



MEDIAŞ

MEDIAŞ CITY HALL

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

MEDIAŞ

2004

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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



MUNICIPALITY



MEDIAȘ

Foreword

by the the Mayor of Mediaș

The sustainable development strategy for the city of Mediaș must contain the promise to create a community in which people and nature co-exist and present and future generations can live together as development can only be sustainable if it meets the needs of today's population without compromising those of future generations. It is a small, but valuable effort on behalf of the local community in order that it live on the Earth of the 21st century.

Local Agenda 21 represents the touchstone for the local authority, citizens and NGOs that, even in times of dispute, must create a partnership to discuss the sustainable development of the Mediaș.

Local Agenda 21 is a local development plan that was promoted by the United Nations Organisations in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro at the World Conference for Environment and Development. "Local Agenda 21" promotes the principles of sustainable development at the level of local administrations and is in operation in over 3,000 cities in Europe. The success of this programme depends on the public participation of the local community and promotion of decentralised development by providing an integrated approach to

social, economic and environmental problems. Its implementation must lead to a defining of objectives, policies and actions that will make possible the increased welfare and development of the local community.

The principles of this Agenda represent a complete change in the way we use local resources (natural, anthropic and social). The underlying condition of this change should be the development of a partnership between the local authority and citizens by means of:

- Management and improved actions in the environmental activities of the local authorities;
- Inclusion of the sustainable development principles in the policies and activities of the local authority;
- Raising public awareness and education;
- Consultation and involvement of the local people.

ss

Teodor Plopeanu
Mayor



MUNICIPALITY

I. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY - EVALUATION

I.1. NATURAL CAPITAL

I.1.1. Geographic information

I.1.1.1. Location

The city of Mediaș, the second municipality in Sibiu County, is situated in the centre of Romania, on both banks of the river Târnava Mare at the intersection of the 46°10'7" parallel of northern latitude with the 24°21'8" meridian of eastern longitude. Mediaș is 56km from the county capital, Sibiu, 75 km from Tg. Mureș, 160 km from Brașov and 340 km from Bucharest.

I.1.1.2. Relief

Located in the hilly depression of Transylvania, Mediaș has the Târnavă Hills to the north, and is dominated by Bazna Hill (598 m) and the Hârtibaciu Tableau to the south, where the hills have gentler slopes and many terraces. The average height is 310 m.

I.1.1.3. Climate

The city of Mediaș enjoys a continental-moderate hill climate, with oceanic influences, and average temperatures of 8–9 °C, annual rainfall of 600–700 mm. Temperatures seldom exceed a maximum of 32 °C or fall below a minimum of 25 °C. The highest

recorded temperature was +38.1 °C (17.09.1946). The average number of days of frost annually is 110–120 days between 1-12 November until 30 April.

Relative air humidity (annual average) is 73%. Air circulation is relatively calm (320 calm days per year).

I.1.2. Historical remarks

Archaeological research confirms the uninterrupted existence of human communities in this area. In the tenth century, during expansion of the Hungarian Kingdom to the East, Hungarian chronicles attest to the existence of a local population (Romanian) in Transylvania. Some authors consider 1146 as the year when the city was founded (*"Mediaș was built in 1146, ..., it is therefore the oldest city in Transylvania"*) but first documented proof is dated 3 June 1267 in an official document by Stephen the Fifth of Hungary. Repeated barbarian invasions and the need to increase population density forced the Hungarian kings to colonise the territory. The first colonisers were the Szecklers, who played the role of "border guards"; they were replaced by the Saxons of Transylvania – a German population – who developed agriculture and defended the province. Initially, the city had an agrarian character, but its development and privileges obtained from the Royal Court enabled the development of trade. The organisation of Craftsmen into guilds (first documented in 1456) and the location of the city at the intersection of several important trade routes played an important part in the city's development. Finally, the discovery of methane gas in 1913 contributed decisively to the city's economic growth and it became a strong industrial centre between the two World Wars.

I.1.3. Quality of the environment

I.1.3.1. Air

Air monitoring is performed using measuring systems, measurements and analysis of gaseous pollutants, suspension and depositable particles. In the Mediaş area, maximum admissible limits of gaseous pollutants and depositable particles are frequently exceeded; the limits for suspension particles are exceeded at the measuring points of the Environmental Protection Agency and Vitrometan residential area.

The heavy metal content of suspension particles is frequently exceeded at all the measuring points in the area and for depositable particles at 2 of the 4 measuring points. The source of this pollution source is S.C. SOMETRA Copşa Mică S.A., which is located 15 km from Mediaş city.

Due to this air pollution, nebulosity is higher over the city than in neighbouring areas, at an annual average of 5.7 tenths.

PROBLEMS:

The population needs to be informed of the high concentration of gas and particle pollution.

I.1.3.2. Water

The city's water supply comes mainly from surface waters, but also from underground sources.

Surface waters

The hydrographic surface network uses the following rivers: the Târnava Mare (the main surface watercourse that has a variable flow during autumn-spring and annual average flow of 8.6 cubic meters/s), the Buzd, Moşna, the left hand tributaries of the Ighiş, the Curciu, Păucea and the right hand tributaries of the Blăjel that has reduced length and surface. Their lengths vary between 8 and 15 km.

The Târnava Mare makes has low inclination in the Mediaş area (0.5 ‰). In years of high rainfall, average

flow increases twofold, while in drought years, it decreases to less than half the multiannual average flow.

Underground waters

- *phreatic waters*: conditions for the accumulation of phreatic waters are relatively uniform; nevertheless, the most important quantities come from the water layers in the rainwater deposits. The mineralization of the underground waters is low and the characteristic water type is carbonate water. The existence of the different relief layers determines the depths at which these waters are found (1-3 m in river meadows and 5-20 m in the high areas)
- *depth waters*: the Mediaş area has strongly mineralised deposit waters (50 – 100 g/l), especially chlorous, sulphated, bromized and iodated waters.

I.1.3.3. Soil

Soil varies in the city depending on the relief. The river meadow alluvial soils that have a moderate humus concentration, are favourable to vegetable, potato and cereals. The hills to the north of the city are home to brown-reddish forest soils with a humus concentration of 2-4 % and low nitrogen concentrations. This relatively fertile soil is favourable to vine growth, especially those that are south-facing; shaded, north-facing soil is commonly covered by hayfields and deciduous forests (largely reduced through clearings).

Pollution by S.C. SOMETRA SA. Copşa Mică, which is located near the city, is evidenced by heavy metals accumulations, which, in the case of cadmium, are 2.2 times above the maximum admissible limit at most of the measuring points in the city. Other microelements do not exceed admissible limits as they are assimilated by vegetal tissue.

PROBLEMS

- Due to the accumulation of heavy metals that are of long-term impact for the quality of the soil the growing and sale of cereals, vegetables and fruit are not recommended, and technical crops are preferable.

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I.1.3.4. Green area

Green areas in city of Mediaș cover and area of 56.42 ha:

- parks – 2.41 ha
- Leisure areas – 1.68 ha
- Play grounds – 1.32 ha
- Green spaces inside residential areas – 48.01 ha, of which 60% are arranged and maintained

PROBLEMS

- Green areas per inhabitant is 8.66 m², 7.34 below national levels.
- Arrangement and maintenance of non-arranged green areas.

To compensate for the deficit in green areas, the following measures must be taken:

- Arrangement the existing leisure areas, both in terms of vegetation and necessary facilities
- Restoration of wood, bush, flower and grass vegetation (forestation), affected by the long-term pollution of the city
- Involve the population in the arrangement and maintenance of the existing green spaces in residential areas

I.1.3.5. Waste management

18,830 tons of waste is collected yearly in the city:

| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|
| paper | 1,559 tons | 8.28% |
| plastic | 809 tons | 4.30% |
| textile and leather | 714 tons | 3.80% |
| metals | 580 tons | 3.10% |
| glass | 535 tons | 2.84% |
| wood | 592 tons | 3.14% |
| organic waste | 11,419 tons | 60.64% |
| non-separable waste | 2,623 tons | 13.92% |

Waste is deposited at the Mediaș–Târnava landfill, situated near Târnava on the local road DN 14 Sibiu–Mediaș km 48+800 at 6.2 km, in the area of Șomârd on Carpenului brook.

The landfill has a surface of 7 ha and a capacity of 1,400,000 cubic meters; it is currently filled to 60% of

capacity. The Șomârd landfill serves the localities of Mediaș, Moșna, Valea Viilor, Târnava, Coșșa Mică, Axente Sever, Micăsasa, Șeica Mică, Blăjel, Bazna, Dârlos, Brateiu and Șeica Mare.

These localities have a total of 95,489 inhabitants. They produce waste in the following quantities:

- per year 26,496 tons
- per 15 years 442,428 tons = 1,327,290 cubic meters.

Future waste volumes depend on the economic development of the area and the living standards of the population as increased consumption by the population implies an increased volume of waste.

A growth in waste of 39% is estimated for the coming 15 years.

PROBLEMS

- Waste disposal (especially household) on intermediary non-arranged landfills, creates pollution and sources of infection.
- There is no selective waste collection in the city.

Impact of industrial and household waste deposits on the environment

The environment is affected by interaction with waste depending on the emission source, as follows:

- Air carries waste particles into the environment.
- Water affects soil, flora and fauna. The lack of a collection system for leakages from waste deposits leads to infestation of surface and phreatic waters. Sometimes household and industrial waste is deposited in the riverbeds.
- Soil is the environmental factor with the least time variability, affecting the underground waters and flora, and therefore, fauna and humans. The existing unorganised waste deposits, the lack of the necessary landfill arrangements, especially the lack of impermeability, the discharging into the soil of various toxic and dangerous substances, such as used oils, leads to considerable soil pollution.
- Flora is affected by the air, soil and water.
- Fauna is affected by the air, water, soil, and flora.

- Humans suffer from the impact of waste as they are the generators and the end recipient. Humans are affected directly due to current deficiencies in household waste disposal (i.e. the high level of micro-organisms, including pathogenic agents that reach the human body through water, air and soil). The noxious gases that result from de-composition of organic substances or spontaneous waste combustion (on landfills) affect the health of the population and are a source of discomfort.

I.1.3.6. Environmental action and projects

One of the main objectives for the city of Mediaş is environmental protection and the reduction of all types of environmental pollution. In view of this, the following projects have been started:

- Improvement of the raw water of the river Târnava Mare
- Rehabilitation of the household sewerage system and modernisation of the filtering station
- Building of an ecological landfill for household and industrial waste disposal
- Modernisation of the public transport fleet and extension of electric powered transport
- Organisation, with the help of schools, of ecologization activities in the city and neighbouring areas
- Celebration of International Environment Day to raise public awareness of environmental issues.
- Arrangement of green areas by planting trees and bushes with citizen contribution.

I.2. ANTHROPIC CAPITAL

I.2.1. Economic activities

I.2.1.1. Economy

Taking into account the industrial character of the city, as well as the necessity to adapt to the needs and requirements of the market economy, a decrease in economic activity and, therefore, the labour force has been noted in the city in recent years.

In parallel, there movement of the labour force has been weak, especially from the former industry, towards development of economic activities of private initiative (mainly trade and services).

Private businessmen are a very small part of the production sphere, and this has negative consequences for the city economy.

According to data of the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Sibiu County, the business scenario as of 31.12.2001 was as follows:

| Juridical situation | No. of companies |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Functional | 1,362 |
| Non-increased capital (Law 314/2001) | 448 |
| Temporary interruption of activity | 76 |
| Insolvent | 7 |
| Bankrupt | 5 |
| Judicial reorganisation (Law 64/1995) | 24 |
| Movement of HQ to another county | 5 |
| TOTAL | 1,927 |

Companies by field of activity that submitted a balance sheet on 31.12.2001:

| Field | No. Companies | Turnover (thousand lei) | Sold production (thousand lei) | Net profit (thousand lei) | Number of employees | Social capital (lei) |
|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Agriculture | 12 | 27,379,616 | 26,425,110 | 8,626 | 25 | 19,507,020,000 |
| Industry | 168 | 6,572,966,502 | 6,337,540,490 | 1,510,857,456 | 15,221 | 4,066,616,273,200 |
| Construction | 41 | 204,716,251 | 203,293,139 | 5,863,841 | 797 | 12,363,780,000 |
| Trade | 707 | 1,569,940,817 | 74,115,105 | 30,490,119 | 1,932 | 23,163,440,384 |
| Services | 421 | 7,216,396,700 | 4,642,253,023 | 1,571,488,644 | 6,420 | 1,079,191,624,032 |
| TOTAL | 1,349 | 15,591,399,886 | 11,283,628,667 | 3,118,708,686 | 24,395 | 5,200,842,137,616 |

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Companies by field of activity that did not submit a balance sheet on 31.12.2001 (depending on the main field of activity declared at the Romanian Trade Registry - O.R.C.):

| Field of activity | Number of companies | Social capital (lei) |
|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Agriculture | 2 | 4,000,000 |
| Industry | 26 | 1,183,530,000 |
| Constructions | 15 | 43,710,000 |
| Trade | 52 | 242,425,000 |
| Services | 97 | 656,571,195,000 |

| Field of activity | Number of companies | Social capital (lei) |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Unspecified | 386 | 700,358,090 |
| TOTAL | 578 | 658,745,218,090 |

Previous data shows there to be three big companies working in methane gas, which is very important in the city's economy, namely: SC EXPROGAZ SA (social capital 655,455,825,000 lei), SC TRANSGAZ SA (social capital 1,037,137,600,000 lei) and the National Natural Gas Company RomGaz SA (social capital 3,814,786,000,000 lei).

Companies with foreign capital registered in Mediaș:

| Capital | No. of companies | Foreign share (equivalent in lei) | Total social capital (equivalent in lei) | Turnover (thousand lei) |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 100% foreign | 30 | 2,681,427,000 | 2,681,427,000 | 48,061,877 |
| Mixed (Romanian+foreign) | 122 | 37,225,656,318 | 89,484,706,000 | 1,189,139,285 |
| TOTAL | 152 | 39,907,083,318 | 92,166,133,000 | 1,237,201,162 |

Companies with fully foreign capital or mixed capital account for 7.93% of the total turnover at city level.

1.2.1.2. Industry

Mediaș is the most important industrial city in the Târnava Mare valley. Its industry is diversified and developed considerably starting in the first half of the twentieth century.

The most important industries in the city are:

Glass industry:

- SC Geromed SA – American capital – 32.72%, one of the largest glass factories in the country; turnover 454 billion lei in 2001;
- SC Vitrometan SA – German capital – 73.69%, produces household objects and appliances and lighting systems; turnover 163 billion lei in 2001.

Equipment and machinery building industry:

- SC Automecanica SA – produces auto vans, semi-trailers, concrete mixers, cranes etc; turnover 132 billion lei in 2001.
- SC Armax Gaz SA; turnover 64 billion lei in 2001.

Metal construction and product industry:

- SC Emailul SA – produces enamelled household pots; turnover 400 billion lei in 2001.
- SC Felam SA – produces screws and spare parts, wire, nails, rivets, springs etc; turnover 9.5 billion lei in 2001.

Textile and textile product industry:

- SC Texromed SA – tissues and readymade clothes; turnover 52 billion lei in 2001;

Food industry:

- SC Salconserv SA – meat preparation and preserving;
- SC Orsalum Impex SA – meat processing and preparation;
- SC Panmed SA – bakery products;
- SC Tavi & Flori SRL – pastry and bakery products.
- SC Salflom SRL – meat industrialisation.
- SC Serprocom SRL - pastry and bakery products;

Leather and footwear industry:

- SC Medimpact SA – leather processing and leather products; turnover 134 billion lei in 2001;
- SC Transilvania Sport SRL – company with mainly foreign capital, producing footwear, and with 450 employees;
- SC Rendo SRL – equitation and leather goods and footwear; turnover 7 billion lei in 2001;
- SC Mediasport SRL – produces footwear, has 200 employees; turnover 20 billion lei/year.

Electrical and optical equipment industry:

- SC Relee SA – produces low voltage electrical devices, lighting systems, incubators and home appliances; turnover 84 billion lei in 2001;

Internal and international transport::

- SC Ro-Holland Trans SRL – internal and international transport of goods; turnover 109 billion lei in 2001;
- SC Trans Tir SRL – fully Austrian capital; turnover 37 billion lei in 2001;
- SC B.M.T. Trans SRL – internal passenger transport;
- SC Meditur SA - passenger transport, injection pump repairs, car repair and maintenance, fuel transport, tipper transport.

I.2.1.3. Construction

Construction companies have developed continuously in the city of Mediaş, especially those in the civil and

municipal field (less than those in industrial construction).

