



ARAD

ARAD CITY HALL

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

ARAD

2004

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75. Revoluției St., 310.130, Jud. Arad

Tel: +40 257 281 850

Fax: +40 257 253 842

E-Mail: pma@primariaarad.ro

© 2004 National Centre for Sustainable Development

15 Alexandru Philippide St., Sector 2, Bucharest

Tel: +4021 201 14 10

Fax: +4021 201 14 02

E-Mail: office@sdpn.ro

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Local Steering Committee (LSC)

Dorel Popa, Mayor – President of the LSC

Gheorghe Seculici, Director – Proiect SA Arad

Pascu Ștefan, Director – Arad County Employment Agency

Ispravnic Cristian, Director – Environmental Protection Inspectorate

Lazăr Dorin, Director – Public Health Department

Lizica Mihuț, Rector – Aurel Vlaicu University

Aurel Ardelean, Dean – “Vasile Goldiș” Western University

Văran Ion, Director – Arad State Theatre

Câmpan Doru, Director – S.C. Arterm S.A, Arad

Cuvineanu Petru, Director – Public Transportation Company

Nicolae Băcanu, President – Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Arad

Tusz Francisc, President – Centre for the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises

Darida Ioan, Counsellor – Urbanism Committee of Arad Local Council

Ardelean Andreia, Executive Director – PAEM Association, Arad

Antoci Ioana Monica, President – The Association of Neuro-Motor Handicapped Persons

Ghender Flavius, Journalist – Observatorul Arădean Daily

Rotar Zoea, Director – County School Inspectorate

Claudia Macra, Director – Local Public Administration

Arad Local Agenda 21 Office

Consultancy from the National Centre for Sustainable Development – NCSD:

Călin Georgescu – Project manager

George Romanca – Local coordinator for Arad, Bolintin-Vale, Mediaș, Sibiu, Sighișoara, Târgoviște cities

Radu Vădineanu – Local coordinator for Câmpina, Pitești, Fălțiceni, Târgu-Jiu, Vatra Dornei cities

Tania Mihiu – Local coordinator for Slatina and Zimnicea cities

Dan Apostol – Editorial, cultural, scientific consultant

Carmen Năstase – Financial coordinator

Bianca Bacinschi – Communication

Adrian Voinea – IT Specialist

Workgroup no. 1 – ENVIRONMENT:

Teodora Tudur – Environmental Protection Inspectorate

Ionel Drăgănescu – Public Health Department

Dorel Gureanu – NGO Condor Club

Ovidiu Pîrvu – Arad Forestry Department

Cornel Maior – Vasile Goldiș University

Workgroup no. 2 – SOCIAL:

Etelca Nagy – Community Assistance Department

Adrian David – Romanian-German Foundation

Diana Mureșan – Labour Department

Maria Pușchiță – Medical Doctors' College

Ovidiu Balint – City Culture House

Sorin Haiduc – Arad County School Inspectorate

Workgroup no. 3 – ECONOMIC:

Lucian Palcău – Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture

Florica Grec – County Statistics Department

Ianoș Boroș – Centre for the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises - CEDIMMAR

Laura Istrate – State Public Finances and Financial Control Department, Arad

Iulia Dângulea – Tourist Information Office

Local project coordinators:

Patricia Găvăgină

Cosmin Aldea



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Foreword

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

Local Agenda 21 (LA21) was developed and adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the second summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument for use in achieving the well-being of the world's population. Aimed at local administration, LA21 promotes, through public participation, a delicate balance between economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

The concept of sustainable development calls for a constant re-evaluation of the relationship between man and nature, and solidarity between generations, as the only viable option for long-term development.

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

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

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

Soknan Han Jung

UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator



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Foreword

By the Mayor of Arad

Local Agenda 21, a tool for sustainable development promoting a balance between economic growth, social equity and environmental protection, provides a generous framework for projecting and planning the future of the city of Arad. The creative and intelligent use of this framework has entirely depended on us and on our ability to establish a real partnership with the local community.

The most challenging steps included those which involved our ability to determine the participation of the citizens, of the civil society, of the university life and of all those interested. In addition to the concrete result of the program, I believe that an important benefit we achieved is our increased ability to establish and support a constructive dialogue at the level of the local community. Without this common effort, it would have been impossible to achieve our goals.

The concrete outcome of this attempt is a coherent strategic document and a realistic action plan. This document was achieved following the information

provided through direct participation and with the assistance of the entire local community. This way, we meet the current and future needs of the city.

I wish to thank all those who contributed to the development of this process, the citizens of Arad who understood its importance and supported us to successfully bring it to an end. I also wish to thank the UNDP and NCSD for their ongoing assistance. I hope we will manage at the level of the local administration and community to build those mechanisms that allow the achievement of the identified projects, the reality of tomorrow's Arad.

Dorel Popa
Mayor of the city of Arad



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I. STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I.1. ASSESSMENT

I.1.1. Natural capital

I.1.1.1. Geographical location

Location: The city of Arad is located in the western extremity of the country, in the Arad alluvial plain (being the first important Romanian city when entering the country from Central Europe) at the intersection of the parallel of 46°10'36" northern latitude with the meridian of 21°18'04" eastern longitude, on the Mureș riverbank. The city is located at an altitude of 108.5 meters and has a surface area of 4,618 ha.

It is situated at the crossroads of some important road networks (on E 68/60 road at 594 km from Bucharest to the East, and 275 km from Budapest to the West, on E 671 at 50 km from Timișoara to the South and 117 km from Oradea to the North, railway networks (the railway that connects Romania to Western Europe and the Middle East, through Hungary, with two railway stations and is situated at 616 km from Bucharest and 275 km from Budapest) and air networks (Arad International airport, situated at 4 km from the city centre). The city of Arad, capital of the county with the same name is one of the economic, social-political and cultural centres of Romania.

The closest frontier points are

- by road:
 - Turnu – 20.3 km
 - Nădlac - 54 km
 - Vărșand - 68 km
- by railway: Curtici - 17 km
- airway: Arad International Airport

I.1.1.2. Population

(Census of inhabitants and lodgings - 2002): 172,827 inhabitants, out of which 82.7% Romanians, 13.0% Hungarians, 1.7% Roma, 1.3% Germans, 0.4% Serbs, 0.9% other nationalities.

I.1.1.3. Main historical references

- **end of the 6th century BCE** – the first written document attesting the presence of the Geto-Dacians in this region;
- **106-119 CE** – the Arad area is included in Dacia, the Roman province;
- **1st millennium** – incursion of migratory people: the Goths, the Huns, the Gepidae, the Avars, the Slavs;
- **8th-9th centuries, the finalisation of the Romanian people's ethnogenesis;**
- **1028** – the principality of Ahtum is conquered by the army of Hungarian knights; the Romanian population is organised in small voivodates and principalities, maintaining their political and religious identity.
- **11th century – the first documentary attestation of Arad** in a document issued at Buda in 1347 by Louis I, containing a quotation from 1080-1090, where the "Orod near the Mureș River" county is mentioned;
- **1552-1554** – the **Turkish fortress** is built on the right bank of the Mureș River, where the Teba textile factory is currently located. The civil settlement of the old city developed around this fortress, Arad becoming a strategic point and a famous commercial centre;
- **1689** – following the Karlowitz Peace, **Arad passes under Habsburg rule**, as the border between the Ottoman and Habsburg Empire was settled on the Mureș River;

- **The building of the new fortress of the city**, situated to the south of the Mureş River, deeply marked the further development of the city. The construction was built in the style of the Vauban-Tenaille fortresses, by a team of military engineers led by Ferdinand Philipp Harsch. The works took 20 years for completion (1763 - 1783), and thousands of Serfs were used as labour force;
- 1834 – the city of Arad received the privilege of "**free royal city**," which favours its future economic and social development;
- **November 1918** – the city politicians Ştefan Cicio Pop, Vasile Goldiș, Ioan Suci and Ioan Flueraș, leaders of the Romanian Central National Council, with its headquarters at Arad, prepare the plebiscitary assembly of Alba Iulia, where on December 1st, 1918, the union of Transylvania to Romania was voted;
- **1945 - 1989 The communist period** – the large industrial platforms are built as well as new residential areas to face the migration of the population from the countryside to the city;
- **1989 – The Revolution** bringing the freedom from the communist dictatorship, Arad being the second Romanian city that stepped on the road of democracy through the blood shed and sacrifices of its inhabitants;
- **1992** – first democratic local elections. The current local administration was structured (the city hall).

1.1.1.4. The Architectural Heritage

The Historical Development of the City

There are 105 architectural monuments, of which 102 are in the central area in an architectural reservation. The following buildings are degraded: the Fortress Church, former Franciscan monastery, the Old Teacher Training School Building (1821) and the Old Theatre.

The beginnings of the city go back to the 16th and 17th century, during the Turkish occupation. After the destruction by the Turks in 1551 of the old Orod (Urod or Wrod) fortress, situated on the territory of Vladimirescu village, the conquerors built another fortress on the right bank of the Mureş river, on the

current location of the "TEBA" textile factory. It is around this fortress that the city is built. The city developed during the Ottoman occupation (1551-1687), becoming a strategic point as well as a commercial centre, where the fair lasted ten days and ten nights, with its own administration, as stated by Evlia Celebi (1611-1684).

After the retreat of the Turks, the city went under the rule of the Habsburg Empire (1687). The settlement experienced an economic, political and demographical momentum. Between 1763-1783 the new fortress (which also exists today) was built on the bank of the Mureş River, outside the urban area, in the Vauban style. Situated at the crossing of important commercial roads, Arad becomes the most developed city of the area. The famous cereal and cattle fair, the existence of numerous handicraftsmen as well as the demographic momentum would determine the setting up in 1765, at the centre of the settlement, of a larger main road, the future Boulevard.

In 1834 Arad was declared a free royal city, which would be beneficial. The built area increased, comprising besides the old centre in the 18th century, the present central area and Pârneava, Şega, Gai and Mureşel residential areas. Between 1870-1914, imposing civic edifices, institutions and enterprise buildings were built. At the same time (1879-1888), the present dams were built, due to the overflows of the Mureş River. The paving of the streets also started (1880).

Between the two world wars, the city continued to expand to include Micălaca village and the following built suburbs: Grădiște, Poltura and Bujac. Micălaca Nouă, Subcetate and Gai residential area developed (1930-1940). The water and sewage system were extended. The number of the large enterprises increased from 38 to 142. Numerous schools were opened. The old imposing main road became the most important commercial area. Public edifices are located here: the Theatre, the City Hall, the National Bank, Cenad palace, the seat of the Romanian Railways Society, churches, hotels. Most of these buildings were built at the end of the 19th century. Besides the commercial function, the boulevard also has a tourist one (Corso).

After the end of the Second World War, Arad developed as an industrial centre. The large industrial platforms are built as well as the republican enterprises, with thousands of jobs, which determined

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the migration of the rural population. Upon the growth of the number of inhabitants, the new residential areas were built: Aurel Vlaicu, Calea Romanilor, Micălaca, Faleză Sud and Banu Mărăciine. Numerous public edifices were built: "Dacia" movie theatre, "Continental - Astoria" and "Parc" hotels, the Culture House, the Sports Centre, County Hospital, the swimming pools.

The varied and at the same time unitary architectural landscape, as well as the natural environment of the Mureş river, which crosses the city, grants Arad its specific charm and character.

I.1.1.5. Climate

Continental-moderate, with Mediterranean influences. The relatively low altitude, 110 meters on average, results in more reduced differences of temperatures from one season to another, in an annual uniform distribution of the dynamic elements and in a homogeneous distribution of solar radiation. The influence of the urban environment on the air temperature is felt especially during the cold season, when the difference between the city and the natural environment can reach values of 8 – 10°C. In the summertime, as a consequence of the increased solar radiation, (over 15 cal/cm²/month) and of the predominant clear weather, the temperature registers high values – the monthly average surpassing 20°C.

- Annual average temperature: 12.39 °C;
- Maximum absolute temperature: 37.4 °C;
- Minimum absolute temperature: –16.5 °C;
- Rainfall: 45.93 l/m²;
- Average wind: 2.575 l/m²;

Malfunctions

Humidity is a pollution-increasing factor. The solid particles in the air are nuclei around which water vapours condense, leading to the creation of mist and the increased pollution in the lower atmospheric strata.

Winds are one of the main meteorological parameters that determine the transport of horizontal pollutants. Knowing the dominant wind directions helps to establish the possible transport directions of large quantities of impurities and, consequently, of the areas most exposed to pollution.

I.1.1.6. Relief

The city of Arad is located on a relief morphologically similar to the Banatului Plain. Situated at an average altitude of about 110m, the city is comprised in the Mureş Plain, which was formed following the deposit of sediments carried by the Mureş River on the shore of the old Panonian Lake. Arad is mainly situated in the high water meadow of the Mureş River, bordered to the south by the Vingăi Plain (considered as a piedmont terraced plain) and to the north by the Arad Plain (piedmont tabular plain). The latter has several subdivisions whose margins enter the perimeter of the city (Livadei Plain to the north-east and Ierului Plain to the north-west).

The monotony of the geomorphologic landscape is interrupted by the existence of several watercourses (old tributaries of the Mureş river) or by small dales, which makes room for side erosion (bank landslides) or the depositing of sediments.

I.1.1.7. Natural resources

Non-renewable

The diversity and the nature of the geological formations explain the large variety of natural resources, as well as of the productive activities connected to their capitalisation.

The richest natural resources are:

- *granite and granite-diorite*
- *limestone and marl limestone*
- *andesite*
- *diabase deposits*
- *sand and gravel deposits*

Oil structures are exploited in the Arad plain, resulting in oil and gas.

Thermal and mineral springs are important natural resources, known and collected from times immemorial. The thermal springs contain bicarbonate, calcium, magnesium and sodium waters. The mineral waters have mainly a carbon gas – ferruginous composition, slightly radioactive.

Renewable

The main natural renewable resources of Arad are the surface and underground waters and the forests.

The natural water resource is represented by the Mureş and Crişul Alb hydrographic basins and the underground waters mainly in the alluvial cone of the Mureş and the Crişului Alb Rivers.

The forested area is of 212,217 ha, which is 27.5% of the total surface of the county.

I.1.1.8. Environmental factor quality

Air

Air is one of the environmental factors which are difficult to control, as the pollutants that have reached the atmosphere rapidly disperse and cannot be collected in view of filtering. Reduced air pollution can only be achieved through ground collection and filtering. Air pollution leads to global effects on the environment: acid rainfall, degradation of the ozone layer, greenhouse effect, etc.

Malfunctions

- the anthropic activity which brought about obvious changes in the environment by means of clearings, watercourse regularisation, draining of swamps and marshes.
- Polluting factors, emitted locally or coming from outside borders, which lead to climate imbalances.

The quality of air – acidity. SO₂ and NO₂ concentrations are measured in four supervision stations located in the city of Arad: one general and three impact stations. During 2002 there was no exceeding of the CMA for these pollutants.

Water

The water resources may be a limiting factor of the regional economic development, especially if there is a deficit as compared to the needs of the society.

Arad, with a surface of 7,654 km², has one of the most important water reserves in Romania. This allows the

unrestricted supply of the population and of the economic agents.

Arad municipality is supplied with drinking water exclusively from underground sources from the collection point at Arad-Ch. Criş, which has 118 collection wells.

Waters of average depth in the alluvial cones of the Criş and Mureş rivers are the main water resource, qualitatively satisfying.

In the drinking water supply system, the industrial use was 7,218 thousand m³. 1,361 m³ were supplied to industry from local resources.

There are 65 first degree drillings and 26 second degree drillings, which are a part of the national network, for the measurement of phreatic water quality. There are also supervision drillings situated in the vicinity of polluting sources (23 drillings of S.C. ARCHIM S.A. and 9 lignite drillings at C.E.T.).

