INEU
local development strategy
# Table of contents

**CHAPTER I - DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS**

1.1. CONTEXT ....................................................................................................................... 6
1.2. CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS ................................................................................... 7
    1.2.1. General Outline ........................................................................................................ 7
    1.2.2. Demography ............................................................................................................. 9
    1.2.3. Land and Housing .................................................................................................. 13
    1.2.4. Infrastructure ......................................................................................................... 16
    1.2.5. Public services ....................................................................................................... 18
    1.2.6. Economic Development ........................................................................................ 25
    1.2.7. Quality of environmental factors and pollution sources ........................................ 34
1.3. PEST ANALYSIS ........................................................................................................... 36

**CHAPTER II - DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

2.1.1. Vision, Mission, Objectives .................................................................................... 42
2.1.2. Sectoral policies and programmes .......................................................................... 44
2.1.3. Project portfolio ...................................................................................................... 54
CHAPTER I

CHAPTER I - Diagnostic Analysis
1.1. CONTEXT

Oradea Metropolitan Area was founded through the association of the Oradea municipality with the administrative territorial units surrounding it, namely the local authorities of Biharia, Borș, Cetariu, Nojorid, Oșorhei, Paleu, Sînmartin, Sîntandrei. Therefore the 9 founding members, located on the western border of Romania set, through the general’s assembly decision, on the 9th of May 2005 the first intercommunity development Association legally established, in a form of Metropolitan Area was set in Romania.

On the 31st of July 2007, Girişu de Criş local authority adhered to the association thus increasing the number of members to 10 administrative units. Girişu de Criş local authority divided thus creating Toboliu local authority increasing by one the number of members of the association.

As of the 2 of June 2010, Oradea Metropolitan Area (OMA) has a number of 12 members, the general assembly adopting unanimously the membership of Ineu giving it full rights amongst the other associates.

The common goal of the associates, according to the constitutive documents, is to stimulate and support the growth and prosperity of the area, improvement in life standards amongst the inhabitants having as guide the goal to continually improve the overall quality of life. The overall objective underlines the durable development of the metropolitan territory, envisioning the creation of a common urban space of the 9 founding members, following all the necessary principles for insuring a coagulated territorial cohesion.

The set specific objectives are related to aligning Oradea Metropolitan Area to the Euro-Atlantic economic and social standards, according to the national ones by the alignment of the metropolitan market climate to the international competition procedures, and last but not least to insure the socio-economic growth of the area. Amongst the main activity direction of the association, key elements such as, promoting a coherent durable development strategy, promotion of public policies that support the continuous growth of added value, attracting, facilitating and supporting direct investments that have a major impact on the sustainability of the area, are core priorities for the local authorities, to which a number of consideration can be added, that refer to the viability of a major polycentric cross-border position.

The local developments strategy of Ineu is done within the project “Local Development strategies in Oradea Metropolitan Area” implemented by the association co-financed by the European Social Fund through the Regional Operational Programme for Developing the Administrative Capacity, SMIS code 13072. The general objective of the project is to overall improve the capacity of the local administrations within Oradea Metropolitan Area. Throughout the implementation process of the project the persuaded goal is to improve the capacity of local authorities to formulate and create public policies and to update their own local developments strategies.

The project budget is of 653.100 lei, with an implementing period of 18 months. The target group of the project is formed by the employees of each local administration forming the Oradea Metropolitan Area. The results of the project focus on (1) training a number of 40 public clerks from each member of OMA and (2) the creation of 11 updated local development strategies and one document that combines all of them (the strategy of the Oradea Metropolitan Area), creating and including a Good Governance Charta in these strategic documents, translating them into English and printing all the strategic documents.

The general objective of the durable development strategies is to improve life standards by exploiting the existing resources and promoting the potential of the subjected administrative territorial unit. In order to reach this objective, a through and realistic analysis of the current situation must be made within the local administrative territorial units, the Metropolitan Area as a whole, in correlation to the situations of the Bihor county and the North-West Developments Region, thus identifying the existing problems, measures needed to be adopted and outlining the strategic profile.
1.2. CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS

1.2.1. General Outline

**History.** Ineu was first documented in 1014, *Dicționarul istoric al localităților din Transilvania* (The dictionary of historic settlements in Transilvania) mentioning the town called then „Villa Ineu” or „Terra Innev” in 1236.

**Geographical positioning.** Ineu is located in the center of Bihor County, in the North-Western Development Region. Ineu is the most eastern member of Oradea Metropolitan Area, being bordered to the north by Cetariu, the east Sârbi and Tileagd, south Săcădat and Oşorhei, and to the west by Paleu.

Ineu is located at an estimated 20 km from the city of Oradea.

**Administrative organization.** Ineu is made up by three villages: Ineu (residence), Husasău de Criş and Botean. The villages are fairly close one to another (approx. 2-3 km).

**Accessibility** Ineu can be reached mainly by road, Ineu and Botean villages being accessible by the county road DJ 767G that links the national road DN1 (European road E60) to Bălaia, village from Tileagd. Access to Husasău de Criş village can be done by the local road 44 Fughiu - Husasău de Criş, that has a length of 3.5 km.

The distance between Ineu and the nearest railway station is 11 km (Oșorhei CFR station). However, to the Oradea International Airport there are about 27 km.

**Surface.** The total area of Ineu is 49.51 km², representing 6.6% of the total area of Oradea Metropolitan Area. Reported to the Bihor County, Ineu covers 0.7% of the total county area.

**Landscape** Ineu is located in Oradea Depression- Vad Borod in between the Hills of Oradea to the north and The Hills of Pădurea Craiului to the south, on Crișul Repede River. Vad Borod Depression is golf type depression where neo-quartenars deposits have been set (sands, clays, Grable, conglomerates). The lowest part is Crișul Repede Meadow, and the passage to the mountain area is done either through terrace landscape or through steep slopes of limestone. Ineu is located in the lower part of the depression.

**Climate.** Climatic conditions in Ineu are under the influence of the western air circulations that carry humid oceanic air. Average annual air temperature has ranged between 7° - 10°C, values specific for hill regions in Bihor county. Average annual rainfall values are between 700-1000 mm/year. Most frequent winds are the southern ones followed by the west and those from the northern part.