The companies founded after 1989 or formed out of former public construction companies that are active in the field:

SC Granit SRL, SC Flowtex SRL, SC Olympic SRL, SC Conmed SA, SC Constructorul SA, SC Condmag SA, SC Dafora SA, SC Communal Management SA, SC Proescom SA, SC Teracom SRL, SC Universal Med SRL, SC Prexicon SRL, SC Alex Rom SRL, SC Himalaya SRL, SC Termogaz SRL, SC Nisal Electronic SRL, SC Conbrio SRL, SC Consig SRL, SC Armax SA, SC Do han SRL, SC Conimed SRL, SC Conf Med SRL, SC Medimpact SA.

I.2.1.4. Trade

Trade has constantly developed and diversified in the city of Mediaş in recent years such that it is currently well represented at city level. In 2001, of the 759 commercial companies active in the field of trade, 59 were wholesale trade companies, the most important of which being:

| | Turnover |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| • SC Izvoarele SRL | 84,561,093 |
| • SC Konsta Splendid SRL | 237,361,131 |
| • SC Paul Com SRL | 71,166,796 |
| • SC Veritas SRL | 63,724,034 |
| • SC Promark SRL | 44,900,180 |
| • SC Maral Trade SRL | 95,252,981 |
| • SC Dafora Service | 47,219,022 |

Their commercial policy is aimed at the development of their own retail networks. The data above shows that all seven companies together produce 41.03% of the total city turnover for trade.

This has led to the setting up of some modern shops in the city, promoting high quality trade that meets citizen needs by providing a diverse range of products at accessible prices.

Street trade has been re-organised and it is now performed inside a specially arranged market for industrial goods. The gradual restriction of street trading setups aims to remove old constructions from public property (kiosks and retail shops) by replacing them with commercial units that comply with the provisions of the landscaping master plan and develop quality trade.

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I.2.1.5 SMEs

Any objective analysis of the importance of the businesses in the economy of the city should include the small and medium sized enterprise sector as their co-existence with large enterprises is a factor in the long-term city development.

Given the industrial character of the city, SMEs have absorbed the labour force made redundant by the large enterprises, and thus contributes to the social stability of the area.

By the end of 2001, 796 commercial companies submitted their balance papers and complied with the criteria of Law133/1999 for categorisation as SMEs, as in the following breakdown:

| Field | No. Companies | Turnover (thousand lei) | Sold production (thousand lei) | Net profit (thousand lei) | Number of employees | Social capital (lei) |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Agriculture | 8 | 27,379,616 | 26,425,110 | 8,267 | 25 | 19,501,900,000 |
| Industry | 105 | 256,802,308 | 201,899,335 | 9,019,070 | 1,202 | 42,997,348,000 |
| Constructions | 35 | 204,716,261 | 203,293,139 | 5,863,841 | 794 | 12,361,120,000 |
| Trade | 378 | 1,569,940,817 | 74,115,105 | 30,443,146 | 1,930 | 21,915,678,284 |
| Services | 270 | 467,491,709 | 374,441,221 | 27,263,091 | 1,513 | 30,767,520,032 |
| TOTAL | 796 | 2,526,330,711 | 880,173,910 | 72,597,415 | 5,464 | 127,543,466,316 |

Of the total commercial companies that submitted balance sheets on 31.12.2001, SMEs represented 59% and a turnover of 16.20% of the total.

They only have social capital representing 2.45% at city level, have only 22.39% of total employees and 7.80% of the total sales production.

I.2.1.6. Tourism

The city of Mediaș has tourist sites in terms architectural buildings and museums. It is crossed by a major railway and road, which are heavily circulated. It is located 56 km from Sibiu, 42 km from Blaj, 38 km from Sighișoara; 25 km from Târnăveni, 62 km from Târgu Mureș, 10 km from the Bazna spa, and 38 km from Agnita.

- These main tourist attractions are:
- The Main Museum
- Stephan Ludwig Roth Memorial House
- Hermann Oberth Memorial House
- Permanent Exhibition of Anatolian Carpets and Religious objects in the St. Margaret Evangelic Church.

Of high tourist potential is the medieval fortress and church in the series of fortified fortresses on the Târnave valley.

The city of Mediaș has the following hotels: **Select***** hotel (31 places), **Central**** hotel (251 places), **Vila Flora***** hotel, **Dafora**** boarding house (22 places) and other boarding houses that provide accommodation and meals.

PROBLEMS:

- There is a lack of services such as bicycle and sports equipment hire, tourist information, local guides, publicity, marking of buildings and roads, electronic communication (Internet, e-mail).
- Another problem of local tourism is that, even though the above-mentioned medieval edifices are declared historical monuments, their condition has constantly worsened due to a lack of local financial means necessary to their maintenance and protection.

I.2.2. Landscape planning

I.2.2.1. Territorial landscaping

Geographically, the city of Mediaș is located in the north-western part of Sibiu County, in the Târnava Mare valley.

Mediaş is the main point of attraction for this area with the same scope of influence as Sibiu Municipality. Its area of influence includes a dense network of localities between Micăsasa and Dumbrăveni and Laslea. Its influence in this area relates to work relations (to and from these cities) in industry, agriculture, education, culture, health, tourism, trade, and services. This is mainly due to the neighbouring industrial platform at Copşa Mică.

The contribution of some important natural resources and the national communication network is considerable in the social and economic development of the area.

Functional landscaping

The territory of Mediaş is well structured in functional areas. The locality has three industrial areas to the east, centre and west, within the built-up area, and extension is possible. The residential area, represented by large collective and individual

residences, is clearly delimited inside the city and Ighişul Nou village. The new centre is in the process of being outlined, where the City hall, the Culture House, Central Hotel, Raiffeisen Bank, financial-banking buildings and large commercial areas are located and where the headquarters of the Romanian Commercial Bank is being built.

Zoning was carried out depending on functions, as follows:

- Central area and other functions of public interest;
- Residential area and additional facilities, with areas destined for plotting;
- Agricultural and industrial unit area;
- Park, leisure and sports area;
- Communal management area;
- Road communications area;
- Railway area;
- Special area;
- Area of facilities for the municipal networks.

| LANDSCAPE OVERVIEW OF MEDIAŞ 1999 | MUNICIPALITY | SAT IGHISUL NOU | BODIES | TOTAL |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| FUNCTIONAL ZONES | 1,330.16 ha 88.09 % | 61.32 ha 95.57 % | 48.14 ha 100.00 % | 1,439.62 ha 88.74 % |
| 1. Central area and other complex public functions | 110.33 ha 7.31 % | 8.00 ha 12.47 % | | 118.33 ha 7.29 % |
| 2. Residential area and complementary functions | 727.57 ha 48.18 % | 44.00 ha 68.58 % | 8.61 ha 17.89 % | 780.18 ha 48.09 % |
| 3. Industrial and agricultural area of which: | 204.72 ha 13.56 % | 0.92 ha | 26.86 ha 55.80 % | 232.50 ha 14.33 % |
| a. industrial units | 147.04 ha 9.74 % | | | 147.04 ha |
| b. agricultural units | 57.68 ha 3.82 % | 0.92 ha 1.43 % | 26.86 ha | 85.46 ha |
| 4. Parks, leisure and sports area | 112.06 ha 7.42 % | 1.20 ha 1.87 % | 11.08 ha 23.02 % | 123.14 ha 7.59 % |
| 5. Communal Management area | 50.84 ha 3.37 % | | | 52.04 ha 3.21 % |
| 6. Special function areas with specific facilities, of which: | 41.85 ha 2.77 % | 7.20 ha 11.22 % | | 49.05 ha 3.02 % |
| a. roads | 25.85 ha 1.71 % | 7.20 ha | | 33.05 ha |
| b. railways | 16.00 ha 1.06 % | | | 16.00 ha |
| c. water transport | 0 ha | | | 0.00 ha |
| d. airport | 0 ha | | | 0.00 ha |
| e. Facilities for the municipal infrastructure | 25.49 ha | | 1.59 ha 3.30 % | 27.08 ha 1.67 % |
| f. Special area | 57.3 ha | | | 57.30 ha 3.53 % |
| Free land | 122.84 ha 8.14 % | 0.84 ha 1.31 % | | 123.68 ha 7.62 % |
| Waters | 27 ha | 2.00 ha 3.12 % | | 29.00 ha 1.79 % |
| Forests | 30 ha | 0 ha 0.00 % | | 30.00 ha 1.85 % |
| Non-productive | 0 ha | 0 ha 0.00 % | | 0.00 ha 0.00 % |
| Total built-up area | 1,510 ha 100.00 % | 64.16 ha 100.00 % | 75.00 ha 100.00 % | 1,622.30 ha 100.00 % |

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The administrative territory of the city comprises the city of Mediaș and Ighișul Nou village. This is connected to the city of Mediaș by road DC 10 over approx. 9 km and is part of the city built-up area.

PROBLEMS: in the relations between the functional areas:

- residential areas near the industrial areas are affected by pollution
- the protected area of the old city centre is near the central industrial area, which produces pollution
- heavy traffic affects the areas it crosses.

I.2.2.2. Road network

Mediaș' road network has a tentacular form, with a central ring around Mediaș Fortress. This major road network developed along the roads that enter the city, and is therefore crossed by the following national or county roads:

- DN 14 – Sibiu – Mediaș – Sighișoara, 6.5 km in the built-up area
- DN 14A – Mediaș – Târnăveni, with 2.8 km in the built-up area
- DJ 141 – Mediaș – Agnita
- DJ 142 A – Mediaș – Dârlos
- DC 10 – Mediaș – Ighiș

Total road length is 122 km, of which 90 km has permanent covering and 32 km has temporary covering. Pavements have a total length of 206 km.

Road surfacing can be split as follows:

| Surface | % |
|----------|------|
| Asphalt | 63.2 |
| Concrete | 7.7 |
| Stone | 0.9 |
| Macadam | 9.4 |
| Pavement | 2.6 |
| Land | 16.2 |

These roads form the skeleton of the main street network, and they also includes connections to the central area of the city, i.e. the streets surrounding the medieval fortress.

The road network is not suitable for the dimensions of the city, the number of inhabitants and the degree of motorisation.

Completion of Gura Câmpului, and thus completion of a road connection to Sibiu Road, will represent achievement in terms of development of the network as well as a detour from the traffic from the city centre.

Old roads have been widened, e.g. Sibiu Road. and Aurel Vlaicu Road. The central ring road has 4 traffic lanes and traffic lights at the crossroads from Șaguna Square and the western part of the central ring road.

PROBLEMS:

The main **problem** of the street network is the lack of roundabouts (except for the connecting road to Sibiu Road and Gura Câmpului residential area) which should connect to the roads entering the city, for the heavy and transit traffic crossing the city centre.

Other **problems**:

- parts of DN 14 have only 2 lanes
- lack of adequately arranged intersections on the main roads and insufficient traffic capacity on both sides of the central ring
- lack of a traffic organisation plan which should draw on a clarification and functional framing of the street network, stating the access rules on each street
- inadequate condition on many parts of the street network
- Conflict points created by the overlap of national, county and local traffic

I.2.2.3. Transport

In Mediaș, public transport is operated by **SC MEDITUR SA**.

Overall daily passenger traffic is 5,200 in the city and 750 for external traffic.

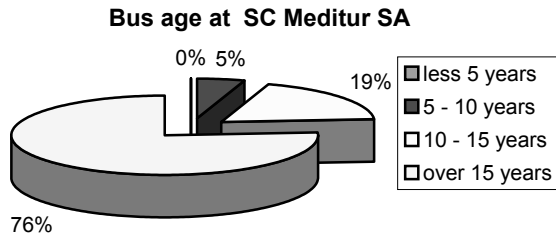
Improvement of the public transport in Mediaș is the goal of a programme that aims, on the one hand, to modernise the transport fleet, while on the other, to improve services and indirectly decrease local subsidies.

SC BMT TRANS SRL makes a significant contribution to the operation of local public transport; it receives no local subsidies.

The total volume of daily passengers is 3,500.

The total existing transport fleet of the city is:

- private persons **9,611**
- companies **3,935**



PROBLEMS

SC Meditur SA has a very old bus fleet. Attempts to keep the vehicles in a good condition have been inadequate. This situation has been aggravated the lack of repairs carried out in recent years.

1.2.2.4. Water and sewerage systems

Water supply

City water is taken from the river Târnava Mare and two underground connecting wells. This supplies the approx. 2700 cubic meters/h required by the population and economic activities.

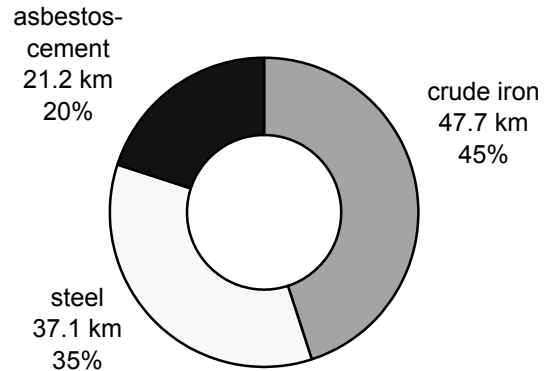
The raw water quality is not suitable for drinking water– the surface water from the river Târnava Mare, upstream Mediaş, being of category II from in terms of chemicals and bacteria, and at times, water has dropped to category III due to phosphate concentrations.

City water is supplied from a centralised management system on the right bank of the river Târnava before the entrance to the city.

The water supply system is made up of:

- dam with lateral connection, with step 1 pumping station,
- raw water treatment, equipped with pre-decantation, decantation devices, filters and step 2 pumping station,
- drinking water storage reservoirs
- step 3 pumping station

The distribution pipes are made of steel – 37.1 km, crude iron 47.7 km, and asbestos-cement 21.2 km.



This system supplies drinking water to the city and businesses, and technological water to smaller enterprises.

The total length of the network is 106 km.

89.1% of city housing is connected to the drinking water supply system.

Water consumption has decreased due to the reduction in business activities and the metering of the households.

PROBLEMS

The following is required:

- extension of the water supply system to the entire city, as 10.9% of housing is currently not connected
- replacement of the city distribution system as it is over 30 years old
- modernisation of the filtering station in view of improved water treatment
- separation of the drinking water supply system from the supply system for industrial consumption

Sewerage

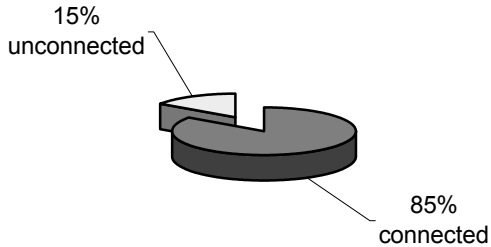
Mediaş' sewerage system operates a dividing system. Household wastewater is brought to the filtering station that is equipped with mechanical and biological treatment devices, and the purified water is released in the river Târnava Mare.

Rainwater is released by means of the rainwater sewers directly into the river Târnava Mare.

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The household sewerage network has a total length of 92 km, and the rainwater network 38.8 km.

Housing connected to the sewerage system



PROBLEMS

The sewerage system has the following problems:

- malfunctions causing discharge of wastewater directly into the emissary.
- wastewater pumping station in the Gura Câmpului residential area is not functioning
- sewerage siphon for the household sewer that sub-crosses the river Târnavă Mare
- household sewers in the central area, Tocile residential area, on reverse slopes
- at filtering station only 35% of the wastewater is treated.
- There are connections between the household and rainwater sewerage systems, which leads to an increased flow in the filtering station when raining.
- small size of the sewerage system
- reverse slopes on the sewerage system

I.2.2.5. Power supply

Power networks

The power supply of the city is provided by two transformer stations.

The length of the electrical networks is approx. 55 km. The above ground power lines account for 18.3% and the underground lines 81.7% of the total length.

All housing in Mediaș is connected to the city power network.

There are 106 transformers and supply points in the city.

Public lighting

Public lighting is a quality criterion of modern civilisation. Lighting in particular contributes to a reduction in the number of night time accidents and attacks on persons.

Power consumption in Romania for public lighting has increased constantly; nonetheless, effort is required to improve the technical, economic and power parameters for lighting.

Lighting specific to the historic area has been put into operation in the city centre, on the Johannes Honterus and Turnului Streets, and the George Enescu and King Ferdinand I Squares, with a total length of 3,490 m and 124 lamp posts.

The City Hall plans to extend this type of lighting to the streets adjacent to the historic centre.

PROBLEMS

- power consumption of lighting systems needs to be reduced efficient solutions need to be found so as to ensure economic lighting under acceptable qualitative and quantitative conditions.

I.2.2.6. Gas network

The methane gas supply of the city is carried out at three metering stations. There are 52 metering stations, of which 16 are also sectoral regulatory stations.

The methane gas distribution network has a total length of 24.6 km.