The monitoring of phreatic water quality in the national surveillance network is performed by the Arad branch of the Târgu Mureş Water Department, for those located in the Mureş hydrographic basin.

The monitoring of surveillance drillings of the polluting phenomena is performed by I.P.M.and D.S.P.

There are important thermal and mineral water reserves in the city of Arad: the Neptun, Mocrea, Lipova, Şofronea swimming pools.

Malfunctions

The Mureş River is the main risk factor, floods occurred in 1930,1970 1975.

Soils

In the administrative area of Arad municipality (less in the built area) there are mainly mollisols alternated by intra-zone soils, rich in humus, of high fertility, good for agriculture. Intra-zone soils are: marshy grounds, vertisols, alluvial soils, and others, but the area they cover is relatively small.

The evaluation following the study of the analytical data indicates an overall improvement tendency of soil quality, but also degradation in certain areas.

Malfunctions

The reduced soil quality is due to the increasing active pseudo-gleization processes.

Forests and biodiversity

The Arad forestry department manages a forested area of the city, which is state public property.

Besides this area, there are forests which have been returned to their former owners.

The entire wood vegetation, no matter the owner or the administrator, is subject to the forest administration system, that is Law no. 26/1996 – The Forest Code.

The Arad forestry department manages a forested area, having as object of activity, besides productive activities, (mainly the capitalisation of wood), a series of technical works such as: forestation, maintenance of young plantations and natural regenerations, fighting forest pests, guarding the forest, protection of game, capitalisation of wood, control of wood exploitation, etc.

Vegetation is characterized by a strong anthropic transformation of the natural vegetation.

Inter-regional and regional vegetation – in the river meadows, there is a specific vegetation consisting of oak forests, mixed with ash tree, elm tree, soft grass, foxtail and twitch meadows, which alternate with agricultural zones.

Incidentally, there are salt marshes.

Flora. Due to its geographical location, Arad municipality has a varied ecological potential, especially represented by the biotic layer.

In the forest steppe area, the natural vegetation is limited due to anthropic activities of extending agricultural cultures. Secondary meadows are made up of straw, wormwood, beard grass, etc.

The deciduous tree area is represented by Turkey oak and Hungarian oak forests, which alternate with agricultural areas or straw and Cephalarea transsilvanica secondary meadows.

Seismicity

Arad municipality is located in a D area, with a 7.5 seismic degree.

Natural risks

The areas exposed to natural risks are situated in the Mureş Valley.

Green areas and public spaces

The green areas take up 33.7 ha, namely 0.8% of the overall built area. The green areas in the city are:

- Cetate green area – 7 ha
- Eminescu park – 3.2 ha
- Children's park – 1.5 ha
- The Mureş river bank – 5.3 ha
- Europa park - 5.3 ha
- Pădurece green area – 3.8 ha
- CFR House green area – 0.9 ha
- Astoria green area – 0.8 ha
- Avram Iancu green area – 0.98 ha
- Splaiul Mureşului green area – 5.7 ha
- Aurel Vlaicu residence green areas – 1.7 ha
- UTA green area - 0.5 ha
- Green spaces in the Bujac residential area – 0.81 ha
- Green spaces in the Gai residential area – 0.84 ha
- Green spaces in the Micălaca residential area – 2.56 ha
- Europa area

Ceala forest – the main leisure area of the city – consists of brushes of different ages and species, and provides the possibility to arrange a botanic and leisure park with an area of 100ha, connected to the built area of the city and to the Bezdin forest.

The Neptun swimming centre, or Subcetate swimming centre, is another leisure element of great importance and originality. Built on an area of 31.7 ha, situated outside Cetății built area, the swimming centre has 5 swimming pools, of which 3 are for children.

There are several thermal water springs in Arad, and they are currently exploited:

- inside the Neptun swimming centre – 1 drilling 1,263 m deep (currently being restored by the Communal Husbandry Department, to be used in a thermal swimming pool all year long);
- to the northwest of the city there is another drilling belonging to SC Pasărea Paradisului SRL, which intends to set up a bathing place;
- at the baths belonging to the Mutual Aid House: thermal water used for bathing.

Environmental protection

Waste management

Due to urban and industrial development, important amounts of industrial and household waste are produced. These “mountains” of household, street, and industrial waste take up space, and raise problems of management, processing and avoiding environmental pollution.

Waste comes from the household and public sector as follows:

- Food waste - kitchen waste, rotten food etc.;
- Combustible waste – paper, cardboard, wood, leaves, textiles, leather, rubber, plastic etc.;
- Non-combustible waste – metals, glass, ceramic, stone, slag, ash;
- Dead animals – small animals, cats, dogs, fowls, big animals, horses, cows etc.;
- Waste resulting from demolishing and construction yards – wood and construction residues, brickwork, broken concrete, old metal, debris etc.;
- Large waste – used household objects: old furniture, cooking stoves, refrigerators, TV sets, abandoned cars.

The Inspectorate for the Environmental Protection makes a yearly account of the economic agents that produce, deposit, recycle and incinerate waste.

This inventory is performed in accordance with Law 426/2001 approving the Emergency Ordinance no. 78/2000 with respect to waste management, with Governmental Decision no. 155/1999 which

introduces the accounting of waste management and of Governmental decision no. 856/2002 for the accounting of waste management, coordinated by ICIM Bucharest and the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, Bucharest.

The waste issue is stringent in the city of Arad, as there is no authorized waste dump. Until 1998, waste was deposited on a waste ground inside the built area of the city (Poetului street). When this deposit was full, no land covering works were performed.

At present, waste is deposited on a degraded ground outside the built area of the city (Calea 6 Vânători) near the Prison of Arad, also with no special arrangement. This dump is also full, the city waste issue needing to be addressed.

In June 2002, the City Council of Arad decided, upon public tender, to grant municipal waste neutralization to the Austrian company SC ASA Arad Servicii Ecologice SRL, which will build and manage the Ecological Waste Dump, with a total capacity of 1,677,800 m³, 220 x460m, an overall area of 9.63 ha, a maximum waste height at the basis of the dump of 29 m, and a functioning time of about 30 years.

Pollution Impact

Air pollution is monitored only in the city of Arad, where almost the entire industry of the county is concentrated, and which is an area with intense traffic and a high density of the population.

Important economic and social changes have occurred in the past 10 years in the city, which have led to changes in air quality:

- Shutting down of the Chemical Fertilizer Enterprise in 1990, resulting in a diminished concentration of nitrogen dioxide and ammonia in the air;
- The setting up in 1993 of the Thermo-electric power station functioning with lignite, which determined increased emissions of sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and dioxide, although the station is equipped with electrical filters for powder collection;
- The increase of the number of cars, resulting in an increased nitrogen dioxide and carbon monoxide emissions;

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- Reduced activity in machinery building, textile industry and zotechnics, resulting in diminished pollutant emissions into the atmosphere.

Major air polluting factors:

1. Lignite Thermo-Electric Power Station (CET)

It functions with two steam boilers of 100 t/h, one boiler of 420 t/h and a power group of 50 MW/h. The fuels used to produce heat and power are lignite and methane gas. Due to the burning of these fuels, the CET is the main sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide pollutant. Thus, in 2000, 91.55% of the total amount of SO₂ and 34.15% of NO_x were emitted by this economic agent. The thermo-electric power station is located outside the city, and there are two concrete chimneys to evacuate NO_x with the following dimensions: the one coming from the industrial steam boiler is 160 high, 6 m in diameter at the base and 3.5 m on top, and the one coming from the power steam boiler is 200 m high, 19.5 m in diameter at the base and 11 m on top. The station is equipped with electrical filters to collect powers, which have an efficiency of 98 – 99 %, resulting in diminished air pollution with solid particles.

Another pollution source is the ash and slag dump heap, which pollutes the air with ash, due to the inadequate maintenance of the protection dam and to the lack of moistening of the dump.

2. The hydrocarbon CET

It is situated in the central area of the city. It uses gas and crude oil with less than 1% sulphur concentrations to produce thermal and electrical energy. It is a source of pollution, as it has no filtering devices; it only has 6 metal chimneys, 25 m high.

The CET has imposed the replacement of the current boilers with more efficient ones, to reduce environmental pollution.

3. S.C. IMAR S.A. – (the furniture factory)

It is located close to the city centre and causes soot pollution from its heat exchanger and sawdust pollution from the inadequately tightened exhauster.

In 1999, a new heat exchanger was built to burn wood waste, and one exhauster station was moved from near the residential area.

The soot and sawdust pollution has diminished, but continues to exist: measurements of the sedimentary powders in January, April, and September exceeded the maximum admissible concentration by tens of times (149; 21,5; 69,4 g/m² month).

4. Road traffic

It holds a significant share in air pollution, as it produces 98.80 % of the overall amount of CO, 74.7% of NO_x and 6.2% of SO₂ emitted at the county level.

Road traffic causes the large amount of powders in suspension as proved by most measurements. Thus:

- The transportation means raise the dust existing on the roads which are not cleaned;
- The trucks transporting construction materials, debris, cereals leave a significant amount of dust on the roads.

The continuous increase in the number of vehicles, especially that of the second-hand ones, leads to an increase of pollutants on the roads.

Following the data analysis, the following **conclusions** may be drawn:

- There was no exceeding of the maximum admissible value in 2002.
- There are no **ammonia pollution** sources, although it has been identified following all measurements. It results from household waste fermentation or from the soil fertilized with nitrogen components, its spreading being favoured by humidity and high temperatures.
- As to **NO₂ pollution**, the variations of the monthly average concentrations depend on meteorological conditions and the intensity of the road traffic.
- The **sulphur dioxide** values are very low at all collection stations. Nevertheless, SO₂ measurement using a photo-acoustic monitor (borrowed to this purpose) indicates much higher concentrations of this pollutant (i.e. 1mg/m³ as compared to 0.001 mg/m³), which means that the current measurement methodology and equipments are inadequate.

Pollution with powders in suspension

The suspension powders are measured in the three impact stations located in the city of Arad, as 24-hour average samples.

The monthly average concentrations exceed the maximum admissible limit for this pollutant by 50 - 70 %.

The amounts of powders resulted from the emission analysis do not account for the measured big concentrations of suspension powders.

The local causes of dust pollution in the city are:

- The private heating systems of the lodgings using wood, coal, Diesel oil (45% of the lodgings);
- bad road conditions, with holes in the asphalt;
- 59% of the roads are not modernised;
- Inadequate sanitation of the city: insufficient waste containers and cans, their degraded state and non-observation of the waste collection schedule. Hence, animal and vegetal organic particles resulting from dry waste are taken by the wind in the air;
- the depositing and transportation of materials resulting from construction and demolishing works is performed without measures to protect dust pollution of the air.

The analysis of the environment (SWOT)

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quality of the Mureş River water - Drinking water resources exceed the estimated need for more than 20 years - No polluting economic agents - Ceala Forest and Mureş River bank - Mixture of green, residential and industrial areas - Meeting environmental norms, with one exception (powders in suspension) - Existence of environmental NGOs - Permanent monitoring of environmental quality - Existence of specialised higher education (undergraduate and graduate) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of an ecological waste dump and of an incinerator - Inadequate and old sewage system - Qualitatively and quantitatively insufficient green areas - Lack of construction discipline - Lack of ecological education - Poor sanitation of the city - No stabilisation solution for the ash dump heap at the CET (63 ha) - Existence of industrial enclaves in the residential areas - Weak activity of the environmental NGOs - Institutional and legislative instability of the public environmental institutions - Authorisation of polluting vehicles - Heavy traffic in the city - Human development errors (inadequate placement of the fuel stations) - Illegal animal growth (i.e. porcines)
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The setting up of the natural park of the Mureş Meadow - Use exceeding water to supply neighbouring villages - Use of the EU financial instructions to rehabilitate the water supply and sewage systems - Involvement of locally trained professionals - Capitalisation of the "clean air" surplus (Kyoto agreement) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of inter-institutional cooperation - Non-observance of sustainable development principles - Use of low quality raw matters and fuels - Increasing criminality - Degradation of the water of the Mureş River, due to the upstream economic development

I.1.2. Economic capital

I.1.2.1. Number and structure of the commercial companies registered in the Arad municipality

The registration situation of the Arad city companies, by juridical type and field of activity.

Field of activity	Total	Natural person	FA	SRL	SNC	SCS	SA	SCA	RA	OC
Agriculture	286	12	42	216	1	0	14	0	1	0
Industry	1,502	139	185	1,088	9	2	72	0	3	4
Constructions	492	59	51	361	1	0	19	0	1	0
Trade	4,747	555	1,315	2,799	8	0	68	0	1	1
Services	3,081	1,021	183	1,775	3	0	87	1	2	9
Tourism	429	13	64	347	1	0	4	0	0	0
Total	10,537	1,799	1,840	6,586	23	2	264	1	8	14

***Legend:**

According to the classification of the national economy, we have defined in the table:

Agriculture: agriculture, silviculture, forestry exploitation and game economy, fishery and pisciculture.

Industry: extractive industry, processing industry, thermal and electrical energy, water and gas (excluding waste and recyclable material collection, water resource management, water collection, treatment and distribution).

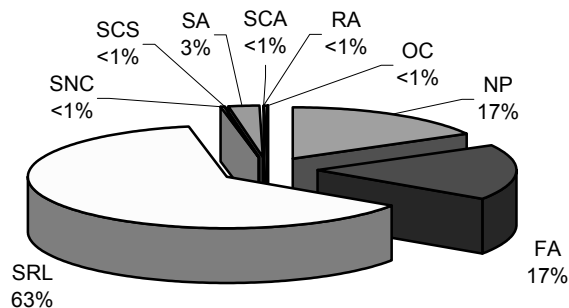
Trade: retail and wholesale trade (excluding private and household good repairs).

Tourism: hotels and restaurants, tourism agency activities

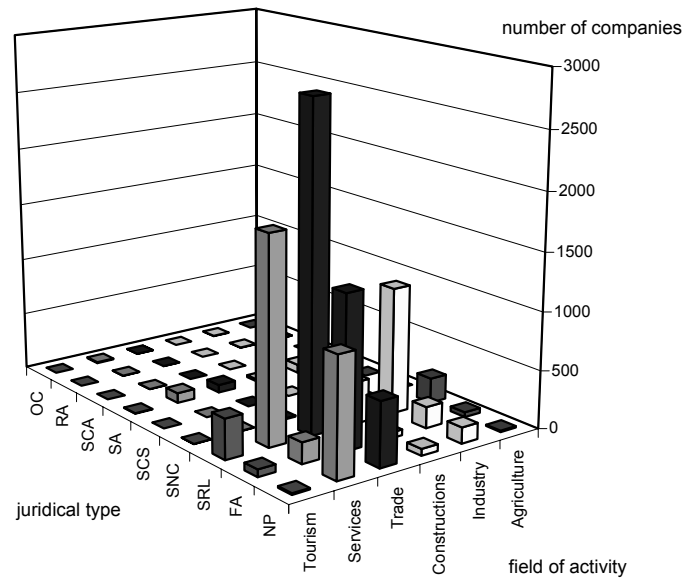
Services: transport and depositing, post and telecommunications, financial activities, banking and insurance, real estate transactions, rentals and services provided especially to enterprises, public administration, education, health and social assistance, collective, social and personal services,

activities of the personnel employed in private households, activities of external organisations and bodies, publishing houses, printing houses and the reproduction of recordings, waste and recyclable material collection, water source management, water collection, treatment and distribution.

