Reduction of the agricultural sources polluting the soil.
- Improvement of the quality of soil, by increasing the yielding capacities and re-bringing in the farming or forest circuit.
- Reduction of the surfaces affected by landslides.
- Reduction of the loss as a result of flooding.
- Decreasing of the erosion of land through the arrangement of the hydrographic basins.
- Capitalisation of the farming secondary products by composting.
- Reduction of accident risks in case of unfavourable weather conditions in the residue catch pits of SC BICAPA SA and the 32 ha catch pond of SC AZOMUREȘ SA.

##### **Long term objectives:**

- Decontamination of the land affected by pollution in the area of the residue catch pits of SC BICAPA SA and the 32 ha catch pond of SC AZOMUREȘ SA.
- Efficient arrangement of the territory, according to the environment protection principles.
- Development of the system for monitoring of the quality of soil.

#### **I.4.5. Environmental issue: degrading of nature**

##### **Medium term objectives:**

- Increase of the surface of the protected areas
- Construction of the network Nature 2000
- Improvement of the management of protected areas
- Ecological reconstruction of degraded surfaces

##### **Long term objectives:**

- Alignment to the international environment conventions, through special programmes aiming at the conservation of biodiversity and protection of nature.
- Use of regenerating natural resources according to their regeneration rate (fauna, flora, and forests).

#### **I.4.6. Environmental issue: waste management**

##### **Medium term objectives:**

- Extension of the system of selective collection of waste.
- Recycling of 25% of the overall weight of waste proceeding from regenerated packs until 2007.
- Reducing by 25% in comparison with 1995 of the quantity of biodegradable domestic waste deposited on waste ramps until 2007.
- Setting up of zonal waste deposits and of the due transfer stations.
- Ensuring of facilities to eliminate the hazardous and hospital waste.

##### **Long term objectives:**

- Addressing of the aspects pertaining to great quantities of waste in such a way that the relation of proportionality existing between the economic growth and waste yielding is broken.

- Recovery, when possible, of materials and energy contained in the waste whose generation can not be avoided.
- Establishment of a waste management system, geographically and technologically integrated that includes the best techniques / technologies which do not require excessive expenditures;
- Creation of the conditions to recycle/recover the waste without endangering the health and without utilising means that could harm the environment.

#### **I.4.7. Environmental issue: poor institutional capacity in addressing the environment issues**

##### **Medium term objectives:**

- Creation of an organisational framework favourable to the integration of environment issues in the economic-social planning of communities.
- Revising of the UMPs and TAPs.
- Improvement of the system for monitoring of the environment factors in Mureș County.

##### **Long term objectives:**

- Integration of the environment issues in all the decisions pertaining to territory planning, town planning and economic-social development.

#### **I.4.8. Environmental issue: insufficient funds to address environment issues**

##### **Medium term objectives:**

- Improvement of the capacity to absorb pre-admission funds to solve the environment issues.
- A more active involvement of the private sector in solving of the environment issues.

##### **Long term objectives:**

- *Creation of permanent functional structures that ensure assistance to those interested in identifying and accessing of funds for the solving of environment issues.*

#### **I.4.9. Environment issue: inadequate informing as regards the environment protection**

##### **Medium term objectives:**



- Establishing of strategies and actions by the co-operating NGOs, authorities, and economic entities, to enhance the sensitivity of communities to environment issues and generate voluntary actions.
- Creation of structures to disseminate local strategies and plans for the sustainable development and protection of environment.
- Development of a group of environment voluntaries, that involves in the informing and education of the community as regards the environment protection.

#### Long term objectives:

- **The increase of the rate of voluntary involvement of the community members in addressing the environment issues**

## I.5. Objectives in agriculture

The objectives of sustainable development of the agriculture of Mureș County take into account the major changes taking place during the last years.

The programme for sustainable development of the rural areas must ensure the forming and integration in agriculture of the youths willing to exert this trade. The urbanisation of the villages through the construction of adequate infrastructure, roads, water supply, sewage, lodging, access to Internet, modern trade and others is an important condition for the stabilising of youths and restoring of the intellectuality of the villages.

Beside an effective agriculture, it is required to increase the economic potential of rural localities through activities not related with farming, such as agri-tourism, handicraft and traditional trades, diverse services pertaining to leisure and other fields.

**The general strategic objective** for the sustainable development of the agriculture is the ensuring of a technology that make possible the reaching of the qualitative and quantitative parameters that guarantee in the rural areas a decent living, and also the conservation and regeneration of the environment. All these are required to stop the de-peopling of the disfavoured areas.

The objectives pertaining to the rural development will be accomplished if observing the following principles:

- to make major changes in the awareness and involvement of the rural population as regards the utilisation of natural resources (soil, animals, water resources, flora and fauna);
- to strengthen the institutional capacity of the county entities (DADR, Pays Agency, SAPARD offices, specialised institutions) and in territory (agricultural centres, consultancy centres, survey public services, veterinary units, formations providing services etc.) to satisfy the needs of the local communities;
- creation of an interurban communication network, ensuring the information fluxes towards the rural areas and in the direction of the county authorities;
- improvement of the management of agricultural resources, to make more efficient the activity;
- utilisation of the market mechanisms to better integrate the rural area in the change of values;
- development of the non-farming activities generating incomes and enlargement of the services field with the aim to absorb the unemployed labour force;
- analysis of the efficiency of the utilisation of the agricultural surfaces in correlation with the available technical means;
- identifying of the needs and capacities of the local communities, in establishing of crops and animal species in all the areas, and to adapt the yielding to market demands;
- performing of new farming forms in the areas with major ecologic risk, to help the conservation of the existing biodiversity and ensure the maximum protection of the environment;
- promoting of agricultural technologies contributing to the stop of polluting and degrading of soil;
- ensuring of transparency and of limitless access to information of local and general interest.

### I.5.1. Development of infrastructure in agriculture and rural areas: communication routes

- Network of county roads rehabilitated and modernised, with access to communal centres (according to the programme of the Council of Mureș County);
- Network of communal roads, covered with asphalt or stone, ensuring connection between the villages;

- Systematisation of rural localities, development of street network with sidewalks and gutters for pluvial water;
- Systematisation of the agricultural lands, merging, network of exploitation roads.

### **I.5.2. Soil**

- Maintaining and improvement of the quality of agricultural lands;
- Programmes to correct the acidity of soil on a surface of 23,800 ha, strong acid lands (pedo-climatic microareas IV.M – 80, III D-BP) and 68,523 ha of moderately acid lands;
- Correction of the lack of nutritional elements in the agricultural lands, through applying of fertilisers according to agri-chemical analyses:
  - lack in nitrogen on 55,837 ha;
  - lack in soluble phosphorous on 247,737 ha, 61% of the agricultural surfaces.
- Control of the secondary compacting of lands on a surface of 15,000 ha, in the preluvosoils microarea;
- Applying of agri-technical measures to protect the slope lands and control of surface erosion on the affected 55,480 ha. Measures to forest the surfaces affected by depth erosion on 2,330 ha;
- Local programmes to limit the soil contamination and the shrinkage of the affected lands through:
  - excavation works – ballast queries: 159 ha
  - barren gangue and waste dumps: 178 ha
  - pollution of lands with air born substances: 2,000 ha
- Superior capitalisation of agri-pedological potential, through merging of lands and parcelling out of fields. The 810 agricultural exploitations of commercial size sums 41,400 ha of land, i.e. only 19% of the arable surface of the county.

### **I.5.3. Water**

- Finish and capitalising of the great water reservoirs of national interest on the territory of the county (Bezid, Miercurea Nirajului, Stânceni);
- Regulating of water courses, dyke works and flooding prevention works;
- Draining works and elimination of the temporary water surplus on the agricultural lands;

- Development and extension of big water supply systems in the rural areas;
- Local water supply;
- Sewage works in the rural localities – wastewater treatment stations;
- Protection of surface and underground waters from pollution caused by inadequate agricultural works.

### **I.5.4. Production activity in agriculture**

- Maintaining of the arable lands in a state permitting using of machines, to grow species of plants ensuring maximum economic efficiency and the change of destination of lands according suitability (pastures, plantations, forest);
- Forming of family farms, with dimensions varying between 50 – 100 ha, on organised, merged lands – these are compulsory to make agriculture efficient;
- Family zootechnical farms, with a small number of employees (1 – 2 families) with very good working conditions and economic efficiency;
- Promoting of local products, with geographical origin denomination and, when possible, with supervised origin;
- Extension of the geographical area and of the array of ecological produces obtained, in view of their capitalisation on the European Union markets;
- Introducing in the disfavoured areas of the county of alternative income generating activities (growing of mushrooms, acvaculture, sericulture etc.);
- Development of specialised services for agriculture, either as regards the machine field, or the variant of diversely specialised economic entities (mechanic works, chemisation, harvesting, depositing, etc.).

### **I.5.5. Rural tourism**

- Development of agri-tourist entities in the attractive areas of the county (mountain and submountain areas, valleys of the rivers, de-peopled villages etc.) basing their activity on providing area-specific services;

- Attracting a great number of tourists in the sphere of rural tourism, through quality services and improvement of marketing;
- Revitalising of the handicraft and traditional trades, to promote local products and the agri-tourism;
- Turning into account of historical architecture constructions in the rural areas and their inclusion in the tourist offer (citadels, hermitages, churches, monasteries, castles etc.).

#### **I.5.6. Environmental protection**

- Protecting of the environment, through applying of adequate agricultural technologies, and observing of the stipulations of „good practice in agriculture“;
- Hampering of the pollution with nitrates and nitrites as a result of the creation of great animal breeding farms (industrial units for fattening of pigs, poultry complexes);
- Recycling of the organic waste in agriculture through composting;
- Elaboration of integrated strategies for waste management, introducing in the rural areas the

selective collection of waste (glass, plastics, metals etc.);

- Elimination of illegal waste dumps and connection of the collecting system to the zonal ecological landfill Ungheni;
- Promoting of forms of education and informing of pupils and adults in the rural areas, to increase the awareness of the importance of the unpolluted environment.

#### **I.5.7. Human resources**

- Reduction of the number of workers in agriculture, as a result of the improvement of the technical equipment and of the productivity;
- Extension of the array of offers for training of the dismissed labour force;
- Training courses for agricultural activities and services, through involvement of all the providers of professional training (OJCA, AGROM-RO, AAMR, specialised education institutions).

## **II. COUNTY ACTION PLAN**

## 1. General remarks

The Local Action Plan (LAP) – as planning and implementing instrument – includes a set of policies for activity fields applying in a well-determined period of time, with the aim to accomplish the general objectives included in a strategy. The accomplishment term of the county action plan must coincide with the term of 10-20 years, established for the accomplishment of the Local Sustainable Development Strategy (LSDS).

The action plan is the participation process for the development of a relatively short plan, utilising available resources to reach well-defined objectives, usually in a well-defined area.

Its main asset is the opportunity to accomplish it on short term. It is innovative and flexible by its nature. One problem could arise from the lack of specific legal support, if it is not linked with other proclaimed plan; other potential danger is the ad hoc- type of solution.

The action plan has the following basic features:

- It is implementing oriented;
- It operates to solve problems in a well-defined time framework;
- It regards a well defined area;
- It is innovative and anti-routine;
- It has to be assumed by all those involved;
- The issue addressed has to be a legitimate one;
- It refers to realistic, available sources;
- Those involved are able to learn during the process.

The LAP will be revised periodically, so that its targets take into account the national macro-economic evolution, the status of the economy, regionally and locally, as well as the opinions of the local community as regards its implementation. The shorter the revising periods, the smaller the error pertaining to assessment of the project resources, because economic variables took into account in an economic prognosis multiply in time.

## 2. Principles and conditions

The Local Action Plan addresses to the local communities, so that the measures, their number, and establishment of priorities and also the institutional

mechanisms for applying must take into account the interest of the community.

In the LAP, each measure that materialises in a programme or project must take into account the following aspects:

- the consistency between the targets stipulated in programmes, sub-programmes, and projects with the general objectives included in the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development;
- existence of limited financial resources, influencing the financing means and the juristic mechanisms on which a programme, sub-programme or project is founded;
- avoidance of the eviction effect, taking into account the limited resources; the local public authority will permanently assess the opportunity to make an investment, not only in relation with the present financial resources, but also with the future ones and with the options of the population, so that it encourages individual and community responsibility and the partnership in accomplishing of a local development project;
- rate of awareness (public cognition) through the dissemination of information in the local community, which supposes public debate and consulting;
- involvement of the interested parts in accomplishment of a programme, sub-programme or project;
- norms for regulating and self-regulating. The local authority will take into account the situations in which the non-profit organisations and professional associations can set voluntary regulations, when accomplishing a project without the intervention of the public authority through regulations. That is why it is better to avoid over-regulating.

## 3. Measures to strengthen the institutional capacity

It was aimed at strengthening of the institutional capacity in all the decision-making levels to accomplish the proposed goals, by ensuring a legislative framework through Law no. 339/2004. This is a law pertaining to decentralisation and strengthening of the power of local public administration, in view of the sustainable economic-social development of the territory units.

Decentralisation is a process by which the authority and administrative and financial responsibilities are transferred from the central to the local power.

This involves not only using ones own financial resources, but also attraction of adequate resources for the investments required by the sustainable development process in all fields, not only in the social one.

The plan was to trigger profound mentality changes in the interior of the public administration as regards the relationship civil servant-citizen. To increase the credibility of the local public administration, the following laws and regulations were elaborated:

Law no. 188/1999 pertaining to the status of civil servants, republished,

Law no. 544/2001 pertaining free access to information of public interest,

Law no. 52/2003 pertaining to decisional transparency in public administration,

Law no. 7/2004 pertaining to the Code of demeanour of civil servants and others.

### 3.1. Training of human resources

One aims at training and specialising of human resources within public administrations, this materialising through:

HG no. 1083/2004 pertaining to the organising and functioning of the National Institute for Administration and of regional centres for continuous training for local public administration,

HG no. 1362/2004 pertaining to the creation of the National Informatics Centre of the Ministry of Administration and Internal Affairs and making operational of the Administration System and others. All these to specialise the human resources identify the most effective communication mechanisms and create the framework to attribute the responsibilities.

As regards environment protection, the main objective is the creation of an effective management system that permits to stimulate the responsibility of employees when are making decisions in relation with environment issues. This is done through:

-Assessment of the current system of management of human resources within the local public

### 3.3. Partnerships

In Mureș County, one of the major issues is the sustainable development in all fields of activity. Partnerships public-private and public-public have been concluded, which proves the strengthening of the institutional capacity. One can cite among the most important partnerships pertaining to the authorities of local public administration in Mureș County:

administration, with respect to the response to environment issues,

-Identifying of changes to be done and of resources required implementing these changes,

-Implementation of a management of human resources more effective, to stimulate and increase the responsibility of employees to accomplish the environment goals,

- Training and experience exchanges with similar entities in Romania and abroad,

- Organising within each local public authority of technical library with the most important publications in environment management, local administration management, sustainable development, systems for prevention of pollution, the best techniques.

As regards the agriculture, to reach the goals proposed the training of the labour force in the rural areas is required. During the following 10 years, the number of those employed in agriculture will decrease significantly through the improvement of technologies used. As a result, the re-conversion and re-qualifying of those dismissed is required, and their orienting towards the tertiary sector (services).