I.2.2.7. Communications

There are four automatic telephone exchanges in the city. The total length of telephone lines is approx. 25 km and the main network has 60.7% co-axial cable and 39.3% fibre optic.

I.2.2.8. Housing

Built-up area

Housing in the city is made up of 20,166 private housing units, of which 409 are in the Ighișul Nou village suburb. There are also a further 308 social housing units and 870 housing units that are the property of the municipality. The total housing area covers 1,234,500 m².

There is a great need to increase the amount of social housing and housing for young people. To this end, the City Hall has granted 17,000 m² to the National Housing Agency on Sinaia Street and Predeal Street for the construction of 254 apartments for young people; the City Hall will ensure the viability of the area.

With the same goal of enforcing the programme of the Ministry of Public Works of building housing through mortgages, an area of 9,244 m² has been allotted on Gloria Street.

PROBLEMS

- high level of land occupancy
- low level of comfort in apartment blocks –living space per person falls below legal norms.
- lack of green areas and play grounds for children and household platforms
- low number of parking lots
- in the old city centre, the low level of comfort in houses which are in need of repairs and urban refurbishment.
- lack of accessibility for disabled people.

In the Gloria residential area, a surface of 6 ha, designated for the building of housing by the Landscaping Master Plan has been managed as follows:

- 9,244 m² were allotted to the National Housing Agency to carry out the programme of the Ministry for Public Works of building housing through mortgages.
- 3,700 m² of land were granted for the construction of 12 individual houses;
- a lot of 4.7 ha is available and will be granted for the construction of housing.

The City Hall also has other lots free totalling 1.02 ha for private house building in the following areas:

Greweln, Rodnei, Wewern, and Plopului Streets; 3,000 m² in the Vitrometan (Vidraru St.) residential area for the extension of the apartment block area. The Local Council has 3 apartment blocks on Luncii Street, which will be turned into housing for young people and rehabilitated by the National Housing Agency as part of the programme of the Ministry of Public Works.

I.2.2.9. Areas exposed to natural and anthropic risks

The natural risks affecting the city of Mediaș are landslides and floods due overflowing of the river Târnava Mare and Moșna Brook.

Areas exposed to *landslides*:

- Hula Veche
- Pe Cetate
- Wewern - Marțian Negrea
- Greweln-Perșani
- Ulmului
- Valea Lacului (Ighișul Nou)

Areas exposed to *flooding*:

- The area between ICIL and the Waterworks on the right bank of the river Târnava on Sălciilor St.
- The left bank at the entrance to the city of the railway and Automecanica platform, A. Vlaicu and Aviației Streets.
- The left bank of the river Târnava Mare up to DN14
- Valea Adâncă Street.
- The area of Moșna valley from the entrance to the city to the bridge

Torrential rains exceeding the critical value of 45 l/3h cause clogging of brooks, gutters and ditches by dragging the sandy soil (the alluvial deposits), cause floods as follows:

- the Târgului Brook floods the area of the Furcilor hill and adjacent streets (Brazilor, Viorelelor, V.Țepes, P.Maior) and the area between Gh. Lazăr – Târgului Streets;
- the sewer in Angărul de jos floods part of Moșna and Stejarului Streets.
- the rainwater sewerage system in the Vitrometan residential area floods part of I. Pisso and Sebeș Streets;

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- The rainwater sewerage system in the city centre floods part of the city centre: Aman Square – Malului, L.Toppeltinius M. Weiss – L. Blaga. Carpați Street, 1 Mai Street, V. Madgearu Street, Ac. I. Moraru Street, Brâncoveanu Street, Cr. Neculce Street, Zenovia Street

PROBLEMS

- Due to industrialisation and geographical location (10 km from Coșșa Mică) Mediaș is exposed to the anthropic risks of pollution, fire and explosions.

I.3. SOCIAL CAPITAL

I.3.1. Demography

Number of inhabitants

On 17 March 2002 the city population was 55,403, of which 26,926 were male and (48.6 % of the country) and 28,477 female (51.4 % of the county).

Demographic data

Evolution of the city population over the last 100 years:

- 1910 8,700 inhabitants
- 1930 16,842 inhabitants
- 1956 33,972 inhabitants
- 1966 48,057 inhabitants
- 1977 65,072 inhabitants
- 1992 64,484 inhabitants
- 2002 55,403 inhabitants

563 persons were born in 2000 and 564 persons were born in 2001; the number of birth in terms of the whole county represented 12.2% in 2000 and 12.7% in 2001. In 2000, 591 persons died, while 612 died in 2001, which at the county level represented 13.5 % in 2000 and 13.6% in 2001 respectively. In 2000, there were 9

deaths of children below the age of 1, i.e. 14.7 % of the county infant deaths.

There were 378 marriages in 2000 and 446 in 2001. On 1 July 2000 the population of the city by age group was the following:

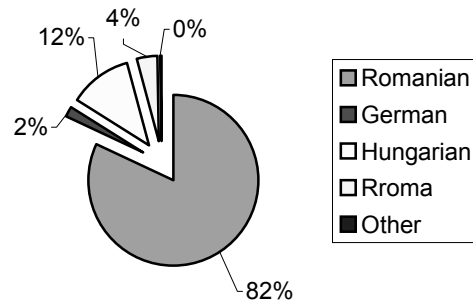
- 0 - 14 years: 11,343
 - 15 – 19 years: 4,549
 - 20 - 39 years: 20,371
 - 40 - 59 years: 16,069
 - over 60 years: 9,508
- TOTAL – 61,840 inhabitants**

Social and demographic disparities

- Negative demographic evolution.
- Negative natural growth rate.
- Migration rate – growing.
- Decreasing rate of active and employed population of the total population.
- Ageing of the population.
- Decreasing death rate

I.3.2. Ethnic cohabitation

The vast majority of the city population is made up of **Romanians (45,376)**, followed by **Hungarians (6,554)**, **Germans (1,150)**, **Roma (2,202)** and **other nationalities (121)**.



There has been no social conflict caused by ethnic cohabitation and a certain ethnic solidarity may be noted.

Thus, there is good cooperation between F.D.G.R, Mediaș branch and the Social protection service of the city with respect to the distribution of material aid (food, clothes).

There exist kindergartens, general schools and two high schools that teach in German and Hungarian.

831 Roma are taking benefiting from different kinds of education. Roma citizens with stable incomes (about 20%) work for various private sanitation companies, enterprises or in construction. According to the Local Employment Agency, there are no declared unemployed Roma, although 10% of the unemployed are Roma.

PROBLEMS

The main problems of the Roma community in Mediaş are:

- lack of housing or jobs which often lead to living standards below the subsistence level.
- bad pre-school and school education of Roma children
- there is no current project for the improvement of the Roma situation; with a view to initiating economic activities at a local level, various vocational training courses for the Roma people may be organised for the following trades: masonry, house decorating, carpentry.
- many people are unemployed or receive from social assistance.

I.3.3. Labour force

The number of jobs in the city has decreased continuously over the past years. The city population is decreasing due to negative natural growth and increasing migration caused by:

- redundancies in the city economy following reduced activity in the context of the market economy.
- population migration (especially young people) to Western countries.
- reduction of the labour force in industry paralleled by its employment in trade and services.

Currently, there are 1,950 unemployed people registered with the Local Employment Agency, of which:

- 840 are female
- 1,110 are male

Growing unemployment by age, gender and professions, is mainly caused by:

- collective discharges.
- lack of jobs for young graduates at various levels of education.
- lack of correlation between supply and demand of labour, professional immobility, especially for the unemployed aged 30-40 years.

A series of vocational training courses were organised in 2000. At a city level, both initial training courses and continuous training activities were organised for persons seeking employment and that have left the educational system.

I.3.4. Social protection

I.3.4.1. Activity of the social protection service

On 1.04.2003 the Public Service for Social Assistance - S.P.A.S - was set up, subordinate to Mediaş Local Council, in order to perform social assistance measures in the field of protection rights of children, families, lone people, senior citizens, disabled people and people in difficulty.

This services aims to maintain, restore and develop individual capacities in order to overcome chronic, crisis situations. The activity of the social services – information, counselling, social services – benefits citizen and all categories of people who, for economic, physical, psychic or social reasons, are unable to earn a decent living.

One main tasks of this service is establishing a viable partnership with NGOs that operate in this field in order to solve social problems that the authorities cannot solve of their own.

The main activities of the Social Assistance Department are:

- Granting social aid to poor persons or families with many children and inadequate revenue
 - 381 persons benefit from this allowance
- Free food at the Social Canteen families with difficult social/financial situations
 - the canteen has a capacity of 200 portions

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- Granting funeral allowance or emergency aid in instances of calamities, disasters, other specific situations etc.
- Granting allowance to cover heating expenses in housing during winter Monitoring of offenders performing community service

I.3.4.2. Child protection

- Administration of files for child allowances and additional allowances for families with several children
- Distribution of powdered milk for nurslings
- Monitoring of children with difficulties or in need of protection: registration in residential institutions or re-integration in their families, setting up placement measures
- Information and consultancy in the field

The dramatic decrease of population income has especially affected families with many children. This situation has also worsened due to the decrease in the real value of social aid; child allowances have decreased more than salaries or pensions. Romanian society has become more polarised such that lone parent families and families with many children have grown poorer and poorer.

There are 65 institutionalised children in Mediaș in various residential institutions of Sibiu County.

To support children in difficulty the **Transit Centre for Minors** was established on 01.10.2001 as a public service subordinated to Mediaș Local Council with a capacity of 18 places. The beneficiaries of the centre are minors from the city and surroundings who are beggars, vagabonds or lack parental surveillance.

This centre aims to provide optimal conditions for children that are to be reintegrated in their families or in placement institutions.

The Department for Protection of Old and Disabled People services as in the following:

I.3.4.3. Senior citizens

For senior citizens with no support and on low incomes the City Hall started a fundraising and social assistance project in December 2001. 30 transparent boxes have been placed in city shops for citizen donations for these persons. Funds raised have been

used to cover water, gas and electricity bills for those unable to pay and at risk of being cutting off.

A project for home care of senior citizens has also been started – social and medical services for senior citizens in difficulty, in order to prevent institutionalisation and social exclusion:

- recording, monitoring and payment of personal carers for people with 1st degree disabilities (400 persons)
- Distribution and renewal of free public transport subscriptions for the following categories of people: disabled, senior citizens, personal carers of disabled people, ex-servicemen and widows of ex-servicemen, former political prisoners or persecuted people forced to change residence for ethnic reasons

The large number of persons with a certificate attesting 1st, 2nd or 3rd degree disabilities (1,685) requires a rigorous reconsideration of the cases.

PROBLEMS

- Difficult placement of the senior citizens in social homes due to low number of places
- Inexistence of counselling office for citizens with problems of this kind
- The depth of poverty generates social problems

I.3.5. Health

The health system of the city of Mediaș has one municipal hospital (with 11 departments and 5 sections, a polyclinic with several surgeries, 2 ecography laboratories and dental surgeries, the pharmacy of the polyclinic, private pharmacies and several pharmacy points).

The poor health condition is a consequence of low state funding, the overall psychological discomfort generated by unemployment, social insecurity, low living standards, increased alcohol and tobacco use, and the slow reform of health services.

The aim of the *Municipal Hospital* in cooperation with the *Social Assistance Service* of the hospital to improve the health of the population can be seen in the:

- opening in 2000 in Mediaș Municipal Hospital of the Dialysis Department that is equipped with

modern equipment for 17 patients with hemodialysis and 7 patients with peritoneal dialysis.

- the setting up in 1999 in the hospital of a special section for 10 HIV positive children permanently hospitalised and 10 beds for HIV patients (children and adults).

In September 2003, the **Medical-Social Unit** was established following the Governmental Ordinance no 70/2002 and Governmental Decision 412/2003. It is subordinated to the Local Council and has 35 beds and 18 employees.

It is financed mainly from the local budget together with its own revenue from reimbursements from the Health Insurance System on the basis of contracts, personal contributions by beneficiaries or their legal supporters, in compliance with the legal provisions, donations and sponsorships.

This institution provides medical, social and care services for persons with chronic diseases that need permanent or temporary surveillance, assistance, care, treatment, and who, for economic, psychic, physical or social reasons, are not able to provide for their own social needs, and develop the capacities and competencies needed for social integration.

At the beginning of 2004 the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity through the County Labour Department allotted an important amount of money for the rehabilitation and rearrangement of the building where the unit functions.

PROBLEMS:

- Reduction in funds granted by the Insurance System, which has led to difficulties in covering hospitalisation expenses (the cost for a day of hospitalisation established by law does not meet the actual cost).
- Existence of patients with no income, and who therefore not insured and are not entitled to receive medical assistance

I.3.6. Education

Education in Mediaş exists at pre-school to post high-school and vocational levels.

The school system for 2001 – 2002:

| Form of education | No. of institutions | No. of pupils |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Pre-school education | 13 kindergartens | 1,634 |
| Primary and secondary education | 11 schools | 2,985 3,460 |
| High-school education | 5 high schools | 2,783 |
| Vocational education | | 2,712 |
| Apprenticeships | | 105 |
| Post high-school education | | 201 |
| Foremen education | | 61 |
| Special education | | 230 |
| Three units of which: | | |
| School Sports Club | 1 | 614 |
| Children's and pupils' club | 1 | 2,000 |

Vocational education trains pupils in the following trades:

- Car tinker – dyers
- Textile workers
- Leather and leather substitute workers
- Car electrician
- Mechanic in machinery construction
- Operator in natural gas treatment and distribution
- Fitter in gas distribution system
- Automation electric engineers
- Non-food shopkeeper
- Construction
- Electrician - installations
- Electrical industrial equipment

High school education trains graduates in the following specialisations:

- mechanic
- chemical laboratory assistant
- accountancy
- mechanic profile
- mathematics - computer science
- natural sciences
- philology – English language
- social sciences
- foreign languages
- automation electronic engineers (in Romanian and Hungarian languages)
- accountancy (German language)

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- chemistry – biology
- mechanical technician for maintenance and repairs
- technician in public administration
- technician electronic engineer
- telecommunication technician
- metrology technician

Apprenticeship education trains graduates in the following specialisations:

- enamel worker
- waiter – cook
- seamstress

Post-high school trains graduates in the following specialisations:

- management assistant
- telecommunications technician

Foremen education trains graduates in the following specialisations:

- mechanical foreman
- construction foreman

Special education:

- house decorator – dyer
- upholsterer

There was a slight decrease in the number of pupils in 2001-2002 as compared to previous years.

The lack of ethnic homogeneity of the city population affects the structure of the educational system and as a result some education institutions use the official teaching language of Romanian, Hungarian and German.

The structure of the education system needs permanently to take into account the social and economic changes and are changed accordingly.

The many prizes won by city pupils at various school contests prove their schooling and sporting performances.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| a. Kindergartens | 13 |
| b. Primary and secondary education | 11 |
| c. High school | 5 |
| d. Special education | 2 |
| e. Sport clubs | 1 |
| f. Children and pupils clubs | 1 |

School population 2001 2002

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| a. Preschool education | 1,634 |
|------------------------|-------|

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| b. Primary education | 2,985 |
| c. Secondary education | 3,460 |
| d. Highschool education | 2,783 |
| e. Vocational education | 912 |
| f. Apprenticeships | 105 |
| g. Post highschool education | 201 |
| h. Foremen education | 61 |
| i. Special education | 230 |

University education

University education is available in Mediaș at “Lucian Blaga” University, “Herman Oberth” Engineering Faculty and the Distance Education department of the Academy of Economic Studies of Bucharest.

“Herman Oberth” Engineering Faculty prepares graduates in the following specialisations (3 year college education):

1. Natural gas exploitation and capitalisation (EVGN) – 120 students.
2. Technology of extraction materials (TME) – 43 students.

There are 52 professors teaching at the “Lucian Blaga” University.

PROBLEMS

- low infrastructure, forcing some general schools to introduce two learning shifts for their pupils (morning and afternoon);
- worn out teaching materials and out-of-date equipment at education institutions;
- lack of training courses for teaching staff
- inflexible and overcrowding of the education system;
- some children have no access to education
- lack of a structure to accommodate enrolment of children that did not fit into the system

I.3.7. Culture

Cultural map of Mediaș

The city has a varied cultural life and a favourable infrastructure, i.e. many opportunities to participate in events organised by cultural institutions on a temporary or permanent basis.

Historical monuments

There are several historical monuments that form the present city centre, containing all architectural styles, from the Gothic, to Renaissance and Baroque-Empire.

Here are some of them:

St. Margareta Protestant Church. The documentary mentioning of the church dates from 1414. Also known under the name of “The Castle”, the church has a seventh century organ and is an imposing building in the centre of the fortified medieval site.