**Natural resources.** Land area of Ineu is 49.51 km2, of which 58.1% is for agricultural use. The village has potential for development of vineyards, although agricultural lands for vineyards, nevertheless very small in relation to regional potential, were significantly limited when they were returned to their former owners. Thus, on the hills of Oradea, to Botean (Ineu), out of 150 ha of noble vineyards only 5 ha are left.

Another important resource is the water system, flowing waters in the settlement being part of Crișul Repede basin. At the local level several lakes were developed in recent years, mostly for recreational purposes such as: Ineu lake and Husasău de Criș lake.

In Ineu there are two "Natura 2000" natural habitats : ROSCI0050 Crișul Repede upstream of Oradea and ROSCI0267 Valea Roșie (Red Valey). In the Crișul Repede upstream of Oradea natural habitat -that covers a numerous settlements from Bihor County (Alșed, Aștileu, Aușeu, Ineu, Lugășu de Jos, Măgești, Oradea, Oșorhei, Săcădat, Țețchea, Tileagd, Vadu Crișului) - the micro habitat of Zăvoaie cu Salix alba and Populus alba is found. Valea Roșie site (covering Ineu Paleu and Oradea) stands out for its beech forests Asperulo-Fagetum, part of the area being covered also by Natural reservation Fâneața Valea Roșie.

**Anthropic resources.** In terms of tourism, in Ineu one of the most important objectives is the wooden church dedicated to "St. Archangels Michael and Gabriel" in Botean village. The wooden church, historic monument was built in 1721. Beside its interior
paintings, of a certain historic value, a number of books written in the Cyrillic alphabet are found dating from 1751-1917. The wooden church from Botean is the only historic monument from Ineu included on the list of historic monuments from Bihor County offered by the Ministry of Culture and National Institute of Historical Monuments.

Ineu has a rather small number of economically active companies, their main activities being in the field of trade and construction.
1.2.2. Demography

**Evolution of stable population**

According to the National Institute of Statistics, on July 1, 2010, total resident population of Ineu was 4350 inhabitants, representing 1.7% of the population of Oradea Metropolitan Area and 18.7% of the total population of the 11 rural settlements composing it.

Ineu is one of the settlements whose population followed mainly an upward demographic trend in the post-communist period. Except the first years after 1990’s when the local stable population recorded demographic declines from year to year of up to -5.5%, after 1997 the annual average population growth was of 1.6% (1997 to 2010).

50.6% of the resident population of Ineu is male and 49.4% female. Thus, masculinity rate (number of males per 100 females) is 102.4%. This situation happens in few places in the Metropolitan Area, the only members were where the male population exceeds the number on the female being Nojorid (masculinity rate - 104.2%) and Paleu (masculinity rate - 102.2 %).

In terms of population density from Ineu, in 2010 la for 1 square kilometer there were 87.9 inhabitants comparing the population density in rural areas of Oradea Metropolitan Area, with the value recorded in Ineu one can observe that last one is 19.4% higher. On the other hand the population density of Ineu, is 4 times lower than that registered at the whole level of OMA (including the city of Oradea).

According to Population and Housing Census of 2002, the structure of the population on different ethnic groups from Ineu, is different to some extent, to that registered at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area. The main element of disparity is the share of Rroma population, according to the 2002 census the rate of Rroma population in Ineu was of 20.7% out of the total inhabitants. 68.2% of the population are Romanian ethnics, 11% Hungarians and 0.1% other ethnicities. At the metropolitan level only 5% of the population of Rroma, while Hungarians are over twice as much (28.7%).

According to Population and Housing Census of 2002, a rate of 60.6% of the stable population from Ineu is of Orthodox religion. 9.7% of the population declared of Reformed denomination, 4.5% Baptist, 21.8% Pentecostal, 0.5% Roman Catholic and 2.5% other religions. Thus, unlike Oradea Metropolitan Area in Ineu the share of Roman Catholic and Reformed is much lower, while Pentecostal population has a percentage 4 times higher than the overall percentage.

Ineu stands out in the Oradea Metropolitan Area members due to its high number of youngsters in the total stable population. According to the National Institute of Statistics, in 2010, 26.1% of the population was aged 0-14 years, 61.1% were aged between 15-65 years and 12.7% over 65 years. By comparison Oradea Metropolitan Area’s youth share is nearly two times lower (13.9%)
Average life expectancy in 2010, in Bihor County is of 72.3 years with a 7 year difference between women (75.9 years) and men (68.7 years). Average life expectancy is continually increasing at the county level, from 69.5 years in 2004, up to 71.3 years in 2007 and 72.3 years in 2010.

At the county level major discrepancies in the average life expectancy figures in terms of residence are registered: 73.3 years in the urban area and 71.3 years in the rural area.

Average life expectancy recorded in 2010 at national level was 73.5 years being the regional (73.0 years) and county analyzed levels (72.3 years).

**Statistical and Demographic indicators**

Analyzing the age-distribution of population in Ineu, it can be said that this is the only community in the Oradea Metropolitan Area which does not experience problems related to aging. A first indicator is the degree of demographic aging which is located at about 50% of the registered regional level. The demographic aging index of 487.7 ‰ shows that for 1000 young people (0-14 years) there are 487.7 elderly people (65 and over). Meanwhile, in Oradea Metropolitan Area to 1000 young people there are 849.8 elderly people.

The large number of young people in Ineu determines, however, a high demographic dependency rate. Thus, for every 1000 persons from the adult category (15-64 years) there are 635.3 young and old people. Thus, the demographic dependence is higher than the local level (347.7 ‰), county (434.8 ‰) and national level (429.2 ‰). Youth dependency ratio (427.1 ‰) is two times of that of the old age dependency rate (208.2 ‰).

Ineu is the only community in Oradea Metropolitan Area that has a labor replacement rate greater than 1000 ‰. Thus, in 2010 the replacement rate of workers was 1281.2 ‰, which means that 1000 people that will retire will be replaced by 1281.2 individuals. Thus, while maintaining migration flows, it is estimated that Ineu will not have labor replacement issues at the local level.

**Natural and migratory movement of people**

The annual number of live births is quite high in Ineu, being the community with the highest birthrate in Oradea Metropolitan Area (20 ‰ and 11 ‰ in OMA). In 2010, the number of live births in Ineu represented
3.2% of all the live births in the area and 15.2% of all live births in the rural areas in Oradea Metropolitan Area.