The main forms of training will be oriented in the following directions:

a) *Basic qualification courses;*

b) *Courses for housewives;*

c) *Courses for training of managers in agri-tourism;*

d) *Training courses for trades traditional in the rural areas;*

e) *Courses for qualifying of those employed in the agricultural services sector;*

f) *Courses for qualifying of farmers in performing biological agriculture.*

### 3.2. Studies and projects

Projects and development studies are required to strengthen the institutional capacity and accomplish the identified objectives of the sustainable development. The legislative and executive bodies in the localities of Mureș County decided to acceleratedly elaborate the studies and plans required to grounding the development of social services. During the next period, polls and statistics are planned to highlight the community issues.

| Partners   | Field   | Type of partnership |
|--|---|---------------------|
| The Mayorality of Sighișoara<br>The Foundation "Veritas" Sighișoara  | Creation, organising and functioning of a centre for care and assistance for elderly people           | Public - private    |
| The Mayorality of Târnăveni<br>The Humanitarian Association "Marga"  | Creation, organising and functioning of a centre for community services for elderly persons Târnăveni | Public - private    |
| The Mayorality of the city of Luduș<br>NGO "Caritas Metropolitan Greco-Catholic", Blaj, the Luduș branch         | Creation, organising and functioning of a Social Canteen  | Public – private    |
| The Mayorality of the city of Luduș<br>The County Council Mureș<br>The Department for Work and Social Solidarity | Creation, organising and functioning of a "Centre for domiciliary services for elderly persons"       | Public - public     |
| The Mayorality of the commune of Glodeni<br>The Foundation "Sfânta Elisabeta"                                    | Services for the protection of elderly persons  | Public - private    |
| The Mayorality of the commune of Păsăreni<br>The Association Diakonos – home for the elders                      | Functioning of a home for elderly persons   | Public - private    |
| The Mayorality of the commune of Păsăreni<br>The Association Tiboldi – consulting room                           | Medical care services for elderly persons   | Public - private    |

#### 4. Financial forecasts

| Crt. no. | INCOMES   | Achieved 2004        | Budget 2005          | Estimations 2006     | Estimations 2007     | Estimations 2008     | Estimations 2009     |
|----------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1        | OWN INCOMES   | 1,642,697,300        | 2,169,692,064        | 2,386,661,270        | 2,761,108,465        | 2,899,163,888        | 3,044,122,082        |
| 1.1      | Current incomes   | 654,791,900          | 965,690,582          | 1,062,259,640        | 1,343,998,720        | 1,411,198,656        | 1,481,758,589        |
| 1.2      | Capital incomes   | 82,131,600           | 127,877,177          | 140,664,895          | 150,511,437          | 158,037,009          | 165,938,860          |
| 1.3      | Quotations deducted from the income tax                                 | 661,383,300          | 801,381,729          | 881,519,902          | 943,226,295          | 990,387,610          | 1,039,906,990        |
| 1.4      | Sums allotted by the county council to counterbalance the local budgets | 244,390,500          | 274,742,576          | 302,216,834          | 323,372,012          | 339,540,613          | 356,517,643          |
| 2        | Drawings from the state budget  | 2,002,484,100        | 2,146,271,000        | 2,360,898,100        | 2,526,160,967        | 2,652,469,015        | 2,785,092,466        |
| 2.1      | Sums deducted from VAT  | 1,338,104,000        | 1,509,806,000        | 1,660,786,600        | 1,777,041,662        | 1,865,893,745        | 1,959,188,432        |
| 2.3      | Sums deducted on income for local budgets                               | 664,380,100          | 636,465,000          | 700,111,500          | 749,119,305          | 786,575,270          | 825,904,034          |
| 3        | Subsidies   | 265,292,145          | 176,194,482          | 193,813,930          |                      |                      | 0                    |
| 4        | Donations and sponsorships  | 5,853,452            | 15,545,714           | 17,100,285           | 18,297,305           | 19,212,171           | 20,172,779           |
| 5        | Cashing from the reimbursement of granted loans                         | 52,537,003           | 3,092,883            | 3,402,171            | 3,640,323            | 3,822,339            | 4,013,456            |
| 6        | <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>3,968,864,000</b> | <b>4,510,796,143</b> | <b>4,961,875,757</b> | <b>5,309,207,060</b> | <b>5,574,667,413</b> | <b>5,853,400,784</b> |

| Crt. no. | EXPENDITURES  | Achieved 2004        | Budget 2005          | Estimations 2006     | Estimations 2007     | Estimations 2008     | Estimations 2009     |
|----------|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1        | Public authorities  | 390,396,200          | 566,165,252          | 622,781,777          | 666,376,502          | 699,695,327          | 734,680,093          |
| 1.1      | Social-cultural expenditures  | 2,279,408,058        | 2,496,523,472        | 2,746,175,819        | 2,938,408,127        | 3,085,328,533        | 3,239,594,960        |
| 1.2      | Education   | 1,451,431,100        | 1,593,441,110        | 1,752,785,221        | 1,875,480,186        | 1,969,254,196        | 2,067,716,906        |
| 1.3      | Health  | 32,771,858           | 28,011,275           | 30,812,403           | 32,969,271           | 34,617,734           | 36,348,621           |
| 1.4      | Culture, religion and actions regarding sporting and youth activity | 235,097,600          | 293,203,731          | 322,524,104          | 345,100,791          | 362,355,831          | 380,473,623          |
| 1.5      | Social assistance, allowances, pensions, relieves and indemnities   | 560,107,500          | 581,867,356          | 640,054,092          | 684,857,878          | 719,100,772          | 755,055,811          |
| 2        | Services and public development and lodgings                        | 677,893,500          | 547,741,880          | 602,516,068          | 644,692,193          | 676,926,802          | 710,773,143          |
| 3        | Environment and waters  |                      | 83,828,956           | 92,211,852           | 98,666,681           | 103,600,015          | 108,780,016          |
| 4        | Agriculture and silviculture  | 8,775,414            | 11,657,528           | 12,823,281           | 13,720,910           | 14,406,956           | 15,127,304           |
| 5        | Transports and communications                                       | 441,411,600          | 582,522,931          | 640,775,224          | 685,629,490          | 719,910,964          | 755,906,512          |
| 6        | Other economic actions  | 630,933              | 4,716,840            | 5,188,524            | 5,551,721            | 5,829,307            | 6,120,772            |
| 7        | Other actions   | 35,753,501           | 86,918,211           | 95,610,032           | 102,302,734          | 107,417,871          | 112,788,765          |
| 8        | Guarantee and redistribution funds                                  |                      | 28,000,000           | 30,800,000           | 32,956,000           | 34,603,800           | 36,333,990           |
| 9        | Interest payments and other expenditures                            | 12,065,924           | 16,180,441           | 17,798,485           | 19,044,379           | 19,996,598           | 20,996,428           |
| 10       | Reimbursement of loans  | 19,130,946           | 26,922,000           | 29,614,200           | 31,687,194           | 33,271,554           | 34,935,131           |
| 11       | Reserve funds   | 103,397,924          | 59,618,632           | 65,580,495           | 70,171,130           | 73,679,686           | 77,363,671           |
| 12       | <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>3,968,864,000</b> | <b>4,510,796,143</b> | <b>4,961,875,757</b> | <b>5,309,207,060</b> | <b>5,574,667,413</b> | <b>5,853,400,784</b> |

## 5. Specific objectives and identified projects

The following specific objectives proceed from the general objectives identified in the County Strategy for Sustainable Development.

| Specific objective | Title of project | Estimated value | Duration | Partnership | Financing | Responsible Institutions/ Departments | Monitoring/ Assessment |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|

| Specific objective  | Title of project   | Estimated value | Duration | Partnership   | Financing  | Responsible Institutions/ Departments                | Monitoring/ Assessment  |
|---|--|-----------------|----------|---|--|--|---|
| <b>1. Development of local and county infrastructure (transports, environment, urban rehabilitation, public utilities, social infrastructure – schools, hospitals etc.)</b> |  |                 |          |   |  |  |   |
| <b>1.1. Development, rehabilitation and modernisation of transport and communication infrastructure</b>   |  |                 |          |   |  |  |   |
| Development, rehabilitation and modernisation of road transport infrastructure  | The detour variant of the municipality of Târgu Mureș-section Târgu Mureș-Livezeni-Ernei   | 18,200,000 €    | 3 years  | Ministry of Transport and Tourism<br>Local public authorities | State budget   | Ministry of Transport and Tourism                    | Ministry of Transport and Tourism<br>Local public authorities |
|   | The detour variant – the belt road of the municipality of Târgu Mureș to deviate traffic towards SE-NE   | 4,000,000 €     | 2 years  | The Local Council Târgu Mureș                                 | The National Fund<br>The PHARE Fund<br>The Local Council Târgu Mureș                       | The Local Council Târgu Mureș                        | The Local Council Târgu Mureș                                 |
|   | The detour variant of the municipality of Reghin from DN 15 at the km 99+200, going roundabout the locality of Apalina, crosses DN 16 at the km 89+200, goes roundabout the municipality and comes back in DN 15 at the km 110+500 | 26,000,000€     | 3 years  | Ministry of Transport and Tourism<br>The Local Council Reghin | State budget   | The Local Council Reghin                             | Ministry of Transport and Tourism<br>The Local Council Reghin |
|   | Primary rehabilitation of DN 15 Târgu Mureș-Toplița (100 km)   |                 | 3 years  | Ministry of Transport and Tourism<br>Local public authorities | Ministry of Transport and Tourism  | Ministry of Transport and Tourism                    | Ministry of Transport and Tourism<br>Local public authorities |
|   | Rehabilitation and modernisation of the road system DJ 142C, county limit Sibiu-Coroisânmartin (DJ 142)  | 2,821,751.67€   | 2 years  | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils                    | The National Fund<br>The PHARE Fund<br>The County Council Mureș                            | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils           | The County Council Mureș                                      |
|   | Rehabilitation and modernisation road system on the county roads DJ 107 and DJ 107D  | 6,900,000 €     | 2 years  | The County Council Mureș<br>The County Council Alba           | The National Fund<br>The PHARE Fund<br>The County Council Mureș<br>The County Council Alba | The County Council Mureș<br>The County Council Alba  | The County Council Mureș<br>The County Council Alba           |
|   | Rehabilitation of urban roads in the spa Sovata  | 3,600,000 €     | 2 years  | The County Council Mureș<br>The Local Council Sovata          | The National Fund<br>The PHARE Fund<br>The Local Council Sovata                            | The County Council Mureș<br>The Local Council Sovata | The County Council Mureș<br>The Local Council Sovata          |
|   | Elimination of level passages on DN 15 km 96 -101 in Periș-Petelea, with road variant  | 285,000 €       | 1 year   | Ministry of Transport and Tourism<br>The County Council Mureș | State budget   | Ministry of Transport and Tourism                    | Ministry of Transport and Tourism<br>The County Council Mureș |
|   | Developmentrehabilitati on and modernisation of county roads   | 56,000,000 €    | 7 years  | The County Council Mureș                                      | The County Council Mureș<br>Attracted funds  | The County Council Mureș                             | The County Council Mureș                                      |
|   | Developmentrehabilitati on and modernisation of communal roads   | 63,700,000 €    | 7 years  | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils                    | SAPARD Funds<br>The County Council Mureș<br>Attracted funds<br>Local Councils              | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils           | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils                    |



| Specific objective  | Title of project  | Estimated value | Duration  | Partnership  | Financing   | Responsible Institutions/ Departments  | Monitoring/ Assessme nt  |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------|--|---|--|--|
| Development și modernisation of Airport Târgu Mureș-Vidrasău                            | - Resizing of the movement surfaces, through extension of the track -   | 2,600,000 €     | 2-5 years | The County Council Mureș<br>Ministry of Transport and Tourism<br>The Local Council Târgu Mureș                           | The County Council Mureș<br>Ministry of Transport and Tourism<br>The Local Council Târgu Mureș<br>Attracted funds | The County Council Mureș<br>RA Airport Târgu Mureș – Vidrasău                          | The County Council Mureș<br>Ministry of Transport and Tourism                          |
|   | - Modernisation of the equipment lighting the movement surfaces – beaconing   | 5,800,000 €     |           |  |   |  |  |
|   | - Extension of the aerial station with international flux pavilion  | 940,000 €       |           |  |   |  |  |
|   | - Construction of cargo area  | 4,300,000 €     |           |  |   |  |  |
| 1.2. Improvement of technical -public utility and environment protection infrastructure |   |                 |           |  |   |  |  |
| Improvement of the drinking water supply networks                                       | Zonal system for water supply (Târnava Mică, Miercurea Nirajului, Gurghiu, Voivodeni, Luduș-Zau de Câmpie, Valea Lechinței) | 88,886,164 €    | 5 years   | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils<br>Economic entities  | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils<br>Economic entities<br>Structural funds                               | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils   | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils   |
|   | Water supply for the villages in Mureș County through governmental credit governmental                                      | 14,250,000 €    | 5 years   | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils<br>Economic entities  | The County Council Mureș<br>Governmental credit   | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils   | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils   |
|   | Regional system for water supply of localities downstream Zetea reservoir   | 61,321,775 €    | 5 years   | The County Council Mureș<br>The County Council Harghita<br>The County Council Sibiu                                      | The County Council Mureș<br>The County Council Harghita<br>The County Council Sibiu<br>Attracted funds            | The County Council Mureș<br>The County Council Harghita<br>The County Council Sibiu    | The County Council Mureș<br>The County Council Harghita<br>The County Council Sibiu    |
|   | Rehabilitation of water supply networks in Mureș County – programme SAMTID  | 6,039,597 €     | 5 years   | The County Council Mureș<br>The Association of small and medium cities in Mureș County                                   | The County Council Mureș<br>PHARE funds   | The County Council Mureș<br>The Association of small and medium cities in Mureș County | The County Council Mureș<br>The Association of small and medium cities in Mureș County |
| Development of sewage networks in Mureș County  | Sewage in the new founded cities: Miercurea Niraj, Sârmașu, Ungheni, Sângeorgiu de Pădure                                   | 6,500,000 €     | 3 years   | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils<br>Economic entities  | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils<br>Attracted funds   | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils   | The County Council Mureș<br>Local Councils   |
| 2. Supporting of business   |   |                 |           |  |   |  |  |
| 2.1. Creation and Development of SMEs in the production and services sector             |   |                 |           |  |   |  |  |
| Development of SMEs   | Services centre for the cluster specialised in wood processing and furniture  | 2,000,000 €     | 3 years   | The County Council Mureș<br>The Romanian Centre for Economic Policies<br>The Regional Agency for the Development of Land | The County Council Mureș<br>Attracted funds   | The County Council Mureș   | The County Council Mureș   |

| Specific objective  | Title of project   | Estimated value | Duration | Partnership  | Financing  | Responsible Institutions/ Departments                    | Monitoring/ Assessment                                   |
|---|--|-----------------|----------|--|--|--|--|
|   |  |                 |          | Niederösterreich<br>The regions<br>Lombardia,<br>Abruzzo, Marche<br>and Friuli-<br>Venezia-Giulia in<br>Italy<br>Economic<br>entities        |  |  |  |
| <b>2.2. Supporting of research and technological transfer, and development of informational networks for business</b> |  |                 |          |  |  |  |  |
| Re-launching of application research, counselling in engineering, economy, legislation                                | Centre for Research, Innovation and Technology Transfer  | 2,100,000 €     | 3 years  | University Petru Maior<br>The County Council Mureș<br>University Sapientia<br>University of Medicine and Pharmacy Mureș<br>Economic entities | The County Council Mureș<br>Attracted funds          | The County Council Mureș                                 | The County Council Mureș                                 |
| <b>3. Development of tourism</b>  |  |                 |          |  |  |  |  |
| Development and diversifying of tourist offer   | Arrangement of Breite plateau as natural reservation   | 50,000 €        |          | The Local Council  | Local budget<br>Other financing sources              | The Local Council Sighișoara                             | The Local Council Sighișoara                             |
|   | Arrangement of silt baths Alunei - Târnăveni   | 1,300,000 €     | 8 years  |  | Local budget<br>other sources                        | The Local Council  | The Mayoralty of Târnăveni                               |
|   | Arrangement of the dead branch of river Târnavă Mică in the area Cuștelnic   | 50,000 €        | 3 years  | The Local Council Târnăveni<br>The County Agency for Sporting Hunters and Fishermen (AJVPS)  | Local budget<br>AJVPS resources                      | The Local Council Târnăveni<br>AJVPS                     | The Mayoralty of Târnăveni                               |
|   | Arrangement of forest „Trei Brazi” as recreational and rest area   | 25,000 €        | 4 years  | The Forest Office Mureș<br>The Local Council   | Local budget<br>resources of the Forest Office Mureș | The Local Council Târnăveni<br>The Forest Office Mureș   | The Mayoralty of Târnăveni                               |
|   | Arrangement of a municipal park on the deserted riverbed of the river Mureș downstream of the outlet of the channel Turbinei | 330,000 €       |          | The Mayoralty of Târgu Mureș   | Local budget : 10%<br>external sources : 90%         | The Mayoralty of Târgu Mureș                             | The Mayoralty of Târgu Mureș                             |
|   | Extension of the Sports and Leisure Complex „Mureșul”  | 1,130,000 €     |          | Partnership<br>Public - private  | Local budget : 40%<br>external sources : 60%         | The Mayoralty of Târgu Mureș –<br>Technical Office       | The Mayoralty of Târgu Mureș –<br>Technical Office       |
|   | Programme „Transylvania Club”  | 100,000 €       | 5 years  | The Mayoralty of Târgu Mureș<br>Local authorities interested   | The Mayoralty of Târgu Mureș<br>Attracted funds      | The Mayoralty of Târgu Mureș<br>The County Council Mureș | The Mayoralty of Târgu Mureș<br>The County Council Mureș |