The church tower, called the **Trumpet Player Tower**, is the symbol of the city at 68.5 m high and one of the highest inclined towers in Europe.

The fortified “**Castle**” precinct is contemporary to the church and is mentioned for the first time in a document in 1450, when Nicolaus Szasz, “master of the fortresses of Mediaş, Tălmaci and other fortresses” is cited. The fortified precinct has the following monuments: **The Bell Tower, the Tailors’ Tower, the building of the old City Hall, Maria’s Tower, the Vicarage, and the Chaplain’s House, Gunners’ Tower, and the Old School.**

The ruins of Mediaş medieval fortress includes the precinct and the defence towers built in the fifth and sixth centuries, for example: **The Forkesch Blacksmiths, and Goldsmiths’ and Stone Masons’ Tower.**

Schuller House, located in the King Ferdinand I Square at no. 25, was first documented in 1588. The Schuller House hosts cultural events such as scientific symposia, classical and chamber music concerts performed by Romanian and foreign artists, and plastic art exhibitions of local artists.

Rosenauer House in the King Ferdinand I Square at no. 22 was built after 1621 onto the exterior south wall of the castle in Transylvanian Renaissance style. Renaissance decorations are visible on the window frames on the first floor in the interior yard.

Schuster Dutz House in the King Ferdinand I Square at no. 14 was built in 1690 and restored in 1813. The order of the pilasters, the plasterwork of the cornices and the window arcades are noteworthy.

The Piarists’ School, or Guggenberger House, was built in 1740. The interior was built in late Gothic style with “a vela” vaults and cross-arched corridors with penetrations.

“Stefan Ludwig Roth” Memorial House. Scientist and publicist, Ștefan Ludwig Roth (1796-1849) fought for the highest ideals of the nationalities of Transylvania. The “Stefan Ludwig Roth” memorial house on Honterus St. was inaugurated on 25 September 1970, under the guidance of the historian George Togan, and it received transfer of the objects kept in the St. Margarita church.

“Hermann Oberth” Museum. Herman Oberth designed the engine that is at the basis of today’s space ships. He is an international personality, who patented many inventions, making him world famous in the world of science.

Municipal Museum. This museum operates from one of the most representative buildings of the city, i.e. the convent, or the Franciscan Monastery, an architectural monument built in the Baroque style and dating back to the fifth century.

Established in 1964, the museum contains popular art collections.

The cultural map of the city also contains: two culture houses (Mediaş City Culture House and the Trade Unions’ Culture House), a cinema and 4 libraries (Municipal library, English Library, Children’s Library and “Samuel” Christian Library).

Cultural events

Mediaş hosts annual cultural event, including:

- “Mediaş Days” festival
- Popular dance festival – “Pe Mureş și pe Târnavă”
- The Meeting of the Saxons of Transylvania
- Popular music festival – “Rapsodia Târnavelor”
- Cultural Magazines of Transylvania and Banat Days
- The folk music contest - “Mediaş, secular city”
- Plastic art exhibitions

Conclusions:

The concern of the public administration and the cultural people of the city for a diversification of the cultural centres and events is clear; nonetheless, there exist certain problems.

PROBLEMS:

- Despite there being some 70 attractions in the city (i.e. plastic art monuments with memorial value, statues and funerary monuments, tourist areas, towers, bastions, churches etc.), the number of cultural events is relatively small.
- The lack of a suitable space for the municipal library.

I.3.8. Sport and leisure

Sports activities in the city take place in the two large sports centres – the “Methane Gas Sports Association” and the “Mediaş School Sport Club”.

The Methane Gas Sports Association has a football field for national level competitions (a League) and the football team “Mediaş Methane Gas”, and an athletics track arranged according to international standards and which can host high level competitions (the Pupils’ International Games took place here in 1999).

Mediaş School Sport Club has small football, basketball, handball and table tennis grounds, and one athletics track; the members have achieved very good results in athletics and basketball (national and international titles and medals); some of them also play for national teams.

School sport activities take place in 7 sport halls, and some of the schools also have sport fields. The sports hall and the grounds of the Natural Gas National School and of the Light Industry Scholar’s Group are the most representative as local sport competitions are organised there.

There are several leisure areas, administrated by the municipality, but they are not adequately maintained and equipped due to a lack of funds (e.g. Căprioarei Inn, Eleşteu area, Ighiş dam).

The only leisure centre that has a swimming pool is “Sana Muntean”; it also has small football and basketball fields. Nevertheless, it does not meet citizens’ requirements as it is quite far away from certain residential areas.

The recently established DELFI leisure centre includes a covered swimming pool and a well-equipped fitness hall.

PROBLEMS:

Leisure areas are inadequate. Play grounds for children are poorly equipped, even inexistent in some residential areas.

I.3.9. Civil society

Among the positive changes of recent years, there also exists the possibility of setting up non-governmental organisations. Many have carried out concrete activities that brought important material and moral benefits to the population. Such organisations are active in the field of social protection, religion, education, sport etc.

The social sector is best represented, where such organisations are active, as:

- Civil Initiative Association “Phoenix Speranţa”, whose main concern is the social-professional integration of disabled people in the city and the surroundings.
- “CAIRD” Foundation, which deals with the protection of abandoned children;
- The Romanian Foundation for the Promotion of the Right to Work of Disabled People “F.R.M.P.H.”, which aims to support and grant social assistance to people with physical or mental disabilities.

In the health field, “The Association of the Diabetics and Persons with Oncological Diseases” ensures medical assistance, medicines and material support to members of the association.

CONCLUSIONS:

Associations and the foundations have taken on an important role in the social life of the city by means of the projects they have run, of which some already have international recognition.

Partnerships have been established between the public administration and non-governmental organisations with a view to running some local projects of assistance to senior citizens (Sellavy Umanitas), professional training for young disabled people (Phoenix Speranţa), the protection of children in difficulty (The Transit Centre for Minors, “Synergies” Family Support Centre).

Even closer cooperation is needed together with the establishment of partnerships with efficient NGOs and initiatives in important fields for the community should also be stimulated.

I.3.10. Media

There are two daily newspapers, two radio stations and one television station in Mediaş.

Conclusions:

Local media is well represented and is watched by the citizens.

I.3.11. Public order

Public order is ensured by the Police Department of the city of Mediaş and by the Public Guardians Department.

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Preventive actions are currently emphasised by means of active and efficient presence on the streets and through collaboration with the Gendarmerie.

There is also an adequately equipped and staffed fire department.

Objectives

Achievement of some programmes for prevention and fighting criminality is compulsory, starting from schools and high schools, to preventing juvenile delinquency.

Public order and the safety of the community need to be further strengthened; this is not only the responsibility of the specialised bodies, but also depends on each and every citizen, as a guarantee of city prosperity.

II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

II.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The main development objectives for the city of Mediaş are:

The main development objectives for the city of Mediaş are:

- Economic development by means of creating a favourable economic climate, in line with the major European Community tendencies;
- Development of the municipal infrastructure (water, energy, natural gas distribution, transport) and ensuring full public access (population and industry) to this infrastructure;
- Protection of the environment and population health;
- Poverty relief;
- Urban regeneration (refurbishing of the old city centre, regeneration of the natural capital, construction of housing);
- Creation of an alternative economic development area (INDUSTRIAL PARK), which will allow the development of new businesses in Mediaş.

FACILITIES

Exemption from local taxation is granted to foundations established in compliance with legal provisions to establish, maintain, develop and support national cultural institutions, and to support humanitarian, social and cultural activities.

Commercial companies which exclusively provide temporary tourist services up to maximum of 5 months from the fiscal year are exempt from taxes of 50% on buildings and land, but only for the buildings used to perform the given services.

Newly constructed buildings belonging to cooperative societies are exempt from 50% of the tax on buildings for 5 years from the time they start to operate.

Local councils may decide on exemption from or reduction in tax on land used for investments performed, in compliance with Law no. 332/2001 for the promotion of direct investment with significant impact on the economy, throughout the entire duration of their execution until start of operation but no more than 3 years from the beginning of works.

(ORDINANCE no. 36 of 30 January 2002, concerning local taxes and duties)

Small and medium sized enterprises will be exempted from 20% of income tax if they create new jobs and if the wages funds increases by at least 10% as compared to the previous fiscal year.

The reduction in income tax applies for the period in which the newly employed personnel stays in the company and no other discharges are performed.

(LAW no. 415 of 18 July 2001 for the approval of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 297/2000 completing Law no. 133/1999 and concerning the encouragement of private initiative for the establishment and development of small and medium sized enterprises)

Employers that employ graduates of various education institutions on a full-time basis receive a monthly sum representing the minimum gross salary for 12 months for each graduate employed.

Employers that employ disabled graduates on a full-time basis receive a monthly sum representing 1.5 minimum gross salaries for 18 months for each graduate employed.

Employers that employ the unemployed aged over 45 or unemployed that are the only family supporters receive a monthly sum representing the minimum gross salary for 12 months for each such person employed, provided the employment lasts at least 2 years.

Employers that have less than 100 employees and employ disabled people on a full-time basis benefit from the same facilities, provided the employment lasts at least two years.

Employers that employ unemployed people for a period of at least 6 months are exempt from the payment of the 5% unemployment contribution to the unemployment insurance budget.

Reduction of the contribution is granted beginning with the following fiscal year for a period of 6 months and consists in reducing the monthly amount due by 0.5% for each percentage share of newly-employed personnel from the average personnel having individual contracts for the given year.

Employers that receive credits from the unemployment insurance budget are exempt from payment of the contribution only for those unemployed hired over and above the 50% level of newly created jobs.

(Law 76/2002 concerning unemployment insurance and encouragement of employment)

Businesses with legal status, no matter the form of organisation and property, that have at least 30% disabled people on individual contracts from the total number of employees; Departments, workshops or other structures without legal status operating within businesses or non-governmental organisations, which have their own accountancy and at least 30% disabled people with individual contracts of the total number of employees; Family associations, non-profit making associations or foundations, including at least one disabled person as well as the disabled person that is authorised by law to perform independent economic activities – **all benefit from the following facilities:**

- a) Exemption from payment of income tax, provided a minimum of 75% of the obtained fund is re-invested in the acquisition of technical equipment, machinery, working devices and installations or for the arrangement of sheltered jobs;
- b) Exemption from payment of custom duties for imports of raw materials semi-products, equipment and spare parts necessary to the production process; their alienation is forbidden during 5 years, under the sanction of retroactive payment of custom duties;
- c) V.A.T. exemption for activities taking place in sheltered units;

- d) Other facilities that may be granted by the local public authorities from their own budget.
(Governmental Ordinance 102/1999)

II.2. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

II.2.1. Natural resources

II.2.1.1. The environment (water, air, soil)

- Restoration of the household and rainwater sewerage system in the Vitrometan residential area.
- Raising public awareness of environmental issues by organising public campaigns on, for example, International Environment Day
- Cleaning and de-clogging of the brooks of the river Târnavă Mare

II.2.1.2 Waste management

- Collection of all waste, including from the villages of the municipality;
- No more uncontrolled waste disposal, by either citizens or business;
- Waste disposal in waste dumps or landfills that comply with national and European environmental norms;
- Setting up an ecological waste dump and selective waste collection;
- Setting up an incinerator for hospital waste;
- Separate management of toxic household waste;
- Adequate sanitation of the entire built-up and outside built-up area;

II.2.1.3 Green areas

- Arrangement and maintenance of existing green areas

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- Extension of green areas
- Forestation of 20 ha of land in order to stabilise the soil and reduce the effects of pollution: Hula Baznei (10ha), "Luna" (4ha), and Bricks' Hill (10ha).

II.2.2. Economic resources

II.2.2.1. Development of infrastructure

Water supply

- Improve the raw water quality of the river Târnava Mare for the treatment stations by establishing upstream filtering stations.
- Replace the asbestos-cement and steel pipes which are degraded and extend the system as necessary
- Ensure sufficient pressure in the distribution system by depositing water in reservoirs built in high areas
- Monitor the collection, depositing, distribution and metering system
- Supply the city with raw water with Zetea feed pipe, for which there is an approved feasibility study

Sewerage

- Modernisation of the filtering station
- Setting up of pumping stations for wastewater in low areas
- Extension of the sewerage system of the city as necessary
- Rehabilitation of the existing sewerage systems in the Moșna, Vitrometan, Aurel Vlaicu residential areas
- Setting up of collectors on both river banks of the Târnava Mare River for wastewater collection

Street network

- Modernisation of the road network in the entire city
- Enhance transport capacities and eliminate traffic jams on DN 14 (Enlargement of the

Superior CF crossing, enlargement of the Hermann Oberth St.)

- Diver heavy and transit traffic from the city
- Set up crossings over the main railway line

Road transport

- Extension of electric public transport

Power supply

- Rehabilitate, modernise and extend public lighting to the entire city
- Increase efficiency by reducing energy consumption
- Extend architectural lighting to the city historical area

Gas networks

- Replace and repair old gas networks, resizing where it is necessary

II.2.2.2. Urban regeneration, economic growth

Trade

- Support proportional trade development in the city such that it is well represented on the city peripheries with a view to ensuring adequate supply for the population
- Modernisation of street and market trade

Small and medium sized enterprises

Provision of support to small and medium sized enterprises to improve their knowledge of the legislation in order that they can:

- establish direct partnerships with foreign companies
- become familiar with the laws regulating various facilities for these kinds of enterprises to increase competitiveness and attract labour force.
- Set up and run efficient information systems with respect to the financing programmes of the European Union and project writing

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.

Tourism

The main objectives in tourism:

- Development and modernisation of the local tourist offer (i.e. the natural and anthropic resources of the city) by capitalising tourist attractions; building of new access roads and improving existing ones;
- Development of cultural tourism targeting the medieval art fan and of school tourism;
- Promotion of local tourism on an international level with the new City Hall website; production of new promotional material for the media, various brochures, guides, catalogues, fliers, posters detailing tourist possibilities. These will be distributed to the twin cities of Mediaş and all others with connections to the city;
- Increase the quality of tourist services by employing qualified personnel, by permanent de-pollution of tourist areas, by producing posters with brief historical information in Romanian, English and German and exhibiting them in these areas;
- Rearrangement and refurbishing of Ferdinand Square to increase its tourist value;
- Opening of a tourist information office;
- Restoration and preservation of the historical sites of Mediaş and production of a themed tourist package.

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II.2.3. Social resources

II.2.3.1. Public health and demography

Objectives and actions proposed by the Service of *Tutorial Authority – Social Protection* from the City Hall Social Department:

- Increase quality of life and responsibility towards less favoured persons
- Establish partnerships with civil society representatives for the development of social assistance programmes
- Improve the quality of social services and simplify the access to them
- Reintegration of retired people into social life

The following projects aim to improve the situation of the Roma community:

- Prevent premature school leaving
- Assistance and protection to the mother and the child
- Professional reconversion

II.2.3.2. Education and culture

Educational objectives:

- Identify financial resources necessary to the acquisition of electronic communication-based teaching materials;
- Equipping teaching labs;
- Promote open education in accordance with present qualification needs;
- Involve children and young people in community activities;
- Ensure professional school management;
- Secure funds from the local budget or other sources necessary for the optimal operation of education institutions (install heating systems for 4 kindergartens – no.s 2, 11, 15, and 17 and for S.N.G. high school)
- Restore educational buildings, resistance structures (General school no. 4 and Kindergarten no.1), refurbish the façades, surroundings, arrangements of court yards;
- Allot the necessary amounts for the current repairs to education institutions;
- Set up computer science labs and connect all schools to electronic communication networks;

- Build a sports hall for Axente Sever High School with the support of the National Investment Council;
- Enrol all children of school age in the education system;
- Eliminate premature school leaving;
- Support the activity of the Children's Club and the Sports School Club.

Cultural objectives:

- Continue the programmes for the restoration and preservation of historical monuments to help support the development of the city's cultural identity;
- Finalise the investment objective – Media Centre – with multiple functions (library, exhibition area, audition rooms, cinema and performance halls, and conference area);
- Establish a modern, attractive and unitary street advertisement system for cultural, artistic and leisure activities;
- Collaboration of the local public administration institutions with national and international NGOs in order to accomplish common cultural programmes;
- Revive the cultural activity of the city Culture House.
- Use of open space for the development of various activities.

II.2.3.3. Sport and leisure

- Build a multifunctional sport centre for the practice of various sports and the development of national sport competitions.
- Start projects for the arrangement of the existing leisure areas so as to meet the needs of a large city population (retired people, children).

II.2.3.4. Civil society

- Involve volunteers in the activities of local NGOs.
- Set up a Counselling Centre for citizens, in partnership with a local NGO, to inform citizens of their civil rights and obligations at a local level.