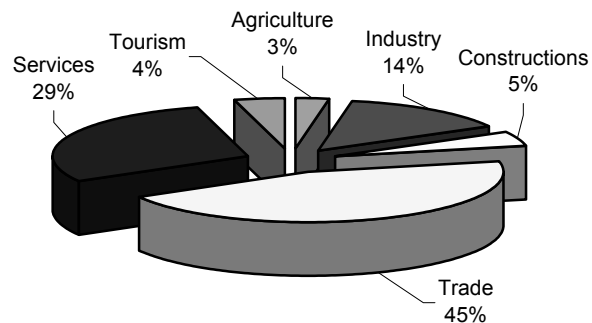
According to the following tables, one may note that it is the limited liability companies that take the most important share (60%), followed by family associations (F.A. with 17% of the total registered companies), natural persons (N.P. with 17%) and the joint stock companies (S.A., with 3% of the total registered companies).



Number and structure of the companies



Trade companies have the highest registered representation (45% of the total registrations), followed by service companies (29% of the total registrations), companies active in the industrial field (14% of total registrations), in the construction field (5%), tourism (4%) and agriculture (3%).



Of all companies registered in Arad County, 63% are registered in the city of Arad.

Of all companies with foreign associates in the county, 73% function in the city. Also, 93% of the capital invested by these companies belongs to those registered in the city of Arad.

The main foreign investors come from the following countries:

- Italy - 43% of total foreign companies
- Germany - 17%
- Hungary - 10%

I.1.2.2. Dynamics of the Arad Economy between 1998 – 2002

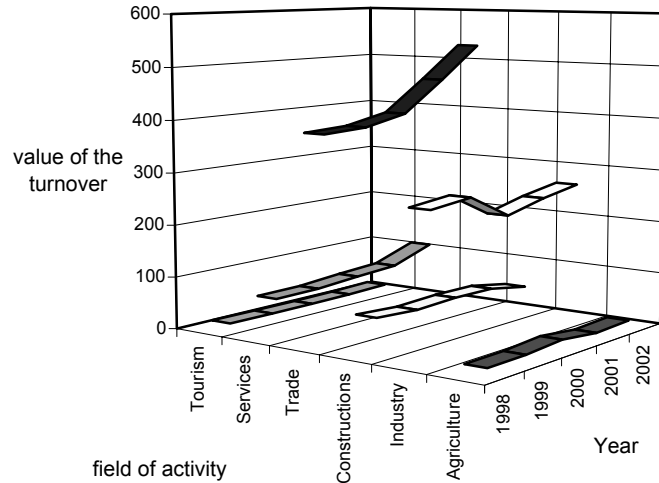
Dynamics of the turnover

Evolution of the *turnover* between 1998-2002, by field of activity (the data is expressed in million USD).

Field	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	11.69	12.19	17.58	8.66	11.64
Industry	272.01	280.59	233.83	252.73	266.27
Constructions	67.76	62.19	65.66	64.36	49.92
Trade	388.3	392.07	408.95	467.67	529.94
Services	72.93	73.45	79.11	83.73	111.3
Tourism	10.47	9.66	9.56	10.23	12.48
Total	823.16	830.15	814.69	887.38	981.55

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Dynamics of the turnover by year and field of activity



There is an increase in the turnover for the companies functioning in the field of industry, trade, services and tourism over the past 3 years.

Trade registers the highest turnover (54% of the overall turnover in the city economy), followed by industry (27%), services (12%), constructions (5%), tourism (1%) and agriculture (1%).

The situation by fields of activity:

Agriculture:

The turnover for the companies active in agriculture fluctuates from one year to the next; in 2002 there was a slight increase compared to the previous year.

Industry

For the past three years, the turnover of the companies active in industry has constantly grown. The most significant share is held by the textile and ready-made clothes industry (19.10% of the overall turnover), followed by food and drink industry (18.89%), electrical and optical equipment industry (15.68% of the total turnover), wood processing and furniture industry (13.49%), transportation means

industry (9.26%), metal product industry (7.93%), footwear industry (4.60%).

In 2002, the situation was the following: textile and ready-made clothes industry represented 23.53% of the total turnover, followed by wood and furniture industry (16.92%), transportation means industry (14.39%), food industry (9.91%), footwear industry (7.64%).

Trade

The trade turnover has also increased in the past five years. As compared to the previous year, 2002 registered an increase in the turnover of 1.13 times. The largest share was held by food trade (31.79%).

Services

For the five years that have been analysed, the turnover in services has continuously increased. The largest share is held by the transportation service (31.70% of the total turnover of the period), followed by services delivered especially to enterprises (15.57), other services (13.04), waste collection (7.71), post and telecommunications (5.61).

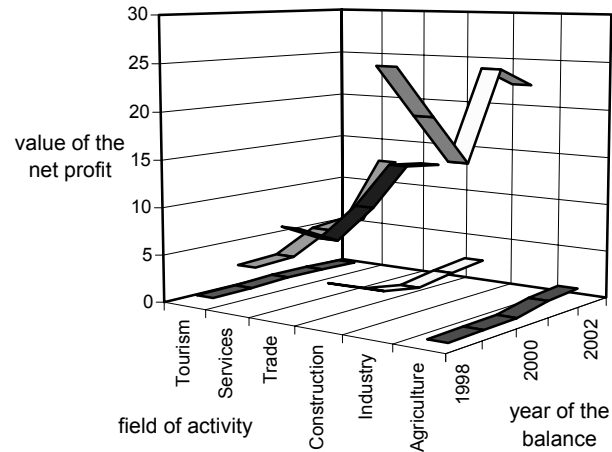
Transportation services hold the most important share of the turnover in 2002 (41%), followed by services delivered to enterprises (17.05%), waste collection (6.23%), other services (5.56%), depositing (4.51%), real estate (4.49%).

Dynamics of the net profit

Five-year dynamics of the net profit: (data is expressed in millions USD)

Field	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	0.14	0.22	0.27	0.96	1.24
Industry	25.59	20.42	15.3	24.43	22.45
Constructions	4.01	2.49	1.82	2.42	2.85
Trade	9.02	7.01	9.64	13.46	13.02
Services	4.4	4.62	6.66	7.09	12.86
Tourism	0.46	0.52	0.72	0.68	0.54
Total	43.62	35.28	34.41	49.04	52.96

Dynamics of the net profit by year and field of activity



There is an increase of the economic indicator in agriculture, constructions and services. The most interesting aspect is nevertheless the evolution of the net profit as compared to the respective turnover. One may compare the efficiency with which this net profit has been obtained with the turnover volume.

Thus, if there is only a slight efficiency increase for agriculture and industry (from 9.02 to 9.38, respectively from 10.34 to 11.86), for trade and especially for tourism, this efficiency increases quite significantly (from 34.74 to 40.70, respectively from 15.04 to 23.11).

Export structure

The structure of the main goods exported in 2002 (per cent):

TOTAL EXPORT	100.0
1. Textile goods and items	38.0
2. Transportation means (especially railway means)	15.8
3. Electrical machinery, devices and equipments	14.7
4. Footwear, hats, umbrellas	10.6
5. Various goods and products (furniture)	7.8
6. Live animals and animal products	3.6
7. Common metals and metal goods	3.1
8. Wood products and knitted items	2.2
9. Plastic and rubber goods	0.9
10. Other products	3.3

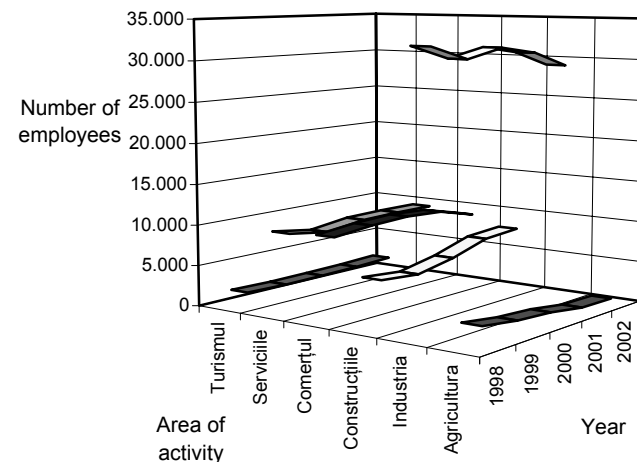
I.1.2.3. Employment structure by economic sectors in 1998 – 2002 (number of employees)

Field	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	2,399	1,731	1,411	740	654
Industry	32,492	30,812	31,849	30,984	29,148
Constructions	5,768	5,332	6,252	7,622	7,951
Trade	9,976	10,446	10,649	10,370	9,146
Services	9,674	8,935	9,556	9,648	9,597
Tourism	1,653	1,512	1,549	1,633	1,814
Total	61,962	58,768	61,266	60,997	58,310

Taking into account the number of employees for 2002, one may note that the largest labour force is employed in industry (53.13%), followed by trade (17.78%), services (16.54%), constructions (13.07%), tourism (2.80%) and agriculture (1.26%). This situation remains more or less constant along the analysed period.

The evolution of the number of employees:

Number of employees by year and area of activity



I.1.2.4. The structure and evolution of the main economic indicators between 1998 - 2002

Economic profitability rate

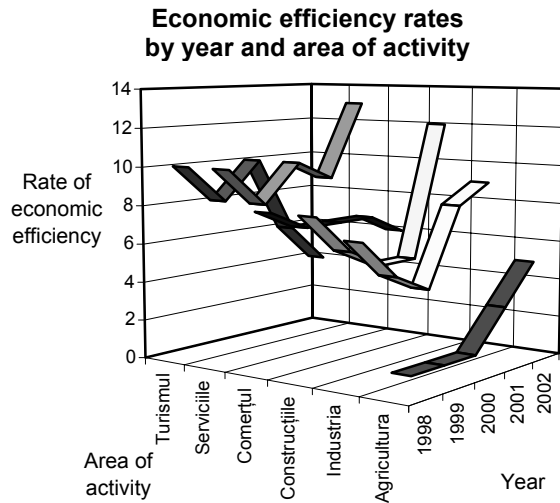
It is defined as the efficiency ration between the gross profit (the exploitation outcomes) and the permanent capital.

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Field	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	1	1	1	3	5
Industry	7	5	4	8	9
Constructions	8	6	5	5	12
Trade	8	7	7	7	6
Services	10	8	10	9	13
Tourism	10	8	10	6	4

By means of the gross profit, the percentage (represented in the above table) of the financial effort undertaken to set up the company's permanent capital is covered.

Here is the graphic representation of this evolution:



A more significant growth of the economic profitableness indicator is only to be noticed in the fields of constructions and services.

At the end of 2002 there are differences in point of this indicator by economic fields: it is low in tourism and agriculture and increasing in constructions, services and industry.

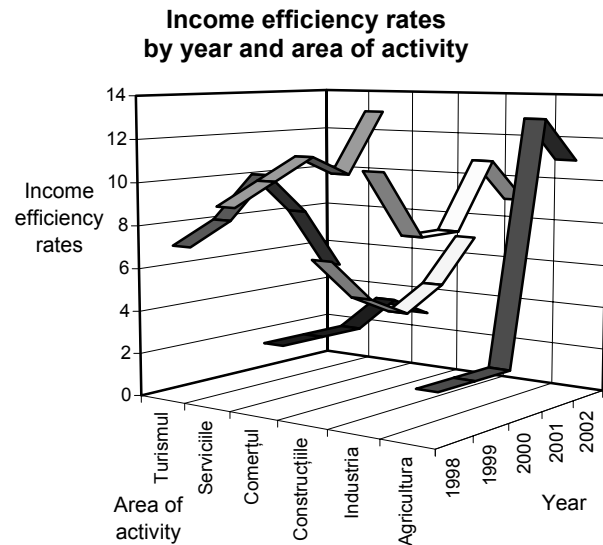
Income profitability rate

This indicator refers to the turnover of the company (on sale price - VAT.), as effort, and to the gross profit, as effect.

Field	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	2	2	2	13	11
Industry	11	8	8	11	9
Constructions	7	5	4	5	7
Trade	3	3	3	4	3
Services	9	10	11	10	13
Tourism	7	8	10	8	5

This indicator is connected to the production process, as it reflects the effective transformation-preservation process of the potential into products.

Here is the graphic representation of this evolution:



As compared to the other economic branches, income profitableness is bigger in services, followed by agriculture and industry.

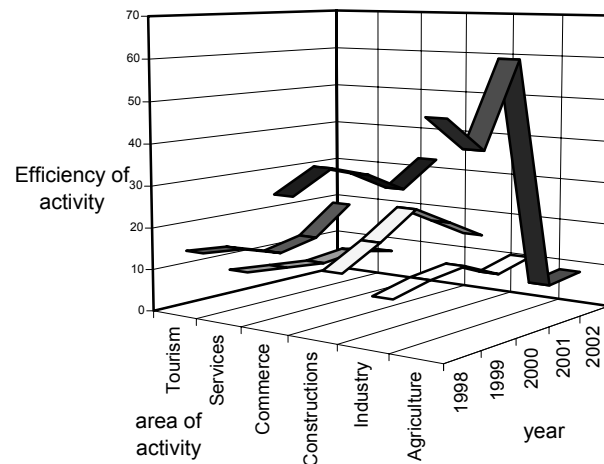
Activity efficiency

In order to characterize the activity efficiency, one may also calculate the indicators for the income rate for 1 leu gross profit.

Field	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Agriculture	50	42	61	8	9
Industry	10	12	13	9	11
Constructions	14	19	25	20	15

Field	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Trade	30	35	32	27	33
Services	11	10	9	10	8
Tourism	14	13	10	12	19

**Efficiency of activities
by year and by area of activity**



I.1.2.5. The business environment

Arad City Hall supports the investors interested in business development in general, and in the two new industrial areas in particular, by selling land which includes utility infrastructure. It also provides consultancy in order to obtain the necessary authorizations to start the activities.

The Western Industrial Area was set up in 1998, as an integral part of the **ARAD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AREA**, important component of the Arad area strategy, aimed to be the investment centre of the county. It includes: Arad Industrial Area, the Cargo Terminal at the Arad International Airport, the Free Area Arad – Curtici.

Attractive points for the WIA investors:

- Openness and active involvement of the local administration in the socio-economic development policy, oriented towards attracting foreign investments.
- The municipality owns land which it can either grant or sell.

- Financial and decision-making authority of the municipality.
- Strategic geographical location, the city being the main entrance gate from the European Union to Romania.
- The city of Arad is the most important Trans-European road and railway junction in the west of the country, being comprised in the 4th Pan-European Corridor, which connects Western Europe to South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
- The Cargo terminal at Arad International Airport.
- Large infrastructure.
- Qualified labour force and a rich industrial tradition.

The Western Industrial Area includes 150 ha of built environment, situated on the N-W platform of the city. It is aimed at industrial, service and depositing activities. It has direct access to the European road E 68.

The area has the following infrastructure: junction with the Arad ring road, E 68, collection road, drinking water supply system, drinking water tank, water tank for fire extinguishing, household and rainwater sewage systems, average and low pressure gas network, electricity network of 20 KV.