In 2010, in Ineu 56 fatalities were registered, 12.5% less than last year. Mortality rate is 12.9 ‰, meaning that the natural growth rate is positive (7.1 ‰). Ineu is the community with the highest natural growth rate of Oradea Metropolitan Area, the value registered in OMA being of only 1.1 ‰. It should be mentioned that Ineu along with Osorhei and Sîntandrei are the communities with the highest natural growth rates in Bihor County (7.1 ‰, 6.8 ‰, and 5.1 ‰).

Infant mortality rate was 11.5 ‰ in 2010, which means that for 1000 live births 11.5 deaths under 1 year were recorded.

In 2005-2009, the balance of residence change (including migration abroad) was positives, meaning that the number of new residences was higher to that of residence movement. For example in 2009 the balance for residence changes was of 11 persons, 39% less than the previous year.

In the last two years the balance of residence address change was negative. Even though the demographic changes of this aspect are not important, there is the tendency to have a higher departure rate than residing rate. In 2011 a total of 17 people have established residence in Ineu, while 24 people left moving in other communities.
### SWOT Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The positive population evolution in the community in the period 1995-2010;</td>
<td>- The high demographic dependency rate (635.3 ‰), with more pressure coming from the youngsters;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Well-balanced distribution of population by sex: 50.6% male and 49.4% female;</td>
<td>- 27 cases of infant mortality recorded in 2000-2010 (rate varies between 11.5 ‰ and 69.4 ‰);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Very low degree of aging, Ineu is one of the settlements of Bihor county with the lowest number of aging population;</td>
<td>- Negative change of residence balance in 2011;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sufficient human resources needed to fully replace the current labor force (labor replacement rate is 1281.2 ‰)</td>
<td>- The downward trend in marriages in recent years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Positive Natural growth rate in recent years;</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The positive balance of residence changes (including migration abroad);</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Divorce rate is over three times lower than that registered at the regional level.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Support national birth levels through government incentives (aid for children, benefits, etc..)</td>
<td>- Abroad population migration due to the global economic crisis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Sustainable economic development of the area can lead people settled abroad to return.</td>
<td>- Reduction in the amount of maternity allowance may reduce the birth rate</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Aging of the general population due to the decreased number of newborns;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Increasing divorce rates as a result of departure of one spouse to work abroad.</td>
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1.2.3. Land and Housing

**Land**

Ineu covers an area of 4951 ha, representing 6.6% of the total Metropolitan Area and 0.7% of the Bihor County.

An important part of the area is occupied by agricultural land (58.1% of the total) used primarily for natural pastures (727 ha), grassland (336 ha) maize crops (500 ha), oats (300 ha), fodder crops (270 ha) and wheat (120 ha).

Non-agricultural land area is of 2,074 ha, 1,660 ha (55.9% of the non-agricultural) are forest and other forest lands, 160 ha (7.7% of the non-agricultural) are buildings and courtyards, 109 ha (5.3%) water covered lands, 109 ha (5.3%) land occupied by the means of communications and railways.

**Housing**

Housing stocks in Ineu included 1407 houses in 2010. Compared with 2005, housing stock increased by 19 units, which means an increase of only 1.4%. In the period under review, rural residential areas of the Metropolitan Area increased by 10.2% (1.673 homes), and in urban areas by 4.3% (3.539 homes).

Average annual housing stock rate increased by 0.3% during 2005-2010, the highest being recorded in 2009 (1.3%), when the housing stock increased by 18 units.

Existing residential area at the end of 2010 in Ineu, was of 52.521 sqm, accounting for 1.3% of the existing living space Oradea Metropolitan Area. Compared to 2005, living space increased by 2.7%, translating into hard data to 1,373 sqm.

Average living area/dwelling din not suffer significant changes from 2005 to 2010, slightly increasing with 0.4 sqm (from 36.9 m in 2005 to 37.3 m in 2010). In rural areas the metropolitan average living area is of 44.8 sq m/dwelling overpassing county (40 m / housing), regional (40.3 m/dwelling) and national levels (39.3 m/ dwelling).

Slow progress of housing stock has led to a slight decrease average living area/person, from 12.5 sqm/capita in 2005 to 12.1 sqm/capita in 2010. Compared with the rural environment of the Metropolitan Area, Ineu’s average living area/capita is with 5.3 sqm lower.

The average living area/person in households from OMA is 1.4 sqm higher in the rural area (17.3 sqm/person) than at the urban level (15.9 sqm/person).

Average number of people/household in 2010, in Ineu, is of 3.1 persons/household, being above the rural average of OMA (2.6 persons/household), above the county levels (2.4 persons/household),the North-West
Development Region (2,5 persons/household) and national levels (2,5 persons/household).

During 2005-2010, in Ineu 31 new dwellings were finalized, representing 1.6% of dwellings completed during the year in rural areas of the metropolitan area and 0.5% of all dwellings completed during the year in the whole of Oradea Metropolitan Area. Out of the analyzed period, in only three years dwellings were constructed, 2009 being the most fruitful with: 18 dwellings.

**Living conditions**

**Commercial network.** The inhabitants of Ineu can buy food and nonfood products from local shops and markets, but can do shopping in the markets, shopping malls and supermarket in Oradea - Real, Praktiker, Mobexpert, Obi, was, Shopping Center, Carrefour, Jyske, Bricostore.

**Banking network.** For banking and financial services the inhabitants of Cetariu use the branches and agencies of the main banks of the Romanian marked located in Oradea, such as: Volksbank, UniCredit - Ţiriac România, Libra Bank, OTP Bank, Reiffeisen Bank, ING Bank, HVB Bank Romania, CEC, Banca Comerciala Carpathia, BCR, Banca Românească, Alpha Bank, Bancpost, Banca Transilvania, BRD, RBS.