II.2.3.5. Media

- Set up a monthly publication by the Local Council – “Mediaş City Hall”, which will inform citizens of administrative acts of general interest, local communicates etc.

II.2.4. Measures for strengthening institutional capacity

II.2.4.1. Increasing the level of professional training

- Identify training needs and opportunities
- Correlate needs with the existing human potential
- Set up a system of continuous training

II.2.4.2. Efficient use of human resources

- Produce staff organisation and operational regulations
- Staff should work within well-defined fields of activity
- Permanent updating of job descriptions

II.2.4.3. Increasing professional responsibility and independence

- Raise awareness of the importance of the activity of each employee
- Functioning of the institutional system should be transparent for each employee
- Grant financial incentives depending on activity efficiency

II.2.4.4. Improving staff and leadership policies

- Improve the collaboration between the offices and departments of City Hall
- Renew the operational policies of the offices
- II.2.4.5. Fundamental change to the citizen-administration relationship
- The public service exists to serve the citizen
- Remove bureaucracy faced by citizens and business
- Strengthen and extend participation of civil society in the decision making process
- Elaborate an operative communication strategy with citizens

II.2.4.5. Fundamental change to the citizen-administration relationship

- wThe public service exists to serve the citizen
- wRemove bureaucracy faced by citizens and business
- wStrengthen and extend participation of civil society in the decision making process
- wElaborate an operative communication strategy with citizens

II.2.4.6. Financial problems

- More efficient management of public money
- Increase revenues by means of non-reimbursable financing programmes and projects
- Efficient use of revenues

II.2.4.7. Information management

- Correlate and integrate the databases of the institution
- Software needs analysis