On 30 June 2003, the following companies owned land in the Western Industrial Area:

1. "LEONI WIRING SYSTEMS ARAD" S.R.L. – 8.44 ha. – producing car parts, electronic and electro-technical devices (2 LOTS);
2. "EASTERN TECHNOLOGY" S.R.L. – 2.00 ha. – producing subsystems for industrial electronics, research and test and functionality program elaboration;
3. "NDB LOGISTICA ROMANIA" S.R.L. – 7.50 ha – depositing areas and logistics centre;
4. "EURO IMOBILIARE" S.R.L. – 6.60 ha. – electrical-mechanical and electrical device production; (2 LOTS);
5. "ROMANIA COMBI" S.A. – 0.99 ha. - customs commissioning;
6. "VELVET PELARAD" S.R.L. – 3.00 ha. – international transport services and trade;
7. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY of the Arad county – 2.76 ha. – exhibition centre, depositing area, parking;

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8. "INCONTRO PREFABBRICATI" S.A. – 9.00 ha. – production and depositing;
9. "COTURNIX" S.R.L. – 1.98 ha. – textile industry depositing and production (2 LOTS);
10. "RUMANIAN ARTS & CRAFTS" S.R.L. – 10.00 ha. – ceramics and porcelain production;
11. "JOHNSON ROMANIA" S.R.L. – 1.73 ha. – household appliance production;
12. "MEDIA VAM SPEDIZIONIERE" S.R.L. – 0.25 ha. - customs commissioning;
13. "LGA EXPRES" S.R.L. – 0.25 ha. – customs commissioning;
14. "TAKATA - PETRI ROMANIA" S.R.L. – 18.28 ha. – production of car wheels and security systems;
15. "MIC ROMÂNIA" S.R.L. – 1.73 ha. – textile production and depositing;
16. "ROWO" S.R.L. – 0.49 ha. – customs commissioning of imported agricultural development and international transportation products;
17. "J.R.L. EDITION" S.R.L. – 0.99 ha. – furniture production and sale;
18. "MANITOBA TEX" S.R.L. – 4.99 ha – textile production;
19. "C.M.T & COMPANY" S.R.L – 3.04 ha – light industry production;
20. "INVEST ITALROM" S.R.L. – 1.52 ha – footwear industry;
21. "VILLDIA TRANS INTERNAȚIONAL" S.R.L. - 0.50 ha. – customs commissioning;
22. "TOP" S.A. – 1.50 ha;
23. MINISTRY OF FINANCES – ARAD REGIONAL CUSTOMS – 2.00 ha.
24. ROMTRANS S.A. - 0.5 ha – customs commissioning;
25. WOODCOTE S.R.L. - 0.4 ha – deposits for interior arrangement construction materials;
26. Total plus s.r.l. – 0.99 HA – depositing areas, offices, logistics, distribution, and transportation;
27. Total mbc s.r.l. – 0.35 HA – footwear part production;
28. DEZNA CONSULTING S.R.L. - 0.39 ha – depositing and service providing;

29. WORLD CONSULTING S.R.L. - 2.21ha – production areas.

The investment value in the Arad Western Industrial Area infrastructure, at 01.03.2003, was of **4 million euro**, when more than 90% of the overall land was sold.

It is estimated that at the beginning of 2004 the companies currently present in the Arad Western Industrial Area will have more than 3,500 employees.

Due to the success of the Arad Western Industrial Area, a new industrial area has been opened, namely **Micălaca I East Industrial Area**.

On 30 June 2003, the following companies owned land in the **Micălaca I East Industrial Area**:

1. "SELIN S" S.R.L. – 1.23 ha. – SERVICE PROVIDER;
2. "MANOLO" S.R.L. – 0.70 ha. – CAR PARTS SALE AND ROAD NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL GOOD TRANSPORT;
3. AF AUTO SML - 0.40 ha – CAR DEALER (PEUGEOT);
4. "QUARK MOTORS" S.R.L. - 0.96 ha. – CAR DEALER (VOLKSWAGEN);
5. "INTER SERVICE MUREȘUL" S.R.L - 1.49 ha. - SERVICE PROVIDING AND TRADE;
6. "VALDORF" S.R.L. - 1.05 ha. – HOTEL SERVICE PROVIDER;
7. "VALDORF" S.R.L. - 3.99 ha. – SHOPPING CENTRE, DEPOSITING AREAS;
8. "MANOLO" S.R.L. – 0.60 ha. – CAR PARTS SALE AND ROAD NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL GOOD TRANSPORT;
9. "MISTER'S" S.R.L. – 0.99 ha. – READY-MADE CLOTHES PRODUCTION AND SEAT;

I.1.2.6. Transportation

Arad had the first public transportation system with buses in the country, as well as the first electric railway in Eastern Europe and the eight in the world.

Structure of the tramway and bus fleet and their degree of wear at the end of 2002

	BUSES	TRAMWAYS
Fleet of which	166+6 minibuses	203 of which:
	81 IKARUS buses 26 ROMAN buses 23 RENAULT buses 18 ISUZU buses 8 buses of other types 10 Mercedes buses	91 pieces TG4+TG6+TG8 57 TATRA T4R pieces 36 TIMIS TM2 pieces + trailer 17 GOTHA pieces + trailer 2 Ganz pieces
Period of functioning of the transportation means	1-5 years: 19 pcs.; 5-10 years: 17 pcs.; 10-15 years: 38 pcs. over 15 years: 98 pcs.	40-45 years: 58 pcs. 35-40 years: 35 pcs. 30-35 years: 15 pcs. 25-30 years: 19 pcs. 20-25 years: 52 pcs. 15-20 years: 22 pcs. 1995 reconstructed 2 pcs.

The number of daily passengers is about 30,000, of which 20,000 are transported via altered routes.

There are 117 tram stops and 126 bus stops in the city of Arad.

The setting up of a vehicle monitoring system is attempted in view of **improving the services delivered by the company** (passenger transportation system). This computerised data management and control system (especially the use of the GPS technologies) will allow for increased passenger safety and comfort.

Air transportation

Arad International Airport is situated at 4 km from the city centre. The reduced traffic does not create pollution problems.

Railway system

There are two railway stations in the city; it is situated at 616 km from Bucharest and 275 km from Budapest.

I.1.2.7. Municipal infrastructure

- Overall road length: 343 km
- Modernised road length: 212 km

- Length of the drinking water distribution system: 521.4 km
- Length of the sewage system: 440 km
- Length of the gas distribution system: 355 km
- Landline telephone subscriptions: 59,381 km

I.1.2.8. Information society and malfunctions

From the viewpoint of information equipment use, the city of Arad is below the level of the economic progress of the five past years.

Of 8,320 economic agents, only 29.8 % have company email addresses and 0.69 % (i.e. 57) use the computerised system to run technological processes.

9 commercial companies deal with “data processing,” 37 deal with computer system repair and maintenance, and 835 companies and individual persons provide computerised accounting services.

There are no computerised public services in either the county or the city of Arad, with the exception of the balance sheet submission. All public institutions in the city have Internet sites, but they do not provide interactive online services.

81% of schools and health institutions have computer technologies following sponsorships and financing projects, due to the poor local resources. There are 3 electronic tomographs in the city, which were donated.

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Of the 15 banks that function in Arad, 9 provide telephone banking services. Due to banks' marketing strategy, many commercial companies pay the salaries by means of debit cards; nevertheless, the owners of these cards cannot use them to make payments in the commercial system or for public institutions.

There are several internet providers in the city, but only part of the users have home subscriptions, most of them using the connections at their workplaces.

I.1.2.9. Business tourism

This kind of tourism has developed especially after 1989, when investment opportunities were created in the city for foreign investors.

The hotel system in 2002

The hotel system in the city of Arad consists of the following:

- Number of places providing tourist accommodation: 17
- Accommodation capacity: 1,895 places
- No. of accommodated tourists: 80,692, of which 55,406 Romanians and 25,286 foreigners
- No. of nights spent in hotels: 115,936, of which 72,816 of Romanian tourists and 43,120 of foreign tourists

Tourist institutions and economic agents:

- 20 tourism agencies
- 11 passenger transportation agencies
- 13 tourist NGOs

Accommodation capacity in 2003:

No	Name	No. places
Hotels		
1	Central ***	86
2	Continental Astoria ***	320
3	Parc***	240
4	Marem***	36

No	Name	No. places
5	President ***	71
6	Aradul **	56
7	Ardealul **	170
8	Petrol Residence**	41
Total		1,020
City boarding houses		
1	Paradis ***	14
2	Cory **	12
3	Rareş **	54
4	Roberto **	41
5	Roua **	67
6	Xe-Mar **	22
7	Olimp **	40
8	Bibart Panorama **	18
9	Mili **	26
10	Gianina **	20
Total		314
Pădurea Ceala Boarding Houses		
1	Lir *	14
2	Lac *	16
3	Mac Don *	14
4	Zori de Zi *	21
Total		65
Motels		
1	Peco - Cet **	20
2	Hanul de la Răscruce **	32
3	Arad Vest **	17
Total		69
Campings		
1	Subcetate *	70
2	Lir **	16
3	Zori de Zi *	8
Total		94
Total accommodation places		1,562

Transit tourism

Due to the close location to the Hungarian border, the city of Arad is visited by numerous tourists who travel to various destinations in Romania or in the neighbouring countries.

Economic environment analysis (SWOT)

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the neighbouring forests - the Mureş River and the lakes in the area - the existence of the industrial area - the existence of a cargo terminal and of the airport free area - existence of the international fair - existence of the international airport - city's location along the 4th corridor - city tradition as an old economic centre - high quality of the human resources - 80% of the companies are SMEs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exhaustion of the qualified labour force - inefficient public sector - old infrastructure - superseded heating system - inadequate neutralisation of household and industrial waste - no correlation between the educational system and the economic needs of the city - existence of unused capabilities - lack of legislative framework for the handicraftsmen protection - insufficiently developed services - insufficient exploitation of the existing potential - closing down of the food industry
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishment of the city as a market city - establishment of the city as car industry provider and textile industry operator - the municipality sells land to investors - governmental engagement to build the Nădlac-Arad–Pcsureşti highway - experience in projects financed by EU grants - revival of the machinery building industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - competition with neighbouring counties - political inconsistencies in implementing the sustainable development strategy - ageing of qualified labour force

I.1.3. Social capital

I.1.3.1. Infrastructure

On an overall area of 26,660 ha, of which 5,830 built area, there are 370 km city road, of which 220 km are modernised, namely 59.5%.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total number of lodgings	71,245	71,342	71,405	71,503	71,592	71,710
Number of public property lodgings	9,991	7,532	6,416	6,416	6,415	6,175
Private property lodgings	60,603	63,159	64,338	64,436	65,177	65,535

Although the number of lodgings remains more or less constant, there is a continuous transfer from the public to the private property (91.2% of the existing lodgings are private property).

I.1.3.2. Structure and dynamics of the population

The population of Arad has increased by 88% in the last six decades; here is the structure on 1 January 2001:

Total: **183,411** of which:

- men: 86,510
- women: 96,901

Population

(Population and lodging census - 2002): 172,827 inhabitants, of which 82.7% are Romanians, 13.0% Hungarians, 1.7% Roma, 1.3% Germans, 0.4% Serbians, 0.9% other nationalities.

There is a slight population decrease between 2001 and 2002 (of 10,584).

Population structure function of age

There are 52.8% women as compared to 47.2% men. Here is the population of Arad by age groups:

0-4 years	7,515
5-9 years	8,477
10-14 years	12,287
15-19 years	12,110
20-24 years	14,911
25-29 years	15,758
30-34 years	17,417
35-39 years	11,159
40-44 years	15,202
45-49 years	16,116
50-54 years	12,927
55-59 years	8,298
60-64 years	9,461
65-69 years	7,512
70-74 years	6,537
75-79 years	4,426
80-84 years	1,731
85 and over	1,567

Population structure function of nationality:

Nationality	% of the total population
Romanians	82.7
Hungarians	13.0
Rroma	1.7
Germans	1.3
Serbians	0.4
Other nationalities	0.9

Structure of active and employed population:

Total population	183,411
Employed population	76,516
Active population	93,476

The employed population dynamics and share in the overall active population depends on several factors:

- the capacity of the local economy to create new jobs;
- the labour demand and offer;
- work motivation.
- With respect to the evolution of the total number of the population, there is a decrease starting with 1992, mainly due to the following factors:
 - decreasing birth rate as compared to the overall death rate;
 - migration outside the city of a larger number of persons than those coming to live in the city.

Structure of population function of the labour force

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Total employees – average number	93,663	105,187	80,091	71,661	73,409	76,516
Average number of employees in industry – total	34,451	32,450	33,950	29,756	29,226	35,197
Average number of employees in the processing industry – total	31,525	29,135	30,756	26,913	26,398	32,307
Average number of employees in trade	20,463	36,255	10,373	9,853	9,913	10,849
Average number of employees in transport, depositing, post and communications	959	1,109	1,210	1,219	1,136	1,136
Average number of employees in health and social assistance	4,146	4,181	4,240	3,686	3,867	4,520

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Average number of employees in construction	6,243	6,249	6,359	5,679	7,831	5,327
Average number of employees in education	4,020	4,479	4,659	4,291	4,141	3,901
Average number of employees in agriculture	3,551	2,576	2,994	1,414	1,513	1,216
Average number of employees in public administration	1,429	1,451	1,525	1,636	2,012	1,934
Average number of employees in finances, banking and insurance	959	1,109	1,210	1,219	1,136	1,136
Average number of employees in the extractive industry	635	798	728	575	526	528
Average number of employees in power and thermal energy, gas and water	2,291	2,517	2,466	2,268	2,302	2,362

Birth and death rates

The number of the deceased exceeds the number of births, which negatively impacted on the natural growth rate of the city population.

Evolution of the birth and death rates in the period 1996-2001:

Specification	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Live births	1,496	1,536	1,565	1,624	1,501	1,432
Deaths	2,322	2,266	2,322	2,241	2,091	1,996
Deaths under one year of age	29	29	13	25	19	17

The birth rate was 8.2 live births for 1,000 inhabitants, as compared to the overall death rate of 11.4 deaths for 1,000 inhabitants.

There is an immigration tendency of the population, as the city of Arad has an attractive economic potential.

I.1.3.3. Public health care

Number of doctors for 1,000 inhabitants:

Specification	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Nr. of doctors and dentists for 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	5.4
Of which: No. of doctors for 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.0	4.3

Number of beds in the health care institutions for 1,000 inhabitants:

Specification	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Nr. of beds for 1,000 inhabitants	14.1	14.6	14.6	14.6	13.2	13.2

The city has the following health care system: 3 hospitals (County Clinical Emergency Hospital, Municipal Clinic Hospital, Clinic Obstetrics – Gynaecology Hospital), 10 public units (specialised departments of the hospitals), 86 private medical offices, 126 public and private family doctor offices, 1 emergency medical assistance unit, 1 imagery centre.

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS	YEAR 2002 TOTAL YEAR		YEAR 2003 1st TERM 2003	
Birth rate	1281	7 ‰	320	7,5 ‰
Death rate	1920	10,5 ‰	564	13,2 ‰
Infant mortality	13	0,1 ‰	2	6,3 ‰
Death rate	5	3,9	2	6,2 ‰
Natural growth rate	-- 639	--3,5 ‰	--244	--5,7 ‰
Abortion rate	--	--	--	--
Maternal death rate	--	--	--	--

Incidence of chronic and infectious diseases in the city of Arad

INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES	YEAR 2002 TOTAL YEAR		1st TERM 2003	
Diabetes	41,583	8,741.5 ‰	11,990	2,520.5 ‰

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INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES	YEAR 2002 TOTAL YEAR		1st TERM 2003	
High blood pressure	183,287	38,530.4 ‰	51,745	10,877.8 ‰
Ischaemic cardiopathy	138,422	29,087.9 ‰	39,167	8,233.6 ‰
Cerebral-vascular diseases	29,912	6,288.06 ‰	8,473	1,781.2 ‰
Obstructive pulmonary disease	31,042	6,525.6 ‰	9,271	1,948.9 ‰
Ulcerous disease	29,810	6,266.6 ‰	8,205	1,724.9 ‰
Hepatic cirrhosis	23,827	5,008.9 ‰	6,391	1,343.5 ‰
Chronic renal insufficiency	4,445	934.4 ‰	1,206	253.5 ‰
Malignant tumours	36,520	7,677.2 ‰	4,819	1,013.04 ‰
Tuberculosis	7,055	1,483.1 ‰	1,980	416.2 ‰
Mental disorders	36,108	7,590.6 ‰	4,791	1,007.2 ‰
Gonococcus infections	48	10.1 ‰	9	1.9 ‰
Syphilis	138	29.01 ‰	31	6.5 ‰
Viral hepatitis	139	29.2 ‰	15	1.15 ‰

The structure of the health institutions with beds in the city at 31.12.2002 and 31.05. 2003:

Name of the institution	No. of beds, 31.12.2002	No. of beds, 31.05.2003
County Clinical Emergency Hospital	1,069 beds	799 beds
Municipal Clinic Hospital	808 beds	565 beds
"Dr. Salvator Vuia" Clinic Obstetrics – Gynecology Hospital	436 beds	285 beds

I.1.3.4. Social protection and community assistance

Social protection

Arad General Department of Labour and Social Security (DGMSS), through the Social Assistance Department, coordinates and monitors all social services in the city:

1. State allowance for children – as of 01.06.2003, 8,586 children in the city benefit from this allowance, representing 26.21% of the total number of county allowances (32,753 beneficiaries in the county).