| Specific objective                                   | Title of project  | Estimated value | Duration | Partnership   | Financing   | Responsible Institutions/ Departments      | Monitoring/ Assessment  |
|--|---|-----------------|----------|---|---|--|---|
|  | Setting up of an investment programme regarding the natural reservation for steppe peony in Zau de Câmpie | 400,000 €       | 1 year   |   |   |  |   |
|  | Development of tourism in the salt region Sovata - Praid  | 5,000,000 €     | 3 years  | The County Council Mureş<br>The County Council Harghita   |   |  |   |
|  | Capitalisation of the hunting and fishing potential Ozd-Luduş-Şăulia                                      | 500,000 €       | 3 years  |   |   |  |   |
|  | Sârmaşu, a balneal centre in Mureş County   | 400,000 €       | 3 years  |   |   |  |   |
| Protection and conservation of the historic heritage | Rehabilitation of the towers: of Tin workers, Furriers and Butchers, and of the citadel wall              | 17,000 €/year   |          | The Mayorality of Sighişoara<br>The Office for Culture, Cults and National Cultural Patrimony Mureş | - one search financing sources  |  | The Office for Culture, Cults and National Cultural Patrimony Mureş |
|  | Revitalising of the Mediaeval Citadel   | 3,700,000 \$    |          | The Mayorality of Târgu Mureş   | - Local budget : 20%<br>- external sources : 80%  | The Management of the Citadel              | The Mayorality of Târgu Mureş<br>The Management of the Citadel      |
| <b>4. Real estate fund</b>                           |   |                 |          |   |   |  |   |
| Development of real estate fund                      | Construction of the district with one family houses for the citizens of the city of Luduş                 | 3,000,000 €     | 3 years  | Private company in the constructions field<br>The Mayorality of the city of Luduş                   | Attracted funds from non-reimbursable financing<br>Private company in the constructions field | Private company in the constructions field | Private company in the constructions field                          |
|  | Construction of two new block of flats for youth in the city of Luduş                                     | 1,500,000 €     | 3 years  | The Mayorality of the city of Luduş<br>The National Agency for Housing                              | ANL<br>Local budget   | Authorities of local public administration | Authorities of local public administration                          |
|  | Construction of lodgings for youths in the city of Sârmaşu  | 1,000,000 €     | 2 years  |   |   |  |   |
|  | Construction of a new district with houses: the district Belvedere, the municipality of Târgu Mureş       | 50,508,258 €    | 5 years  |   | Local budgets   | The Mayorality of Târgu Mureş              | The Mayorality of Târgu Mureş                                       |
|  | Construction of lodgings for youths in the municipality of Târgu Mureş (4 blocks)                         | 2,650,000 €     | 5 years  | The Mayorality of Târgu Mureş<br>ANL  | Local budgets<br>ANL sources  | The Mayorality of Târgu Mureş              | The Mayorality of Târgu Mureş                                       |
|  | Block with 25 apartments in Alea Gării - Târnăveni  | 407,672 €       | 3 years  | The Mayorality of Târnăveni<br>ANL  | Local budget<br>ANL   | ANL<br>The Mayorality of Târnăveni         | ANL<br>The Mayorality of Târnăveni                                  |

| Specific objective   | Title of project  | Estimated value | Duration | Partnership   | Financing  | Responsible Institutions/ Departments  | Monitoring/ Assessment   |
|--|---|-----------------|----------|---|--|--|--|
| Construction of social lodging   | Construction of social lodging for Roma population in Valea Rece, adjacent to the municipality of Târgu Mureș   | 550,000 €       | 5 years  |   | Local budget   | The Mayorality of Târgu Mureș  | The Mayorality of Târgu Mureș  |
|  | Construction of social lodgings str. Cerbului, str. Dezrobirii and district Livezeni, municipality of Târnăveni | 580,000 €       | 5 years  |   | Local budget<br>Other sources  | The Local Council  | The Mayorality of Târnăveni  |
|  | Emergency shelter for persons in distress   | 67,000 €        | 3 years  | The Mayorality of Sighișoara  | One search financing resources   | The Mayorality of Târgu Mureș  | The Mayorality of Sighișoara   |
| Rehabilitation of lodgings   | Rehabilitation of block of flats str. Dezrobiri nr.4, municipality of Târnăveni                                 | 180,000 €       | 1 year   |   | Local budget<br>Other resources  | The Local Council  | The Mayorality of Târnăveni  |
|  | Rehabilitation bachelor home str. Avram Iancu, nr.158/A, municipality of Târnăveni                              | 250,000 €       | 1 year   |   | Local budget<br>Other sources  | The Local Council  | The Mayorality of Târnăveni  |
| <b>Social</b>  |   |                 |          |   |  |  |  |
| Reduction of social cast out   | Centres for temporary sheltering of disfavoured persons   | 275,000 €       | 3 years  | Mayoralties of the municipalities and cities in Mureș County<br>Economic entities<br>NGOs   | Mayoralties of the municipalities and cities in Mureș County<br>Attracted funds from non-reimbursable financing  | Mayoralties of the municipalities and cities in Mureș County   | Mayoralties of the municipalities and cities in Mureș County<br>Organisers and those financing   |
| Reduction of violence in families, to ensure a healthy environment for the upbringing of children                              | Emergency centres for women and children, victims of domestic violence  | 220,000 €       | 5 years  | The County Council Mureș –<br>The County Office for Social Assistance<br>Mayoralties of the municipalities and cities in Mureș County<br>The Centre for Domestic Violence Mureș<br>NGOs | The County Council Mureș<br>Mayoralties of the municipalities and cities in Mureș County<br>Attracted funds from non-reimbursable financing                              | The County Council Mureș -<br>the Office for Social Assistance<br>Mayoralties of the municipalities and cities in Mureș County | The County Council Mureș -<br>the Office for Social Assistance<br>Mayoralties of the municipalities and cities in Mureș County<br>Organisers and those financing |
| Supporting of social reintegration and reinserion of youths risen in the placement centres and who reached the age of 18 years | Transit Centre for youths of 18 years proceeding from institutions for protection of minors in the county       | 200,000 €       | 2 years  | The County Council Mureș –<br>The County Office for Children Protection Mureș<br>The Mayorality of Târgu Mureș<br>NGOs  | The County Council Mureș -<br>The County Office for Children Protection Mureș<br><b>The Mayorality of Târgu Mureș</b><br>Attracted funds from non-reimbursable financing | The County Council Mureș –<br>The County Office for Children Protection Mureș<br>The Mayorality of Târgu Mureș<br>NGOs         | The County Council Mureș -<br>The County Office for Children Protection Mureș<br>The Mayorality of Târgu Mureș<br>Organisers and those financing                 |
| Supporting   | Creation of centres for   | 600,000 €       | 3 years  | The County  | <b>The mayoralties of</b>  | The County   | The County   |

| Specific objective  | Title of project   | Estimated value | Duration | Partnership   | Financing  | Responsible Institutions/ Departments   | Monitoring/ Assessment  |
|---|--|-----------------|----------|---|--|---|---|
| and counselling of disabled persons and those taking care of them, in view of their recovery and social reintegration     | orienting and professional/vocational training of disabled persons in Mureş County   |                 |          | Inspectorate for the Protection of Handicapped Persons<br>The mayoralties of municipalities in the county<br>NGOs | <b>municipalities in the county</b><br>Attracted funds din non-reimbursable financing                    | Inspectorate for the Protection of Handicapped Persons<br>The mayoralties of municipalities in the county<br>NGOs   | Inspectorate for the Protection of Handicapped Persons<br>The mayoralties of municipalities in the county<br>Organisers and those financing   |
| Development of the partnership between the civil society and local public administration                                  | Creation of a Centre for Resources for NGOs, that has databases and updated information  | 20,000 €        | 5 years  | Local public authorities<br>NGOs  | <b>Mayoralties in localities in the county</b><br>Attracted funds from non-reimbursable financing        | Representatives of NGOs in C.L.C. – Local Agenda 21 of Mureş County   | Organisers and those financing  |
| <b>Leasing by 45% of the social services to the NGOs until 2010</b>   | Leasing of services in the social field to NGOs in Mureş County  | 300,000 €       | 5 years  | Local public authorities<br>De-concentrated public institutions<br>NGOs   | <b>Mayoralties of localities in the county</b><br>Attracted funds from non-reimbursable financing        | The Office for Social Assistance and Children Protection Mureş<br>The Office for Dialogue, Family and Social Solidarity Mureş<br>Local public authorities<br>NGOs | The Office for Social Assistance and Children Protection Mureş<br>The Office for Dialogue, Family and Social Solidarity Mureş<br>Local public authorities<br><b>NGOs ; Organisers and those financing</b> |
| <b>Improvement of general informing and counselling of citizens in issues of public interest</b>                          | Creation of Counselling Offices for citizens in the urban and rural areas  | 1,500,000 €     | 5 years  | Local public authorities<br>De-concentrated public institutions<br>NGOs   | <b>The mayoralties of municipalities in the county</b><br>Attracted funds din non-reimbursable financing | De-concentrated public institutions<br>Local public authorities<br>NGOs   | Local public authorities<br><b>NGOs ; Organisers and those financing</b>  |
| <b>Co-ordination of the actions for informing, rendering sensible and civic education of public opinion in the county</b> | Programme for informing and rendering sensible of public opinion in specific issues (human rights, democracy, environment protection etc.) | 250,000 €       | 5 years  | Local public authorities<br>De-concentrated public institutions<br>NGOs   | <b>Mayoralties of localities in the county</b><br>Attracted funds din non-reimbursable financing         | De-concentrated public institutions<br>Local public authorities<br>NGOs   | Local public authorities<br><b>NGOs Organisers and those financing</b>  |

| Specific objective  | Title of project  | Estimated value | Duration    | Partnership   | Financing  | Responsible Institutions/ Departments  | Monitoring/ Assessment   |
|---|---|-----------------|-------------|---|--|--|--|
| <b>Utilisation of the expertise of the civil society by local public authorities</b>                          | Involvement of NGOs' representatives in structures of local public authorities in the county                | 25,000 €        | 5 years     | Local public authorities<br>De-concentrated public institutions<br>NGOs   | <b>Mayoralties of localities in the county</b><br>Attracted funds din non-reimbursable financing                         | Departments of local public authorities, de-concentrated public institutions responsible with the relation with NGOs | Local public authorities<br>De-concentrated public institutions<br><b>NGOs Organisers and those financing</b>            |
| <b>Modernisation of infrastructure and of equipment of the pre-university education system</b>                | Introduction of utilities in all the units for pre-university education in the county                       | 5,000,000 €     | 10 years    | Authorities of local public administration<br>The County School Inspectorate Mureș  | <b>Mayoralties of localities in the county</b><br>The State Budget<br>Attracted funds din non-reimbursable financing     | Mayoralties of localities in the county<br>Local and central specialised institutions                                | Mayoralties of localities in the county<br>The County School Inspectorate Mureș<br><b>Organisers and those financing</b> |
| <b>Supporting of cultural projects, collaboration and support for religious cults</b>                         | Supporting of cultural manifestations promoting the multicultural approach and local values                 | 400,000 €/year  | yearly      | Authorities of local public administration<br>Local institutions for culture and art<br>Economic entities<br>NGOs                       | <b>Mayoralties of localities in the county</b><br>The State Budget<br>Attracted funds                                    | Mayoralties of localities in the county<br>Local institutions for culture and art<br>NGOs                            | Mayoralties of localities in the county<br><b>Organisers and those financing</b>   |
| <b>Restoration of historical monuments in the county and promotion of the development of cultural tourism</b> | Restoration of historical monuments in the county   | 5,000,000 €     | 10 years    | Authorities of local public administration<br>Local institutions for culture and art<br>Economic entities<br>Cultural Operators<br>NGOs | <b>The County Council Mureș</b><br><b>Mayoralties of localities in the county</b><br>The State Budget<br>Attracted funds | Mayoralties of localities in the county<br>Local institutions for culture and art<br>NGOs                            | Mayoralties of localities in the county<br><b>Organisers and those financing</b>   |
| <b>Reduction of juvenile delinquency, through actions for prevention and counselling anti-drug</b>            | Creation of anti-drug centres for prevention and counselling in the municipalities and cities in the county | 200,000 €       | 3 years     | Authorities of local public administration<br>The County The Police Inspectorate<br>NGOs  | <b>Mayoralties of localities in the county</b><br>Attracted funds din non-reimbursable financing<br>Other sources        | Mayoralties of localities in the county<br>The County The Police Inspectorate<br>NGOs                                | Mayoralties of localities in the county<br><b>Organisers and those financing</b>   |
| Reduction of air pollution to admissible levels, according to European Community standards                    | Implementation of the measures of the National Action Plan for the protection of atmosphere                 |                 | 2005-2007   | A.R.P.M. Sibiu<br>C.J.  | State budget and sources drawn by M.M.G.A.   | C.L.<br>A.P.M. Mureș<br>Economic entities  | C.C. of Agenda 21<br>M.M.G.A   |
|   | Elaboration and implementation of local plans and programmes for management of air quality                  |                 | 2006 - 2015 | A.R.P.M. Sibiu<br>C.J.  |  | A.P.M. Mureș<br>C.L.<br>D.S.P.<br>Economic entities  | C.C. of Agenda 21<br>M.M.G.A   |

| Specific objective  | Title of project   | Estimated value | Duration  | Partnership         | Financing                                      | Responsible Institutions/ Departments | Monitoring/ Assessment         |
|---|--|-----------------|---|---------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Development of the system for monitoring of air quality                                 | The preliminary assessment of the quality of air and zoning of the territory of Mureș County by the air quality, using methods and criteria according to U.E. standards  |                 | 2005-2006   | A.R.P.M. Sibiu      | State budget and sources attracted by M.M.G.A. | A.P.M. Mureș                          | C.C. of Agenda 21 M.M.G.A      |
|   | Designing of the local network for monitoring of air quality in Mureș County, using methods and criteria according to U.E. standards   |                 | 2006  | A.R.P.M. Sibiu      |  | A.P.M. Mureș                          | C.C. of Agenda 21 M.M.G.A      |
|   | Purchasing of the equipment for monitoring of the air quality in Mureș County and accrediting of analysis laboratories   |                 | 2007  | M.M.G.A C.J.        |  | A.P.M. Mureș C.L.                     | M.M.G.A C.C. of Agenda 21      |
| Reduction of air pollution caused by road traffic                                       | Limiting of the road traffic in the areas where the admissible values of air and noise pollution are exceeded, through detouring of the routes, limiting of access hours, etc.   |                 | 2005  | D.S.P. A.P.M. Mureș | Local budgets and attracted sources            | C.L.                                  | C.C. of Agenda 21              |
|   | Construction of the road detour belts that go roundabout the municipalities and cities   |                 | 2005 - 2010   | Mureș Prefecture    |  | C.J. C.L.                             |                                |
|   | Rehabilitation of intraurban road ways   |                 | 2005-2007   |                     |  | C.L                                   |                                |
|   | Rehabilitation of interurban road ways   |                 | 2005-2010   |                     |  | C.J. C.L.                             |                                |
|   | Promoting of public transport system, in both variants, inter- and intraurban  |                 | 2005-2007   | C.J.                |  | C.L                                   |                                |
|   | Promoting of cycling as alternative transport means  |                 | 2005-2010   | C.J.                |  | C.L.                                  |                                |
| Reduction of air pollution caused by industrial entities                                | Implementing of measures included in the Compliance Programmes in the Licenses/ Integrated Environment Licenses of economic entities   |                 | Permanently   | -----               | Own and attracted sources                      | Economic entities                     | C.C. of Agenda 21 G.N.M.C.J. M |
| Reduction of air pollution caused by depositing of petrol in gas stations and terminals | Implementation of measures resulted in the negotiation of the 22 Chapter Environment—pertaining to limiting of exhaust of volatile organic compounds proceeding from depositing and distribution of petrol in gas and service stations |                 | 2005-2009 correlated with the transition terms approved | -----               | Own and attracted sources                      | Economic entities                     |                                |