II.2.5. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | 193,716,568 | 266,463,213 | 312,697,902 |
| OWN INCOME - (rd.3+55+60) | 52,663,754 | 83,561,422 | 101,279,168 |
| I. CURRENT INCOME (rd.4+33) | 48,814,462 | 74,972,619 | 91,882,758 |
| A. FISCAL INCOME (rd.5+25) | 37,468,830 | 59,249,566 | 74,243,487 |
| A1. DIRECT TAXES (rd.6+7+17+18+21) | 36,665,513 | 46,286,217 | 60,243,070 |
| PROFIT TAX | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TAXES AND DUTIES FROM THE POPULATION (rd.8 to rd.16) | 19,757,262 | 25,393,354 | 37,658,409 |
| Profits tax from professionals, craftsmen and other natural persons and family associations | 72,393 | 19,001 | 20,521 |
| Building tax for natural persons | 15,177,642 | 18,951,087 | 30,700,761 |
| Vehicle tax from natural persons | 1,907,075 | 2,170,967 | 2,344,644 |
| Profit tax from rentals, sub-rentals, administration spaces and leasings | 14,093 | 3,530 | 3,812 |
| Profit tax from copyrights and rights of inventors and innovators | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Profit tax on prizes and money or goods gained | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Income tax from unemployed natural persons | 7,289 | -7,289 | -7,872 |
| Tax on land property of natural persons | 1,238,092 | 3,024,272 | 3,266,214 |
| Other taxes and duties from the population | 1,340,678 | 1,231,786 | 1,330,329 |
| TAX FOR USING STATE LAND | 48,800 | 190,725 | 205,983 |
| TAX ON BUILDINGS AND LAND BELONGING TO CORPORATE BODIES (rd19+20) | 11,579,021 | 17,253,223 | 18,633,481 |
| Tax on buildings belonging to corporate bodies | 10,079,193 | 15,473,111 | 16,710,960 |
| Tax on land belonging to corporate bodies | 1,499,828 | 1,780,112 | 1,922,521 |
| OTHER DIRECT TAXES (rd22+23+24) | 5,280,430 | 3,448,915 | 3,745,197 |
| Vehicle tax for corporate bodies | 2,629,710 | 2,737,540 | 2,956,543 |
| Tax on agricultural land | 0 | 37,720 | 61,106 |
| Other returns from direct taxes | 2,650,720 | 673,655 | 727,547 |
| A2. INDIRECT TAXES (rd26+27) | 803,317 | 12,963,349 | 14,000,417 |
| TAX ON SHOWS | 71,711 | 73,868 | 79,777 |
| OTHER INDIRECT TAXES (rd28+29+30+31+32) | 731,606 | 12,889,481 | 13,920,639 |
| Taxes and returns from issuing of licenses and operation authorisations | 0 | 2,090,452 | 2,257,688 |
| Judicial stamp duties | 0 | 2,752,204 | 2,972,380 |
| Stamp duties for notary activities | 0 | 6,853,117 | 7,401,366 |
| Extra-judicial stamp duties | 730,953 | 983,347 | 1,062,015 |
| Other returns from indirect taxes | 653 | 210,361 | 227,190 |
| B. NON-FISCAL TAXES (rd.34+35+45) | 11,345,632 | 15,723,053 | 17,639,271 |
| PAYMENTS FROM THE NET PROFIT OF STATE AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATIONS | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PAYMENTS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (rd.36 la 44) | 2,704,311 | 3,569,748 | 4,513,702 |
| Other revenues from public road traffic | 1,874,690 | 2,286,725 | 2,469,663 |
| Revenues from returns of pest fighting activity in the vegetal sector – public services for plant protection | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenues from artificial insemination centres | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Revenues of sanitary-veterinary surgeries | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parents' or legal supporters' monthly contribution for children in crèches | 33,938 | 39,057 | 42,182 |
| Payments from public institutions' profit and self-financing activities | 0 | 820,640 | 1,329,437 |
| Contributions due from the beneficiaries of social canteens | 20,460 | 24,755 | 26,735 |
| Taxes from cadastral activities and agriculture | 62,300 | 156,628 | 253,737 |
| Other revenues from public institutions | 712,923 | 241,943 | 391,948 |
| VARIOUS REVENUES (rd.46 la rd.54) | 8,641,321 | 12,153,305 | 13,125,569 |
| Revenue from legal expenses, imputations and compensations | 53,035 | 53,342 | 57,609 |
| Revenue from fines and sanctions, according to the legal provisions by the public bodies | 438,447 | 278,782 | 301,085 |
| Refunding of local financing for previous years | 708,413 | 1,569,208 | 1,694,745 |
| Tax on the profit from granting of goods belonging to commercial companies or national companies, where the State holds the majority of shares as well as State autonomous administrations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenue from grantings and rentals | 7,190,768 | 9,964,293 | 10,761,436 |
| Penalties from missing or late submission of tax declarations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenues from selling goods confiscated in compliance with legal provisions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenues from the administration or capitalisation of goods belonging to the former Agricultural Production Co-operatives | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments from other sources | 250,658 | 287,680 | 310,694 |
| II. CAPITAL REVENUES (rd 56) | 570,498 | 352,742 | 380,961 |
| REVENUES FROM CAPITALISATION OF STATE GOODS (rd57+58+59) | 570,498 | 352,742 | 380,961 |
| Revenues from the capitalisation of public institutions' goods | 500,359 | 200,146 | 216,158 |
| Revenues from the selling of housing built with state funds | 46,073 | 152,596 | 164,804 |
| Privatisation revenues | 24,066 | 0 | 0 |
| III. SPECIAL DESTINATION REVENUES (rd 61) | 3,278,794 | 8,236,061 | 9,015,448 |
| SPECIAL DESTINATION REVENUES (rd.62 la rd.71) | 3,278,794 | 8,236,061 | 9,015,448 |
| Special taxes | 190,689 | 1,115,762 | 1,325,525 |
| Revenues from selling of private goods | 0 | 4,189,567 | 4,524,732 |
| Revenues from the intervention fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenues from the housing fund | 38,416 | 18,406 | 19,878 |
| Revenues from the public roads' fund | 1,999,987 | 0 | 0 |
| Donations and sponsorships | 1,049,702 | 2,486,075 | 2,684,961 |
| Sums granted by natural persons and corporate bodies for the financing of public interest activity | 0 | 426,251 | 460,351 |
| Revenues for the financing of the programme for the paving of communal roads and for ensuring water supply to villages | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenues for the financing of action to reduce seismic risks to existing housing | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Revenues from rental, sale or granting of goods belonging to public hospitals | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IV. STATE BUDGET DRAWINGS (rd.73+74+75) | 141,052,814 | 161,129,811 | 174,020,196 |
| QUOTAS DEDUCTED FROM WAGES TAX | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| SUMS DEDUCTED FROM THE ADDED VALUE TAX FOR THE LOCAL BUDGETS | 84,938,780 | 92,503,060 | 99,903,305 |
| QUOTAS AND SUMS DEDUCTED FROM INCOME TAX (rd.76 la rd.79) | 56,114,034 | 68,626,751 | 74,116,891 |
| Quotas deducted from income tax | 47,561,034 | 57,558,751 | 62,163,451 |
| Sums deducted from income tax to balance local budgets | 4,391,000 | 11,068,000 | 11,953,440 |
| Sums deducted from income tax to subsidise thermal energy supply to the population | 4,162,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Sums allotted by county councils to balance local budgets | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VI. SUBSIDIES (rd.81 + 88) | 0 | 12,331,980 | 14,398,538 |
| Subsidies from the state budget (Rd.82 la rd.87) | 0 | 10,000,000 | 11,880,000 |
| Subsidies received by local budgets to re-technologize electrical and thermal stations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subsidies received by the local budgets for investments partially funded by foreign loans | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subsidies received by the local budgets for the development of the power supply system | 0 | 0 | |
| Subsidies received by the local budgets for county and communal roads and for streets to be built in the newly built residential areas, in urban or rural areas | 0 | 10,000,000 | 11,880,000 |
| Subsidies received by the local budgets to finance elaboration / actualisation of the landscaping master plans or landscaping regulations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subsidies received by the local budgets for local airports | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUBSIDIES RECEIVED FROM OTHER BUDGETS (rd.89 + 90) | 0 | 2,331,980 | 2,518,538 |
| Subsidies received from the unemployment insurance budget to finance the temporary occupation of labour force | 0 | 2,331,980 | 2,518,538 |
| Subsidies received from other local budgets for the support system of disabled people | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIII. REIMBURSEMENTS OF GRANTED LOANS (rd.92) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| REIMBURSEMENTS OF GRANTED LOANS (rd.93 + 94) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursements of temporary loans to set up public services and institutions or activities financed by extra-budgetary sources | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursements of micro-credits granted by governmental agencies and managed through credit agencies | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IX. LOANS (rd.96 + 99) | 0 | 9,440,000 | 23,000,000 |
| LOANS FOR INVESTMENT (rd.97 + 98) | 0 | 9,440,000 | 23,000,000 |
| External loans for investment | 0 | 9,440,000 | 23,000,000 |
| External loans for investment | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TEMPORARY LOANS (rd.100) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporary loans from state treasury | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL EXPENSES (rd.161+173+289+318+379+395+406+415+424+446+459+465) | 191,572,233 | 261,716,840 | 261,767,822 |
| A. CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.163+174+291+319+381+408+426+438+467) | 179,817,017 | 219,585,089 | 236,971,072 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES(rd.164+175+292+320+382+468) | 92,542,213 | 109,565,626 | 118,356,465 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES (rd.165+176+293+321+383+469) | 53,600,242 | 77,502,317 | 83,702,502 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| SUBSIDIES (rd.166+177+294+322+470) | 12,778,774 | 3,541,412 | 3,824,725 |
| Subsidies (rd. 167+178+295+323+471) | 12,778,774 | 3,541,412 | 3,824,725 |
| Allowances from the budget for public institutions (rd.168+179+296+324+472) | 577,946 | 1,368,811 | 1,478,316 |
| Subsidies to cover differences in price and tariffs (rd.297+325) | 12,200,828 | 2,172,601 | 2,346,409 |
| TRANSFERS (rd.180+298+326+384+409+473) | 20,895,788 | 28,777,454 | 31,087,380 |
| Consolidated transfers (rd.410) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers from the local budgets to the health social insurance fund (rd.411) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers from the budget of the village, town, city or sector of Bucharest municipality to the county council budget for the child support system (rd.412) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd.181+299+327+385+474) | 20,895,788 | 28,777,454 | 31,087,380 |
| Scholarships (rd.182) | 638,667 | 637,385 | 688,376 |
| Social aid (rd.183) | 3,674,153 | 5,069,684 | 5,475,259 |
| Other aid, allowances, indemnities (rd.184) | 0 | 6,320 | 6,826 |
| Transfers to old people's homes (rd.185) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contribution of the local public administration to the achievement of certain works and services of local interest, on the basis of certain conventions or association contracts (rd.300+328) | 2,360,043 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments in the framework of development programmes (rd.329) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Romanian Social Development Fund transfers (rd. 386) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Associations and foundations (rd.186+475) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursable financing programmes (rd.187) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Support of cults (rd.188) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rights of the personal assistant of children or severely disabled (rd.189) | 12,078,126 | 17,686,915 | 19,101,868 |
| Contributions to the salaries of non-clerical personnel (rd.190) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other transfers (rd.191+301+330+387+476) | 0 | 71,568 | 85,023 |
| Aid for the heating of housing (rd.192) | 2,144,799 | 5,305,582 | 5,730,029 |
| Non-reimbursable financing programmes (rd.193) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INTEREST (rd. 427+439) | 0 | 198,280 | 0 |
| Interest on local public debt (rd.428) | 0 | 198,280 | 0 |
| Interest on the internal public debt (rd.429) | 0 | 198,280 | 0 |
| Interest on the external public debt (rd.430) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Expenses for the issue and placement of bonds, in compliance with legal provisions (rd.431) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Differences in rate due to external local public debt (rd.432) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest payments (rd.440) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Debts of loans from the public money fund (rd.441) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Debt due to the state treasury within the framework of the recovery plan (rd.442) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| B. CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd. 169+194+302+331+388+477) | 11,755,216 | 42,131,751 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.170+195+303+332+389+478) | 11,755,216 | 42,131,751 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions (rd. 171+196+304+333+390+479) | 11,755,216 | 42,131,751 | 0 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Investments of state autonomous administrations, national companies and societies and commercial companies with majority state capital (rd.305+334+480) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C. FINANCIAL OPERATIONS (rd. 397+417+448) | 0 | 0 | 24,796,750 |
| LOANS GRANTED (rd. 418)) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans (rd.419) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporary loans for setting up public services and institutions or activities financed from extra-budgetary sources (rd.420) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans granted by governmental agencies and administrated by credit agencies (rd.421) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CREDIT REIMBURSEMENTS, INTEREST PAYMENTS AND CREDIT COMMISSIONS (rd.398) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursement of external credits, payments of interest and commissions (rd.399) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursements of external credits from the guarantee fund (rd.400) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments of interest and commissions from the guarantee fund (rd.401) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursement of external credits contracted by the State (rd.402) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments of interest and commissions for external credits contracted by the State (rd.403) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursement of loans (rd. 449) | 0 | 0 | 24,796,750 |
| Reimbursement of loans granted from the public money fund (rd. 450) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursement of loans granted from State treasury (rd.451) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursement of internal loans for investments (rd. 452) | 0 | 0 | 24,796,750 |
| Reimbursement of external loans for investments (rd.453) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D. RESERVES (rd.461) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RESERVES (rd. 462) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rezerve (rd. 463) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| I. GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICES - TOTAL (rd.162) | 20,069,800 | 26,412,149 | 24,331,285 |
| PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (rd.172) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd. 164 la 166) | 18,771,946 | 22,528,968 | 24,331,285 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 10,593,044 | 13,305,653 | 14,370,105 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES | 8,178,902 | 9,223,315 | 9,961,180 |
| SUBSIDIES (rd.167) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subsidies (rd.168) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowances for public institutions | 0 | 0 | |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.170) | 1,297,854 | 3,883,181 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd. 171) | 1,297,854 | 3,883,181 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 1,297,854 | 3,883,181 | 0 |
| Executive authorities | | | |
| III. SOCIAL-CULTURAL EXPENSES - TOTAL (rd.197+219+228+256) | 126,074,322 | 159,551,816 | 161,661,883 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd. 198+220+229+257) | 122,224,296 | 149,686,929 | 161,661,883 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES (rd.199+221++230+258) | 80,314,480 | 93,762,308 | 101,263,293 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES (rd.200+222+231+259) | 22,796,125 | 25,849,924 | 27,917,918 |
| SUBSIDIES (rd.201+232+260) | 577,946 | 1,368,811 | 1,478,316 |
| Subsidies (rd.202+233+261) | 577,946 | 1,368,811 | 1,478,316 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Allowances for public institutions (rd.203+234+262) | 577,946 | 1,368,811 | 1,478,316 |
| TRANSFERS (rd. 204+235+263) | 18,535,745 | 28,705,886 | 31,002,357 |
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd.205+236+264) | 18,535,745 | 28,705,886 | 31,002,357 |
| Scholarships (rd.206) | 638,667 | 637,385 | 688,376 |
| Social aid (rd.265) | 3,674,153 | 5,069,684 | 5,475,259 |
| Other aid, allowances, indemnities (rd.266) | 0 | 6,320 | 6,826 |
| Transfers to old people's homes (rd.267) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Associations and foundations (rd.207+237+268) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursable financing programmes (rd.269) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Support of religions (rd.238) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rights of the personal assistant of children or severely disabled (rd.270) | 12,078,126 | 17,686,915 | 19,101,868 |
| Contribution to the wages of non-clerical personnel (rd.239) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other transfers (rd.208+240+271) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aid for the heating of housing (rd.272) | 2,144,799 | 5,305,582 | 5,730,029 |
| Non-reimbursable financing programmes (rd.273) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.209+223+241+274) | 3,850,026 | 9,864,887 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd. 210+224+242+275) | 3,850,026 | 9,864,887 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions (rd. 211+225+243+276) | 3,850,026 | 9,864,887 | 0 |
| EDUCATION (rd.212 la 218) | 99,570,683 | 119,263,917 | 119,474,850 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.199 la 201+204) | 96,816,739 | 110,624,861 | 119,474,850 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 78,691,660 | 91,182,940 | 98,477,575 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES | 17,486,412 | 18,804,536 | 20,308,899 |
| SUBSIDIES | | | |
| Subsidies (rd. 203) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowances for public institutions | | | |
| TRANSFERS (rd.205) | 638,667 | 637,385 | 688,376 |
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd.206 la 208) | 638,667 | 637,385 | 688,376 |
| Scholarships | 638,667 | 637,385 | 688,376 |
| Associations and foundations | | | |
| Other transfers | | | |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd. 210) | 2,753,944 | 8,639,056 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd. 211) | 2,753,944 | 8,639,056 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 2,753,944 | 8,639,056 | 0 |
| Pre-school education | | | |
| Primary and secondary education | | | |
| High school education | | | |
| Vocational education | | | |
| Post high-school education | | | |
| Special education | | | |
| Boarding schools, hostels and canteens for pupils and students | | | |
| HEALTH (rd.226+227) | 258,721 | 728,860 | 787,169 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.221+222) | 258,721 | 728,860 | 787,169 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 204,348 | 237,605 | 256,613 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES | 54,373 | 491,255 | 530,555 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd. 224) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd. 225) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Crèches | | | |
| Other sanitary institutions and actions | | | |
| CULTURE, RELIGION, SPORT AND YOUTH ACTIONS (rd.244 LA 255) | 4,215,104 | 5,221,070 | 4,447,876 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.230 la 232 + 235) | 3,708,072 | 4,118,404 | 4,447,876 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 896,364 | 1,199,905 | 1,295,897 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES | 2,233,762 | 1,999,688 | 2,159,663 |
| SUBSIDIES (rd.233) | 577,946 | 918,811 | 992,316 |
| Subsidies (rd. 234) | 577,946 | 918,811 | 992,316 |
| Allowances for public institutions | 577,946 | 918,811 | 992,316 |
| TRANSFERS (rd.236) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd.237 la 240) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Associations and foundations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Support of religions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contribution to the wages of non-clerical personnel | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other transfers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd. 242) | 507,032 | 1,102,666 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd. 243) | 507,032 | 1,102,666 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 507,032 | 1,102,666 | 0 |
| Village, town, city and county libraries | | | |
| Museums | | | |
| Theatres and professional performance and concert institutions | | | |
| Popular art schools | | | |
| Houses of culture | | | |
| Cultural homes | | | |
| Centres for the preservation and capitalisation of popular art and tradition | | | |
| Consolidation and restoration of historical monuments | | | |
| Religions | | | |
| Sports activity | | | |
| Youth activity | | | |
| Other institutions and actions concerning culture, religion, sport and youth activities | | | |
| SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, ALLOWANCES, PENSIONS, AID AND INDEMNITIES (rd.277 la 288) | 22,029,814 | 34,337,969 | 36,951,988 |
| CHELTUIELI CURENTE (rd.258 la 260 + 263) | 21,440,764 | 34,214,804 | 36,951,988 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 522,108 | 1,141,858 | 1,233,207 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES | 3,021,578 | 4,554,445 | 4,918,801 |
| SUBSIDIES (rd.261) | 0 | 450,000 | 486,000 |
| Subsidies (rd. 262) | 0 | 450,000 | 486,000 |
| Allowances for public institutions | 0 | 450,000 | 486,000 |
| TRANSFERS (rd.264) | 17,897,078 | 28,068,501 | 30,313,981 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd.265 la 273) | 17,897,078 | 28,068,501 | 30,313,981 |
| Social aid | 3,674,153 | 5,069,684 | 5,475,259 |
| Other aid, allowances, indemnities | 0 | 6,320 | 6,826 |
| Transfers to old people's homes | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Associations and foundations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursable financing programmes | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rights of the personal assistant of children or severely disabled | 12,078,126 | 17,686,915 | 19,101,868 |
| Other transfers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aid for the heating of housing | 2,144,799 | 5,305,582 | 5,730,029 |
| Non-reimbursable financing programmes | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.275) | 589,050 | 123,165 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.276) | 589,050 | 123,165 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 589,050 | 123,165 | 0 |
| Centre for assistance and care | | | |
| Pilot centres for recovery and rehabilitation of disabled minors | | | |
| Centres for recovery and rehabilitation of disabled minors | | | |
| Centres for integration and occupational therapy | | | |
| Centres for neuro-psychiatric recovery and rehabilitation | | | |
| Social canteens | | | |
| Social aid | | | |
| Support for the child's rights protection system | | | |
| Specialised services for child protection | | | |
| Homes for senior citizens | | | |
| Rights of the personal assistant of children or severely disabled | | | |
| Other social assistance actions, allowances, pensions, aid and indemnities | | | |
| IV. PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES, HOUSING, ENVIRONEMNT AND WATER (rd. 290) | 37,062,207 | 67,808,758 | 43,333,622 |
| PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING SERVICES (rd.306 la rd. 317) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.292 la 294+298) | 31,054,871 | 40,123,724 | 43,333,622 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES | 19,394,000 | 39,951,123 | 43,147,213 |
| SUBSIDIES (rd.295) | 9,300,828 | 172,601 | 186,409 |
| Subsidies (rd. 296+297) | 9,300,828 | 172,601 | 186,409 |
| Allowances for public institutions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowances for the difference between prices and tariffs | 9,300,828 | 172,601 | 186,409 |
| TRANSFERS (rd.299) | 2,360,043 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd. 300+301) | 2,360,043 | 0 | 0 |
| Contribution of the local public administration to the achievement of certain works and services of local interest on the basis of certain conventions or association contracts (monetary aid for thermal energy) | 2,360,043 | 0 | 0 |
| Other transfers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.303) | 6,007,336 | 27,685,034 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.304+305) | 6,007,336 | 27,685,034 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 6,007,336 | 27,685,034 | 0 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Investments of state autonomous administrations, national companies and societies and commercial companies with majority state capital | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Road maintenance and restoration | | | |
| Lighting | | | |
| Sanitation | | | |
| Maintenance public gardens, parks, green areas, sport and leisure centres | | | |
| Housing | | | |
| Water supply, wastewater filtering stations, sewers, pumping stations | | | |
| Thermal networks, station and heat exchangers | | | |
| Sewerage | | | |
| Local hydrotechnical arrangements within the built-up area | | | |
| Introduction of natural gas in localities | | | |
| Village electrification | | | |
| Other actions concerning public development and housing | | | |
| V. ECONOMIC ACTIONS (rd. 335+346+366) | 3,500,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,160,000 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.336+347+367) | 2,900,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,160,000 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES (rd.337+348) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES (rd.338+349+368) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUBSIDIES (rd.350) | 2,900,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,160,000 |
| Subsidies (rd. 351) | 2,900,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,160,000 |
| Allowances for public institutions (rd.352) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subsidies to cover differences of price and tariffs (rd.353) | 2,900,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,160,000 |
| TRANSFERS (rd.354+369) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd. 355+370) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contribution of the local public administration to the achievement of certain works and services of local interest on the basis of certain conventions or association contracts (rd.356) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments in the framework of development programmes (rd.371) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other transfers (rd.357+372) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.339+358+373) | 600,000 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.340+359+374) | 600,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions (rd.341+360+375) | 600,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments of state autonomous administrations, national companies and societies and commercial companies with majority state capital (rd.361) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (rd.342 la 345) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.337+338) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.340) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.341) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pest fighting actions in the vegetal sector – public services for plant protection | | | |
| Artificial insemination centres | | | |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Sanitary-veterinary surgeries (excluding epizooties) | | | |
| County and local agricultural consultancy centres | | | |
| TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS (rd.362 la 365) | 3,500,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,160,000 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.348 la 350+354) | 2,900,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,160,000 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SUBSIDIES (rd.351) | 2,900,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,160,000 |
| Subsidies (rd. 352+353) | 2,900,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,160,000 |
| Allowances for public institutions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subsidies to cover differences of price and tariffs | 2,900,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,160,000 |
| TRANSFERS (rd.355) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd. 356+357) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Contribution of the local public administration to the achievement of certain works and services of local interest on the basis of certain conventions or association contracts | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other transfers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.359) | 600,000 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.360+361) | 600,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 600,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments of state autonomous administrations, national companies and societies and commercial companies with majority state capital | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Civil aviation | | | |
| Roads and bridges | | | |
| Public transport | | | |
| Other expenses in the field of transports and communications | | | |
| OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIONS (rd.376 la 378) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.368+369) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TRANSFERS (rd.370) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd. 371+372) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments in the framework of development programmes | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other transfers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.374) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.375) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prevention and fighting floods and frost | | | |
| Support of regional development plans | | | |
| Other expenses for economic actions | | | |
| VI. OTHER ACTIONS (rd.380) | 1,865,917 | 2,868,673 | 2,667,626 |
| OTHER ACTIONS (rd.391 la 394) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.382 la 384) | 1,865,917 | 2,470,024 | 2,667,626 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 1,634,689 | 2,260,728 | 2,441,586 |
| MATERIAL EXPENSES AND SERVICES | 231,228 | 209,296 | 226,040 |
| TRANSFERS (rd.385) | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd. 386+387) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers from the Romanian Social Development Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other transfers | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.389) | 0 | 398,649 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.390) | 0 | 398,649 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 0 | 398,649 | 0 |
| Military centres | | | |
| Civil protection | | | |
| Romanian Social Development Fund | | | |
| Other expenses | | | |
| IX. GUARANTEE AND REDISTRIBUTION FUNDS (rd.396) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FUND FOR THE GUARANTEE OF EXTERNAL LOANS, INTERSTS AND COMMISSIONS (rd.404+405) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FINANCIAL OPERATIONS (rd.398) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RAMBURSARI DE CREDITE, PLATI DE DOBANZI SI COMISIOANE LA CREDITE (rd.399) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursement of external credits, payments of interest and commissions (rd.400 la 403) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursements of external credits from the guarantee fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments of interests and commissions from the guarantee fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursements of external credits contracted by the State | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Payments of interests and commissions for external credits contracted by the State | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fund for the guarantee of external loans, interests and commissions contracted by the State | | | |
| Fund for the guarantee of external loans, interests and commissions for contracts/guaranteed by the local public administration | | | |
| XI. TRANSFERS (rd.407) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TRANSFERS TO OTHER BUDGETS (rd.413+414) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.409) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TRANSFERS (rd.410) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Consolidated transfers (rd.411+412) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers from the local budgets to the health social insurance fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers from the budget of the village, town, city or sector of Bucharest municipality to the county council budget for the child support system | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Transfers from the local budgets to the health social insurance fund | | | |
| Transfers from the budget of the village, town, city or sector of Bucharest municipality to the county council budget for the child support system | | | |
| XII. GRANTED LOANS (rd.416) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LOANS (rd.422+423) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FINANCIAL OPERATIONS (rd.418) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GRANTED LOANS (rd. 419) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Loans (rd.420+421) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporary loans to set up public services and institutions or activities financed from extra-budgetary sources | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|----------|----------------|-------------------|
| Loans granted by governmental agencies and administrated by credit agencies | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Temporary loans to set up public services and institutions or activities financed from extra-budgetary sources | | | |
| Loans granted by governmental agencies and administrated by credit agencies | | | |
| XIII. PLATI DE DOBANZI SI ALTE CHELTUIELI (rd. 425+437) | 0 | 198,280 | 0 |
| INTEREST ON LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT AND OTHER EXPENSES (rd.433 la 436) | 0 | 198,280 | 0 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.427) | 0 | 198,280 | 0 |
| INTERESTS (rd. 428) | 0 | 198,280 | 0 |
| Interest on local public debt (rd.429 la 432) | 0 | 198,280 | 0 |
| Interest from the internal public debt | 0 | 198,280 | 0 |
| Interest from the external public debt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Expense for the issue and placement of bonds, in compliance with legal provisions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Differences in rate on the external public debt | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest from the internal public debt | | | |
| Interest from the external public debt | | | |
| Expenses for the issue and placement of bonds, in compliance with legal provisions | | | |
| Differences in rate on the external public debt | | | |
| INTEREST PAYMENTS (rd.443 la 445) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.439) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| INTERST (rd. 440) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest payments (441+442) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest on loans from the public money fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest due to the State treasury within the framework of the recovery plan | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Interest on loans from the public money fund | | | |
| Interest due to the State treasury within the framework of the recovery plan | | | |
| Interest and commissions on external loans contracted by the State | | | |
| XIV. LOAN REIMBURSEMENTS (rd.447) | 0 | 0 | 24,796,750 |
| LOANS REIMBURSEMENTS (rd.454 la 458) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FINANCIAL OPERATIONS (rd.449) | 0 | 0 | 24,796,750 |
| Loan reimbursements (rd.450 la rd.453) | 0 | 0 | 24,796,750 |
| Reimbursements of loans granted from the public money fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursements of loans granted from State treasury | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursement of internal investment loans | 0 | 0 | 24,796,750 |
| Reimbursement of external investment loans | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reimbursements of loans granted from the public money fund | | | |
| Reimbursements of loans granted from State treasury | | | |
| Reimbursement of internal investment loans | | | |
| Reimbursement of external investment loans | | | |
| Reimbursement of external loans contracted by the State | | | |
| XV. RESERVE FUNDS (rd.460) | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| SPECIFICATIONS | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 |
|--|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| RESERVE FUNDS (rd.464) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RESERVES (rd. 462) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RESERVES (rd. 463) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserves | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Reserve fund serving county and local councils | | | |
| XVI. SPECIAL DESTINATION EXPENSES (rd.466) | 2,999,987 | 2,877,164 | 2,816,656 |
| SPECIAL DESTINATION EXPENSES (rd.481 la 490) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CURRENT EXPENSES (rd.468 la 470+473) | 2,999,987 | 2,577,164 | 2,816,656 |
| PERSONNEL EXPENSES | 0 | 236,937 | 281,481 |
| CHELTUIELI MATERIALE SI SERVICII | 2,999,987 | 2,268,659 | 2,450,152 |
| SUBVENTI (rd.471) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subventii (rd.472) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowances for public institutions | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TRANSFERS (rd.474) | 0 | 71,568 | 85,023 |
| Non-consolidated transfers (rd.475+476) | 0 | 71,568 | 85,023 |
| Associations and foundations | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other transfers | 0 | 71,568 | 85,023 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd.478) | 0 | 300,000 | 0 |
| CAPITAL EXPENSES (rd. 479+480) | 0 | 300,000 | 0 |
| Investments of public institutions | 0 | 300,000 | 0 |
| Investments of state autonomous administrations, national companies and societies and commercial companies with majority state capital | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Public services financed from special taxes | | | |
| Expenses from the intervention fund | | | |
| Expenses from the housing fund | | | |
| Expenses from amortised fixed assets | | | |
| Expenses from donations and sponsorships | | | |
| Sums granted by natural persons and corporate bodies with a view to financing public interest actions | | | |
| Revenues for the financing of the programme for paving of communal roads and ensuring water supply to villages | | | |
| Expenses for the financing of actions to reduce seismic risks to existing housing | | | |
| Expenses of buying medical devices for public hospitals | | | |
| Investment expenses from revenues obtained from selling private goods | | | |
| XVII. BUDGET EXCESS / DEFICIT (rd.492) | 2,144,335 | 4,746,372 | 50,930,080 |
| BUDGET EXCESS / DEFICIT (rd.1 - 101) | 2,144,335 | 4,746,372 | 50,930,080 |
| BUDGET EXCESS (rd. 494) | 2,144,335 | 4,746,372 | 0 |
| Budget excess | 2,144,335 | 4,746,372 | |



M U N I C I P A L I T Y

III. PRIORITY PROJECTS

III.1 REHABILITATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN THE MOŞNA RESIDENTIAL AREA – MAIN COLLECTOR, MEDIAŞ MUNICIPALITY

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| PROJECT NUMBER | 37030/2001 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | S.C. PROIECT BRAŞOV S.A. |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Puşcaş Daniela |

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Discharge of household wastewater directly into the Târnava Mare emissary

PROJECT AIM

Reduce pollution of the Valea Moşna Brook and of the river Târnava Mare.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The project aims to achieve:

1. household wastewater collection from the Moşna and Aurel Vlaicu residential areas
2. Discharge wastewater from the filtering station of the city into a gravity sewer located on the left bank of the river Târnava Mare from Moşna Valley to the filtering station.
3. Ensure the sanitary protection of the population in the two residential areas.
4. Set up the sewerage network on all the streets in Moşna residential area, both for those lacking access to the sewerage system and

those with a unitary system, discharging into Moşna Brook.