2. Additional allowance for the families with several children – as of 01.06.2003, 4,007 families in the city of Arad benefit from this allowance, i.e. 23.80% of the total additional allowances granted (16,830 beneficiaries at the county level).

3. As of the end of May 2003, according to Law 416/2001 459 families and single persons were granted social aid.

At the end of May 2003, there were 3,542 unemployed persons in Arad, 1,487 women (36.37% of the total county unemployed number: 9,737). Large families without material possibilities are granted food, clothes, home appliances, medicines and prosthetic devices by the social assistance and the NGOs in the city.

Although several social programs were developed to eradicate the "street children" phenomenon, homeless children are present in quite a large number in the city, especially in the area of the Railway Station, most of them coming from other counties.

Disabled people

There were 1,298 disabled persons in the city of Arad at the end of June 2003, 488 with 3rd degree disabilities, 700 with 2nd degree disabilities, and 92 with 1st degree disabilities.

Community assistance

Services for minors and children have been set up within the Community Assistance Department of the city:

Multicultural education centres for children, to prevent school dropout rate of Roma children and children coming from disfavoured environments. These centres ensure training for children exceeding school age and for dropouts. Hence, the children have the opportunity to learn a trade and later, to get a job;

Izvor Home, is a therapy and education centre for HIV positive children, excluded from other schools. The centre provides accommodation, food, school training and preparation for adult life.

The protection service for minors coordinates all the institutions of the Arad City Council that provide services to children and minors, as follows:

The social home provides support to young people leaving orphanages (i.e. accommodation up to 3 years and support for social integration for 50 people). The local authority ensures accommodation to all young people after the three-year period. Over 90% of the young people have permanent jobs.

The social-professional rehabilitation centre for disabled young people provides the opportunity to learn various skills, i.e. tailoring works, making silk flowers, envelopes for medicines and jewels, embroideries, weaving etc.

The services for adults are: the **Social service**, which ensures the payment of the social aid, of emergency aids, of compensatory indemnities to cover heating expenses, and of birth indemnities, grants the right to eat at the City Canteen, the social risk status which allows for additional rights, by managing the database for the persons, families and groups at social risk from the city.

The social canteen provides lunch to about 600 people daily, exhibitions.

The network of 8 Day centres for senior citizens that functions in the city residential areas provides the opportunity of spending the free time, social and juridical, visits of the social assistant to members' homes, medical assistance, individual and group psychological counselling, meals, social support during sickness, dental assistance, humanitarian aid,

medicines, emergency aid, organization of festivities, social tourism, other services.

Information centre for Rroma provides information regarding services provided by institutions and NGOs, the access to services, information with respect to potential employment, sanitary education, reproduction health, prevention and fighting alcohol and drug abuse, promoting of a healthy lifestyle.

Home assistance service addresses people with disabilities, immobilized in bed or at home, lacking social support. It provides assistance for cleaning, first aid and primary medical, social and emotional assistance for the settlement of administrative and personal problems, social and juridical counselling as well as other services function of the needs of the assisted. The service has about 100 beneficiaries monthly.

The night shelter provides night accommodation for people in difficulty (minors, pregnant women, women with many children, old people, disabled persons). It provides dinner and breakfast. It cares for the health situation of people with difficulties and provides material support (i.e. clothing, medicines, personal objects). It helps the beneficiaries to find a job and supports their social reintegration.

The care and assistance centre, social and medical institution that provides residential care to 220 senior citizens and disabled people, is part of the social assistance system for the adults that cannot live independently (due to illness or disability) and who need permanent social and medical assistance.

The centre of receiving and distributing humanitarian aid provides – on the basis of social investigation – food, clothes, personal objects, home appliances, writing materials to persons and families with low material possibilities. Donations come from the community members, institutions and NGOs from the country or from abroad.

The centre for collaboration and consultancy between the local public administration and the non-governmental organisations ensures the permanent connection between the local authorities and the civil society, but also among the NGOs themselves, playing an important part in establishing public-private partnerships for the achievement of community goals. It provides consultancy, it organises meetings with the representatives of the local authorities, with politicians, with representatives of

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institutions whose activity is of interest for NGOs, meetings with press representatives, potential sponsors, volunteers etc. It manages the NGO database. Together with the NGOs it produces presentation materials of the organisations, it published the yearly Arad NGO catalogue, it organises presentation fairs etc.

I.1.3.5. Education

Here are some first class education institutions of the city: "Moise Nicoară" National College, "Elena Ghiba Birta" National College, "Dimitrie Țichindeal" Pedagogical High School, the Economic College, "Adam Müller Guttenbrunn" German High School and "Csiki Gergely" High School.

Kindergartens

Type of Institution	Institutions	Groups	Children
Regular schedule	29	64	1,265
Full day schedule	19	103	2,625
Weekly schedule	2	10	216
TOTAL	50	177	4,108

Special education

Type of Institution	Institutions	Groups	Children
Special education	2	55	611
Special education departments	3	12	111
TOTAL	5	67	722

Schools

Type of Institution	Institutions	Primary education		Secondary education		High school education		Vocational education		Apprenticeship education	
		Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils	Classes	Pupils
Schools with classes I-IV	4	8	114								
Schools with classes I-VIII	17	229	5,010	257	6,354						
High schools and scholar groups	21	56	1,335	91	2,358	362	9,296	102	2,448	14	313
TOTAL	42	293	6,459	348	8,712	362	9,251	102	2,448	14	313

Status of education

Level of education	No. of pupils at the beginning of the school year	No. of pupils at the end of the school year	No. of graduating pupils	%
Primary	6,459	6,379	6,186	96.75
Secondary	8,712	8,633	7,604	88.1
High school	9,296	9,095	8,040	88.4
Vocational	2,448	2,222	2,044	92
Apprenticeship	313	289	265	91.7
Total	27,228	26,618	24,139	

Level of education	No. of partially failing pupils	%	No. of pupils not in school	No. of pupils not in school	No. of expelled pupils	No. of failing pupils	Dropouts	%
Primary	124	1.94	26	7		85	45	0,7
Secondary	838	9.7	75	77		210	39	0,41
High school	942	10.36	113		80	11	59	0,63
Vocational	156	7.02	22		75	7	62	2,53
Apprenticeship	19	6.57	5		20		1	0,32
Total	2079		241	84	175	313	203	

The re-establishment of higher education – "Vasile Goldiș" Western University in 1990 and "Aurel Vlaicu" University in 1991 – constituted a moral restoration act for the city.

"Vasile Goldiș" Western University has 11 departments: Law, Marketing, Management and Computer Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Humanities, Philology, Political Science, Physical Education and Sports, Engineering, Computer Science, Biology and 8 university colleges: Trade Economy, Social assistance, Dental Technique, Ancillary Medical Staff, Teachers, Accountancy, with 40 specialisations. The total number of students is over 10,000.

The scientific research network comprises seven centres. Within the university, there are also: the Distance Education Department, "Vasile Goldiș University Press", the printing house, CISCO Academy, ECDL testing centre, Consultancy and placement office, the Central University Library with over 450,000 volumes and "Doina și Baruțu Arghezi" art collection.

The social and leisure opportunities for students consist in: student hostels and canteens, Ateneu club, Gloria stadium, Macea university centre, Guadeamus-Moneasa chalet, the medical clinic.

Drawing on the Romanian education traditions in the area of the country, in 1990 "Aurel Vlaicu" University was founded by Government Decision no. 567 of 18 May 1990, as public higher education institution. The academic structure of the University includes 6 schools (Theology, Engineering, Economic Sciences, Food Engineering, Tourism and Environmental Protection, Humanities, Exact Sciences), 5 departments (Teaching Staff Training Department, Mathematics-Computer Science Department, Distance and Continuous Education Department, Sport and Foreign Languages Department, International

Relations, Projects and Programs Department), 5 colleges (Oil and gas College, Pedagogical College, Computer technology College, Social Assistance College, Automobile College). The efficient management of the University has led to the increase in the number of students (6,079 in the university year 2002/2003) and to the broadening of the educational offer, so that at the end of 2003 there were 33 specialisations as compared to 14 in 2000. Another priority objective of the university development strategy is the integration into the *European university area*. Thus, the "Aurel Vlaicu" university has concluded over 25 bilateral agreements (student and teacher mobility, development of education and research projects) within the framework of the European programs: SOCRATES – Erasmus, Leonardo da Vinci, CEEPUS, PC6, PHARE 2000. It cooperates with universities and research institutes in: Spain, Italy, Portugal, France, Germany, Denmark, Hungary, Serbia, Greece, Czech Republic, Poland, Israel, Cuba, Chile, Argentina and the Arab countries. As recognition of the quality educational process and of the active management, "Aurel Vlaicu" University is member of the Association of the Universities in the Carpathian Region (ACRU) and of the International Association of Universities (IAU). "Aurel Vlaicu" University has been involved as a decision-maker in the development of the 5th Western Region of Romania, by promoting knowledge both in the educational process and the regional economic environment. In this context, it takes part in the structuring and promotion of the ClipREG and INTERREG programs, of a Technology Transfer Centre as part of the Arad Industrial Area, as well as of a Business Incubator. The fundamental and applied scientific research of the teaching staff, researchers and students (final years, Master and PhD degrees) takes place within the different departments, research teams and centres, recognised by the National

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Council of Scientific Research in Higher Education (CNCSIS): “Florin Vălu” Research Center, Technological and Chemical Research Centre. In 2002, with the support and under the aegis of the Council of Europe, the European Institute was set up within the University, in point of recognition of the education, training and management potential of the “Aurel Vlaicu” University. The European Institute establishes international scientific, formative and cultural connections; it is authorized to mediate, train and certify programs in these fields with undergraduate and graduate students and economic agents.

Form of education	No. of institutions	No. of pupils
Kindergartens	54	4,208
Primary and secondary schools	21	16,810
High schools	22	9,238
Vocational, complementary and apprenticeship schools	1	2,944
Technical and foremen schools	1	74
Post secondary schools	3	1,107
Higher education institutions	2	8,979
of which:		
- public sector	1	4,625
- private sector	1	4,354

Human resources and infrastructure in the undergraduate education system:

A. Teaching staff: 2,429

of which:

- kindergarten teachers: 278
- primary school teachers: 374
- teachers and foremen: 1,777

B. School population: 34,381: pre-school education – 4,208; primary education – 7,190; secondary education – 9,620; high-school education – 9,238; vocational, complementary, apprenticeship education – 2,944; post secondary school education – 1,107; foremen education - 74.

C. School infrastructure: classrooms and specialised classrooms – 1,172; laboratories - 252; school workshops - 151.

I.1.3.6. Cultural potential

The city of Arad has a rich cultural-historical heritage, providing the visitors open air museum of architecture styles specific to 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, art and history monuments, theatre performances, concerts of the philharmonic orchestra, plastic art, history and natural sciences exhibitions, festivals and fairs.

The architecture lovers may admire baroque, Renaissance, eclectic, classical, neo-gothic or secession style buildings.

Cultural offer

Arad State Theatre, which has professional companies since 1948, has staged almost 400 plays in 15,000 performances over the years. Theatre-related activities began in 1874, when the theatre building was built.

Puppet Theatre, founded in 1951, organiser of the Europuppet International Festival every two years, has been active since 1993.

Classical Theatre National Festival

The Old Theatre, where underground or Court Theatre performances are staged.

Hungarian Theatre, founded in 2002, which develops its activity at the Jelen House, organiser of the Hungarian Drama Days.

Exhibitions

Painting, sculpture, glass, wood and textile decorations exhibitions may be visited at the following art galleries:

- “Doina și Baruțu Arghezi” art collection
- Delta Gallery
- Museum Gallery
- Alfa Gallery
- Clio Gallery
- Water Tower Gallery

State Philharmonic Orchestra of Arad is the successor of the first conservatory of Romania and the sixth in Europe, founded in 1833. The Culture Palace Hall, where the concerts take place, has a capacity of 800 places. It is famous for its acoustics and exquisite interior decorations. Occasionally, the philharmonic orchestra performs in the churches of the city.

"A. D. Xenopol" county library. The library was inaugurated in 1882 and has accumulated over 500,000 books over its 120 years of existence. The oldest heritage treasure is *Questiones Quodlibetae* of Duns Ioannes, issued in Venice in Latin, in 1481. At the library, commented musical auditions and fairytale readings for children are organised, as well as book exhibitions and conferences.

University Central Library with over 450,000 volumes and "Doina și Baruțu Arghezi" art collection.

History, Natural Sciences and Art Museum: history department, natural sciences department, art department: Vasile Goldiș memorial house

Festivals

- English language theatre festival "Teen Play"
- Flower festival (the River Mureș bank)
- Popular handicraftsmen fair, culinary art fair (Avram Iancu square)
- Arad spring
- Ilariada street theatre festival
- Hungarian Drama days
- Arad days
- Minority festival
- National festival classical theatre
- "Amifran" international French theatre high school festival
- Documentary film gala
- World music day – 2003-2004 season opening at the Arad State Philharmonic Orchestra
- International festival for children folk ensembles "That's how we dance around here"
- Wine festival
- "Unifest" student festival
- 1 December – National Day of Romania
- Holy music days - Arad State Philharmonic Orchestra
- Christmas and New Year' Eve celebrations
- Student theatre festival in non-conventional areas

I.1.3.7. A multi-religious city

Arad is a multi-religious city, due to the diversity of the existing cults: Orthodox, Roman-Catholic, Greek Catholic, Protestant-Lutheran, Reform, Neo-Protestant, Mosaic.

Religious distribution of the population

Religion	% of the total population
Orthodox	72.7
Roman-Catholic	12.1
Reform	3.1
Greek-Catholic	1.0
Pentecostal	4.4
Baptist	4.5
Adventist	0.5
Other religions	1.7
Atheist	0.1

Cult buildings with historical value:

Name	Cult	Year	Architectural style
Catholic cathedral from the city centre Minorite friar order from the Holy province of Elisabeth	Roman-Catholic	1904	Renaissance
Reform church	reformed	1852	Classical baroque
"Birth of St. John the Baptist" Cathedral	Orthodox	1870	Baroque
Serbian church "St. Petru și Pavel"	Orthodox	1822	Early baroque
Neologue synagogue	Mosaic	1834	Greek, Toscan
Red church	Protestant-Lutheran	1906	New Gothic
Catholic church in new Arad	Roman-Catholic	1821	Baroque
Micalaca Orthodox church	orthodox	1845	Baroque
"Sf. Simion Stâlpcnicul" monastery	orthodox	1762	Baroque

I.1.3.8. Sport and leisure

Few cities in the country may claim to have such a sport tradition. Great champions and sport fields were born in Arad, enriching the Romanian sports heritage.

ARAD

The first official football game in Romania took place in Arad, on 15 August 1899. With an outstanding tradition, football is most cherished by the citizens of Arad. The representative team has remained UTA. Set up by a famous Arad industrialist (baron Francisc Neuman), in the period between the World Wars, UTA reached its climax during 1971/1972 season of the European Champions Cup, when it defeated the famous strong team - Feyenoord Rotterdam – holder of the European Champions Cup and of the Intercontinental Cup.