**Telecommunications.** Private companies provide public access to fixed and mobile services, Internet and cable TV for the inhabitants of Cetariu. Also, the Romanian Post provides mail and parcel through the local post office.
### SWOT Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Increase local dwelling stock at the local level with 2.3% in 2001-2010.</td>
<td>- A lower value of living surface/dwelling per inhabitant than that registered at the neighboring, regional and national level.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Programmes for thermal rehabilitation of buildings that can lead to an improvement in overall appearance of the village, in addition to environmental considerations requiring such action;</td>
<td>- Chaotic pace of construction which may affect the natural potential of the area;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Government programmes to improve housing, and national programme to support the construction of private housing;</td>
<td>- The occurrence of natural hazards (floods, landslides) can damage housing areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The existence of the “Prima Casa” (First Home) Programme which supports young families to buy or build a house;</td>
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<td>- Development of social housing;</td>
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<td>- The existence of currently unused land, but that would be appropriate for investment.</td>
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1.2.4. Infrastructure

**Water supply**

The length of the water distribution system in Ineu was of 2 km in 2010. In fact the year 2009 is the year when the water supply system is operated for the first time.

The amount of supplied water was of only 11.00 cubic meters all of which was delivered to household consumers.

The water source for the mains running in Ineu consists of one deep well in Husăsău de Criș village, with a capacity of 7 cubic meters/hour. The water treatment plant was made according to the Water and Waste Water master plan for Bihor County.

Annual water consumption per capita in 2010 was of 2.5 m³, 93.2% lower than the annual water consumption registered at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area (36.6 m³/capita).

According to the local authorities only 83 households are connected to the water mains, accounting 6.8% of the total households at the local level.

**Sewage and waste water treatment**

At the level of Ineu there are no sewage mains and no waste water treatment plant. This situation is found also for other OMA members such as: GIRIŞU de CRİŞ, Cetariu, Sîntandrei, Paleu, Toboliu, Nojorid or Oşorhei.

**Road Infrastructure**

County road DJ 767G insures the access to the community form E60 connecting Ineu and Botean to the main European road. Access to Husăsău de Criș is done through the local road 44 FUGHIU - Husăsău de Criș, with a length of 3.5 km.

Local roads have a total length of 18 km, of which 9 km are paved (50%), 3 km with grabble stone (16.7%) and 6 km are dirt roads (33.3%). The overall state of the roads is fairly good.

Currently the length of roads in Ineu is about 4.4% of the total length of roads in Oradea Metropolitan Area.

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**Percent of households connected to the water supply network**

- 6.8%

**Situation of local roads**

- Asphalt roads 50.0%
- Gravel roads 16.7%
- Unpaved roads 33.3%
**SWOT Analysis**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good technical state of roads, 50% of all local roads being paved.</td>
<td>Lack of water networks in Ineu and Botean insufficient length in Husasau de Criș; Low degree of connected households to the water mains (6.8% of all households); Lack of sewage network and wastewater treatment plants;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion of Transilvania Motorway, that its path through Sârbi village (18 km from Ineu); Construction of an expressway Arad Oradea, which will start in Biharia (30 km from Ineu) and connect it to trans-European Corridor IV; Construction of the expressway Oradea - Valea lui Mihai - Carei - Satu Mare; Membership in Oradea Metropolitan Area; Membership Aparegio Intercommunity Development Association; The existence of government programmes to support investment in the rehabilitation and expansion of water, sewage and wastewater treatment; The existence of European funding to support investment in the rehabilitation and expansion of water, sewage and wastewater treatment; Extension and rehabilitation of road infrastructure through European grant funding;</td>
<td>Deterioration of living conditions and the environment; Reduced investment in infrastructure due to financial crisis; Reducing the capacity of local government in implementing development projects of road infrastructure and other public services; Reducing of household income translated to an impossibility of payment for public utilities; Depopulation of rural areas in the absence of prompt intervention in the area of public water and sewage utilities;</td>
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1.2.5. Public services

Education

Education units

In Ineu activates one of the 12 rural schools of Oradea Metropolitan Area: Ineu I-VIII grades School. In addition, locally are activating 5 more educational structures without legal entity.

The territorial distribution of educational units and structures provides easy access to educational system. In every component village of Ineu locality there is a full-kindergarten and a I-VIII grades School.

School population

In Ineu school population consists of 695 students, representing 14.2% of the rural school attenders of OMA and only 1.1% of the entire school population area (urban and rural). After Șînmartin locality, Ineu is one with the highest number of school attenders.

Of the total school population, 21.7% are preschoolers (151 persons) and 78.3% are students enrolled in education (primary and secondary). Therefore, the rate of total preschool children in Ineu is higher than the percentage of those attending preschool education in Oradea Metropolitan Area (13.2%).

Ineu village is one of the few localities of OMA which registered an increased annual average rate of people in schools. During 2000-2010, the annual average growth rate was 1.6% in Ineu and -1.06% in the local area.

Didactic personnel

In educational units and structures of Ineu are working 44 teachers (12.1% of rural area teachers of OMA). A 13.6 percentage of teachers are providing educational services in preschool education and 86.5% in secondary education.

During 2000-2010, teaching personnel evolution has been quite erratic. The higher number of teacher was reached in 2005 (55 teachers), while the minimum number of teachers was 40 people. In previous mentioned period, annual average growth rate of teachers was 1.6%.

The number of students per teacher was 15.8 persons in 2010, slightly above average of Oradea Metropolitan Area (13.7%). A higher number of students per teacher is registered in preschool education, to one teacher being assigned 25.2 students (89.5%). In pre-university education the overloading of teachers is similar to the situation of OMA (14.3 students / teacher in Ineu and 14.6 students / teacher in OMA).

Infrastructure and educational facilities

Concerning the educational infrastructure and facilities, these consists of 18 classrooms, 2 laboratories and 49 school PCs. In Ineu there are missing sports facilities and school structures for practicing sports activities (gyms, sports fields). In Oradea Metropolitan Area exists as well other locations with the same deficiencies, such as Toboliu and Paleu.

Besides the lack of certain elements of educational infrastructure, can be raised as a problem as well the insufficiency or overusing of existing facilities. Therefore, to a school classroom are assigned 38.6 students, with 10 percent more than in Oradea Metropolitan Area (35.1 students / room). The same situation is encountered in terms of school laboratories (347.5 students / lab school, with 221.5% more than in
OMA) and PCs (14.2 students / PC, with 35.2% more than in OMA).

**Culture**

The infrastructure for developing cultural activities consists both in libraries and cultural centres. In Ineu, in 2009, activated four libraries of which one was public. Number of libraries has remained constant since 2001. Locally, operates three cultural community centers, evenly placed across the area (a centre in every component village).