On the Moşna, Traian and Izvor Streets, the sewerage network will be set up at depths of between 3 and 5 m, which will allow for connection of the houses located on both sides of the Moşna Valley.

The main sewer in the Moşna residential area passes under the railway and continues on Protopop Moldovan, Trandafirilor, Aurel Vlaicu, Rozei, Castanilir, Gh. Pop de Băseşti Streets; after that it will be set up along the dam on the left bank of the river Târnava Mare up to the filtering street downstream of the city.

For the household sewerage network, PVC – KG pipes will be used, with the following dimensions:

- DN 300 mm – L= 12,800 m,
- DN 400 mm – L = 1,400 m,
- DN 500 mm – L = 900 m

For the main household sewer, the following pipes will be used:

- DN 800 mm (ovoid 700/1,050 mm) – L = 1,550 m,
- DN 1000 mm (ovoid 800/1,200 mm) - L = 1,850 m,
- DN 1200 mm) ovoid 900/1,350 mm – L = 2,100 m

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

The setting up of the sewerage system and the main sewer in the Moşna and Aurel Vlaicu residential areas will solve pollution problems and ensure the sanitary protection of the population in the area.

The inhabitants of the two residential areas will be the beneficiaries of the project.

TIME FRAME (months) 60

III.2 REHABILITATION OF THE CITY SEWERAGE SYSTEM ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER TÂRNAVA MARE – PHASE II

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| PROJECT NUMBER | 649/35 - 2003 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | S.C. GRUP 4 INSTALAȚII S.A. CLUJ NAPOCA |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Pușcaș Daniela |

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Discharge of household wastewater directly into the Târnava Mare emissary

PROJECT AIM

Reduce pollution of the river Târnava Mare.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

On the two banks of the Târnava Mare River there are 35 household spillways that contravene sanitary protection norms, and which are, therefore, a centre of disease for the population of the city.

It is therefore recommended to:

- Connect the 35 spillways to two sewers on both banks of the river and
- To lead them to the filtering station located downstream the city.

35 spillways were identified, 29 on the right bank and 6 on the left bank. Taking into account the fact that the final foundation plates of the spillways are below the level of the designed sewers, the former will be connected to the mouths situated on the sewers, either from the existing mouths upstream of the dam or from a point inside the dam where the height of the spillway is above the sewer height.

In order to reduce the dimensions of the sewers, all the mouths where the spillway is bigger than the sewer will be built with spillway thresholds so that rainwater is discharged directly into the river and the

household sewage is lead into the sewer to the filtering station.

The sewers have the following dimensions:

- On the left bank – pipe DN 800mm – L = 306 m; pipe DN 600 mm – L = 780 m
- On the right bank – pipe DN 300 mm – L = 54 m; pipe DN 400 mm – L = 358 m; pipe DN 500 mm – L = 122 m; pipe DN 600 mm – L = 731 m; pipe DN 800 mm – L = 2211 m.

67 mouths have been foreseen, part of them with spillway thresholds and the others with slope breaks.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

The achievement of a new sewerage system to handle sewage and ensure filtering before its pumping into the emissary.

Ensure the sanitary protection of the population in the areas affected.

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 50,594,000

III.3 REHABILITATION OF THE SUSPENDED FOOT BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER TÂRNAVA MARE IN THE CITY OF MEDIAȘ

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| PROJECT NUMBER | 21/2000 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investment |
| AUTHOR | SEARCH CORPORATION BUCUREȘTI |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Pușcaș Daniela |

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The footbridge is in very bad condition.

PROJECT AIM

Achieve safe footbridge connection between the Gura Câmpului residential area and the city centre.

MEDIAȘ**BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)**

The project aims to rehabilitate the suspension footbridge.

The poor state of repair was identified in technical analysis performed in 1999.

The footbridge has a total length of 151.6 m and width of 3 m.

The superstructure of the footbridge contains 2 open metal girders, a metal deck, cross rules, and flooring plate in reinforced concrete.

The support cables are made of 3 round steel cables, and the suspension tie bars are made up of PC 52 steel bars of 28 mm in diameter.

The footbridge is exclusively pedestrian and is bordered by metal parapets.

The structure of the suspension footbridge consists of two pillars, with the abutment connecting to the Gura Câmpului residential area, the transition pier connecting the footbridge with the spiral structure and the abutment connecting to the city centre.

The following works are planned for the superstructure:

- detachment of the current covering,
- demolition of the concrete in the flooring in the superior area of the bar girder
- restoration of the degraded concrete in the plate with special concrete,
- building of a new hydroisolation over the concrete flooring,
- new asphalt covering
- anti-corrosive protection for the metal decks and parapets, and for the support cables

The following works are planned for the structure:

- repairs and anti-corrosive protection of metal elements,
- repairs of the concrete elements with special concrete and anti-corrosive protection for the visible concrete areas.

The following works on the ramp are planned:

- replacement of the existing covering with hard asphalt covering,

- restoration and anti-corrosive protection of the parapets,
- repairing of the concrete in the support walls with special concrete.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

A good connection between the Gura Câmpului residential area and the central area of the city will be ensured.

The beneficiaries are the city inhabitants.

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 4,628,801

TIME FRAME (months) 12

III.4 IMPROVEMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD SEWERAGE SYSTEM IN THE VITROMETAN RESIDENTIAL AREA

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| PROJECT NUMBER | 30172/2002 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | S.C. PROIECT BRAȘOV S.A. |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Pușcaș Daniela |

1. BASIC INFORMATION**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

The existing household sewerage system does not ensure sewage discharging from existing buildings. The slopes of the sewerage networks are very small, with areas of reverse slope, which prevents adequate sewage discharge.

PROJECT AIM

Improvement of the sewerage system in the Vitrometan residential area.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The project aims to:

- Completely restore the sewerage system.
- Ensure the sanitary protection of the population in this residential area.
- Reduce pollution of the Ighiş Brook and of the river Târnava Mare.

The following works are planned:

- Sewer - DN 400 mm, DN 500 mm – along Sebeşului and Milcovului Streets, connecting to the main sewer DN 1000 mm on Sibiu Road.
- DN 300 mm sewerage systems on Călugăreni, Arieş, Alba Iulia, Iacob Pisso, Blaj Streets
- DN 400 mm sewer for Vidraru street
- DN 300 mm Sewerage systems in the Teba area
- Pumping station for household sewage coming from Teba area and Vidraru Street

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

The pollution issues of the residential area are solved and the sanitary protection of the population is ensured.

The inhabitants of the residential area will be the beneficiaries of the project.

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 12
- OTHERS 88

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 30,281,356

TIME FRAME (months) 15

III.5 REHABILITATION OF THE WIRE FOOTBRIDGE OVER THE RIVER TÂRNAVA MARE IN THE CITY OF MEDIAŞ

| | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| PROJECT NUMBER | 22/2000 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | SEARCH CORPORATION BUCUREŞTI |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Puşcaş Daniela |

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The footbridge is in very poor condition

PROJECT AIM

Ensure safe connection with the Greweln and Stadionului areas and the City Stadium.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The project aims to rehabilitate the wire footbridge based on technical analysis from 1999.

The wire bridge has a length of 85.90 m and is a pedestrian bridge.

The superstructure of the footbridge is made of a metal deck with bars in the form of girders with consoles and articulations.

The flooring plate is in reinforced concrete and has a width of 4.85 m and sits on the superior bases of the main bar girders and on the superior transversal rules.

The bracing system of the superstructure is made up of anchoring cables, the support devices of the cables on the pillars and the anchorages included in the abutments.

The following strengthening, repair and protection works are needed:

For the superstructure:

- Detachment of the existing covering
- The demolishing of the concrete in the flooring of the superior base of the bar girder and of the transversal rules
- Strengthening of the deck
- Restoration of the degraded concrete in the plate with special concrete
- Building of a new hydroisolation over the repaired concrete flooring
- New asphalt covering
- Anti-corrosive protection of metal decks and of the bracing wires

For the structure:

- Repairs and anti-corrosive protection for the metal elements,

MEDIAȘ

- Repairs for the concrete elements with special concrete and anti-corrosive protection for the apparent concrete areas

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

A good connection between the city centre and the Greweln and Stadionului areas and the City Stadium will be ensured.

The inhabitants of the city are the beneficiaries.

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 3,723,212

TIME FRAME (months) 12

III.6 UNDERGROUND PEDESTRIAN PASSAGE - TURNULUI - M. EMINESCU STREETS, MEDIAȘ CITY

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| PROJECT NUMBER | 3253/1997 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | S.C. COMPROIECT S.A. BUCUREȘTI |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Pușcaș Daniela |

1. BASIC INFORMATION**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

Traffic jams during rush hour at the food market crossroads

PROJECT AIM

Separate pedestrian traffic from car traffic.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

- The project aims to build and underground pedestrian passage in the area of the food market crossroads.

- The passage will be built at a depth of 4.5 m from the road.
- The passage will be built around a rectangular form with three exits, leading to the market, Turnului Street and M. Eminescu Street. The exit from Turnului Street will be larger because traffic there is more intense.
- Construction will be done without damaging the existing buildings and existing facilities.
- The passage will have two branches leading to the 3 exits and 3 arcades with commercial functions.
- A toilet will be built for the exclusive use of the staff of the arcade shops.
- Accidental rainwater will be collected by drains with metal grating.
- The passage will be provided with overall lighting, safety and evacuation lighting.

The organisation of the crossroads will be different, as it will have three access points. The road works have been planned such that they do not affect current access. The crossroads will be arranged with a central point at its core.

The following networks will be diverted:

- The water supply and sewerage exterior networks,
- The contact network,
- The telephone network

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

The building of the passage will ensure smooth traffic flow in the area as well as complete safety for pedestrians.

The inhabitants of the city are the beneficiaries.

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

**TOTAL COST (thousand lei)
Prices July 1997 6,530,504**

TIME FRAME (months) 18

III.7 TRANSFORMATION OF THE APARTMENT BLOCKS NO.S 1 AND 2 ON LUNCII ST. INTO SOCIAL HOUSING, INCLUDING VIALBILISATION

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| PROJECT NUMBER | 4/2003 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | TRANSILVANIA PROIECT P.F. |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Daniela Puşcaş |

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Lack of housing offered by the authorities

PROJECT AIM

Ensure housing for persons with social problems

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The project aims to achieve housing with one, two and three rooms.

The two apartment blocks, which currently function as homes for single people, will be rearranged into one block with two floors and 62 rooms and one block with two floors plus basement and 39 rooms.

The two blocks are currently in very bad condition.

The project aims to rehabilitate the precinct and the housing as follows:

- Re-arrangement into apartments with 1,2 and 3 rooms.
- Brick laying works using RIGIPS
- Building bathrooms for each apartment
- Restoring interior installations
- Rehabilitating exterior installations:
 - household sewerage system - 350 ml,
 - water supply network – 210 ml,
 - power supply network – 200 ml
 - gas network – 200 nml
- Arrange alleys, green areas and 16 parking places.

23 one-room apartments, 14 two-room apartments and 6 three-room apartments will be created.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

A part of the housing demand will be met.

Persons that have applied for housing.

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 51,160,788

TIME FRAME (months) 24

III.8 PROVIDE URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND EXTERNAL FACILITIES FOR THE APARTMENT BLOCKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE NO. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, AND 11 – PREDEAL, GURA CÂMPULUI RESIDENTIAL AREAS, MEDIAŞ

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| PROJECT NUMBER | 33040/2001 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | S.C. PROIECT S.A. SIBIU |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Puşcaş Daniela |

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Lack of facilities for the newly built apartment blocks

PROJECT AIM

Increase the comfort of the newly built apartment blocks.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The project will aim to achieve urban infrastructure and external facilities for the apartment blocks to be built on Predeal St.

In order to increase the living comfort of the people moving to these buildings, the following is planned:

- Water supply network – 455 ml
- Household sewerage network – 408 ml
- Rainwater sewerage network – 685 ml
- Methane gas network – 304 ml
- External facilities – streets, alleys, green areas

MEDIAȘ**BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES**

Increased comfort for the inhabitants of the area.

The inhabitants of the apartment blocks are the beneficiaries

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TIME FRAME (months) 12

III.9 URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR DN 14 ROAD – IZVOR EXIT, MEDIAȘ CITY

PROJECT NUMBER 20/2004
ACTIVITY CATEGORY Investments
AUTHOR S.C. EXPERT PROIECT
 S.R.L. ALBA IULIA
BUDGET CHAPTER 63.02
CONTACT PERSON Eng. Pușcaș Daniela

1. BASIC INFORMATION**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

Lack of facilities for the Izvor Exit area comprised in the Landscaping Master Plan as proposal to extend Vitrometan residential area.

PROJECT AIM

Viabilisation of DN 14 Izvor Exit area

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

Create optimal conditions for those that will build in the DN 14 Izvor Exit area – by extending Vitrometan residential area.

The following facilities will be achieved on DN 14 road - Izvor Exit area:

- Household sewerage system – 1,645 ml
- Rainwater sewerage system – 1,665 ml
- Water supply system – 1,680 ml
- Natural gas system – 1,020 ml

- Power supply system – 1,200 ml
- Telephone network – 1,035 ml

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

The area is arranged to increase comfort for those that will perform building activities here.

The future inhabitants of Vitrometan residential area will be the beneficiaries.

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 01.01.2004
16,644,184

TIME FRAME (months) 12

III.10 REPAIRS OF THE BRIDGE OVER THE VALEA MOȘNEI BROOK, IZVOR ST., MEDIAȘ CITY

PROJECT NUMBER 151/2002
ACTIVITY CATEGORY Investments
AUTHOR S.N.T.G.N. "TRANSGAZ"
 S.A. MEDIAȘ – NATURAL
 GAS TRANSPORT
 RESEARCH AND DESIGN
 BRANCH, MEDIAȘ
BUDGET CHAPTER 63.02
CONTACT PERSON Eng. Pușcaș Daniela

1. BASIC INFORMATION**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

Difficult access to the cattle fair due to the bad condition of the bridge over Valea Moșnei Brook.

PROJECT AIM

Create good traffic conditions in the area of the cattle fair.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The bridge, built after the flooding of 1970 is located on Izvor Street near the railway. The latter was built for temporary use but has remained functional and is currently in very bad condition.

Following technical analysis of the bridge, the following conclusions were drawn:

- Inadequate conditions for traffic development, due to the reduced width (4 m) and the lack of sidewalk,
- Overdue operational period,
- Heavy corrosion of the metal girders,
- Bad condition of the traverses and the wooden access way,
- Lack of transversal rigidities,
- Bad condition of the parapets,
- Concrete wear

The project aims to achieve the following:

- Build a bridge with a single opening of 9 m and width of 6 m in order to achieve two traffic lanes and a 1 m pedestrian sidewalk.
- Concrete and concrete abutment infrastructure
- Resistance structure made up of 11 girders in pre-compressed concrete.
- Neoprene support devices (fixed and mobile).
- The way will be made of support layers for mortar hydro-isolation, hydro-isolation, protection capping, and flooring in cast asphalt.
- Parapet in tube panels and concrete iron upright beams.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

Smooth traffic to the cattle fair

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) June 2002
1,800,000

TIME FRAME (months) 3

III.11 REGULARISATION OF THE SEWER ON WEWERN STREET IN THE CITY OF MEDIAŞ

PROJECT NUMBER 32011/2001
ACTIVITY CATEGORY Investments
AUTHOR S.C. PROIECT BRAŞOV S.A.