The biggest success of the Arad rowing was achieved by Valeria Răciță (UTA Club), who became an Olympic champion in 1976, at the Montreal Olympic Games, after having become European champion the previous year.

Another field with many victories for the city has been table tennis. Voința Club has obtained over 100 national titles, two silver medals at the World Championships, gold, silver and bronze medals at the European Championships, 33 titles in the Balkan competitions, and was twice present in the final of the European Champions Cup.

Gymnastics is another traditional sport: Emilia Eberle, world and Olympic champion (Moscow, 1980), is the most known name of city gymnastics.

Basketball, which has enjoyed great popularity since the 1950s, has lately achieved many successes and trophies: in the 2000/2001 season both the female (BC ICIM) and the male (West Petrom) players gained the national title. Arad is therefore the most important basketball centre of the country and the main provider of players for the national team.

Students of "Vasile Goldiș" Western University of Arad and performance sports people, Otilia Bădescu (table tennis) and Adrian Jigău (weight lifting) have brought European champion titles.

Performances have been registered in handball, lawn tennis, target shooting, swimming, athletics, weight lifting, boxing and wrestling: Roman Codreanu, bronze medal at the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980 at Graeco-Roman wrestling, Sorin Babi – Olympic champion at pistol free target shooting and Silvia Káposztay, world champion and record holder at standard pistol target shooting.

During the past decades of the last century, other sport fields developed, i.e. ju jitsu, martial arts, rugby,

body building and fitness; there are several well-equipped sports centres.

Neptun swimming pool is one of the most beautiful leisure areas of this type in the country, being located on the Mureș River. It is situated on an green area of over 40 hectares, including swimming pools, sports fields, playing grounds for children, clubs, discos, over 1,500 cabins and 300 camping houses.

The Mureș River Bank, where there are many sports fields and parks arranged at the end of the 19th century.

Ceala Forest, situated 2 kilometers to the west of the city, on an area of 1,560 ha, is one of the favourite leisure places for the people of Arad. There is a natural lake here, the Moltăreț Lake. The Mureș Island is also quite a picturesque area, located to the south of the forest. On the island formed between the main riverbed of the Mureș River and one of its deviations there are many rest houses and chalets.

The Vladimirescu forest, situated near the Mureș River, provides a typical river meadow forest landscape.

I.1.3.9. Media

After 1989 city media has explosively developed, the same as in the rest of the city. There are three daily papers: "Adevărul" – Arad, "Observator arădean" "Agenda Zilei" "Realitatea" and "Jelen".

There are four weekly newspapers: "Buletinul de Arad", "Viața Arădeană", "Arca", and "Relief".

There are two radio stations: "Radio Arad", "Pro FM"-Arad and three television stations: "RCS Arad", "TV Arad", "Pro TV".

I.1.3.10. Public order and citizen safety

A new joint disposition has been set up in the city to secure public safety; it is made up of all forces in the field: police, constabulary staff, and public guards. 9 areas have been set up where the public safety agents work in three shifts performing field activities, foot and car patrols so that the connection citizen-policeman may be more direct and efficient. The criminality rate on 10 July 2003 was 545 offences for 100,000 inhabitants, the economic and financial

criminality rate was of 186 offences for 100,000 inhabitants, and the juridical criminality rate was of 205 offences for 100,000 inhabitants.

In order to ensure and maintain public order in the city, 9 raids and 266 actions were performed, as well as 14,475 controls at the economic units or natural persons, and 420 domiciliary visits and house

searches. These actions led to the detection of 265 minors that were begging or whose presence was not justified in the city, the recording of 14,902 contraventions in value of 5,833 mil. ROL, most of them concerning Law 61/1991 on public order and Government Emergency Ordinance no 195/2002 with respect to road traffic regulations.

Social environment analysis (SWOT)

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
Culture - Arad fortress - Cultural potential (existence of institutions and traditions) Community assistance - Existence of NGOs and their activities - Institutional collaboration	- Lack of cultural offer during the summer season - Introduction into the cultural area network of the alternative ones - Lack of representative monuments - Inexistence of a promotion system of the cultural offer
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
	- The increase of the "captives" in the social assistance system

I.2. OBJECTIVES

I.2.1. General objectives

The main development objectives of the city are:

- development of basic infrastructure and ensuring unrestricted access to it
- access to housing;
- environmental protection;
- health state improvement;
- reduce poverty;
- urban regeneration;
- preservation of ethnic and cultural diversity;
- economic development by developing the tertiary sector, research and education
- community support and participation;

According to the considered development scenario, Arad municipality will become the centre of a major urban agglomeration and not just a simple city approximately by 2020. It will be the centre of a metropolitan area and will comprise, besides the present city, the neighbouring localities: Vladimirescu, Livada, Șofronea, Felnac, Șagu and Fîntînele.

I.2.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

I.2.2.1. Development of basic infrastructure

- Development of a ring road around the city of Arad.
- Build a new road bridge over the Mureș River.
- Extension and modernisation of the sewage system in the city of Arad.

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- Extension of the built area by elaborating a Landscaping Master Plan which should include the new metropolitan area.
- Extension of municipal infrastructure- roads, gas, water, sewage, telecommunication systems – to the future metropolitan area.
- Implementation of solutions for pedestrian and bicycle traffic.
- Extension of tramway public transportation by achieving the circular line (the ring) in the city.
- Create adequate parking conditions.
- Achieving of the Nădlac – Arad – Deva highway section.
- Modernisation of the thermal energy production and distribution system.
- Modernisation of the traffic light system to improve traffic.
- Extension of the flight strip and building of the 2nd terminal at the airport.
- Building of a footbridge over the Mureş River.

I.2.2.2. Environmental protection

- Extension of the forest areas at the periphery of the city for protection purposes.
- Reduce pollution with powders in suspension.
- Introduce a waste recycling system.
- Extension of green areas.
- Support non-polluting industries.
- Introduce alternative fuels – methanol, GPL- for road transportation.

I.2.2.3. Urban regeneration

- Restore buildings which belong to the architectural heritage of the city.
- Modernisation and rehabilitation of the existing lodgings, in partnership with the owners' associations.
- Capitalisation of the Mureş area, including Arad fortress.
- Placing and replacing monuments on the public area.
- "Redecorate" the existing residential areas and build the necessary facilities to the areas built in the 1970-1980s.
- Build new residential areas.
- Rehabilitate the de-activated industrial areas.

I.2.2.4. Economy

- Extend new Industrial Area.
- Attract high technology industries.
- Attract investors in view of building shopping malls.
- Build new accommodation sites, hotels and boarding houses.
- Activate Arad Commodity Exchange.

The encouragement of the SME sector, an important objective for local sustainable development, has two major components:

1. Meet the provisions of the acquis at the local level, in the area of Free Circulation of Services (negotiation chapter 3) and of Small and Medium Enterprises (negotiation chapter 16), in order to prevent the making of decisions on the local level which may restrict SME activity. This mostly addresses the administration of the following laws which impact SME development:
 - Law no. 133/1999 regarding the stimulation of private enterprises to establish and develop small and medium enterprises, as well as the law regarding SME establishment and development (currently in the parliamentary debate process)
 - Law no. 507/2002 regarding the organisation and implementation of economic activities by individual persons, as well as the law regarding the authorisation and registration in the commercial registry of individual persons independently active in the economic sector and of family associations (currently in the parliamentary debate process)
 - Law no. 650/2002 regarding the commercialisation of market products and services and the application of methodological norms for their implementation.
2. Develop partnerships for identified priority projects within the Local Agenda 21 for local SMEs. Regional Development Agencies may be involved in the framework of these partnerships, as well as representative associations of the SME sector, including regional representatives of CNIPMMR, as follows:
 - Consulting of regional responsible factors for the implementation of the Development Strategy for the SME sector for the period 2004-2008;

- Development of local and regional programs to ensure regional sustainable development and increase competition among SMEs;
- Development of local networks for warranty funds;
- Support SME access to information and consulting services;
- Ensure the sustainability of industrial parks and of business incubators;
- Support business transfers in the cases of small and medium enterprises;
- Support SME access to public utilities;
- Modernisation of local public administration departments in order to increase the efficiency of relationships with enterprises;
- Initiation of a permanent dialogue between ANIMMC, city hall, and prefecture regarding problems related to the relationship with enterprises for the application of methodological norms;
- Organisation of thematic seminars in order to find the best sustainable development solutions, and to foresee any artificial obstacles in the way of business development.

I.2.2.5. Health and social protection

- Establish the University Oncology Clinic.
- Reduce domestic violence.
- Develop specialised social services for disabled persons.
- Social reinsertion of street children.
- Grant support to young people leaving residential houses.
- Develop social programs for Roma people.
- Support for the HIV positive people or people with AIDS.

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- Involvement of the local community in the design of health and social protection policies.

I.2.2.6. Education

- Promote an open education, correlated to the market needs.
- Set up and develop adult education centres.
- Involve children and young people in community activities.
- Create day centres for pupils.
- Involve the local community in the design of the education policies.
- Set up the University Campus in the Alfa area.

I.2.2.7. Culture and art

- Balance the cultural program.
- Improve the education-culture relation.
- “Aradul”- perpetual exhibition.
- Organisation of international creation workshops in sculpture, painting and graphics.
- Build the Great Union Monument.

I.2.2.8. Sport and leisure

- Build a new stadium in the Ceala area.
- Extend the swimming pool centre.
- Rehabilitation of the existing stadiums and sports centres.
- Set up an amusement park near Expo Arad International.
- Build a mini-hotel for young people inside the swimming pool centre.

II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT LOCAL ACTION PLAN

II.1. GENERAL REMARKS

The Local Action Plan (LAP) – as a planning and implementation instrument – contains a set of policies by fields of activity which applies to a determinate period, in view of achieving the general objectives of a strategy. The achievement of the local action plan has to correspond to the 10-20 year period fixed for the achievement of the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development (SLDD).

The Local Action Plan has to be periodically revised so that the targets take into account the national macro-economic evolution, the state of the regional and local economy as well as the opinions of the local community concerning its implementation. The more the revision is made at shorter intervals, the better the resource evaluation for a project is, taking into account the fact that the variables that characterise the social-economic system (the city) and which have to be considered when establishing a sustainable social and economic development multiply in time. It is therefore recommended that the Local Action Plan established for every city comprised in the Local Agenda 21 should be revised every two years, even if it is designed for 10 years.

II.2. PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS

The Local Action Plan addresses the local community, which is why the measures, their number and priority (probably the most sensitive point in the

LAP), as well as the institutional mechanisms necessary for their implementation have to take into account the interests of this community, that is business people associations, trade unions, charity, cultural, cultural and architectural heritage protection associations and foundations, associations for the environmental and / or animal protection, religious congregations.

In the LAP any measure that materialised into a program, sub-program or project must observe the following aspects:

- ***Concordance between the targets established in programs, sub-programs, projects and the general objectives comprised in the Local Sustainable Development Strategy;***
- ***Existence of limited financial resources***, which influences the financing and the juridical mechanisms of a program, sub-program or project (i.e. bank loan, external loan, municipal bonds, grant, sale, rental, public-private partnership based on a set of grant, sale or other type of contracts etc);
- ***Avoid the eviction effect*** (as an economic term) according to which a growth in the public expenses triggers a reduction of expenditure or of private investments, knowing that the resources are limited. The public authority must continuously evaluate the opportunity of achieving an investment, not only as against its present financial resources, but also as against its future ones, as well as population options, in order to encourage community and individual responsibility and the partnership in achieving a local development project;
- ***Popularisation (public knowledge) degree*** of a program, sub-program, project by information dissemination inside the local community. In this respect, the LAP will have to include the public debate mechanism in the analysis of the

programs and sub-programs that are to be achieved;

- **Involvement of interested parties** in the achievement of a program, sub-program or project;
- **Regulating norms** versus auto regulating norms. The local authority will take into account that there are situations when the non-profit organisations or professional associations of businesspersons may establish their own rules on voluntary bases in the attempt to accomplish a project, without the intervention of the public authority. That is why it is recommendable that over-regulation is avoided. Also, there are situations when the regulations of the local public authority combine with the voluntary ones for the achievement of a project, especially in the case of the public-private partnership.

II.3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The main development objectives of Arad municipality are:

- development of basic infrastructure and ensuring unrestricted access to it
- access to housing;
- environmental protection;
- health state improvement;
- reduce poverty;
- urban regeneration;
- preservation of ethnic and cultural diversity;
- economic development by developing the tertiary sector, research and education
- community support and participation;

According to the considered development scenario, Arad municipality will become the centre of a major urban agglomeration and not just a simple city approximately by the year 2020. It will be the centre of a metropolitan area and will comprise, besides the present city, the neighbouring localities: Vladimirescu, Livada, Șofronea, Felnac, Șagu and Fîntînele.

II.4. MEASURES OF INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

1. Improvement of the relation between citizens and local authorities by means of:
 - a. setting up citizen information centres and/or City Hall public relations offices at the level of each residential area;
 - b. setting up permanent consultative citizens' committees;
 - c. assigning a certain area of the city to each local counsellor, which he/she should represent and be responsible for;
 - d. TV broadcasting of the City Council meetings.
2. Improvement of local authorities activities:
 - a. training programs for the staff in view of providing quality services;
 - b. detailed procedures and policies in view of ensuring the provision of quality services;
 - c. set up and ensure the optimal functioning of the "unique desk" system.

II.5. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

No.	Name of indicator	Execution 2000 (thousand ROL)	Execution 2001 (thousand ROL)	Execution 2002 (thousand ROL)	Execution 2003 (thousand ROL)	Initial budget 2004 (thousand ROL)	Share of budget items in total				
							execution 2000 (%)	execution 2001 (%)	execution 2002 (%)	execution 2003 (%)	initial budget 2004 (%)
1	Public authorities	42,244,106	50,768,305	51,626,101	62,875,442	93,355,253	13.50	7.72	6.07	4.51	7.58
2	Education	35,175,351	238,274,256	305,382,132	378,687,648	416,213,848	11.24	36.21	35.92	27.16	33.81
3	Health	1,187,375	3,448,059	4,009,451	8,318,398	8,944,000	0.38	0.52	0.47	0.60	0.73
4	Culture	19,178,612	32,251,183	38,159,085	51,814,727	78,581,930	6.13	4.90	4.49	3.72	6.38
5	Social assistance	24,146,275	39,662,195	82,467,863	100,361,047	94,296,050	7.72	6.03	9.70	7.20	7.66
6	Public development and housing services	64,848,738	124,939,241	108,559,027	245,542,996	191,886,319	20.73	18.99	12.77	17.61	15.59
7	Thermal energy subventions	49,761,500	62,481,053	126,460,876	317,812,444	223,200,000	15.91	9.50	14.87	22.79	18.13
8	Agriculture and forestry	0	1,327,726	1,476,300	0	0	0.00	0.20	0.17	0.00	0.00
9	Transports and communications	31,561,612	28,597,160	22,583,063	37,138,069	25,000,000	10.09	4.35	2.66	2.66	2.03
10	Other economic actions	5,949,328	1,318,224	279,529	225,929	500,000	1.90	0.20	0.03	0.02	0.04
11	Other actions	4,638,598	3,301,024	6,661,361	7,983,539	17,889,000	1.48	0.50	0.78	0.57	1.45
12	Transfers to other budgets	0	567,138	1,353,247	1,276,289	1,500,000	0.00	0.09	0.16	0.09	0.12
13	Interests	0	0	500,000	10,482,150	21,003,000	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.75	1.71
14	Loan reimbursement	0	0	0	9,000,000	52,710,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	4.28
15	Reserve fund	0	0	0	0	6,000,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.49
16	Loans granted	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00
17	Special expenses	34,155,244	71,039,393	100,694,361	160,885,502	0	10.92	10.80	11.84	11.54	0.00
TOTAL		312,846,739	657,974,957	850,212,396	1,394,404,180	1,231,079,400	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