Among the cultural attractions is the Wooden Church dedicated to “Sfântii Arhangheli Mihai și Gavril” from Botean village. Built in 1721, the wooden church of Botean is the only monument from Ineu included in Bihor county historical monuments list provided by the Ministry of Culture and National Institute of Historical Monuments. Besides its interior paintings, of historical and documentary value decorating the church, in the Church of Botean were also found some religious books written in Cyrillic, dating from 1751-1917 years.

Other places of worship in Ineu are “Sf. Arhangheli Mihai și Gavril” Orthodox Church from Husasău de Criș village and “Adormirea Maicii Domnului” Orthodox Church from Ineu.

In Ineu are regulary organized certain cultural, artistic activities such as Ineu Days Festivity. In addition, in 2011 the village hosted the first Ineu Sculpture Symposium which brought together nine professional wood sculptors, both from the country and abroad (Germany, Netherlands, Austria, Italy, Poland, Japan). The organizers goal is to create an international art event, in order to sustain tourism development in the area.

**Medical services**

**Healthcare units**

In Ineu operates three family medical centres and a pharmacy or pharmaceutical centre. At the local level does not work any medical specialised office, dental clinic or medical laboratory. For this reason, the population makes up the shortcomings of local medical services through medical infrastructure of Oradea.

To 10,000 inhabitants, at local, are assigned 6.9 family medical centres (16.9% from the average of OMA) and 2.3 pharmacies or pharmaceutical centres (-64.6% from the average of OMA).

**Medical personnel**

Medical services are supplied by three family physicians, a pharmacist and four persons employed as medium qualified medical staff. To 10,000 inhabitants, in Ineu are assigned 6.9 family physicians (34.3% less than at the regional level), 2.3 pharmacists (with 83.1% fewer than at the regional level) and 9.2 persons employed as medium qualified medical staff (with 90.7% less than at the regional level).

### Indicators regarding the medical personnel assigned to 10,000 inhabitants, in year 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Ineu</th>
<th>OMA</th>
<th>Bihor</th>
<th>Nord-West</th>
<th>Romania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of doctors / 10,000 inhabitants</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of family physicians/10,000 inhabitants</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of dentists / 10,000 inhabitants</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of pharmacists/10,000 inhabitants</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of medium qualified medical staff/10,000 inhabitants</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>99.0</td>
<td>66.5</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>60.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: NSI*
Social assistance

In Ineu locality there are 544 retired people, representing 12.5% of the steady area. Number of retired people continues to decline, during 2004-August 2011, from 819 people in 2004, reaching to 544 people today (-33.6%).

Retirees in Ineu are holding a share of 7.3% of the total number of retired people of rural areas of Oradea Metropolitan Area.

According to General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection Bihor in Ineu there are three centers of Emmanuel Foundation “Romanias Hope”: Ana House, Maria House and Brian Noble House. The beneficiaries of the Foundation are children in difficulty coming from disorganized families, from risky families where children were abused or neglected and abandoned children or ones with social difficulties left in pediatric sections of hospitals in Bihor county.

according to 2009-2010 Activity Reports of the General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection Bihor in 2009 and 2010 among children abandoned in hospitals in Bihor county were some juvenile children from Ineu. Of concern is, however, their increased number from 1 child in 2009 to 5 children in 2010.

Sanitation

In Ineu inhabitants benefit of sanitation services, Urbana Company being the authorized operator for pre-collection, collection and transportation of municipal waste, including dangerous wastes, household wastes, except those under special. Ineu is the only local member of Oradea Metropolitan Area that leased sanitation service to this company.

At local level is performed selective waste collection, the average amount of waste being collected in a year is of 147.65 tons. Therefore, Ineu is one of localities that register the lowest values of waste collected per inhabitant (33.9 kg / inhabitant), this average being over 9 times lower than the one of OMA (311 kg / inhabitant).

Municipal waste collected is deposited at the ecological waste center of Oradea (first ecological landfill in the region). The landfill was developed under a public-private-partnership and the operator is Ecobihor Oradea. Its estimated designed capacity is 3,800,000 m³, the landfill will provide Bihor county waste storage until 2025.

Price for waste collection is differentiated for individuals and corporates. According to the “Integrated Waste Management System in Bihor county” Plan the household wastes charge is 7.5 lei / family / month and 60 lei / cm / month for economic operators.

Emergency situations

Emergency services are handeled by subunits of “Crișana” Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of Bihor county within Oradea Metropolitan Area: Detachment
1 Oradea Fire Guard, Detachment 2 Oradea Fire Guard and Intervention Guard 1 Mai.

Detachment 1 Fire Guard Oradea has an important role at county level, within its operating since 1993, the Mobile Service Emergency Resuscitation and Extrication (SMURD). However, since 2005 was established also a group of rescue from drowning.

**Security and public order**

In Bihor county, crime rate has been increasing in recent years from 736 crimes/100,000 inhabitants recorded in 2004, reaching to 1,284 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in 2009. On the other hand, during this period, crime rate followed a decreasing trend, dropping from 743 per 100,000 definitively convicted persons in 2004 to only 129 definitively convicted persons in 2009.

For local public order and security services is responsible Ineu Rural Police, that is under the jurisdiction of Oradea Police.

**Public transport**

Ineu inhabitants have no public transport service. Passenger transportation from Oradea to Ineu is conducted by private companies, every day of the week.
## SWOT Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Education** | - Seriously degraded condition of some local educational facilities;  
- Rather poor results of passing exams of schoolyear 2011: only 30.2% of students had an average degree over 8;  
- High number of students to one teacher, especially in preschool;  
- Lack of necessary infrastructure to carry out sports activities (sports ground, gym);  
- The high congestion of classrooms in local school establishments;  
- Lack of school laboratories and PCs in educational establishments;  
**Culture** | - Poor promotion of local cultural heritage;  
- Reduced number of books in local libraries;  
**Medical services** | - Poorly developed healthcare infrastructure, consisting only of family medical centres and pharmacies;  
- The shortage of personnel in local health facilities;  
**Social assistance** | - Increasing number of children originated in Ineu abandoned in Bihor county hospitals in 2010, compared to previous year;  
- Identifying, in 2008, of some cases of children abandoned on streets who came from Ineu;  
- The notification of DGASPC Bihor, in 2008, on three cases of neglect and child abuse in locality;  
- Low number of NGOs with social profile;  
**Sanitation** | - Low responsiveness of population towards selective waste collection;  
- Less recovery of material and energy waste, the main way of disposing them is their storage;  
**Alte servicii publice** | - Lack of a subunit of “Crisana” Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of Bihor County; |