| Specific objective   | Title of project   | Estimated value | Duration    | Partnership                          | Financing  | Responsible Institutions/ Departments                     | Monitoring/ Assessment                      |
|--|--|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Alignment to the stipulations of the International environment Conventions, through special programmes pertaining to climatic changes, alarming of population, protection of the oarea layer | Recovery of the waste dump gas when closing the urban, non-hazardous waste deposits  |                 | 2005-2015   | C.J.                                 | Own and attracted sources                                  | C.L. Operators of waste deposits                          | C.C. of Agenda 21 G.N.M.C.J. M              |
|  | Work out of the regional plan pertaining to the capitalisation of biomass and implementation of the measures included in this; collection and capitalisation of silt proceeding from wastewater treatment, capitalisation of the biomass in animal breeding farms; |                 | 2005-2010   | A.D.R. 7 Centru A.R.P.M.Sibiu C.J.   |  | Operators for the sanitation services C.L.                | C.C. of Agenda 21 G.N.M.C.J. M              |
|  | Implementing of the stipulations of OUG 21/2004 pertaining to the management of emergency situations according to the protocol concluded in 15.02.2005 between the institutions involved solving of emergency situations   |                 | permanently |                                      |  | Committees and operative centres for emergency situations | C.C. of Agenda 21 Mureș Prefecture          |
|  | Dismantling of the installation for chloro-fluoro-carbides in SC BICAPA SA Târnăveni   |                 | 2006        |                                      | Attracted sources  | SC BICAPA SA  | C.C. of Agenda 21 M.M.G.A.                  |
| Reduction of water pollution to values admitted by the standards of the European Community   | Work out of a Management Plan for the Hydrographic basin Mureș   |                 | 2007        | C.J. C.L. Economic entities          | State budget<br>Local budgets<br>Own and attracted sources | D.A.M.  | C.C. of Agenda 21 M.M.G.A.                  |
|  | Implementing of the stipulations of the Management Plan for the Hydrographic basin Mureș   |                 | 2007-2018   | C.J.                                 |  | D.A.M C.L. Economic entities                              | C.C. of Agenda 21 M.M.G.A. Mureș Prefecture |
|  | Work out and development of the system for monitoring of water quality founded on methods and criteria according the EU standards.   |                 | 2005-2018   |                                      |  | D.A.M. Economic entities                                  | C.C. of Agenda 21 M.M.G.A. Mureș Prefecture |
|  | Work out of a „MASTER PLAN” pertaining to drinking water supply of consumers in Mureș County, sewage and wastewater treatment  |                 | 2005-2006   | C.L. D.A.M. Economic entities D.S.P. |  | C.J.  | C.C. of Agenda 21                           |



| Specific objective | Title of project  | Estimated value | Duration   | Partnership | Financing                          | Responsible Institutions/ Departments | Monitoring/ Assessment                              |
|--------------------|---|-----------------|--|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
|                    | Accomplishment of the commitments assumed in the negotiation process of the Chapter 22 Environment pertaining to city wastewater treatment (design and execution of sewage networks and stations for wastewater treatment for all settlements over 2000 inhabitants as well as for the agri-food entities discharging in surface waters)            |                 | 2005-2018 according to the transition terms approved   |             |                                    | C.J.<br>C.L.<br>Economic entities     | C.C. of Agenda 21<br>D.A.M                          |
|                    | Accomplishment of the commitments assumed in the negotiation process of the Chapter 22 Environment pertaining to ensuring of the quality of water used for human consumption (monitoring of the quality of the drinking water, rehabilitation of treatment technologies, rehabilitation of supply networks, changing of the interior installations) |                 | 2005 - 2015 according to the transition terms approved |             |                                    | C.J.<br>C.L.<br>Economic entities     | C.C. of Agenda 21<br>D.A.M<br>D.S.P.                |
|                    | Finish and bringing into work of the arrangements and works for the complex use of water in the Dam Răstolița   |                 | 2005-2010  | D.A.M.      |                                    | M.E.C                                 | C.C. of Agenda 21<br>The Prefecture of Mureș County |
|                    | Finish of the water supply works from the source Zetea  |                 | 2005-2010  | D.A.M.      |                                    | M.E.C.                                | C.C. of Agenda 21<br>The Prefecture of Mureș County |
|                    | Implementing of measures included in the Stage Programmes in the Licences for Water Administration of economic entities   |                 | Permanently  |             | Own sources and attracted sources  | Economic entities                     | D.A.M.<br>C.C. of Agenda 21                         |
|                    | Accomplishment of the survey of the waters polluted by nitrates from agricultural sources   |                 | 2005-2007  | DADR        | State budget and attracted sources | D.A.M.                                |   |
|                    | Work out of a Plan for Action against polluting with nitrates from agricultural sources   |                 | 2005-2007  | DADR        |                                    | D.A.M.<br>farmers                     |   |

| Specific objective  | Title of project  | Estimated value | Duration    | Partnership             | Financing   | Responsible Institutions/ Departments | Monitoring/ Assessment |
|---|---|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
|   | Construction and rehabilitation of communal platforms for collecting and depositing of manure and liquid dejection  |                 | 2007 - 2010 | DADR                    | Own sources and attracted sources                   | Farmers                               |                        |
|   | Rehabilitation and reconstruction of spaces for depositing of manure and of liquid dejection from zootechnical complexes, of the due wastewater treatment stations, of installations for discharge of dejection and equipping with machinery for handling and administration of natural organic fertilisers |                 | 2005-2007   | DADR                    |   | Zootechnical farms and complexes      |                        |
| Development of a system for monitoring of soil quality                      | Work out of a coherent system for monitoring of soil quality in Mureş County, founded on methods and criteria according to EU standards (primary assessment of soil quality, design of the monitoring network, purchasing of equipment for monitoring, accrediting of the laboratories)                     |                 | 2005        | C.J.<br>C.L.<br>Farmers | State budget<br>Local budgets and attracted sources | D.A.D.R.                              | C.C. of Agenda 21      |
|   | Work out of a coherent system for monitoring of the areas with soil degrading risk in Mureş County, founded on methods and criteria according to EU standards   |                 | 2005        | C.J.<br>C.L.<br>Farmers |   | D.A.D.R.                              |                        |
|   | Updating of the chart with the degrading risk lands as a result of the reduction of the soil biodiversity, of the decreasing of the organic matter content and increase of content in nitrogen compounds  |                 | 2005        | C.J.<br>C.L.<br>Farmers |   | D.A.D.R.                              |                        |
|   | Updating of the chart with landslide risk   |                 | 2005        | C.J.<br>C.L.            |   | D.A.D.R.                              |                        |
|   | Updating of the chart with erosion risk in the hydrographical basins  |                 | 2005        | C.J.<br>C.L.<br>D.A.M.  |   | D.A.D.R.                              |                        |
|   |   |                 |             |                         |   |                                       |                        |
| Effective arrangement of the territory in accordance with the principles of | Revision of the Plans for territory arrangement   |                 | 2005-2006   |                         | Local budgets and attracted sources                 | C.J.<br>C.L.                          | C.C. of Agenda 21      |
|   | Work out of Plan for sustainable rural development  |                 | 2005-2006   | C.J.                    |   | C.L.<br>D.A.D.R.                      |                        |

| Specific objective  | Title of project   | Estimated value | Duration | Partnership              | Financing  | Responsible Institutions/ Departments | Monitoring/ Assessment |
|---|--|-----------------|----------|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| environment protection  | Partial removal of the village Bobohalma, affected by landslides   |                 | 2007     | C.J.                     |  | C.L.                                  |                        |
| Reduction of the surface of lands affected by historical pollution                                  | Re-bringing into the economic circuit of the lands affected by pollution through animal dejection  |                 | 2007     | D.A.D.R.                 | Local budgets and attracted sources                | C.L. Farmers                          | C.C. of Agenda 21      |
|   | Decontamination of the soil affected by pollution with heavy metals and cyanides in the area of residue catch pits of SC BICAPA SA Târnăveni           |                 | 2007     |                          | Own sources  | SC BICAPA SA                          |                        |
|   | Decontamination of the lands affected by nitrates pollution in the area of the 32 ha catch pond of SC AZOMUREȘ SA Târgu Mureș                          |                 | 2007     |                          |  | SC AZOMUREȘ SA                        |                        |
|   | Making safe of the catch pits of SC BICAPA SA  |                 | 2006     |                          |  | SC BICAPA SA                          |                        |
| Reduction by 30% of the surfaces affected by landslides   | Design and execution of specific works for collection and drainage of surplus water  |                 | 2005     | D.A.M.                   | State budget<br>Local budgets<br>Attracted sources | DADR<br>C.L.                          | C.C. of Agenda 21      |
|   | Design and execution of works to control surface and depth erosion of land, through surface arrangement and art works: dams, slope break, thresholds   |                 | 2005     | D.A.M.                   |  | Land owners<br>D.A.D.R.               |                        |
|   | Forestation and reforestation of all lands in the active or stabilised landslide area, with slopes exceeding 30%                                       |                 | 2005     | D.S.M.                   |  | Land owners<br>D.A.D.R.<br>C.L.       |                        |
|   | Rehabilitation, consolidation, modernisation of DN14 affected by landslides  |                 | 2005     | Mureș Prefecture         |  | AND<br>C.J.                           |                        |
|   | Elimination of effects of landslides   |                 | 2010     | C.J.                     |  | C.L.                                  |                        |
| Reduction by 70% of the surface of lands affected by physical degrading of soil                     | Design and execution of specific works required for reduction of physical degrading of soil caused by surface erosion through water, wind and settling |                 | 2007     | C.J.<br>Mureș Prefecture | Local budgets<br>Attracted sources                 | D.A.D.R.<br>Land owners<br>C.L.       | C.C. of Agenda 21      |
| Accomplishment of 80% of the works for defence of natural and built-up environment against flooding | Accomplishment of forestation and of works for active torrents   |                 | 2006     | D.S.M.                   | State budget<br>Local budgets<br>Attracted sources | D.A.M.                                | C.C. of Agenda 21      |
|   | Hydrotechnical works in the hydrographic basin Niraj (8,1 Km regularisation, 6100 ha ploughed land)  |                 | 2006     | C.L.                     |  | D.A.M.                                |                        |

| Specific objective   | Title of project  | Estimated value | Duration  | Partnership      | Financing                          | Responsible Institutions/ Departments | Monitoring/ Assessment |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|-----------|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
|                      | Arrangement of the river Mureș on the sector Iod-Răstolița-Bozia (1.68 Km bank consolidation)   |                 | 2006      | C.L.             |                                    | D.A.M.                                |                        |
|                      | Arrangement of the river Mureș on the sector Iod-Răstolița-Bozia (5.14 Km dyke)   |                 | 2005      | C.L.             |                                    | D.A.M.                                |                        |
|                      | Hydrotechnical arrangements in the hydrographic basin Gurghiu (4.4 Km bank regularisation and consolidation and 2.3 km concrete wall)                             |                 | 2006      | C.L.             |                                    | D.A.M.                                |                        |
|                      | Hydrotechnical arrangements in the hydrographic basin (43.5 Km regularisation)  |                 | 2005      | C.L.             |                                    | D.A.M.                                |                        |
|                      | Stabilisation of the river Mureș in the area of collection dam Azomureș (6.5 Km regularisation)   |                 | 2005      | C.L.             |                                    | D.A.M.                                |                        |
|                      | Construction of support wall for banks and riverbeds of the surface water courses, with stones or local materials in the urban and rural areas with flooding risk |                 | 2006      | C.L.             |                                    | D.A.M.                                |                        |
|                      | Construction of bottom thresholds in areas with great flow speed, to reduce the flooding risk downstream  |                 | 2006      | C.L.             |                                    | D.A.M.                                |                        |
|                      | Other hydrotechnical arrangements in the hydrographic basin Mureș, for protecting the natural and built-up environment against flooding                           |                 | 2007-2010 | C.L.             |                                    | D.A.M.                                |                        |
|                      | Ensuring of stability of the degraded banks and riverbeds through forestation on 80% of the overall degraded land   |                 | 2006      | D.S.M.           |                                    | D.A.M.                                |                        |
| Protection of nature | Inventorying of territory habitats  |                 | 2006      | Specialised NGOs | State budget and attracted sources | APM                                   | C.C. of Agenda 21      |
|                      | Identifying of existing protected areas and of other areas complying to the criteria for the network Nature 2000  |                 | 2006      | Specialised NGOs |                                    | APM                                   |                        |
|                      | Work out of the list of eligible sites, Sites of community interest, for inclusion in the network Nature 2000   |                 | 2006      | Specialised NGOs |                                    | APM                                   |                        |

| Specific objective  | Title of project   | Estimated value | Duration  | Partnership             | Financing  | Responsible Institutions/ Departments                     | Monitoring/ Assessment |
|---|--|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------|
|   | Inventoring of flora and fauna species whose conservation requires designation of the special conservation areas according to Annexe II of Law 426/2001 and proposal of eligible sited for the network Nature 2000 |                 | 2006      | Specialised NGOs        |  | APM   |                        |
|   | Work out of management plans for the Special Conservation Areas  |                 | 2006      | Specialised NGOs        |  | APM   |                        |
|   | Establishing of the system for monitoring of conservation status and of the populations and habitats in the network Nature 2000  |                 | 2006      | Specialised NGOs        |  | APM   |                        |
|   | Increase of surface of green areas /inhabitant in the urban areas according to European standards  |                 | 2005-2007 | Specialised NGOs        |  | C.L.  |                        |
|   | Capitalisation of springs in the urban areas   |                 | 2005-2007 | Specialised NGOs        |  | C.L.  |                        |
|   | Capitalisation of protected areas in Mureș County  |                 | 2005-2007 | A.P.M. Specialised NGOs |  | C.L. custodians   |                        |
| Increase of the rate of selective collection of waste from population | Arrangement of points for the selective pre-collection of waste in Târgu Mureș, Sighișoara, Sovata, Reghin, Luduș, Târnăveni, Sărmaș, Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Ungheni, Miercurea Nirajului                           |                 | 2005      | C.J.                    | State budget<br>Local budgets<br>Own sources and attracted sources | C.L.<br>A.P. and A.L.<br>Providers of sanitation services | C.C. of Agenda 21      |
|   | Creation of viable systems for selective collection of waste in Târgu Mureș, Sighișoara, Sovata, Reghin, Luduș, Târnăveni, Sărmaș, Sângeorgiu de Pădure, Ungheni, Miercurea Nirajulu                               |                 | 2007      | C.J.                    |  | C.L.<br>Providers of sanitation services                  |                        |
|   | Adequate organising of the services for selective collection of waste in all the commune seat localities in Mureș County   |                 | 2009      | C.J.                    |  | C.L.<br>Providers of sanitation services                  |                        |