II.6. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

ECONOMIC

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Attract high technology industries	Others	Arad Technological Park	10 mill. Euro	2010	Universities	County Council, City Council	Local Agenda 21 Office City hall
2	Extend the new industrial areas	Private	North Industrial Park	20 mill. Euro	2007	Codlea Group	Codlea Group	Codlea Group
		Private	Aqua Ideeaq Industrial Area	10 mill. Euro	2005	SC AQUADEEA	SC AQUADEEA	SC AQUADEEA COM

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
3	Attract investors in view of building shopping malls.	City hall	Arad Mall	5 mill. Euro	2010	City hall	City hall	Local Agenda 21 Office City hall
5	Build new accommodation sites, hotels and boarding houses	anywhere	Hotel	20 mill. Euro	2014	Private	Private	Local Agenda 21 Office City hall

DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBAN REGENERATION

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Deviate transit traffic from the city, especially heavy traffic.	Arad Local Council, Private, BERD ISPA	Road connection between DN 7 (Arad – Nădlac) and DN 69 (Arad – Timișoara) over the Mureș River	37.8 million Euro	2010	Arad City Hall Local Heritage Administration	Public private	Local Heritage Administration
2	Modernisation, improvement and extension of the traffic light system in the city of Arad	Arad Local Council	Modernisation, improvement and extension of the traffic light system in the city of Arad	1.16 million Euro	2004-2007	Arad City Hall Local Heritage Administration		Local Heritage Administration
3	Ensuring 304 lodgings for young people with the young people lodging building program for rental purposes	National Housing Agency	Young people lodging building program for rental purposes	4.3 mil. Euro	2005-2008	National Housing Agency Local Heritage Administration	Arad Local Council	Local Heritage Administration
4	Dirt road rehabilitation	Arad Local Council	Rehabilitation of the Arad roads lacking modern covering - Phase I	1.8 mil. Euro	2004-2005	Local Heritage Administration		Local Heritage Administration
5	Deviate transit traffic from the city, especially heavy traffic.	Arad Local Council	Road connection between the Aradul Nou inferior crossing and Micălaca road bridge	2.26 mil. Euro	2004-2006	Local Heritage Administration		Local Heritage Administration
6	Raising housing standards in a peripheral residential area of the city	Accessing European non-reimbursable funds Arad Local Council	Household and rainfall sewage systems in the Gai residential area, Arad	427,500 Euro	36 months	Arad Local Council Local Heritage Administration Arad Environmental Protection Agency	RJAC Arad	Local Heritage Administration
7	Raising housing standards in a peripheral residential area of the city	- Accessing European non-reimbursable funds Arad Local Council	Household and rainfall sewage systems in the Bujac residential area, Arad	525,000 Euro	36 months	Arad Local Council Local Heritage Administration Arad Environmental Protection Agency	RJAC Arad	Arad Local Council Arad Environmental Protection Agency

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No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
8	Raising housing standards in a peripheral residential area of the city	Arad Local Council	Household and rainfall sewage systems in the Aradul Nou residential area, Arad			Arad Local Council Local Heritage Administration Arad Environmental Protection Agency	RJAC Arad	Arad Local Council Arad Environmental Protection Agency
9	Improve access to leisure areas	Arad Local Council CGA Arad	Foot bridges over the Mureş river			CGA Arad	Arad Local Council	Arad Local Council
10	Rehabilitation of the buildings – architectural monuments	Arad Local Council	Study concerning Rehabilitation of the buildings – architectural monuments		2004-2005	Local Public Administration		Local Public Administration Arad Local Council

SOCIAL

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Set up day centres with canteens in primary and secondary schools	Arad Local Council Ministry of Education, Research and Youth Phare funds Other funds	Pupils Centres	1,500,000 Euro 65,000 mil. ROL	2004 - 2014	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad NGOs	Arad County School Inspectorate
2.	Volunteers' centre	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Volunteers' centre	25,000 Euro 1,050 mil. ROL	2004 - 2008	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Arad County School Inspectorate Higher education institutions NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad
3.	Multifunctional Centre for Young People	Arad Local Council Ministry of Education, Research and Youth Other funds	Multifunctional Centre for Young People	25,000 Euro 1,050 mil. ROL	2004 – 2006	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Arad County School Inspectorate Higher education institutions NGOs	Arad County School Department
4.	Consultancy centre for parents	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Consultancy centre for parents	40,000 Euro 1,700 mil. ROL	2004 – 2008	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Arad County School Inspectorate Arad Teaching Staff House Arad Universities NGOs Health institutions	Arad County School Department

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
5.	Set up 3 kindergartens in poor residential areas	Arad Local Council Ministry of Education, Research and Youth Other funds	Set up 3 kindergartens in poor residential areas	430,000 Euro 18,060 mil. ROL	2004 - 2008	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad NGOs	Arad County School Department
6.	Information centre for child's rights	Arad Local Council Ministry of Education, Research and Youth Other funds	Information centre for child's rights	12,000 Euro 504 mil. ROL	2004 - 2006	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Arad County School Inspectorate Arad Teaching Staff House NGOs	Arad County School Department
7.	Social home for young school graduates leaving orphanages	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Social home for young school graduates leaving orphanages	1,200,000 Euro 50,400 mil. ROL	2004 - 2008	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad Child's Rights Protection County Department, Arad	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Child's Rights Protection County Department, Arad NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad
8.	Accessible schools for children with physical disabilities	Arad Local Council Ministry of Education, Research and Youth Phare funds Other funds	Accessible schools for children with physical disabilities	360.000 Euro 15,120 mil. ROL	2004 - 2008	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Arad County School Inspectorate Regional Inspectorate for Disabled People, Arad NGOs	Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad
9.	Support centre for single-parent families	Arad Local Council Ministry of Education, Research and Youth Phare funds Other funds	Support centre for single-parent families	50,000 Euro 2,100 mil. ROL	2004 - 2006	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Arad Teaching Staff House Higher education institutions NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad
10.	Care centre for alcohol and drug addicts	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Care centre for alcohol and drug addicts	110,000 Euro 4,620 mil. ROL	2004 - 2008	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad Public Health Department, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Public Health Department, Arad Child's Rights Protection County Department, Arad Higher education institutions NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad

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No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
11.	Build social lodgings for 500 families	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Build social lodgings for 500 families	15,000,000 Euro 630,000 mil. ROL	2004 - 2008	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad NGOs	Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad
12.	Create jobs for Rroma people, involve Rroma people in the rehabilitation of their own lodgings	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Create jobs for Roma people, involve Roma people in the rehabilitation of their own lodgings	100,000 Euro 4,200 mil. ROL	2004 - 2006	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad County Employment Agency, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad County Employment Agency, Arad NGOs	Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad
13.	Set up two leisure parks (in the A. Vlaicu and Confecții areas)	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Set up two leisure parks (in the A. Vlaicu and Confecții areas)	5,000 Euro 210 mil. ROL	2004 - 2014	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad
14.	Day care temporary residential centre for senior and disabled people	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Day care temporary residential centre for senior and disabled people	120,000 Euro 5,040 mil. ROL	2004 - 2008	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad Regional Inspectorate for Disabled People, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad Regional Inspectorate for Disabled People, Arad NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad
15.	Housing and sheltered workshops for severely disabled young people	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Housing and sheltered workshops for severely disabled young people	200,000 Euro 8,400 mil. ROL	2004 - 2010	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad Regional Inspectorate for Disabled People, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Regional Inspectorate for Disabled People, Arad NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad
16.	Residential centre for the family violence victims	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Residential centre for the family violence victims	100,000 Euro 4,200 mil. ROL	2004 - 2014	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Child's Rights Protection County Department, Arad Arad County School Inspectorate Arad County School Inspectorate	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Child's Rights Protection County Department, Arad Arad County School Inspectorate Arad City Police Department Higher education institutions NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
17.	Computer science and foreign languages centre for HIV positive children	Arad Local Council Ministry of Education, Research and Youth Phare funds Other funds	Computer science and foreign languages centre for HIV positive children	10,000 Euro 420 mil. ROL	2004 - 2006	Arad County School Inspectorate Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Child's Rights Protection County Department, Arad Arad County School Inspectorate Child's Rights Protection County Department, Arad	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Child's Rights Protection County Department, Arad Arad County School Inspectorate Arad City Police Department Higher education institutions Religious orders	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad
18.	Training program for social workers	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Training program for social workers	25,000 Euro 1,050 mil. ROL	2004 - 2010	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Higher education institutions	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Higher education institutions EU local public administrations NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad
19.	Day care centres for disabled persons	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Day care centres for disabled persons	60,000 Euro 2,520 mil. ROL	2004 - 2006	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Regional Inspectorate for Disabled People, Arad NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad
20.	Women's Support centre	Arad Local Council Phare funds Other funds	Women's Support centre	25,000 Euro 1,050 mil. ROL	2004 - 2010	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Local Heritage Administration Department, Arad Higher education institutions Health institutions NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad Child's Rights Protection County Department, Arad Higher education institutions Health institutions NGOs	Development and Community Assistance Department, Arad
21.	- reduce the number of abused women in the city area - provide temporary accommodation for these women and their children.	- Arad City Hall - MMSSF - NGOs active in the field	"Shelter for abused women"	75,000 Euro	5 years	- Arad City Hall - DDFSS Arad - DJPDC Arad - Arad City Police - Public Health Department	NGOs in active in field from the country and from abroad	DDFSS Arad
22.	- provide specialised services for children with physical and mental disabilities - provide free and leisure time for the parents of children with physical and mental disabilities	- Arad City Hall - MMSSF - NGOs active in the field	"Day-care centre for children with physical and mental disabilities"	65,000 Euro	5 years	- DJPDC Arad - NGOs in active in field	NGOs in active in field from the country and from abroad	DJPDC - Arad

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No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
23	Promoting the labour force in the city by means of integrated measures: -professional guidance, -professional pre-training, -professional training, -professional counselling, -job mediation	- Arad City Hall (i.e. local taxes) -own resources -companies interested to employ staff	Professional promotion centre in the city of Arad	350,000 Euro	2 years	-Romanian-German Foundation -City Hall,	- Romanian-German Foundation -City Hall - Arad County School Inspectorate -AJOFM -Regional Adult Education Centre, -companies	

ENVIRONMENT

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Eliminate the risk of certain diseases due to soil and phreatic layer pollution; Restore land for economic use	- Accessing European non-reimbursable funds - local budget	Render landfill from Câmpul Liniștii ecologically friendly	1.4 mil. Euro	2004-2005	Arad Local Council Sc salubritate Arad Environmental Protection Agency		Arad Local Council Apm Arad
2	Eliminate household and non-treated industrial wastewater pollution	Arad Local Council Arad County Council ISPA Private funds	Rehabilitation of Indagrara Filtering Station	3 mil. Euro	2004-2006	Arad Local Council Arad County Council RAJAC Arad	Public private Arad Local Council Arad County Council RAJAC Arad	Arad Environmental Protection Agency
3	Introduction of selective waste collection and recycling	Arad Local Council Private funds Non-reimbursable funds	Feasibility study on the introduction of selective waste collection and recycling Pilot program	1,000 euro 20,000 euro	2004 2005	Arad Local Council	Public private Arad Local Council	Arad Environmental Protection Agency Local Agenda 21 Office
4	Extension of the green areas in the city	City hall and resources	GIS system green cadastre of the city of Arad	100,000 euro	2005-2008	Arad City Hall	Forestry Department Environmental Protection Agency S.C Communal Husbandry Arad SA	Local Agenda 21 Office

GOVERNANCE – LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Set up consultative citizens' committees	- Arad Local Council budget and other financing sources: PHARE	Set up consultative citizens' committees in the residential areas	10,000 Euro		P.M.A DDAC	Arad City Hall	Local or external financing bodies.

No.	Specific objectives	Financing: City hall Other sources	Project title	Project estimated value	Time frame	Responsible institutions / departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
2	Improve the relation between the citizens and the local authorities	- Arad Local Council budget and other financing sources: PHARE Romanian Social Development Fund	Citizens' Information Centre	15,000 Euro	12 months	Arad City Hall	Arad City Hall and other non-governmental organizations in various fields (social, cultural, health, tourism, environment)	Arad Local Council
3	More efficient activity of the local authorities	Arad Local Council budget and other financing sources: GRASP, PHARE.	Computerised document management system	10,000 Euro	18 months	PMA, APL, DDAC		Arad Local Council
4	Improve the relation between the citizens and the local authorities	Arad Local Council budget and other financing sources: GRASP, PHARE.	Info kiosk network	65,000 Euro	12 months	PMA		Arad Local Council
5	Improve the relation between the citizens and the local authorities	Arad Local Council budget and other financing sources	Live broadcasting of the Arad Local Council meetings	50,000 Euro	12 months	Arad Local Council	Public private partnership	Arad Local Council
6	More efficient activity of the local authorities	Arad Local Council budget and other financing sources: GRASP, PHARE.	Quality management system in conformity with ISO 9001:2000	12,000 Euro	18 months	PMA, APL, DDAC		

II.7. MONITORING AND EVALUATION STRUCTURES

In order to monitor and evaluate the progress, the monitoring structure of the Local Sustainable Development Plan will include the present structure of the Arad Local Agenda; the Local Agenda 21 Office will play a major part in the coordination of monitoring and evaluation as follows:

1. It will follow the degree of accomplishment of the aims established in the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development.
2. It will suggest correction measures meant to allow the continuous adaptation of the local policies in view of achieving the goals.
3. It will perform the evaluation mechanisms, which will comprise the consultation of project beneficiaries and of the citizens.

ANNEXES

a. Current projects with local or external financing

- PHARE 2000 – local and regional infrastructure: Facilities in the Arad Industrial Area – implementation phase.
- NGO Resource and Information Centre, Arad – PHARE-Civil Society.
- Regional innovation strategy – for the 5th West region – Sixth Framework Program of the European Commission.
- Capacity Building for European Integration Experts Body –Leonardo da Vinci program.
- Reform of the Romanian public administration – GRASP program – USAID financing.
- Town twinning project financed by the European Commission, Arad/Romania – Calasetta/Italy.

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- Mutual development program – transfer of know-how, phase III, financed by DFID (UK).
- Multicultural education and training for children and young people – RAINBOW – financed by Kinderdorf Pestalozzi Foundation, Switzerland.
- Day care and medically isolating centre for homeless people set up by the Romanian Social Development Fund.
- Innovating home assistance services – financed by the Romanian Social Development Fund.
- European network for rural tourism – Phase II – financed by INTERREG IIIC.
- European Social Network for Single People Requesting Asylum.

b. Priority projects

- Set up the household and rainfall sewage system in the Gai residential area, Arad.
- Set up the household and rainfall sewerage system in the Bujac residential area, Arad.
- Rehabilitation of the Arad Fortress, in view of its entering the international tourist circuit.
- Modernisation of the road Pădurii- Piața Română in the city of Arad.
- Road connection between DN 7 (Arad – Nădlac) and DN 69 (Arad – Timișoara) over the Mureș River.
- Multifunctional social centre.
- Care centre for alcohol and drug addicts.
- Complex measures for the social integration of the Roma community.

c. Intra-county cooperation

- ADR 5 Vest (the 5th West Regional Development Agency).
- Local Budget, Arad Local Council Decision.
- European Information Centre Network in Arad County.

d. Public-private partnership function of the field, starting with 1996

- Social services KIRKLEES – UNITED KINGDOM.
- WURZBURG – GERMANY.
- TRENCIN – SLOVAKIA: 1997.
- HODMEZOVASARHELY – HUNGARY.
- Industrial parks TATABANYA – HUNGARY.