- The territorial distribution of education units and structures: one kindergarten and a school in every component village;  
- The positive trend of school population (+1.6% during 2000-2010);  
- Slight increase in number of teachers in 2010, compared to previous year;  
- The large number of libraries (3 libraries and a public school);  
- The existence of three community centers, one in each component village;  
- Cultural settlements, such as “Sfinţii Arhangheli Mihail şi Gavriil” wooden church built in 1721;  
- Organizing of Sculpture Symposium, which brought together famous sculptors in the country and abroad;  
- The ethnic heterogeneity of the village, which maintained a local cultural tradition observed across borders;  
- Sufficient number of family medical centres related to demographic volume;  
- Descending trend of retired people during 2004-2011;  
- Operation of three centers for children of “Romanias Hope” Emmanuel Foundation;  
- Providing of sanitation service based on delegation to Urbana Company;  
- The existence of a proper infrastructure for selective waste collection;  
- Ownership by sanitation operator of quite new and modern equipment;  
- Low amount of waste collected per inhabitant, at local level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Opportunity to access structural funds or government funds for education units development;</td>
<td>- Poor motivation of teachers can lead to better trained teachers leaving the system;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ability to develop partnerships between educational institutions and other similar units from the country and abroad;</td>
<td>- Increasing the school dropout rate due to material and financial shortcomings caused by economic crisis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Possibility of taking over and adapting good practices models from European Union countries on teaching;</td>
<td>- Repeated legislation changes can lead to lower school performance;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Setting up an “After school” programme;</td>
<td>- Inability to support co-financing of educational infrastructure development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of policies to motivate teachers in practicing in rural areas, such as Romanian Village Renaissance Programme;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Culture</strong></td>
<td><strong>Culture</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of cultural infrastructure (foundation of museums, cultural centers, etc.);</td>
<td>Low public interest for culture due to financial difficulties encountered in recent years;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increasing the number of events that attract tourists from home and abroad, such as Sculpture Symposium;</td>
<td>- Lack of youth interest in maintaining the local traditions and customs;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Improved promotion of local events and cultural heritage;</td>
<td>- Practicing an unsustainable tourism, which may lead to degradation of cultural heritage;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Opportunity to access European funding grants for cultural activities;</td>
<td>- European Funds Limited (being insufficient for local needs);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Adapting the libraries books to technology (purchase of documents in electronic format);</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Medical services</strong></td>
<td><strong>Medical services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of motivating policies for family physicians to practice in rural areas, such as Romanian Village Renaissance Programme;</td>
<td>- The migration of medical professionals abroad due to low salary levels;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of European funds for building up, rehabilitation and equipping of health structures;</td>
<td>- The negative effects of the increased rate of aging and illness of local population;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Implementation of public education campaigns on healthcare;</td>
<td>- The limited possibilities of local government to provide financial support for investments;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social assistance</strong></td>
<td><strong>Social assistance</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Opportunity to access European structural funds;</td>
<td>- Increased number of socially assisted persons following the global economic crisis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The possibility of adopting the good practices of EU countries concerning the methodology of approaching specific issues;</td>
<td>- Lack of job offers for vulnerable groups;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Development of volunteering and citizenship;</td>
<td>- Leaving of specialized personnel in the system due to unmotivated wage;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of advisory structures where representatives of the main local institutions (doctor, priest, police, etc.) can grow local voluntary component;</td>
<td>- Low capacity of public institutions to co-finance social projects;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of a legal framework that creates incentives for the economic environment that employs people from vulnerable groups in order to integrate them into society;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sanitation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Sanitation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Implementation of public awareness campaigns on the benefits of selective waste collection;</td>
<td>- Financial inability of economic operators to implement their own network of energy recovery and waste material (co-processing, recycling, reuse);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The existence of European funds targeted to projects on sanitation;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Development of energy recovery units and recovery of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other public services</strong></td>
<td><strong>Other public services</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increased rate crime in locality due to financial difficulties encountered by the population;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
waste material;

Other public services
- Existence of policies to stimulate the policemen to practice in rural areas, such as Romanian Village Renaissance Programme;
- Implementation of video surveillance systems in public spaces that records high crime rates;
- Creating a public transport service within the Oradea Metropolitan Area in order to serve the population of Ineu.
1.2.6. Economic Development

Demographics of active local units

Number of active local units

In Bihor county, in 2009, were registered 18,620 active local units, representing 24.0% of local units active in the North West Region, being the second county in the region, after Cluj county (27,530 active local units, 35.4%). Out of all local units active in Bihor County, 89.3% are micro enterprises (0-9 employees), 8.8% are small enterprises (10-49 employees), 1.6% medium-sized enterprises (50-249 employees) and 0.3% large enterprises (250 employees and over).

In Ineu there were active 43 local units, in 2009, representing 0.33% of active rural local units of Oradea Metropolitan Area and 3.1% of all local units active in the metropolitan area.

Relative to the population from July 1st 2009, business density is 9.93 units/1,000 inhabitants in Ineu, one of the lowest at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area. Thus, the density in Ineu is lower that the one registered at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area (51.2%), of Bihor county (31.4%), of North West Region (28, 6 ‰) and national levels (25.9 enterprises for 1,000 inhabitants).

In 2009, the service sector comprises 38.8% of all local units active in the county, followed, according to the percentage of firms operating in that sector, by: trade (36.4%), industry (11.2%), construction (10.6%) and agriculture (3.0% of all local units active at the end of 2009).

Distribution of active local units in Ineu differ from distribution of Oradea Metropolitan Area, the main economic fields being trade (37,2%) and constructions (27,9%), followed by services (18,6%), industry (14,0%) and agriculture (2,3%).

Turnover of active local units

Turnover in 2009 achieved by local units active in Bihor county totaled 20,418.9 million RON, representing 23.4% of regional total. By size classes, in 2009, small businesses contributed with 28.1% at the county turnover, followed closely by micro enterprises by 27.2%, 23.1% medium-sized enterprises and large enterprises by 21.6%.