| Specific objective   | Title of project   | Estimated value | Duration  | Partnership  | Financing   | Responsible Institutions/ Departments | Monitoring/ Assessme nt |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Increase of the rate of capitalisation of waste produced in Mureş County until 2013                            | Work out of an opportunity plan to implement viable systems for the capitalisation of waste proceeding from packing  |                 | 2005-2007 | C.J. Economic entities specialised in collection and capitalisation of waste | Local budgets<br>Own sources<br>Attracted sources | C.L.                                  | C.C. of Agenda 21       |
|  | Work out of an opportunity plan to implement viable systems for the capitalisation of recyclable waste (used tyres, plastics, ferrous and non-ferrous materials, etc.)                 |                 | 2007-2013 | C.J. Economic entities specialised in collection and capitalisation of waste |   | C.L.                                  |                         |
| Reduction of the quantity of deposited municipal biodegrading waste (gravimetric quantity)                     | Work out of viable systems for selective collection at the source and composting of the deposited municipal biodegrading waste   |                 | 2005-2006 | A.P.M. ONG-uri   | Local budgets<br>Own sources, attracted sources   | Local Councils                        | C.C. of Agenda 21       |
|  | Implementation of a optimal system for selective collection at the source and composting of deposited municipal biodegrading waste, to reduce to 75% of the quantity deposited in 1995 |                 | 2006-2010 | A.P.M. NGOs  |   | Local councils                        |                         |
| Ensuring of facilities required to eliminate according to law stipulations the urban domestic waste until 2009 | Accomplishment of the regional domestic waste deposit Ungheni  |                 | 2006      | Economic entities  | Local budgets<br>Own sources, Attracted sources   | C.J.                                  | C.C. of Agenda 21       |
|  | Accomplishment of the regional domestic waste deposit Reghin   |                 | 2007      | C.J. Providers of sanitation services  |   | C.L.                                  |                         |
|  | Accomplishment of the second cell in the ecological landfill in Sighişoara   |                 | 2006      |  |   | C.L.                                  |                         |
|  | Accomplishment of transfer stations  |                 | 2006-2009 |  |   | C.L.                                  |                         |
|  | Closing of urban non-hazardous waste deposits, according to the terms of the commitment assumed in the process of negotiation of Chapter 22 Environment                                |                 | 2007-2009 |  |   | C.L.                                  |                         |
|  |  |                 |           |  |   |                                       |                         |
|  | Organisation of the system for collection of waste and transport to the closest transfer stations  |                 | 2008      |  |   | C.L.                                  |                         |
|  | Closing of the non-ecological waste deposits in rural areas  |                 | 2009      |  | C.L.  |                                       |                         |

| Specific objective  | Title of project  | Estimated value | Duration  | Partnership                           | Financing                                       | Responsible Institutions/ Departments | Monitoring/ Assessme nt |
|---|---|-----------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Increase of the quantity of hazardous waste eliminated safely for environment, and human health | Work out of a study to identify the optimal solution for selective collection and transport of hazardous waste from the population and the resources required   |                 | 2006      | C.J. Providers of sanitation services | Local budgets<br>Own sources, attracted sources | C.L.                                  | C.C. of Agenda 21       |
|   | Implementation of the optimal solution for selective collection, transport and elimination of hazardous waste from the population   |                 | 2006-2009 | C.J. Providers of sanitation services |   | C.L.                                  |                         |
|   | Construction of a cremation unit for hazardous waste in Mureş County  |                 | 2007      | C.J. C.L.                             | Own sources<br>Attracted sources                | Entities producing hazardous waste    |                         |
|   | Closing of the cremation units for medical waste, according to terms in the commitments assumed in the process of negotiation of Chapter 22 Environment   |                 | 2006-2007 | C.J.                                  |   | D.S.P.                                |                         |
|   | Work out of a study for the finding of the optimal solution for collection, transport and elimination of medical waste in Mureş County  |                 | 2005      | C.J.                                  |   | D.S.P.                                |                         |
|   | Implementing of the optimal variant for collection, transport and elimination of medical waste in Mureş County  |                 | 2006      | C.J.                                  |   | D.S.P.                                |                         |
| Increase of number of projects financed from external sources                                   | Creation and institutionalising of Excellence Centres for providing technical assistance in the project management field  |                 | 2005      | C.L. NGOs Polluting economic entities | Local budgets<br>Own sources, attracted sources | C.J.                                  | C.C. of Agenda 21       |
|   | Creation of a Forum of Public- Private partnerships under the guidance of the Consultative Council, that identifies opportunities and promotes creation of public-private partnerships, according to Law 470/2002 |                 | 2005      | C.L. NGOs Polluting economic entities |   | C.J.                                  |                         |
| Agriculture   |   |                 |           |                                       |   |                                       |                         |
| Maintaining and improvement   | Ernei: Libanci – draining works 60 ha   | 4.11 bln. Lei   | 2005      | DADR Mureş Community Ernei            | MAPDR   | DADR Mureş Community Ernei            | DADR Mureş              |

| Specific objective   | Title of project   | Estimated value  | Duration                             | Partnership  | Financing                                 | Responsible Institutions/ Departments       | Monitoring/ Assessment |
|--|--|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------------|
| of soil fertility, the main production means in agriculture. Investments in the improvement perimeters:  | Ceuașu de Cîmpie: Culpui – anti-erosion works 26 ha  | 4.13 bln. lei    | 2006                                 | DADR Mureș SC Prescom Tg.Mureș   | MAPDR                                     | DADR Mureș SC Prescom Tg.Mureș              | DADR Mureș             |
|  | Sânpetru de Cîmpie: Elimination of surplus of humidity The Agricultural Association „Tușineana” 130 ha | 3.7 bln. Lei     | 2006                                 | DADR Mureș Members of association in Tușin   | MAPDR                                     | DADR Mureș Members of association in Tușin  | DADR Mureș             |
|  | Mica: Mica – draining and anti-corrosion works 100 ha  | 6.2 bln. lei     | 2006                                 | DADR Mureș Inhabitants of commune Mica   | MAPDR                                     | DADR Mureș Inhabitants of commune Mica      | DADR Mureș             |
|  | Iernut: Sălcud – draininf of the Valley of Deagului 158 a  | 4.2 bln. lei     | 2006                                 | DADR Mureș Members of association SA Sălcud  | MAPDR                                     | DADR Mureș Members of association SA Sălcud | DADR Mureș             |
| Forming of family zootechnical farms.  | Batoș: Creation of an Euro zootechnical farm with 20 cows – Gorenî                                     | 4,298 mln. lei   | 2006                                 | SC Servagro SRL Batoș  | SAPARD                                    | SC Servagro SRL Batoș                       | DADR Mureș             |
|  | Daneș: Farm with 20 cows and the due youth   | 9,018 mln. lei   | 2007                                 | SC Agrodimpex SRL  | SAPARD                                    | SC Agrodimpex SRL                           | DADR Mureș             |
|  | Ungheni: Pig farm in Coroi and cow farm in Grebenișu de Cîmpie   | 19,826 mln. lei  | 2005                                 | SC Ceragrim SRL  | SAPARD                                    | SC Ceragrim SRL                             | DADR Mureș             |
| Development and modernisation of agricultural exploitations and investments generatoare de venituri alternative.   | Batoș: Orchards and arrangement of irrigation system   | 20,421 mill. lei | 2006                                 | SC Agrozoo-viticola Batoș  | SAPARD                                    | SC Agrozoo-viticola Batoș                   | DADR Mureș             |
|  | Ungheni: Modernisation of agricultural expl. – agricultural equipment                                  | 2,042 mln. lei   | 2005                                 | SC Eximagro SRL  | SAPARD                                    | SC Eximagro SRL                             | DADR Mureș             |
|  | Ernei: Bee farm Icland – modernisation   | 691 mln. lei     | 2006                                 | Authorised natural person  | SAPARD                                    | Authorised natural person                   | DADR Mureș             |
| Protecting of agricultural crops and of environment against natural disasters:   | Anti-hail system in Mureș  | 160 bln. lei     | 3 years 2005 – 2008                  | Owners of orchards, legume fields, field crops and civil society, on a surface of some 150 thousands ha in Mureș County and some 100 thousands ha in the Alba County   | Budget MAPDR                              |   | DADR Mureș             |
| Project regarding the opportunity to breed pigs and small ruminants in 5 European territories Spain, Hungary, Slovakia and Romania-mountain area of Mureș County | Capitalisation of agricultural resources through autochthone small ruminants an pigs                   | 1.8 bln. lei     | 2 years during July 2005 – June 2007 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MIRVALT, France,</li> <li>• GAL INTEGRAL, Murcia-Spain,</li> <li>• GAL ASSOCIATION MALLORCA RURAL, Mallorca -Spain,</li> <li>• ABA UJ-Hegykozkisterseg, Hungary,</li> <li>• Micr o-region KANYAPTA, Slovakia</li> </ul> | Budgts MAPDR, CJ Mures, Attracted sources | AJDMontanaMures                             | DADR Mureș             |



C.L. local councils  
C.J. The County Council  
APM Environment Protection Agency Mureș

ARPM Regional Environment Protection Agency Sibiu

GNMCJM The National Environment Guard of the County Commissariat Mureș

DSP The Public Health Office

DAM The Waters Office Mureș  
DSM The Silvicultural Office Mureș  
DADR The Office for Agriculture and Rural  
Development  
Centru 7 The Regional Development  
Agency 7 Centre  
AND The National Road  
Administration

## 6. Institutional structures for Monitoring and assessment

The monitoring and assessment, as well as the progresses achieved through implementing of projects must be done by the public administration of localities in Mureș County. They must work out a system to supervise the way these projects are performed and effects on beneficiaries, and if the legislative framework is observed.

Monitoring, as process of systematically collection of information, must take into account the following:

- proposed programmes and projects,
- participating members,
- beneficiaries,
- adequate use of resources,

- decision making process,
- the way decisions are applied.

The monitoring is done by:

- the executive committees of localities in Mureș County,
- Members of the Steering Committee of Agenda 21,
- Project co-ordinators, those financing and external counsellor.

Assessment involves analysing of invested resources, the actions carried out, the results and benefices achieved

### Indicators pertaining to the sustainable development of Mureș County Economic field

|   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| A. Infrastructure of road fund          | 1. Length of the national roads network (km), of which:<br>- modernised<br>-with light road cover<br>2. Length of the county roads network (km), of which:<br>- modernised<br>-with light road cover<br>3. Length of the communal roads network (km), of which:<br>- modernised<br>- with light road cover<br>4. Density of roads per 100 s. km.<br>5. Length of city streets, of which:<br>- modernised (km)<br>6. Number of public parking lots<br>7. Volume of investments in recovery of streets and maintenance | 1. The Office for Statistics of Mureș County<br>2. The County Council Mureș                                  |
| 2. Networks for water supply and sewage | 1. Number of localities with water supply: municipalities, cities, communes<br>2. Simple length of drinking water supply network<br>3. Network and volume of drinking water supplied<br>4. Drinking water supplied - total<br>- thousands c.m.<br>- of which : - for domestic use<br>5. Length of sewage networks (km), of which:<br>- rehabilitated   | 1. The Office for Statistics of Mureș County<br>2. The County Council Mureș<br>3. The Water Company Aquaserv |

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
|   | 6. Percentage of houses connected to the drinking water supply network (%)<br>7. Percentage of houses connected to the sewage network (%)<br>8. The yearly consumption of drinking water (m3/inhabitant)<br>9. Consumption of industrial water (m3/inhabitant)   |   |
| 3. Works for the arrangement of water courses to prevent flooding | 1. Length of water courses<br>2. Length of defence dykes against flooding<br>3. Length of bank consolidations<br>4. Volume of water  | 1. The Office for Statistics of Mureș County<br>2. The National Administration "The Romanian Waters" – the Waters Office Mureș<br>3. The County Council Mureș |
| 4. Railway transport  | 1. Length of railroads – total of which:<br>- electrified<br>2. Length railroads – total of which:<br>- normal gauge<br>- narrow gauge<br>3. Density of railroad per 1000 s.km.  | 1. The Office for Statistics of Mureș County<br>2. The Romanian Railroads National Company  |
| 5. Tourism  | 1. Number of units for tourist accommodation<br>2. Accommodation capacity<br>- places<br>- thousands places days<br>3. Number of accommodated tourists (thousands)<br>4. Number of stayings over night<br>5. Indexes for utilisation of the capacity in function | 1. The Office for Statistics of Mureș County  |
| 6. Real estate fund destined for lodging                          | 1. Number of dwellings – total, of which:<br>- private sector<br>2. Inhabitable surface (s.m.)   | 1. The Office for Statistics of Mureș County  |
| 7. Chemical industry  | 1. Physical industrial production<br>2. Turnover<br>3. Volume of export and import<br>4. Number of employees<br>5. Physical production on branch   | 1. The group of companies Carbide Fox Tîrnăveni<br>2. The Office for Statistics of Mureș County   |

**Social field:**

| Subcategory                          | Indicator   | Responsible / Data source                                   |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Labour force market and unemployment | 1. Number of unemployed persons<br>2. Unemployment rate (compared with the national rate)<br>3. Structure of unemployment by gender (% female, % male)<br>4. Percentage of unemployed persons younger than 25 years<br>5. Percentage of unemployed persons by education level<br>6. Percentage of persons unemployed for longer than 1 year | <b>The County Agency for Employment Mureș</b>               |
| Incomes of population                | 1. Number of families with incomes over the average required for decent living.<br>2. Number of families with incomes under the average required for decent living.   | The Office for Statistics of Mureș County                   |
| Pensions                             | 1. Pensioners in the public system for pensions and state insurance<br>2. Persons with indemnities proceeding from special laws and supported by the State Budget.<br>3. Pensioners in the public system proceeding from the social insurance system of farmers.  | The County Office for Pensions Mureș                        |
| Handicapped persons                  | 1. Number of handicapped persons<br>2. Number of institutionalised/non-institutionalised persons<br>3. Type and degree of handicap<br>4. Monthly average number of persons assisted in centres for rehabilitation, recovery, care and assistance  | The Office for Dialogue, Family and Social Solidarity Mureș |

| Subcategory            | Indicator  | Responsible / Data source  |
|------------------------|--|--|
|                        | 5. Number of units providing services for handicapped persons<br>6.Type of services provided.  |  |
| Health of population   | 1. Number of deaths and mortality rate (by age groups and gender, causes, social-economic groups)<br>2. <i>Life expectancy</i><br>3. <i>Infant mortality (urban, rural)</i><br>4. <i>Number of patients and new cases for transmissible illnesses (by age groups and gender, , urban, rural)</i><br>5. Number and share of persons with physical deficiencies and chronic diseases (gender, age groups, causes, urban, rural)<br>6. Number of physicians per 1000 inhabitants (urban, rural)<br>7. Number of medium medical staff per 1000 inhabitants (urban, rural)<br>8. Number of beds for medical assistance per 1000 inhabitants, of which in hospitals (urban, rural)<br>9. Average number of days –patient hospitalisation on average per hospital bed (by great categories of illnesses)<br>10. Average number of consultations performed by a physician, by categories of medical services (urban, rural). | The Office for Public Health<br>Mureș<br>The County Office for Statistics<br>Mureș                                     |
| Education              | 1. Schooling rate<br>2. Number of pupils graduating the primary, secondary and high school education<br>3. Number of places in schools, high schools and post-high school education units<br>4. Number of higher education units<br>5. Percentage of population (female/male) graduating the primary and secondary education<br>Percentage of population (female/male) graduating higher education.  | The School Inspectorate of Mureș<br>County<br>The County Office for statistics<br>Mureș                                |
| Culture and recreation | 1. Number of theatres and yearly rate of spectacles attending<br>2. Number of places in cinemas and yearly rate of show attending<br>3. Number of concert hall and spectators in a year<br>4. Museums and number of visitors in a year<br>5. Number of public libraries and books loaned yearly  | The Office for Culture, Cults and<br>National Cultural Patrimony<br>Mureș<br>The County Office for Statistics<br>Mureș |
|                        | 6. Recreational facilities per inhabitant (parks, in door and out door sporting equipment)<br>7. Yearly rate of utilising of recreational facilities.  | The County Office for Sports<br>Mayoralties  |