Partnerships initiated in 2001

- Augusta, Georgia, USA
- Louisville, Kentucky, USA
- Roanoke, Virginia, USA
- Dallas, Texas, USA
- Nashville, Tennessee, USA
- Alameda, California, USA
- Boise, Idaho, USA
- Belfast, Ireland
- Norwich
- Alentejo – Portugal
- Trento and Genoa – Italy
- Vorau and Vienna – Austria
- Biebergau – Germany
- Fleurance – France
- Szeged – Hungary
- Goteborg and Molnicke – Sweden
- Lomza – Poland
- Trogen – Switzerland
- Grantown-on-Spey – Scotland
- Rovaniemi – Finland

e. Twin cities:

FUSHUN – CHINA: Local Council Decision no. 50/25.07.1994; GYULA – HUNGARY: Local Council Decision no. 73/31.10.1994, GIVATAJM – ISRAEL, ATLIT – ISRAEL: Local Council Decision no. 17/28.02.1994, membership to the United Town Federation, Local Council Decision no. 47/2001, 2003 membership to AVEC – European Culture Towns Association, PECS – HUNGARY, 2003, decision no.98/ 1.04.2003

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MUNICIPALITY

III. PRIORITY PROJECTS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF LA21 FOR 2004 - 2008

III.1. Set up the household and rainfall sewage system in the Gai residential area, Arad

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

- Departments in the council that are responsible for the achievement of the program/project: Local Heritage administration.
- Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment: improvement of the life condition of the inhabitants of the Gai residential area, connection of the achieved system to the system of the city, increasing the living standards for the citizens of the residential area, creation of new jobs by means of the works that will be performed to achieve the investment, prevent flooding of the area with rainfalls, prevent illnesses of the population due to inadequate household water system, eliminate the negative effects on the vegetation and the cultures in the region.
- The impact of the program on local, regional-national economy: increased financial value of the lodgings in the area, increased financial value of the land in the area for potential investments, development of the city local potential, increased taxes collected from users.
- Potential users: the main beneficiaries of the program/project are all the inhabitants and the economic units of the city.
- External financial resources: non-reimbursable and reimbursable funds.
- Distribution channels: public services.
- The location of the investment to be achieved: the city of Arad.

B. Financial requirements of the project

- Cost estimate: 4,150,000 Euro.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable or reimbursable.

C. Regulations

- Implementation of the project/program in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of investments projects at the local level, on the basis of the existing resources: reducing regional disparities is a regional development priority of the 5th West Development Region by means of removing existing social differences and avoiding marginalisation.
- Regulations that impact positively or negatively on the program/project: pre-feasibility study.

D. Time frame

- The project will be achieved function of the funds.

III.2. Set up the household and rainfall sewage system in the Bujac residential area, Arad

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

- Departments in the council that are responsible for the achievement of the program/project: Local Heritage administration.

- Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment: Improvement of the living standards of the inhabitants of the Bujac residential area, connection of the achieved system to the system of the city.
- The impact of the program on local, regional-national economy: increase the living standards in a periphery of the city, connect the system to the existing sewage system, reduce the differences between the degree of development of the central areas of the cities and the peripheries, achieve the rainfall and household sewage system in the Bujac residential area.
- Potential users: the main beneficiaries are the inhabitants of the area.
- External financial resources: reimbursable and non-reimbursable funds.
- Distribution channels: public services.
- The location of the investment to be achieved: the city of Arad.

B. Financial requirements of the project

- Cost estimate: 5 million Euro.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable or reimbursable.

C. Regulations

- Implementation of the project/program in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of investments projects at the local level, on the basis of the existing resources: the extension of the sewage system is necessary for the achievement of new investments.
- Regulations that impact positively or negatively on the program/project: pre-feasibility study.

D. Time frame

- The project will be achieved function of the funds.

III.3. Modernisation of the road Pădurii-Piața Română in the city of Arad

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

- Departments in the council that are responsible for the achievement of the program/project: Local Heritage administration.
- Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment: due to the access infrastructure in the area, new companies and commercial centres will be set up, which will directly and indirectly lead to the creation of new jobs in the area. Thus, the project will contribute to the reduction of unemployment in the city; the newly set up infrastructure also creates connections among the residential areas, with the following effects on the environment: reduced degradation of the buildings in the area due to unevenness and rainfall water leaks.
- Diminished pollution in the area by increasing the number of tram stops, as an alternative ecological transportation means. Provide facilities for bicycle traffic, with a positive impact on the environment; comfortable access ways for pedestrians and roadway of European standards.
- The impact of the program on local, regional-national economy: development of access infrastructure in the areas of the city where access is difficult leads to an economic development of the area, by means of the setting up of companies and the necessary commercial area. Thus, the project will contribute to reduction of economic development difference existing in the city.
- Potential users: the main beneficiaries are the inhabitants and the economic units of the city, tourists.
- External financial resources: Phare 5.0 Euro, National Fund (33% of the Phare funds): 1.65 M Euro, other funds.

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- Distribution channels: 5th West Development Region, Arad City Hall.
- The location of the investment to be achieved: Pădurii – P-ța Romană (Arenei) road, as follows: Condușilor st. – M. Kogălniceanu st. – Preparandiei st. – Dornei st. is part of the street network of the city of Arad, which connects to other important roads of the city.

B. Financial requirements of the project

- Cost estimate: 8.3 million euro, of which: Phare 5.0 million euro, National Fund (33% of the Phare funds): 1.65 million euro, other funds.
- Type of financing: Phare National Fund (33% of the Phare funds): 1.65 million euro, other funds.

C. Regulations

- Implementation of the project/program in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of investments projects at the local level, on the basis of the existing resources: correlation with the objectives of the National Development Plan and of the Regional Plan.
- Regulations that impact positively or negatively on the program/project: pre-feasibility and feasibility studies were approved by means of Local Council Decisions no. 337/28.11.2000 and no. 107/24.04.2001

D. Time frame

- The project will be achieved in several steps, until 2006.

III.4. Rehabilitation of the Arad Fortress, in view of its entering the international tourist circuit

Built in Vauban style by order of the Empress Mary Therese, the Arad fortress, together with the chapel inside the fortification, was preserved in a unique way in Europe.

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

- Departments in the council that are responsible for the achievement of the program/project: Local Heritage administration.
- Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment: set up new jobs, which will lead to a decrease in unemployment, both in the field of tourism and in the infrastructure exploitation; stop the degradation of the Arad fortress, by securing restoration; landscaping arrangement will lead to avoiding deterioration of the left bank of the Mureș River.
- The impact of the program on local, regional-national economy: attract new investments tourism, by providing the adequate infrastructure; increase the regional GDP by means of the new investments achieved in the region.
- Potential users: the main beneficiaries are the citizens of the city, tourist, economic units.
- External financial resources: taking into account the financial scope of the project, it lends itself to a mixed financing Phare 5.0 million euro, National Fund, (33 % of Phare funds): 1.65 million euro, local co-financing 1.65 million euro, other sources: 1.7 million euro.
- Distribution channels: Arad Local Council, 5th West Development Region.
- The location of the investment to be achieved: the city of Arad.

B. Financial requirements of the project

- Cost estimate: 10 million Euro, of which Phare 5.0 million euro, the National Fund (33% of the Phare funds): 1.65 million euro, local co-financing 1.65 million euro, other sources: 1.7 million euro.
- Type of financing: Phare, national fund, local-co-financing, other sources.

C. Regulations

- Implementation of the project/program in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of investments projects at the

local level, on the basis of the existing resources: in accordance with Chapter 1.3 of the National Development Plan 2002-2005, the Romanian tourism is generally viewed as a potential source of economic growth.

- Regulations that impact positively or negatively on the program/project: feasibility study; in 2003 economic, financial, studies were done, as well as the environmental impact analysis.

D. Time frame:

- The project will be achieved in several steps, function of the funds.

III.5. Road connection between DN 7 (Arad – Nădlac) and DN 69 (Arad – Timișoara) over the Mureș River

The bridge is located in the centre of the city, on the National Road no. 69 (DN69) Arad - Timișoara, and the traffic encounters restrictions. This, the access of the tramways of the Electrotimiș type, which cause large vibrations, is forbidden, the same as that of the vehicles with a weight larger than 3.5 tons.

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

- Departments in the council that are responsible for the achievement of the program/project: Local Public Administration
- Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment: the increase of the importance of the city in the following years, as Arad is near the western border of Romania, also implies ensuring an increased traffic comfort, both for the transit and the local traffic. Hence, the setting up of several connection – bridges over the Mureș River - points is needed. In view of facilitating the connection between the western and the southern part of the city, a road bridge is proposed to be built over the Mureș River, in the extension of the Pădurii street; in order to increase the attractiveness of the ring road, new access road to it will be built.
- The impact of the program on local, regional-national economy: the systematisation projects

for the city of Arad, the impact analysis concerning the building of the bridge over the Mureș river, the traffic studies performed for the city point to the need to set up several bridges of the Mureș river, as well as an execution schedule for them, function of the future traffic evolution. The studies emphasize the importance of the execution schedule, the first condition being to make the maximum use of the existing network and **to detour transit and especially heavy traffic from the city**. These studies are aimed to make the most of the existing road network, to avoid demolitions and to preserve the city landscape specificity. Traffic as well as traffic detour should be made under conditions of increased comfort, safety and speed, with no interruptions, and a reduced number of impact points.

- Potential users: citizens of Arad and tourists.
- External financial resources: project financed by the directorate of the European Commission responsible for employment, social services and other funds.
- Distribution channels: Arad City Hall.
- The location of the investment to be achieved: the new bridge in the Micălaca residential area, located to the east of the city, cannot meet the traffic needs, as does not have an appropriate connection on the left side of the Mureș river, to the city street network (New Arad).

B. Financial requirements of the project

- Cost estimate: 37.8 million EURO.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable or reimbursable.

C. Regulations

- Implementation of the project/program in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of investments projects at the local level, on the basis of the existing resources: harmonisation of the project with the national and regional sustainable development strategy.
- Regulations that impact positively or negatively on the program/project: there is a technical project for the bridge over the Mureș river and for the road connection between the bridge and

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DN 7, respectively DN 69 the feasibility study is in the approval phase.

D. Time frame:

- The project will be achieved in several steps, function of the funds.

III.6. Care centre for alcohol and drug addicts

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

- Project manager: Dir. Etelca Nagy
- Departments in the council that are responsible for the achievement of the program/project: Arad Local Council, through the Development and Community Assistance Department.
- Description of the specific technical assistance from external sources, if it is the case.
- Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment: improvement of the social situation of the beneficiaries, by interrupting alcohol and drug dependency.
- The impact of the program on local, regional-national economy: creation of new jobs.
- Potential users: beneficiaries of the project are alcohol and drug addicts.
- External financial resources: Phare funds, other funds.
- Distribution channels: public services, community assistance services.
- The location of the investment to be achieved: the city of Arad.

B. Financial requirements of the project

- Cost estimate: 110,000 euro.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable, donations, local funds.

C. Regulations

- Implementation of the project/program in the macroeconomic context of the national

economy and of investments projects at the local level, on the basis of the existing resources: social reintegration of the alcohol and drug addicts.

- Regulations that impact positively or negatively on the program/project: existing legislation, feasibility studies.

D. Time frame

- The project will be achieved, function of the funds, between 2004-2008.

III.7. Multifunctional Social Centre

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

- Project manager: Etelca Nagy
- Departments in the council that are responsible for the achievement of the program/project: Arad Local Council, through the Development and Community Assistance Department.
- Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment: the project will contribute to the improvement of the living standards of the beneficiaries of the centre. Making use of the services of the multifunctional social centre will provide senior citizens and persons having chronic diseases with the possibility to have meals in an adequately arranged space, to socialise with the other beneficiaries, to spend the free time, to benefit from ergo-therapy and group and individual counselling, to have privacy with their visitors, thus contributing to the participation of the beneficiaries to social life and to the fostering of inter-human relations.
- The impact of the program on local, regional-national economy: the project aims to set up a multifunctional social centre within the framework of the Care and Assistance Centre of Arad. It will comprise a cafeteria for 60 persons, a day centre, two counselling and guest rooms, a clinic, an ergo-therapy centre and 4 rooms for patients, beneficiaries of the Home Assistance Service and members of the community that need temporary medical assistance and who can return to their homes.

- Potential users: beneficiaries of the project will be the inhabitants of the city, the senior citizens that need care.
- External financial resources: reimbursable and non-reimbursable funds.
- Distribution channels: Care and Assistance Centre of Arad, Romanian National Red Cross Society.
- Location of the investment to be achieved: the city of Arad.

B. Financial requirements of the project

- Cost estimate: 75,000 euro.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable or reimbursable.

C. Regulations

- Implementation of the project/program in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of investments projects at the local level, on the basis of the existing resources.

D. Time frame

- The project will be achieved within 12 months from the date of financing.

III.8. Complex measures for the social integration of the Roma community

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

- Departments in the council that are responsible for the achievement of the program/project: Arad Local Council, through the Development and Community Assistance Department.
- Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment: the project will contribute to the improvement of the life quality of 18 families by improving their living conditions, to the employment of 18 members of the Roma community for the restoration of the lodgings

and to the creation of a network of trust, mutual aid and social support and 18 members of the community will be trained as masons.

- The impact of the program on local, regional-national economy: the project aims to improve the life quality of a number of 18 families from the Roma community by granting them financial support for the restoration of their lodgings. The beneficiaries are the families that frequent the Multicultural Social Centre, families with many members, which are poor and live in degraded lodgings. The beneficiaries will be employed for the restoration of the lodgings, thus having the feeling of property on the results of the project; the project will stimulate the establishment of a social support, trust and mutual aid network in view of creating a social capital among the members of the Roma community, being also an income generator for the poor members of the community. The Roma citizens will benefit from an on-the-job training in masonry organised by the County Employment Agency.
- Potential users: the beneficiaries are the 18 families whose lodging will be restored - a total number of 115 persons - and the indirect beneficiary will be the Roma community.
- External financing: non-reimbursable or reimbursable.
- The location of the investment to be achieved: the city of Arad.

B. Financial requirements of the project

- Cost estimate: 75,000 euro.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable or reimbursable.

C. Regulations

- Implementation of the project/program in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of investments projects at the local level, on the basis of the existing resources.

D. Time frame

- The project will be achieved in 2004.

III.9. Multifunctional centre for young people

A. Project description by assessing the project aim

- Departments in the council that are responsible for the achievement of the program/project: Arad Local Council, through the Development and Community Assistance Department.
- Social impact and/or impact on the quality of the environment: the project aims to provide the young people of Arad opportunities for useful and pleasant spending of the free time. It addresses students and pupils and all other young people, no matter the nationality, the sex, the religion etc.
- The impact of a multifunctional centre for young people is significant on the entire local community, not only on the young people – very numerous in Arad, due to the two Universities – but also on the parents, teaching staff, business environment, etc.
- The impact of the program on local, regional-national economy: the project aims to provide the young people counselling in the fields that they are most interested in: school/vocational guidance, ways to get jobs, social and juridical counselling, support of self-esteem, acceptance of diversity. The centre will also provide anti-drug counselling by young professionals whom those at risk can trust.

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- The centre will have counselling rooms, a computer room, a society game room, and possibilities to practice some sports.
- The young people will be consulted with respect to their needs and to the priorities of equipping and developing the centre.
- Debates and seminars will be organised at the centre, and it will also establish collaborations with other youth centres from inside the country and from abroad, so that it may function within a network.
- The young people will be well informed with respect to the training possibilities in the fields of the local economy branches, so that the centre will have a positive impact on the local economy.
- External financing: non-reimbursable or reimbursable.
- Dissemination channels: local mass media, posters, fliers, information bulletins, seminars, workshops, etc.
- The location of the investment to be achieved: the city of Arad.

B. Financial requirements of the project

- Cost estimate: 25,000 Euro.
- Type of financing: non-reimbursable and/or reimbursable.

D. Time frame

- The project will be achieved between 2004-2006.