BUDGET CHAPTER 63.02
CONTACT PERSON Eng. Puşcaş Daniela

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The existence of pollution and disease for the nearby residential area.

PROJECT AIM

Regularisation of the Wewern sewer in order to prevent pollution and disease in the residential areas.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The Wewern sewer in the western part of Gura Câmpului residential area collects rainwater from the slopes bordering Wewern, Muscelului, Ceahlău, Rodna, Piscului Streets.

The sewer is open and non-regularised from Govora Street up to the point of discharge into the river Târnavă Mare.

The slow flow in the first section near the apartment blocks leads to the creation of marshes, which become centres of pollution and disease for the housing in the area.

In order to improve the flowing conditions, the following works have been proposed:

- Close the rainwater sewer in GRP pipes with DN 1000 mm, over a length of 150 m
- Regularisation of the open sewer with trapezoidal section and stone packing plates cast on the spot, along 700 m.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

Ensuring of the sanitary protection of the population in the residential area.

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) Prices April 2001
6,338,200

TIME FRAME (months) 8

III.12 URBAN FACILITIES FOR GLORIA RESIDENTIAL AREA – MEDIAŞ CITY

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| PROJECT NUMBER | 37021/2001 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | S.C. PROIECT BRAŞOV S.A. |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Puşcaş Daniela |

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Lack of facilities in the area allotted for the building of housing to be acquired by mortgaging.

PROJECT AIM

Equipment of the area with facilities for the housing that is to be built there.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

Building of housing with basements ground floors and first floors, and necessary facilities.

The following works will be performed:

- Water supply system with concrete circular tubes – DN 200 – 300 mm – L = 850 m
- Household and rainwater sewerage systems – 2,800 m
- Natural gas system – 650 m
- Power supply system
- telecommunications
- external facilities

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

The area will be provided with facilities.

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) Sept. 2001
19,626,138

TIME FRAME (months) 9

III.13 ABOVE GROUND CROSSING CONNECTING BRATEIULUI – A.VLAICU STREET BY BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER TÂRNAVA MARE AND DÂRLOSULUI ST.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| PROJECT NUMBER | C.1143/1995 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | IPTANA S.A. BUCUREŞTI |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Puşcaş Daniela |

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Transit traffic overlaps city traffic and also crosses the railway by means of a level crossing

PROJECT AIM

Improve city and transit traffic conditions in the city of Mediaş.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The connection between the DN 14 road to Sighişoara and the DN 14A road to Târnăveni is made by crossing the city centre on streets with low traffic capacities, thus affecting the historical part of the city. Under these circumstances, the transit traffic overlaps the city traffic and it also crosses the railway by means of a level crossing. This means the stopping of the car traffic for each train.

The road goes to the right from the Mediaş–Dârlos road along a 100 m radius curve near the greenhouses and then it crosses the dammed river valley of the river Târnavă Mare. It then passes by the east of the transformer station, crossing the railway at approximately km 335+700 and connecting with DN 14 at km 57+600.

The junctions at both ends, i.e. to Dârlos and DN 14, are made with radii of 100 – 120 m

- The bridge over the Târnavă Mare River has a length of 99 m, achieved by means of three openings of 33 m each, with a road width of 7.80 m.

- The superstructure of the bridge is made up of prefabricated, post-compressed girders, 33 m long.
- The bridge structure will be made of reinforced concrete. Its foundation consists of pillars drilled to a depth of about 12 m and with a diameter of 1.08 m.
- The crossing over the railway will be 324 m long, with a superstructure of 9 pre-compressed mono-block girders for two traffic lanes.
- The sidewalks are 1.50 wide and have safety parapets.
- The total length is 1,880 m

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

The building of the above ground crossing and of the roundabout road will allow for traffic to flow under better conditions, bring an number of economic advantages, for example:

- Reduced driving time for all cars, both from the city and transit traffic, as there will be no stop at the railway gate on Brateiului – A. Vlaicu St.
- Reduced expenses for cars;
- Increased traffic speed, meaning less time spent in traffic and fewer inherent expenses.
- traffic that previously stopped at the railway crossing will save the losses inherent to the slowing-stopping-starting-acceleration cycle.
- Better conditions for city traffic

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) Dec. 1995
14,490,000

III.14 TECHNICAL-URBAN FACILITIES FOR PLOPULUI STREET, MEDIAȘ CITY

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| PROJECT NUMBER | 1/2004 |
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | S.C. DAVIDORA PRESTCOM S.R.L. TG. MUREȘ |
| BUDGET CHAPTER | 63.02 |
| CONTACT PERSON | Eng. Pușcaș Daniela |

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Lack of necessary housing facilities.

PROJECT AIM

Building the necessary facilities on Plopului Street according to the Landscaping Master Plan

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

There have been many demands for individual housing in recent years. There are also few possibilities to extend the residential areas because of the relief.

The Landscaping Master Plan has proposed extension of the Buzdului residential area by extending Plopului Street up to the ski slope.

- Consumers in the area will be supplied with water from the public water system. The water supply system will have a length of 1,070 ml.
- Household sewage will be discharged into a sewerage system connected to the city sewerage network, with a length of 940 ml.
- The rainwater collection system will be made of PVC tubes, and the water collection from the road will be performed by drain mouths which will be connected to the rainwater collection network. The length of the network is 850 ml.
- The natural gas system will have a length of 980 ml.
- For the design of the telephone system, with a total length of 1,020 ml, the connection of 70 individual houses and one hotel for 60 guests has been considered.
- The street falls under category 3, with 7 m long roadway, two traffic lanes and sidewalks of 1.5 m.
- The length of the street is of 820 ml, and that of the sidewalks 1,640 ml.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

The area will be equipped with facilities and access ways.

MEDIAȘ**CORRELATION WITH THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

A part of the problems of the city sewerage system, which are also included in Chapter 3 – Specific Objectives – of the “Local development strategy of Mediaș Municipality” will be solved.

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 12.02.2004
20,584,889

TIME FRAME (months) 12

III.15 PRODUCTION CENTRE AND VEHICLE REPAIR GARAGE, SC MEDITUR SA

ACTIVITY CATEGORY Investments
AUTHOR S.C. PROED S.A.
BUCUREȘTI
BUDGET CHAPTER 68.02
CONTACT PERSON Eng. Rău Gheorghe

1. BASIC INFORMATION**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

Difficult management of repairs of cars

PROJECT AIM

Improvement of the management of the centre and vehicle repair garage

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The project aims to:

- Separate buses and trolleybuses into two distinct fields, both in terms of expenses and revenues.
- Perform bus repairs in optimal conditions.

- Establish a repair hall with all the necessary equipment.
- Set up the I.T.P. station
- Set up the washing ramp.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

The activity of S.C. Meditur S.A. will improve.

Beneficiary: S.C. Meditur S.A.

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) Price June 1995
2,269,000

TIME FRAME (months) 10

III.16 REPAIRS TO THE RECTIFIER STATION AND THE CONTACT SYSTEM

ACTIVITY CATEGORY Investments - Repairs
BUDGET CHAPTER 68.02
CONTACT PERSON Eng. Rău Gheorghe

1. BASIC INFORMATION**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

Moral and physical wear of the auxiliary system in local electric powered transport

PROJECT AIM

Modernisation of the power distribution system for local transport

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The project aims to:

- Rehabilitate the rectifier station
- Rehabilitate the existing contact station.
- Modernise the network in compliance with current technical regulations.

- Specific works to replace parts of the system and equipment at the rectifier station.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

Better transport conditions.

S.C. MEDITUR S.A. and the inhabitants of the city are the beneficiary

2. PROJECT FINANCING(%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) Dec. 2003
15,000,000

TIME FRAME (months) 24

III.17 EXTENSION OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT WITH TROLLEY BUSES TO THE STADIUM AREA, MOȘNA RESIDENTIAL AREA, AND SC MEDITUR SA, MEDIAȘ

ACTIVITY CATEGORY Investment
BUDGET CHAPTER 68.02
CONTACT PERSON Eng. Rău Gheorghe

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Pollution from public transport in the city

PROJECT AIM

Extend the electric powered transport system to Stadionului and Avram Iancu Streets.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The project aims to:

- Set up a non-polluting transport system for the entire city of Mediaș.

- Inclusion into the electric powered transport system of the Moșna residential area and of I.C.I.L. (Waterworks) area,
- Set up the electric powered transport network (poles, annexes etc.) for 12 km two-way.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

Ecological transport system for the entire city.

The citizens are the beneficiaries.

2. PROJECT FINANCING(%)

- GRANTS 70
- LOANS 30

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) Dec. 2003
24,000,000

TIME FRAME (months) 18

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

Better transport conditions.

S.C. MEDITUR S.A. and the citizens are the beneficiaries

III.18 RESTORATION OF THE MUNICIPAL MUSEUM

ACTIVITY CATEGORY Investments
AUTHOR S.C. Bucur Proiect S.N.C.

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Inadequate conditions for museum activities

PROJECT AIM

Revival of the activity of the municipal museum

MEDIAŞ**BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)**

The project needs to be implemented because: the museum building is in bad condition, there are cracks, advanced dampness, the roof is in bad conditioned, the electrical wiring is 50 years old and there is a fire risk; heating is done with ovens, which is not economical and does not ensure the necessary climate for the objects in the museum and the water supply and sewerage systems are faulty, which aggravates dampness.

Restoration and strengthening in order to create suitable conditions for the museum collection and

- Strengthening and refurbishing of the Şarpantei
- Strengthening of the residence structure
- Replacement of the electrical wiring and setting up adequate exhibition lightning
- Restoration of the central heating installation and setting up a thermal station
- Restoration of the interior and exterior mortar, painting of the floors

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

All the inhabitants of the city visiting the museum as well as tourists

CORRELATION WITH THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: Yes**2. PROJECT FINANCING(%)**

- LOCAL BUDGET 40
- PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP 60

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 4,686,426

TIME FRAME (months) 12

3. TECHNICAL REMARKS, EVALUATION, RECOMMENDATIONS

The operation is being performed in compliance with regulations on restoration-strengthening of monument buildings.

Up to now, it has proceeded normally, as the contractor has been fully observing the project plans.

Once the works are completed, measures will be taken to improve activities at the museum in order to capitalise on the investment.

A contest has been launched for the arranging of the two museum yards, and the entire centre will be capitalised when these operations are finished.

III.19 PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF BUILDING NO. 16, KING FERDINAND I SQUARE – THE CULTURE HOUSE OF THE CITY

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investments |
| AUTHOR | S.C. Proiect S.A. Tg. Mureş |
| CONTACT PERSON | Comşa Magdolna |

1. BASIC INFORMATION**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

Inadequate conditions for the development of activities

PROJECT AIM

Restore the functioning of the performance hall at the Culture House.

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The culture house of the city is no longer functional due to a lack of heating and to the leaking roof

The project aims to:

- Repair the roof
- Dismantle the current Şarpantei
- Complete restoration,
- Install a thermal station and a heating system.
- Restoration of the sanitary and electrical wiring.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

The inhabitants of the city.

2. PROJECT FINANCING(%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 40
- PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP 60

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 5,274,145

TIME FRAME(months) 12

3. TECHNICAL REMARKS, EVALUATION, RECOMMENDATIONS

The regulations concerning monument building will be observed.

Additional security and protection measures will be taken during roof restoration.

It is recommended that the project be extended to include the furnishing of the performance hall.

After the works are completed, a cultural revival programme is suggested.

III.20 MODERNISATION OF KING FERDINAND I SQUARE

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investment |
| AUTHOR | S.C. Artera S.R.L. Cluj Napoca |
| CONTACT PERSON | Comşa Magdolna |

1. BASIC INFORMATION**PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION**

Wearing out of the networks in the square and the road surface.

PROJECT AIM

Modernisation of the square infrastructure

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The project aims to:

- replace the facilities in the area,
- replace the household and rainwater sewerage systems, works at the drinking water supply installations.

- Road works – restoration of the roads, replacing the asphalt with stone blocks in order that the square regain its initial function.
- Establish a pedestrian area and forbid car traffic in the area.
- Establish a schedule for waste collection

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

All inhabitant of the square, as well as the entire city

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 17,624,655

TIME FRAME (months) 24

3. TECHNICAL REMARKS, EVALUATION, RECOMMENDATIONS

During project implementation, problems connected to archaeological discoveries may arise, as the area is the old fair of the city. These problems might influence certain aspects of the project.

The operation will be difficult to accomplish, which is why it has to be done section by section, without affecting pedestrian circulation and access of the inhabitants of the area.

It is recommended that the operation start when all requirements are met for its accomplishment (financing, equipment, good operational conditions that do not affect the heritage of the square).

The advice and recommendation of the Historical Monument Department will be considered, as it is an important area of Mediaş architecture and urbanism reservation.

III.21 RESTORATION AND STRENGTHENING OF BUILDING NO. 1 IN KING FERDINAND SQUARE

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACTIVITY CATEGORY | Investment |
| AUTHOR | S.C. Proiect S.A. Tg. Mureş |
| CONTACT PERSON | Comşa Magdolna |



MEDIAȘ

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

The building is in very bad condition.

PROJECT AIM

Increase attraction of tourists to the city centre and bring back cultural life to the heart of the city

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The building no. 1 in King Ferdinand I Square is recorded on the list of historical monuments. Maintenance repairs have been limited and, due to non-authorized interventions, the building is in a state of disrepair.

In order to save this heritage building, the following is required:

- Restoration-strengthening works, specific to monuments
- Change the function of the building.
- Set up a marriage office, with counselling services for newly-weds and families with children with problems.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

Newly-weds, young people that plan to build families, young families with children with problems, as well as all visitors to the city, and traders in the city centre.

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 13
- GRANTS 87

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 148,383.5 Euro

TIME FRAME(months) 20

III.22 REHABILITATION AND MODERNISATION OF THE MEDICAL-SOCIAL UNIT

ACTIVITY CATEGORY Investments

AUTHOR S.C. ASSA Ștefăneș S.A.
Mediaș
CONTACT PERSON Pușcaș Daniela

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Lack of an area for the solving of social and health problems of senior citizens

PROJECT AIM

Improved social assistance services for senior citizens

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

For the proper operation of the medical-social unit of the city, the project aims to rehabilitate and modernise the building by:

- strengthening the structure,
- interior and exterior repairs,
- woodwork repairs,
- installations and finishing works
- restoration of the roof
- performance of specialised social assistance activities

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 40
- STATE BUDGET 60

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 7,342,738

TIME FRAME(months) 7

III.23 REHABILITATION OF THE CITY CONCERT HALL

ACTIVITY CATEGORY Investment
AUTHOR S.C. Arhicon S.R.L.
CONTACT PERSON Pușcaș Daniela

1. BASIC INFORMATION

PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

Lack of a concert hall for the inhabitants of the city

PROJECT AIM

Rehabilitation of the concert hall near the Central Hotel

BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (activities, quantities etc.)

The project aims to achieve:

- external and internal woodwork repairs,
- painting,
- repairs of the electrical, sanitary and thermal installations,
- new thermo-electric power station,
- new furniture.

BENEFITS/BENEFICIARIES

All the inhabitants of the city

2. PROJECT FINANCING (%)

- LOCAL BUDGET 100

TOTAL COST (thousand lei) 3,920,013

TIME FRAME(months) 4

III.24 NIGHT SHELTER AND REINTEGRATION ASSISTANCE FOR THE HOMELESS OF MEDIAȘ, SIBIU COUNTY

AIM OF PROJECT:

The project aims to establish a NIGHT SHELTER for homeless people and to develop a minimum reinsertion service.

■

TARGET GROUPS:

The target group is homeless people. Accommodation in the night shelter will be on a first come, first served principle and the following services will be provided: debugging, minimum sanitary and medical support, personal hygiene, clothes changes and a place to sleep for the night. When requested, reintegration services will be provided, i.e. identity cards, social investigations of subscriptions to different social protection systems, assistance with communication with various institutions etc.

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT:

- Staff selection and training;
- Selection of the contractor, service and equipment providers;
- Rehabilitation and equipping of the building where the shelter will operate;
- Social-medical services for the target group;
- Issuing good practice manuals and distributing them;
- Visibility conferences

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

- 15 persons/month

Estimated results of the project:

- 1) Building will be rehabilitated and equipped
- 2) Night shelter made operational
- 3) 15 beneficiaries per month
- 4) 250 good practice manuals printed and distributed
- 5) 3 visibility conferences organized
- 6) 13 persons employed in the social services
- 7) 10 persons trained for providing professional services

FINANCING SOURCES:

- MEDIAȘ CITY HALL: 32,000 EURO (27 %)
- PHARE FUNDS: 86,930.23 EURO (73 %)

OVERALL PROJECT COST: 118,931 EURO