## Environment protection field

| Subcategory  | Indicator  | Responsible / Data source       |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| Reduction of air pollution to admissible levels, according to European Community standards             | Concentration of nitrogen oxides, powders, ammonia, carbon monoxide in the air<br>Local plans and programmes for air quality management worked out<br>Stage of implementing of these plans and programmes  | A.P.M.                          |
| Development of a system for monitoring of air quality  | The map with the zoning of the territory of Mureș County as regards the quality of air<br>The project pertaining to monitoring of air quality in Mureș County<br>Purchased equipment<br>Accreditation of laboratory  | A.P.M.                          |
| Reduction of air pollution caused by road traffic  | Concentration of nitrogen oxides, powders, ammonia, carbon monoxide in the air<br>Level of equivalent noise<br>Areas with restricted road traffic<br>Constructed detour roads<br>Km of rehabilitated inter and intraurban road/year<br>Number of citizens using public transport /year<br>Km of bicycle lanes in use   | A.P.M.<br>D.S.P.<br>mayoralties |
| Reduction of air pollution generated by industrial entities  | Concentration of nitrogen oxides, powders, ammonia, carbon monoxide in the air<br>Value of investments for measures and works for environment protection   | A.P.M.<br>G.N.M.C.J.M.          |
| Reduction of air pollution caused by depositing of petrol in petrol stations and terminals             | Value of investments for measures and works for reduction of exhaust of volatile organic compounds in atmosphere<br>Number of complying activities of the overall number of relevant activities at assumed terms   | G.N.M.C.J.M.                    |
| Alignment to the stipulations of the international Environment Conventions, through special programmes | Number of deposits closed with recovery of deposit gas<br>Plan for capitalisation of biomass<br>Dismantling of the CFC installation in SC BICAPA SA  | G.N.M.C.J.M.                    |
| Reduction of pollution of waters to admissible levels, according to European standards                 | Management plan of the hydrographic basin Mureș<br>Project for the system for monitoring of waters' quality<br>Investments in defence works against flooding/year and their efficiency<br>Value of investments in measures and works pertaining to water protection<br>Action plan for controlling nitrate pollution   | D.A.M.                          |
| Development of system for soil monitoring  | Coherent system for monitoring of quality of soils in Mureș County<br>Coherent system for monitoring of areas with risk of soil quality degrading in Mureș County<br>The map of lands with degrading risk, as a result of reduction of biodiversity, caused by the increase of content of nitrogen substances<br>The map of lands with landslide risk<br>The map of lands with erosion risk in the hydrographic basins | D.A.D.R.                        |
| Effective arrangement of territory, according to environment protection principles                     | Revised plans for arrangement of territory<br>Plans for rural development<br>Displacement of village Bobohalma   | D.A.D.R.<br>C.L.                |
| Reduction of surfaces of land affected by historical pollution   | Surface of land re-brought to economic circuit /surface of land affected by historical pollution   | D.A.D.R.<br>C.L.                |
| Reduction by 30% of  | Stabilised surface of land /surface of land affected by landslides   | D.A.D.R.                        |

| Subcategory   | Indicator  | Responsible / Data source               |
|---|--|---|
| surfaces affected by landslides   |  | C.L.                                    |
| Reduction by 70% of surfaces of land affected by physical degrading of soil                             | Surface of land re-brought to economic circuit /surface of land physical degraded  | D.A.D.R<br>C.L.                         |
| Accomplishment by 80% of the defence works of natural and built-up environment against flooding         | Investments in the defence against flooding  | D.A.M                                   |
| Protection of nature  | Territory inventory of habitats<br>Inventory of protected areas and of other areas complying to the criteria of the network Nature 2000<br>List of eligible sites, of Sites of community importance, through including in the network Nature 2000<br>Inventory of flora and fauna species whose conservation require the designation of special conservation areas according to Annexe II of Law 426/2001 and proposal of sites eligible for the network Nature 2000 | A.P.M.                                  |
| Increase of selective collection rate of domestic waste   | Number of operational points for selective collection of waste<br>Quantity of generated waste that could be capitalised /quantity of waste selectively collected at the source that could be capitalised<br>Quantity of generated biodegradable waste /quantity of capitalised biodegradable waste   | C.L.                                    |
| Increase of rate of capitalisation of waste generated in Mureș County until 2013                        | New entities for capitalisation of packing waste operating in Mureș County<br>New entities for capitalisation of recyclable waste (used tyres, plastics, metallic waste) operating in Mureș County   | C.L.                                    |
| Reduction of deposited municipal/urban and communal biodegradable waste (gravimetric)                   | Quantity of generated biodegradable waste /quantity of capitalised biodegradable waste   | C.L.                                    |
| Ensuring of facilities required for eliminating according to law of domestic and urban waste until 2009 | Creation of ecological landfills<br>Number of non-ecological deposits closed in term<br>Number of transfer stations created  | C.L.                                    |
| Increase of hazardous waste eliminated in conditions safe for environment and human health              | Quantity of hazardous waste collected from population /quantity of hazardous waste generated by population   | CL.<br>Providers of sanitation services |
| Increase of number of projects financed from external sources   | Institutionalising of the Excellence Centre<br>Number of worked out projects<br>Number of projects admitted for financing  | C.J.                                    |

## Agriculture field

| Subcategory  | Indicator   | Responsible / Data source |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| Protection of soil against contamination and effect of pollutant factors | Reduction of pollution and soil degrading through excavation works within ballast queries in the river meadows of the rivers Mureș and Târnave from 159 a in a percentage of 15 %.                  | OSPA<br>OCPI              |
|  | Decrease of surfaces polluted by waste and vegetal residues from the zootechnical complexes in the area Iernut, Gornești from 30 ha to 10 ha.   | OSPA                      |
|  | Reduction of surface and depth erosion from 55,480 ha to 30,000 ha through forestation within the improvement perimeters.   | OSPA<br>DADR              |
|  | Correcting of soil acidity through yearly applying of some 8000 t of amendments on the 23,800 ha surface of lands with acid pH.   | OSPA<br>DADR              |
|  | Fighting against lack of phosphorous on 247,737 ha and against lack of nitrogen on 55,837 ha, through rational local fertilising programmes, based on organic and chemical fertilisers              | OSPA<br>DADR              |
| Protection of waters and of environment                                  | Extension of biological agriculture in view of preservation of a healthy environment and to obtain healthy food. The minimum quota of ecological food during the following 10 years must reach 15%. | DADR<br>I.M               |
|  | Generalising of good practice in agriculture, for maintaining within the admissible limits of the contamination of environment with pesticides, nitrites and nitrates.                              | DADR<br>I.M               |



## III. PORTFOLIO OF PRIORITY PROJECTS

### 1. WORKS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT, REHABILITATION AND MODERNISATION OF THE ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IN MUREȘ COUNTY

#### General objective

- ensuring of a high quality road transport network

#### Specific objectives

- development, rehabilitation and modernisation of the road transport infrastructure

#### Location of investment

- the administrative-territory radius of Mureș County

#### Activities

- The detour variant for the municipality of Târgu Mureș – the section Tîrgu Mureș-Livezeni-Ernei (18,200,000€)
- The detour variant for the municipality of Reghin from DN 15 at the 99+200 km, going round the locality Apalina, crosses DN 16 at the 89+200 km, going round the municipality to the north-west and comes back in DN 15 at the 110+500 km (26,000,000 €)
- Primary rehabilitation of DN 15 Tîrgu Mureș - Toplița (100 km) (22,200,000 €)
- Primary rehabilitation of DN 13A Bălăușeri - Sovata (14,000,000 €)
- Elimination of level passages on DN 15 km 96 - 101 la Periș – Petelea, with road variant (285,000 €)
- Rehabilitation and modernisation of road system DJ 142C, county limit Sibiu-Coroisînmartin (DJ 142) (2,821,752 €)
- Rehabilitation and modernisation of road system on the county roads DJ 107 and DJ 107D (6,900,000 €)
- Development, rehabilitation and modernisation of county roads (56,000,000 €)
- Development, rehabilitation and modernisation of communal roads (63,760,000 €)
- Rehabilitation of urban roads in the spa of Sovata (3,600,000 €)

#### Cost of project (estimated)

213,766,752 €

#### Financing

- attracted sources: 100,000,000 €
- state budget: 42,753,350 €
- budget of the county council: 49,226,752 €
- local budgets: 10,688,337 €
- PHARE, SAPARD funds: 11,098,313 €

#### Institutional aspects

##### Partnerships:

- The Ministry of Transports, Constructions and Tourism
- The Local Council Mureș
- Local councils

##### Beneficiaries:

- local public authorities
- population of the Mureș County

#### Duration of project

- 7 years for the development, rehabilitation and modernisation of the county and communal roads;
- 3 years for the remainder of objectives

### 2. IMPROVEMENT AND EXTENSION OF THE DRINKING WATER SUPPLY NETWORKS IN MUREȘ COUNTY

#### General objective

- ensuring of the drinking water supply of urban and rural settlements in Mureș County

#### Specific objectives

- improvement of the drinking water supply networks in Mureș County

#### Location of investment

- urban and rural localities in Mureș County

#### Activities

- Zonal systems for water supply (Târnava Mică, Miercurea Nirajului, Gurghiu, Voivodeni, Luduș, Zau de Câmpie, Valea Lechinței) (88,886,164 €)
- Water supply of villages (14.250.000 €)



- Rehabilitation of the water supply networks in Mureș County –SAMTID programme (6,039,597 €)

#### **Cost of project (estimated)**

109,175,761 €

#### **Financing**

- attracted sources: 72,670,000 €
- budget of the county council: 22,885,963 €
- budgets of local councils: 10,600,000 €
- SAMTID funds: 3,019,798 €

#### **Institutional aspects**

Partnership:

- The Local Council Mureș
- Local councils in Mureș County
- economic entities

Beneficiaries:

- local public authorities
- population of the Mureș County
- economic entities

#### **Duration of project**

5 years

### **3. CREATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT NETWORKS IN MUREȘ COUNTY**

#### **General objective**

The projects aims at the implementation of the commitments assumed in the process pertaining to the admission of Romania in the European Community – Chapter 22 Environment, Section: Water quality, in due terms and optimal costs.

These commitments pertain, for Mureș County, to the ensuring of sewage and wastewater treatment for all urban settlements with over 2000 equivalent inhabitants.

#### **Location of investment**

- 73 localities in Mureș County

#### **Activities**

- design, execution and putting into work of the sewage of domestic wastewater systems so that all the urban settlements with over 2000 equivalent inhabitants have access to these (construction of new networks, extensions, resizing, re-equipping with

technologies of the existing domestic wastewater networks);

- design, execution and putting into work of the domestic wastewater treatment stations so that all the sewage networks of the settlements with over 2000 equivalent inhabitants are connected to these treatment stations (construction of new treatment stations, re-equipping with technologies, extension of capacities and implementing of new technologies in the existing treatment stations) – introduction and rehabilitation of the sewage networks in the cities of Miercurea Niraj, Sărmașu, Ungheni, Sângeorgiu de Pădure

#### **Cost of project (estimated)**

347.3 million €

#### **Financing**

- attracted sources: 90%
- own sources – 10%

#### **Institutional aspects**

Partnership:

- The Local Council Mureș
- The local councils in Mureș County
- the zonal operator for communal administration
- economic entities

Beneficiaries:

- local public authorities
- population- economic entities

#### **Duration of project**

13 years

### **4. ARRANGEMENT WORKS, DYKES AND REGULARISATION OF WATER COURSES IN THE HYDROGRAPHIC BASIN OF THE RIVERS MUREȘ AND TÂRNAVA MICĂ**

#### **General objective**

- defence against flooding, through dykes, bank consolidation and regularisation of the riverbeds of the Mureș, and Târnava Mică rivers and of the brooks Luț, Bistra and Pietriș in the areas of the localities Dătășeni, Coroisînărtin, Dedrad, Bistra Mureșului, Deda and Pietriș.

#### **Specific objectives**

- arrangement of the river Mureș in the area of the locality Dătășeni, Mureș County

- dykes construction and regularisation of the Tîrnava Mică river in the area of the localities Coroisînmărtin, Mureș County
- dykes construction and regularisation of the brook Luț in the area of localities Dedrad, commune Batoș, Mureș County
- regularisation of the brooks Bistra and Pietriș in the area of localities Bistra Mureșului, Deda și Pietriș, Mureș County
- by arrangement works, dykes construction and regularisation of water courses
  - 5 localities,
- 2000 inhabitants,
- 9.00 km of communal roads,
- 0.50 km of county roads,
- 0.50 km of national roads and
- 2800 ha of farming lands will be protected against flooding.

#### **Location of investment**

- On the course of the river Mureș, in the area of the locality Dătășeni, Mureș County;
- On the course of the river Tîrnava Mică, in the area of the locality Coroisînmărtin, Mureș County;
- On the course of the brook Luț, in the area of the locality Dedrad, Mureș County;
- On the course of the brook Bistra, in the area of the localities Bistra Mureșului and Deda, Mureș County;
- On the course of the brook Pietriș, in the area of the locality Pietriș, Mureș County.

#### **Activities**

- implementation of the dyke works on the river Mureș on a length of 4.00 km, in the area of the locality Dătășeni;
- accomplishment of the dyke works on a length of about 3.00 km and of bank consolidating on a length of 1.5 km of the river Tîrnava Mică, in the area of the locality Coroisînmărtin;
- accomplishment of the dyke works on a length of 8.00 km and regularisation of the riverbed on 10.00 km of the brook Luț, in the area of the locality Dedrad, commune Batoș;
- accomplishment in the area of localities Bistra Mureșului, Deda and Pietriș of the following types of works on the brooks Bistra and Pietriș: re-profiling of riverbeds – 8.30 km; bank defences – 1.85 km; rock bottom thresholds to fix the riverbed – 10 pieces; thresholds to correct the drainage slope – 8 pieces.

#### **Cost of project (estimated)**

5,339,200 €

#### **Financing**

- attracted sources (90%)
- own funds of the National Administration „The Romanian Waters” – MureșWater Office (10%)

#### **Institutional aspects**

Partnership:

- the National Administration „The Romanian Waters”
- MureșWater Office

Beneficiaries:

- the inhabitants in the localities Dătășeni, Coroisînmărtin, Dedrad, Bistra Mureșului, Deda and Pietriș

#### **Duration of project**

4 years

### **5. REHABILITATION FOR TOURIST PURPOSE OF THE NARROW GAUGE RAILWAY SOVATA – MIERCUREA NIRAJULUI – TÂRGU MUREȘ – BAND – RÂCIU - CRĂIEȘTI**

#### **General objective**

- organising with tourist purpose of leisure trips, utilising as transport means of the small capacity train on the narrow railway

#### **Specific objectives**

- rehabilitation of the narrow railway (embankment, railway superstructure and infrastructure)
- equipping of the area with boarding houses and shelters

#### **Location of investment**

- the narrow railway will ensure the connection between the localities Sovata - Miercurea Nirajului - Târgu Mureș - Band - Răciu - Crăiești

#### **Activities**

- inventorying of the current status and establishment of ways, actions and norms to put into work of the narrow railway
- performing of speciality surveys specific to rehabilitation works
- rehabilitation works

### **Cost of project (estimated)**

1,000,000 €

### **Financing**

- attracted sources
- budget of Mureș County Council
- governmental sources
- private sources

### **Institutional aspects**

Partnership:

- The Local Council Mureș
- Mayoralties on the territory of the narrow railway
- economic entities

Beneficiaries:

- inhabitants of the localities situated alongside the railway
- tourists

### **Duration of project**

2-4 years, depending on the financial resources

## **6. REHABILITATION OF THE RAILWAY STATIONS DEDA, REGHIN, TÂRGU MUREȘ, IERNUT AND LUDUȘ**

### **General objective**

- improvement according to European standards – providing of appropriate conditions for travellers

### **Specific objectives**

- renovation, modernisation and extension of the railway stations Deda, Reghin, Târgu Mureș, Iernut și Luduș

### **Location of investment**

- the built-up area of the localities Târgu Mureș, Reghin, Iernut, and Luduș and of the railway junction Deda

### **Activities**

- crossing passages, extension of the railway station, modernising of furniture and technical equipment
- modifying of structures and functions of the stations
- drawing up of the rehabilitation projects
- execution works

### **Cost of project (estimated)**

10,000,000 €

### **Financing**

- attracted sources
- The Ministry of transports, constructions and tourism

### **Institutional aspects**

Partnership

- the mayoralties of the localities involved
  - The Local Council Mureș
  - The National Company of the Romanian Railways (SNCFR)
- Beneficiaries
- travellers
  - The National Company of the Romanian Railways (SNCFR)

### **Duration of project**

4 years

## **7. ARRANGEMENT FOR TOURIST PURPOSES OF THE RESERVOIR LAKE IN BEZID**

### **General objective**

- capitalisation of the environment in the area of the reservoir lake in Bezid, Mureș County

### **Specific objectives**

- arrangement of the area with holiday houses for tourism, fishing, leisure, on both banks of the lake Bezid

### **Location of investment**

- the surroundings of the lake Bezid, including the localities Loțu, Bezid and Bezidul Nou

### **Activities**

- modernisation of the county road DJ 136 Sângeorgiu de Mureș – Goagiu (Harghita)
- construction of the perimeter road of the lake and the adequate technical and public utility equipping which surrounds the lake Bezid