In 2009, from the turnover at county level, 76.2% is due to active local units of Oradea Metropolitan Area. In the same year, active local units from Bors have made 24.56 million RON, i.e. 0.16% of turnover in the Oradea Metropolitan Area and 0.12% of turnover from local units active in Bihor county.

Both at Oradea Metropolitan Area and the county, regional and national level, local units active in trade
achieve the higher turnover, followed by active units in
the industry. In Ineu, local units active in trade have
achieved the highest turnover, representing 63.7% of
total turnover. Industry and services are the second
sectors, local units achieving 18.8%, respective 13.2%
from total turnover.

Economic activities that have made the most significant
turnover at the level of local units active in Ineu are
trade (15.65 mil. lei), extractive industry (4.23 mil lei),
Transport and storage (3.5 mil. lei) and Constructions
(1.06 mil. lei).

Labour force

Labour resources

Labour resources in Bihor county, in 2009 were 364,500
people, growing continuously in recent years. Thus, the
previous year labor resources in the county increased
by 1.5% (+5.3 thousand people), and compared to 2005
was an increase of 2.7% (+9,5 thousand people ).

The number of employed civilians, in 2009, was of
269,1 thousand people. The number of employed
population in Bihor county has increased in 2005-2007,
and from 2008 recorded decreases. Thus, civilian
employment in 2009 registered a reduction of 2.4%
compared to 2008 and by 3.2% compared to 2007,
similar developments as at regional and national levels

Employment rate of labor resources for Bihor County is
73.8%, significantly higher than that recorded in the
North West Region (66.1%) and national level (60.6%).
However, compared with 2008, there is a deceleration
in employment, involution similar to those at regional
and national level.

In fact, for the entire analysed period, the employment
rate of labor resources in Bihor county remains higher
than the regional and national level.

Of total civil employment at the county level, 31.8%
were employed in agriculture, 25.3% in services and
24.7% in industry. Trade and construction contributed
with 12.9% and 5.2% of total civil employment.

Compared to the national level, in Bihor county was
recorded a higher concentration in industry and
agriculture (+3.6 and 3.2 percentage points) and lower
in terms of services and construction (-4.0 and -2.2
percentage points).

Employees

Average number of employees in Ineu was 240 people
in 2009, 5.3% more than the previous year. Compared
to the situation in 2005, the average number of
employees grew by 108 persons (81.8%). This
percentage increase is higher than average number of
employees at county level (5.8%), but also at regional
level (6%) and national (4.7%).

Average employee number in Ineu represents 0.2% of
total employees at metropolitan level.

Average net monthly earning

In 2009, average net monthly earning in Bihor county
was 1025.0 lei, slightly lower than that recorded in the
North West Region (88.3% of its value). Reported to net
average salary at national level, the one recorded at
the level of Bihor county represent approximately
75.3%.

As evolution, there is a trend of increase of gap
between average net monthly salary in Bihor county
and the salary at regional and especially national level.
Number of unemployed people

In 2010, unemployment rate in Bihor county was 5.8%, lower than the regional (5.9%) and national (6.9%). Moreover, unemployment rate in Bihor county records, in the analysed period, significantly lower values than those of regional and particularly national.

At the end of 2010, in Ineu were registered 222 unemployed people, representing 5.1% of the unemployed in Oradea Metropolitan Area. According to the latest statistical data, in June 2011 in the databases of the County Agency for Employment Bihor were registered 141 unemployed persons, 25% less than the same period in previous year.

Of the total unemployed in Ineu, 63.1% are male and 36.9% are female. Thus, reduction of unemployment was more pronounced among the males (-31% in June 2011 compared to June 2010), than among unemployed women (-11.9% in June 2011 compared to June 2010).

Agriculture

Soil quality

Soil is a complex matter in terms of mineral composition, organic and organo-mineral, and represents the main source of plant nutrients, ensuring perpetuation of flora and fauna in many food chains. It consists from physical point of view, of solids, water and air. These together with the organic and inorganic deposits on the soil lead to acceleration of physicochemical processes that take place at soil level continuously.

Bihar county’s agricultural land is covered with a variety of soil types. Luvic and Luvisols soils predominate, representing 105,602 ha, i.e. an area of 29.07%, followed, in decreasing order, by brown soils, alluvial soils, argillic brown, chernozem etc. The smallest surfaces are represented by plane soils, representing 390 Ha, reddish brown soils 320 Ha and reddish brown luvic 279 Ha.

Oradea Metropolitan Area soils fall in the category of soils with high reliability, being favorable to agriculture.

Distribution of agricultural land

Ineu is among the rural localities of Oradea Metropolitan Area in which agricultural land occupies a small percentage of the total land. In 2009, only 58.1% of Ineu was destined for agricultural practices.

According to Bihor Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, 34.3% of the cultivated area in Ineu in 2010 was for corn cultivation, oatmeal 20.6%, fodder plants 18.5%, 5.5% bean field, 8.2% wheat, 5.5% potatoes and 7.4% other crops.

Non-agricultural land occupies an area of 2074 ha, representing 41.9% of the total land.

Bihar county is characterized by agricultural potential, with an average productivity per hectare of major crops higher than compared with national and regional level. Also, Oradea Metropolitan Area can be characterized by the same agricultural potential.
In June 2011 were registered 9 groups of producers of agricultural plants and animals in Bihor county, of which 8 in Oradea Metropolitan Area. In Ineu are not active any groups of producers.

**Zootechnics**

Common meadows and hayfields in Ineu are 21.2% of the total area of the village and 36.5% of agricultural land.

According to data from Bihor Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, animal livestock existing in January 2010 in Oradea Metropolitan Area is approximately 9.1% of the overall animals of Bihor county.

At the same date in Ineu were recorded 1174 cattle (13.4% of the animals of Metropolitan Area), 413 swine (1.8% of the animals of metropolitan area), 1,431 sheep (9.7% of the animals of Metropolitan Area), 355 goats (27.2% of the animals of Metropolitan Area), 317 horses (15.3% of the animals of Metropolitan Area) and 13,810 poultry (10.3% of the animals of metropolitan area).

In terms of animal livestock at the beginning of 2010, Ineu is the first locality regarding the goats and horses at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area. Also Ineu is third place regarding the numbers of cattle.

**Fruit trees**

In Oradea Metropolitan Area is found 39.7% of the area with orchards and tree nurseries in Bihor county. From localities of Oradea Metropolitan Area we mention Oradea and Paleu, holding 96.8% of land occupied by orchards and tree nurseries in the studied area.