### **Cost of project (estimated)**

1,000,000 €

### **Financing**

- attracted sources
- budgets of local authorities

### **Institutional aspects**

Partnership

- UNDP
- Local councils
- The Local Council Mureș
- economic entities

#### Beneficiaries

- inhabitants of Mureș County
- tourists
- private sector

#### Duration of project

5 years

### 8. DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING REAL ESTATE IN THE URBAN AREAS

#### General objective

- providing lodgings for the inhabitants in the urban area adjacent to the municipality of Tîrnăveni and the cities of Luduș and Sărmașu

#### Specific objectives

- construction and rehabilitation of blocks of flats and of social lodgings in the municipality of Tîrnăveni
- construction and arrangement of a new district and of two one family blocks of flats in the city of Luduș
- construction of lodgings for youths in the cities of Luduș and Sărmașu

#### Location of investment

- the municipality of Tîrnăveni, the cities of Luduș and Sărmașu

#### Activities

- construction of a block with 25 apartments in the municipality of Tîrnăveni (410,000 €)
- rehabilitation of a block of flats and of a bachelor hostel in the municipality of Tîrnăveni (430,000 €)
- construction of social lodgings in the municipality of Tîrnăveni (580,000 €)
- construction and arrangement of a district with one family lodgings in the city of Luduș (3,000,000 €)
- construction of 2 blocks of flats for youths in the city of Luduș (1,500,000 €)
- construction of lodgings for youths in the city of Sărmașu (1,000,000 €)

#### Cost of project

6,920,000 €

#### Financing

- attracted sources
- local budget
- state budget

#### Institutional aspects

##### Partnership:

- local public authorities in the municipality of Tîrnăveni and the cities of Luduș and Sărmașu
- The National Office for Dwellings (ANL)

##### Beneficiaries:

- the inhabitants in the municipality of Tîrnăveni and cities of Luduș and Sărmașu

#### Duration of project

- 1 year for the rehabilitation of the block of flats
- 3 years for the construction of lodgings
- 5 years for the construction and arrangement of the district of one family houses in the city of Luduș

### 9. MODERNISING AND DIVERSIFYING OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE CARBID FOX TÂRNĂVENI GROUP OF COMPANIES

#### General objective

- modernisation, making profitable and developing of the activities performed by the group of companies CARBID Târnăveni in chemistry

#### Specific objectives

- ensuring of jobs for the inhabitants in the area
- reduction of polluting exhaust, as a result of the manufacture of industrial chemical products
- revitalising of the chemical industry in the region

#### Location

- the municipality of Târnăveni, Mureș County

#### Activities

- optimisation of the installation for production of de-sulphured products (500,000 €)
- installation for the production of hydrated lime, producing some 30,000 tons yearly (800,000 €)
- installation for the production of calcium carbide briquettes – 5000 tons yearly (250,000 €)
- modernisation of the kiln no. 6 Calcium carbide (1,850,000 €)
- installation for producing of precipitated calcium carbonate – 7500 tons yearly (900,000 €)

- modernisation of the kilns for the production of lime (1,100,000 €)
- installation to trap the carbon dioxide resulting in the fabrication, purifying and bottling of lime 200,000 N c.m./day (500,000 €)

#### **Cost of project (estimated)**

5,900,000 €

#### **Financing**

- attracted sources: 80%
- the group of companies CARBID: 20%

#### **Institutional aspects**

Partnership:

- economic entities (the Group of companies CARBID FOX Târnăveni)

Beneficiaries:

- The Group of companies Carbid Târnăveni
- inhabitants in the municipality of Târnăveni, through ensuring of jobs

#### **Duration of project**

5 years

### **10. THE TOURIST ARRANGEMENT OF THE POTENTIAL OF THE SALTY LAKES, OF THE BALNEAL-CLIMATIC WATERS AND OF THE PONDS WITHIN MUREȘ COUNTY**

#### **General objective**

- arrangement for tourist purpose and capitalisation of potential of the salty lakes, balneal-climatic waters and ponds within Mureș County

#### **Specific objectives**

- arrangement of ponds within the communes Fărăgău, Tăureni, Șăulia, Miheșu de Cîmpie as tourist sights
- arrangements of the trout ponds in Zau de Cîmpie, Lăpușna, Ibănești, Câmpul Cetății, Ghindari, Sălard
- arrangement for tourist purpose of the salty lakes in Sovata, Sîngeorgiu de Mureș, Idecu, Solovăstru-Jabenița
- arrangement of the balneal-climatic waters in Sărmașu and of the silt baths in Aluna-Tîrnăveni

#### **Location of investment**

- the localities of Sovata, Sîngeorgiu de Mureș, Idecu, Solovăstru-Jabenița, Sărmașu, Aluna-Tîrnăveni, Zau

de Cîmpie, Lăpușna, Ibănești, Câmpul Cetății, Ghindari, Sălard, Fărăgău, Tăureni, Șăulia, Miheșu de Cîmpie, within which the lakes are located

#### **Activities**

- arrangement of the lakes in the area Fărăgău, Solovăstru, Tăureni, Zau de Cîmpie, Idecu, Sovata
- construction of cabins near the lakes in the area Fărăgău, Solovăstru, Tăureni, Zau de Cîmpie, Idecu, Câmpul Cetății,
- arrangement of a bathing and leisure micro-spa in Solovăstru-Jabenița, Sărmașu, Aluna-Tîrnăveni
- modernisation of the balneal-climatic spa in Sîngeorgiu de Mureș

#### **Cost of project (estimated)**

10,000,000 €

#### **Financing**

- attracted sources
- economic entities
- local budgets

#### **Institutional aspects**

Partnership:

- local councils
- economic entities

Beneficiaries:

- the inhabitants in the localities Solovăstru, Idecu, Fărăgău, Tăureni, Zau de Cîmpie, Jabenița, Sovata
- tourists
- economic entities

#### **Duration of project**

5 years

### **11. "SUPER – SKI IN THE CARPATHIANS" – ARRANGEMENT OF SKI SLOPES AND THE TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE IN MUREȘ COUNTY**

#### **General objective**

- arrangement of the ski slopes and of the due tourist infrastructure in Mureș County

#### **Specific objectives**

- arrangement of the ski slopes and of tourist infrastructure within the county, in the areas Stînceni, Lăpușna, Sovata, Pădurea Rotundă – Reghin and Sîngeorgiu de Mureș

### Location of investment

- the localities Stînceni, Lăpușna, Sovata, The Round Forest in Reghin and Sîngeorgiu de Mureș
- arrangement of the infrastructure due to the mountain tourism

### Activities

- arrangement of the ski slopes in the Round Forest – Reghin, Lăpușna, Sovata, Sîngeorgiu de Mureș, Stînceni

### Cost of project (estimated)

1,000,000 €

### Financing

- attracted sources
- local budgets
- private sector

### Institutional aspects

Partnership:

- local councils
- private sector

Beneficiaries:

- the inhabitants in the localities Stînceni, Lăpușna, Sovata, Reghin and Sîngeorgiu de Mureș
- tourists
- private sector

### Duration of project

2 years

## 12. ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE WORKS FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE NATURAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT AGAINST FLOODING

### General objective

Mureș County has a complex hydrographic network. During the periods of spring, as a result of de-frosting, and in case of abundant rainfall, the risk of flooding increases. In such cases, the damages caused by flooding are significant.

The project aims at the accomplishment of 80% of the defence works of the natural and built-up environment against flooding.

### Activities

The project includes the accomplishment of the following works:

- Accomplishment of the forestation and of the works for active currents.
- Hydrotechnical arrangements in the hydrographic basin Niraj (8.1 Km regularisation, 6100 ha of ploughed land)
- Arrangement of river Mureș on the sector Iod-Răstolița-Bozia (1.68 Km bank consolidation)
- Arrangement of river Mureș on the sector Iod-Răstolița-Bozia (5.14 Km dyke)
- Hydrotechnical arrangements in the hydrographic basin Gurghiu (4.4 Km regularisation and bank consolidation and 2.3 km of concrete wall)
- Hydrotechnical arrangements in the hydrographic basin Gurghiu (43.5 Km regularisation)
- Stabilisation of river Mureș in the area of the collection dam Azomureș (6.5 Km regularisation)
- Accomplishment of the walls supporting the banks and of the riverbeds of the surface watercourses, with stones and boulders or local materials in the areas of urban and rural localities with flooding risk
- Accomplishment of bottom thresholds in the areas with great flowing speed of waters, to reduce the flooding risk downstream
- Hydrotechnical arrangements in the hydrographic basin Mureș, with the purpose to defend the natural and built-up environment against flooding
- Ensuring of the stability of the banks and of degraded riverbeds through forestation on 80% of the degraded length

### Cost of project (estimated)

15,000,000 €

### Institutional aspects

Beneficiary

- The Local Council Mureș
- Local councils

Partners

- The Waters Office Mureș

### Financing

- own sources 10%
- attracted sources 90%

### Duration of project

36 months

### **13. REHABILITATION OF THE SANITARY SYSTEM AND CREATION OF NEW SANITARY SERVICES IN MUREȘ COUNTY**

#### **General objective**

Optimisation of the activities in the entire sanitary system in Mureș County and creation of new sanitary services, according to the current requirements.

#### **Specific objectives**

- Optimisation of hospital activities for acute care
- Reorganising of long duration hospital services
- Creation of multifunctional health centres in the localities recently declared cities and in some rural localities
- Creation of domiciliary care services, that cover the entire Mureș County
- Improvement of the equipping with medical apparatuses of medical units

#### **Activities**

- Reduction of the number of beds in the hospitals for acute care through reorganising, the increase of the patients treated in ambulatory and in day hospitalisation and maintaining of the average hospitalisation to 8 days
- Increase of the number of beds in the long duration hospitals in the county and reduction of the average hospitalisation from 21 to 14 days
- Creation, on the structure of the existing health centres, of multifunctional health centres with hospital and ambulatory services, domiciliary care and permanence centres
- Creation of a number of 24 units for domiciliary care that cover the entire population in Mureș County
- Purchasing of medical apparatuses for the equipping of the sanitary units in the county

#### **Expected results**

- Improvement of health indicators for the population in Mureș County ;
- Increase of population access to medical services;
- Diversification of the medical services provided for the inhabitants in the county.

#### **Cost of project**

5,000,000 €

#### **Financing**

- Local budgets
- Budget of the State
- Non-reimbursable funds
- Other sources

#### **Institutional aspects**

Partners:

- Local public authorities
- Public institutions
- Non-governmental institutions

#### **Duration of project**

8 – 10 years

### **14. INTEGRATED SYSTEM OF SOCIAL SERVICES FOR ELDERLY PERSONS IN MUREȘ COUNTY**

#### **General objective**

Improvement and diversifying of the structures of social assistance for elderly persons, to prevent cast out and social exclusion

#### **Specific objectives**

- Development of community services centres for the elderly persons in all the municipalities in Mureș County
- Creation and development of public – private partnerships in social services for elderly persons, capable of constructively and efficiently acting for the improvement of the living conditions of this segment of population

#### **Localisation of project**

The municipalities of Târgu Mureș, Sighișoara, Reghin, Târnăveni in the first stage, the county cities and communes in the second stage.

#### **Main activities**

- Creation of a social map with issues specific to the elderly persons, with the identification of the groups of elderly people facing social risk, of the difficult cases and the establishment of individual and group needs
- Purchasing of the goods and equipment required for ensuring of good quality services in the centres for elderly persons

- Providing of social-medical care services pertaining to the elderly persons
- Periodical training sessions and counselling of the personnel performing care services

#### **Expected results**

- Increase by a minimum 20 % of the quality of social services granted to elderly persons
- Creation and development of a public-private partnership in social services within the municipalities, as the first stage of the project, and further in all the localities in the county
- Creation of a database with complex data with the status of the elderly persons living in the county

#### **Cost of project (estimated)**

2,000,000 €

#### **Financing**

- Local budgets
- Non-reimbursable funds
- Other sources

#### **Institutional aspects**

Partnerships:

- Local public authorities
- Public institutions
- Non-governmental institutions

#### **Duration of project**

8 – 10 years

### **15. COUNTY SYSTEM OF CENTRES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING**

#### **General objective**

Development of the abilities of the labour force in Mureș County to adapting to structural changes, according to the needs identified on the labour force market. One especially emphasises the need to develop the managerial abilities in business and entrepreneurial development, to encourage future economic growth.

#### **Specific objectives**

Creation of centres for professional forming and training adapted to the requirements of the localities in Mureș County, through associations between public and private sectors, adapting of means, personnel and

trainers to the new demands and techniques for requalifying/reconversions, counselling and orienting of the labour force in the county.

#### **Localisation of project**

- The municipalities of Târgu Mureș, Reghin, Sighișoara, Târnăveni;
- The cities of Luduș, Sovata.

#### **Main activities**

- Development and providing of professional training programmes (initiation courses, qualification, re-qualifying, training, specialising);
- Providing of assistance and consultancy to the companies interested in developing the anthropic resources;
- Counselling and professional guidance for starting a business or assistance activities for entrepreneurs, to promote the entrepreneur spirit and create jobs.

#### **Expected results**

- Decrease of unemployment in Mureș County;
- Ensuring of equality of chances and social integration of youths, females and disfavoured persons;
- Extension and diversification of the social services system, through stimulating of the collaboration between the administration and the non-governmental sector.

#### **Cost of project (estimated)**

300,000 €

#### **Financing**

- Local budgets
- Non-reimbursable funds
- Other sources

#### **Institutional aspects**

Partnerships:

- Local public authorities
- Providers of professional training
- Local public institutions

#### **Duration of project**

8 – 10 years



## **16. MODERNISATION AND EXTENSION THE INTEGRATED EMERGENCY DISPATCH OFFICE**

### **General objective**

Increase of the safety of citizens and making efficient of the emergency activities through integration of all emergency services in the county (police, gendarmerie, fire department, civil protection, ambulance, SMURD etc.).

### **Specific objectives**

- Construction of a new headquarters for the integrated Emergency Dispatch Office, adequately equipped for operative and effective measures, on the basis of on-line information, transported through up to date communication means;
- Integration in this structure of the Point of command and control for specific interventions in major incidents, calamities and disasters.

### **Localisation of project**

The project will be implemented on a placement in the municipality of Târgu Mureș.

### **Main activities**

- Construction of the new headquarters of the integrated Emergency Dispatch Office and its equipping with adequate apparatuses;
- Development and modernisation of the subsystems of the Dispatch Office, with the following structure:
  - Subsystems for taking the calls
  - Subsystem for communication
  - Subsystem for urban video surveillance
  - Subsystem Head Office for alarming
  - Subsystem for localisation and monitoring of vehicles;
- Increase of the number of operators within the dispatch office and their training.

### **Expected results**

- Increase of the capacity to improve activities, the increase of productivity, effective use of the material and human resources;
- A better decision making process, to improve efficiency;
- Making efficient of the communication and collaboration activities of the personnel, both in the

interior of the dispatch office, and in the adjacent stations;

- Making efficient of the activities for solving the demands of the citizens and extension of the intervention area to all localities in the county;
- Improvement of the quality of services provided by the integrated Dispatch Office;
- Communication with the adjacent stations on superior multiple communication channels (phone, radio, data channel).

### **Cost of project (estimated)**

1,800,000 €

### **Financing**

- Local budgets
- Budget of the County Council
- Other sources

### **Institutional aspects**

Partnerships:

- Local public authorities
- Public institutions

### **Duration of project**

2 years

## **17. INTRODUCTION OF THERMAL STATIONS IN THE SCHOOL IN MUREȘ COUNTY**

### **General objective**

Improvement of conditions in the school units in the county.

### **Specific objectives**

- The optimal development of the teaching process
- Reduction of costs required for the maintenance of the education units in the county

### **Localisation of project**

Localities in Mureș County

### **Main activities**

- Purchasing of thermal stations and required equipment for the school units;
- Accomplish of arranging works of the spaces in which the thermal stations are to be mounted;
- Mounting of the thermal stations and of due equipment.

### Expected results

- Increase of thermal comfort in the school units
- Reduction of the costs with the fuel required to heat schools
- Reduction of heating expenses

### Cost of project (estimated):

12,000,000 €

### Financing

- Local budgets
- Budget of the State
- Non-reimbursable funds
- Other sources

### Institutional aspects

Partnerships:

- Local public authorities
- Public institutions

### Duration of project

10 – 12 years

## 18. DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNISATION OF MUREŞ COUNTY MUSEUM

### General objective

Promoting of the cultural heritage of the county, through capitalisation of the museum collections

### Specific objectives

- Creation of a museum space with ambient and educational uniqueness, according to the requirements of the presence of the Romanian culture within the European landscape;
- Increasing of attractiveness of the county, through the capitalisation of resources and objects in the collections of the archaeology, history and nature science departments;
- Ensuring of optimal conditions to exhibit the museum objects, conservation and restoration of the patrimony, as well as organising of exhibitions and cultural events.

### Localisation of project

The municipality of Târgu Mureş

### Main activities

- Construction of a new building on the structure of the building of Mureş County Museum;
- Equipping of the spaces of the museum with facilities necessary to adequately exhibit the objects, arrangement of the laboratories and conservation-restoration workshops.

### Expected results

- Increase of the attractiveness of the county and inclusion of the museum in the tourist routes;
- Increase of the number of museum visitors, both from the country and abroad;
- Increase of the incomes of the museum.

### Cost of project (estimated)

3,600,000 €

### Financing

- Budget of Mureş County Council
- Non-reimbursable funds
- Other sources

### Institutional aspects

Partnerships:

- Local public authorities
- Public institutions
- Non-governmental institutions

### Duration of project

3 – 5 years

## 19. CREATION OF A COUNTY RESOURCES CENTRE FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

### General objective

Development of the partnership between the civil society and local public administration.

### Specific objectives

- Providing consultancy, training and technical assistance for NGOs
- Granting facilities for creation and supporting of the NGOs' activity in the county
- Dissemination of information on NGOs towards third parties
- Facilitating the development of private-private and public-private partnerships

## Localisation of project

The municipality of Târgu Mureș

## Main activities

- Arrangement of the resources centre and its equipping with adequate apparatuses
- Training of the staff in unfurling the activities
- Creation of databases that would support the activity of NGOs and local authorities
- Unfurling of training programmes and consultancy for NGOs
- Organisation of manifestations, debates, meetings between the NGOs and local public authorities and the head offices on diverse issues

## Expected results

- The improvement of the image of the non-governmental sector in the eyes of citizens and increase of the authority of the civil society in relation with local and governmental authorities;
- Development of private-private and private-public partnerships in all the fields of social life;
- Improvement of the services provided by the non-governmental organisations in the county.

## Cost of project (estimated)

20,000 €/an

## Financing

- Non-reimbursable funds
- Local budgets
- Other sources

## Institutional aspects

Partnerships:

- Local public authorities
- Public institutions
- Non-governmental institutions

## Duration of project

3 - 5 years

## 20. PROTECTION, MONITORING, CONSERVATION OF FLORA AND FAUNA IN MUREȘ COUNTY

### Objectives

The project aims at the elaboration of a strategy for the protection, monitoring and conservation of biologic diversity on the territory of Mureș County, according to

the EU Directives: Directive Birds – 79/409/EEC and Directive Habitats – 92/43/EEC.

On the territory of Mureș County there are 14 protected areas of national interest, included in different categories: national park, natural reservations and nature monuments. The conservation status of these depends on the administration status.

### Description of project

The natural values inside and outside the protected areas require an effective management, to ensure a favourable conservation.

For this purpose, the project includes the following activities:

- Identification of protected natural areas and other areas that comply to the conditions required for an Area of Avi-fauna Special Protection, according to the Directive „Birds”
- Preliminary inventory and analysis of the distribution of birds on the territory of the county, in view of establishing the Avi-fauna Special Protection Areas, through utilisation of available data
- Establishment of the preliminary list of species of birds requiring conservation actions in the territory
- Inventorying of the types of habitat in the territory, according to Annexe II of Law 462/2001
- Identification of the existing protected areas and of other areas complying the criteria for the network Nature 2000
- Proposal for the inclusion of the eligible sites (Community Importance Sites) in the network Nature 2000 and completion of the specific documentation
- Preliminary inventorying of flora and fauna species whose conservation require the designation of special conservation areas according to Annexe II of Law 462/2001 (other than birds) and proposal of the sites eligible for the network Nature 2000
- Working out and endorsement of Management Plans for Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)
- Collection and transmission of data pertaining to habitats and species existing in the county
- Surveillance of the status of conservation of the populations and habitats in possible sites of the network Nature 2000
- Working out and implementation of the management plans for the protected areas
- Working out and applying of the functioning regulations of protected areas
- Capitalisation of the protected areas through activities of education and tourism

- Ensuring of the adequately trained staff and of the required equipment for the unfurling of patrolling and guarding activities in the protected areas
- Working out of informing materials on the protected areas, wild flora and fauna and awareness of the citizens on what regards the importance of protection and conservation of these species
- Establishing of a system for monitoring of the natural flora species, of rare species and of species requiring protection and making it operative
- Establishment of a system for monitoring of migratory birds and making it operative
- Establishment of a system for monitoring of snakes and fishes and making it operative
- Establishment of a system for monitoring of big carnivores and making it operative
- Establishment of the status of protected area in case an area complies with the requirements of this functional category
- Establishment of protection measures for the species of plants and animals outside the protected areas

**Cost of project (estimated)**  
30,000 €

#### **Institutional aspects**

Beneficiary - The Local Council Mureș

#### **Financing**

Own sources- 10%

**Duration of project** 24 months

## **21. SELECTIVE COLLECTION OF WASTE AT THE SOURCE AND ITS TRANSFER TO THE ECOLOGICAL REGIONAL LANDFILL IN UNGHENI**

#### **Objectives**

The project aims at the implementation of the stipulations of the European Directives pertaining to waste management, which were included in the National Strategy for waste management, the National Plan for waste management, the Regional Plan for waste management, specific national legislation. According to the commitments made in the process of negotiation with the European Union Commission of the Chapter 22 Environment – section Waste management, all the inadequate waste deposits must be closed according to a rigorous schedule:

- closing and ecological arrangement of non-hazardous waste deposits in the rural areas until 16.07.2009;

- closing of non-hazardous urban waste deposits as follows: 2007 Luduș; 2008 Sovata, Târnăveni, Iernut; 2009 Târgu Mureș and Reghin.

According to these commitments, until the date of closing of these deposits, the local administration must come up with available and operational alternative, to set up the points for selective collection of waste at the source. These points are to be connected to the transfer stations ensuring the compacting and transfer of waste to the regional ecological landfill.

The local administration also has the obligation to ensure an effective collection, so that each waste generator to be connected to the system of centralised waste collection. The quantity of recyclable waste selectively collected by population must increase (waste from packages, metallic and electric waste etc.).

#### **Description of project**

- creation of the system for selective collection (on categories) of waste from all generators (population, economic entities) – respectively the arrangement of collection spaces, ensuring of adequate containers, ensuring of adequate transport means, establishing of the operators, awareness of citizens, establishment of collection stages, tariffs, making the system operational;
- establishment of the locations for transfer stations, designing, construction and making operative of these so that they ensure: a) compacting and transfer of non-hazardous and useless waste from the collection points to the zonal ecological deposit; b) making into bales and transfer of the selectively collected waste that can be capitalise towards the units specialised in capitalisation;
- closing of the non-ecological waste deposits;
- design, construction and making operational of the composting stations of biodegrading waste.

#### **Institutional aspects**

Beneficiary – The Local Council Târgu Mureș

Partners– The local councils in Mureș County, Sanitation Operators

**Cost of project:** 60 millions €

#### **Financing**

Own sources- 10%

**Duration of project** 24 months

## 22. RECOVERY AND CAPITALISATION OF DEPOSIT GASES, AFTER THE CLOSING OF NON-ECOLOGICAL WASTE DEPOSITS

### Objectives

The deposit gases contain 50% methane, component with a potential contribution to the global warming 21 times greater than the carbon dioxide. According to the stipulations of the International Conventions in which Romania is part, when it will be admitted in the European Community it would be allowed to sell quotas of emissions of carbon dioxide.

The project aims at the reduction of the gas exhaust with greenhouse effect, concomitantly with the energetic capitalisation of the deposit gas, which will bring important financial resources to the community. The incomes from the capitalisation of the deposit gas depend on the nature of the energy produced (electric or thermal); these incomes vary around 0.065 Euro/kWh as regards the production of electricity and 22 Euro/Gcal as regards the production of heat. The estimated energy production in case of a deposit of some 2,000,000 tons is 10,000,000 kWh /year for electricity and 14,000,000 kWh /year for thermal energy.

The units for the reduction of carbon dioxide will also be marketed.

### Description of project

The project aims at the designing, construction and making operational of collecting systems for the capitalisation of residue gases proceeding from the domestic waste deposits in Mureș County.

### Location

Târgu Mureș, Sighișoara, Luduș, Târnăveni, Sovata

### Costs

The average investment in the collection system /energetic capitalisation of the deposit gas is 1200 - 2000 Euro/KW installed energy in a site

### Institutional aspects

Beneficiaries – The local councils in Mureș County

### Financing

Own sources- 10%

**Duration of project** 24 months

## 23. TECHNICAL MAINTENANCE OF THE STABILITY OF THE RESIDUE CATCH PITS AND PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT IN THE AREA OF TECHNOLOGICAL RESIDUES CATCH PITS

### Objectives

- Technical ensuring of the stability of the residue catch pits and the protection of environment factors in the area of technological residue catch pits

There are three catch pits on the site, which were utilised to deposit sludge and technological waste with content in chrome, sulphur, Fluor etc. The catch pit B1 is currently in operation, the level of deposits almost reaching the crowning of the dyke resulting in the absence of security. The contour dykes of this are in relatively good state, with no ex-filtration or embankment slides. Assessment of the stability of the contour dykes emphasised the danger of sliding of the dykes of the Catch pit B1.

The catch pits B2 and B3 are exhausted, the deposits exceed their crowning and the plateau between the catch pits is solidified. The rainfall that do not infiltrate in the residue deposit flow on the embankment, generating multiple ravines and ruts, with significant depth. As a result of the dampening of the materials in the structure of the dykes, in some places the bank collapsed, in others slipped. The water of the rainfall infiltrating in the mass of waste within the catch pits is not artificially drained, but naturally through the foundation plate and the dykes of the catch pits. The soil, subsoil and the phreatic layer are thus fed with impure waters, that at the same time exert pressure over the whole construction, contributing to the reduction of the safety rate, especially of dykes. The actual embankment of the dykes does not correspond any more to the design-type sections. Also some sections of the dykes are collapsing. The three dykes do not have equipment to watch their operation.

### Description of project

- Carrying out of measurements to assess the state and effectiveness of the sealing system of the foundation plate of the catch pits. Creation of a coherent system for monitoring of the quality of soil and underground waters within the perimeter of the catch pits. Creation of a system for collecting of the pluvial waters within the perimeter of each catch pit and their controlled discharge. Restoration of the

quality of soil. Measures for conservation and ecological construction;

- restoration of the embankments of the contour dykes of the catch pits and the restoration of the transversal profile of these, in the place the deterioration took place;

- levelling of the deposits in the catch pits and the elevation of the dykes by at least 0.5 m to ensure safety;

- levelling of the ceiling of the catch pits, followed by the waterproofing and ecological recovery of these;

- establishment of a monitoring in time programme of the site of catch pits.

There is a risk assessment survey.

#### **Cost of project (estimated)**

37500 € - expertise and technical project

The investment costs are to be assessed according to the stipulations of the technical projects

#### **Location**

Târnăveni

#### **Institutional aspects**

Beneficiary: S.C. BICAPA S.A.

**Duration of project** 12 months

### **24. INCINERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE**

#### **Objective**

The project aims at ensuring of conditions to eliminate the hazardous waste generated in Mureș County and in the adjacent area, according to the requirements of environment protection of health of population. These requirements proceed from the national strategies and policies for waste management and from the commitments taken during the negotiation process of admission in the European Community.

The quantity of hazardous waste will increase during the following years, as a result of the introduction of the system of collecting of hazardous waste from the population, of the closing of inadequate hospital cremation units and of the development of economic activities in Mureș County.

The project aims at the designing, construction and making operational of a cremation unit for hazardous waste with a capacity of 1500 t/year.

#### **Location**

Ungheni, on the site of the zonal Ecological landfill

#### **Costs**

Investment: 3,570,000 €

Operation cost: 350 €/t of cremated waste

#### **Institutional aspects**

Beneficiary – The Local Council Mureș

Partners– The local councils in Mureș County, economic entities generating hazardous waste

#### **Financing**

Own sources- 10%

**Duration of project** 36 months

### **25. PROTECTION FROM HAIL**

#### **Objective**

Protection of the crops, of economic objectives and especially of the orchards against the effects of hail.

#### **Description of project**

The following actions are included in the project:

- setting up of a command centre in Tîrgu Mureș, that will co-ordinate the intervention actions from the bases from where the anti-hail rockets will be launched;
- setting up of an information network to collect data required for the decision making. The meteorological stations, the radiolocation stations and the launching bases will be included in this system;
- creation of a network of bases for launching of 10 km range rockets. The geographic cover of the main orchard and legume basins in Mureș County, summing up to 150 thousands ha;
- the training of the command, execution and monitoring staff.

#### **Economic-social impact**

Through this project, the yearly damages in value of 50 – 60 billion lei are avoided. Beside the direct losses of agricultural produces one has to take into account the depreciation of the produces left and the damage produced to the contractions and other civil objectives. One creates 50-60 new jobs through the implementation of the project.

### Costs

The overall value of the investment amounts to some 160 billion lei, of which the feasibility study is 1 billion lei.

The funds will be ensured by the Budget MAPDR.

### Schedule

- Feasibility study: 2005
- Feasibility and execution study: 2005 – 2006
- Implementing of project: 2006 – 2008

### Institutional aspects

Co-ordinator – The Office for Agriculture and Rural Development Mureș.

## 26. THE REHABILITATION OF THE HISTORIC VINEYARDS IN THE COUNTY

### Objective

The project aims at the rehabilitation of the historic vineyards of the valley of Târnava Mică. In this geographical area the following administrative units are included: Bălăușeri, Zagăr, Vișoara, Coroisânmartin, Bahnea, Suplac, Mica, Gănești, Băgaciu, Târnăveni.

The agri-pedologic conditions, as well as the climatic factors are propitious for vineyards. There is also tradition and trained labour force. The southern exposures and the micro-areas propitious for vineyard sums in the described area some 1,000 ha.

### Description of project

- Identification of lands and forming of the group of producers
- Setting up of the documentation required for the creation of plantations
- Identifying and attracting of investors and investment funds
- Implementation of project.

### Social and environment impact

Through the accomplishment of this project, the slopes with southern exposure, now affected by erosion and landslides, will be recovered for agriculture. The control of the soil washing process and of landslides will reduce the danger of clogging of the riverbeds and of flooding.

Socially, this project will contribute to the reduction of unemployment and making effective of the agricultural activities, with impact on the economic potential of the county.

### Costs

The arrangement of a ha of vineyard and due mechanic works is estimated to 350 million lei, and the overall value of investment amounts to 350 billion lei.

### Financing

- |                                    |      |
|------------------------------------|------|
| - SAPARD funds                     | 40 % |
| - autochthon private capital       | 15 % |
| - capital attracted from investors | 25 % |
| - grants from the E.U.             | 20 % |

## 27. REDUCTION OF THE SURFACES AFFECTED BY SOIL DEGRADING

### Objective

In Mureș County, the lands affected by surface erosion amount to 55,480 ha, and the lands affected by landslides to approximately 30 ha.

The project aims at the reduction by 70% of the lands affected by physical degrading of soil and the reduction by 30% of the surfaces affected by landslides

### Activities

The project includes the following works:

- Planning and specific works for collection and evacuation of water in excess
- Planning and execution of works for controlling of surface and depth erosion of soil through works of arrangement, such as: dams, slope braking, thresholds
- Forestation and re-forestation of all the surfaces within the landslides area with a slope greater than 30%
- Elimination of the effects of landslides
- Planning and execution of the specific works required to reduce the physical degrading of soil caused by surface erosion through water, wind and settling

**Cost of project (estimated)** \_\_\_\_\_ 1,000,000 €

### Institutional aspects

Beneficiary:

- The Local Council Mureș
- Local councils

Partners

- The Office for Agriculture and Rural Development

### Financing

- own sources 10%
- attracted sources 90%

### Duration of project

36 months



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