In Bihor county, the main orchards are of plums, apples, pears, peaches and nectarines, apricots and cherries, apricots and engrafted apricot and walnut.

**Pisciculture**

The hydrographic network and climatic conditions in Bihor provide an opportunity to develop the fisheries sector. In June 2011, in Oradea Metropolitan Area were included 9 of 61 fish facilities at county level.

Fishing facilities in the area are populated mainly with carp, but there are also: crucian, phytophagous, bighead carp, pike and catfish.

In Ineu exists Fishery Planning Husasaau de Cris, which is a farming type and covers an area of 3 ha. The surface of fish facilities in Ineu represent 2% of the total facilities of ZMO.

Lake in Cris Husasău is located 10 km from Oradea out of Osorhei to Fughiu on E60 Oradea - Cluj. The total area of the lake is over 2 acres and is full of different varieties of fish: carp, crucian, pike, catfish, pike, chub. Lake is equipped with wooden houses for accommodation and barbecue grill areas.

**Industry and constructions**

**Industry**

Favorable located on the western border, industrial development of zone, a well developed infrastructure and skilled labor available in different branches are attributes of Bihor county. The main industries of Bihor county are extractive industries and oil processing, leather and footwear, furniture, chemical industry,
Industry had, in 2008, a contribution of 27.7% (3391.7 million lei) in gross added value in Bihor county. Compared with previous years, gross added value in industry at the county level almost doubled (from 1550.5 million lei in 2003 to 3391.7 million lei in 2008). However, this sector has fluctuated during this period from 29.7% in 2003 to 31.0% in 2007 and 27.7% in 2008. However, industry is the most important sector of the county economy, followed by trade (13.3% of GVA Bihor in 2008), transport, storage and communications (12.8%), agriculture, hunting and forestry (10.7%) and construction (10.3%).

In 2009, in Bihor county there were 2,091 active local units in the industry, resulting in a turnover of 6177.9 million lei in 2008). In the same year, in Oradea Metropolitan Area operated 63.2% of active local units at county level, totaling 61.9% of turnover in the industry at the county level.

The 6 local units active in the industry in Ineu have made, in 2009, a turnover of 4.61 million lei, representing only 0.1% of turnover of industrial local units active in the Metropolitan Area Oradea.

In Ineu, the main industry sector with high turnover value is extractive industry - Other extractive activities. Other areas include: the Tanning and finishing leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; processing and dyeing fur, wood processing, manufacture of wood and cork, except furniture, manufacture of articles of straw and other knitted vegetal materials and furniture manufacturing.

Constructions

The construction sector is an important sector of the economy in Bihor county, in 2008 with a contribution of 10.3% in gross added value. During 2003-2008, gross added value of the construction sector grew 5.7 times, and its contribution to total GAV increased from 4.2% in 2003, up from 10.3% in 2008.

In 2009, in the county there were 1,977 active local units that achieved a turnover of 1,910.5 million RON. Oradea Metropolitan Area concentrates 67.9% of active local units in the county, making 79.8% of turnover.

Ineu had, in 2009, 12 local units active in the construction sector, representing only 0.9% of businesses in this sector at regional level. Their turnover registered was 1.06 million, or 0.1% of the turnover of active local units on construction field in ZMO.

Evolution of the construction sector experienced a decline, both at national and county level in 2008-2010. The decrease of economic activities can be seen through analysis of building permits issued locally.

Although the total number at Oradea Metropolitan Area level for construction permits decreased in 2010 over the previous year (-52.6%), weight was kept within the county. Thus, in 2008-2010, the number of permits issued in Oradea Metropolitan
Trade and Services

Trade

As outlined above, since 2008, trade is the second economic sector in the county, having a contribution of 13.3% (1.626,6 lei) in the gross added value of the county.

In trade sector there have been registered 6.774 active local units, which achieved a turnover of 8.560,6 million lei, at county level in 2009. In Oradea Metropolitan Area operated 68,4% of the active local units in the county, performing 84,3% of the county’s turnover within trade sector.

In 2009, in Ineu were recorded 16 active local units in trade sector, representing 0,3% of Oradea Metropolitan Area. They have achieved a turnover of 15,65 million, or 0,2% of turnover from trade sector in Oradea Metropolitan Area.

Services

In Bihor, the services with the highest contribution to gross added value are represented by transport, storage and communications (12,8% of VAB - 2008) and real estate transactions and other services (10,2% of VAB).

In 2009, the number of active local units in service sector from Bihor County was of 7.218 units, resulting in a turnover of 3.176,3 million lei. Active local units in the service sector of Oradea Metropolitan Area represent 74,0% of the county total, and their turnover had a percentage of 83,8%.

In Ineu have been registered 0,2% of active local units from services sector in Oradea Metropolitan Area, achieving 0,1% from the turnover recorded in the area in 2009.

The main services, taking into consideration the turnover obtained in 2009 in Ineu, are transport and storage (97,1%) and real estate transactions (2,86%).

Business support structures

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture Bihor

Is an independent, non-governmental and non-profit organization that supports the establishment and development of businesses in Bihor county, providing to those interested a wide range of specialized services, such as: support to start a business and preparing the necessary documentation; information on funding sources for business and how to access them; how to draw up business plans, market research, marketing plans, projects to obtain grants and repayable; promoting the economic potential of companies from the county on national and international market; finding business partners and mediation of business contracts; information on companies in the county; release of certificates of origin of goods, certificates of major force; endorsing invoices and other commercial documents; release of recommendations and certificates of creditworthiness; consulting in term of business, financial -accounting and juridical problems; legal advice at signing and running of commercial contracts; organizing fairs and exhibitions, trade missions, business partnerships in the country and abroad; training programmes, business training programmes, seminars; access to the library institution; commercial arbitration; registration of pledges in the electronic archive of pledge.

Bihor Trade Registry Office

Trade Registry Office is the institution empowered by law to carry out registration of firms in Bihor County. In addition to recording the activity itself, this institution offers counseling to start a business, preparing the necessary documents and representation before the courts to authorize the establishment of business and to obtain the approvals provided for.

The steps to be taken for starting a business are: reserving the name, preparation of association; compiling file registration, obtaining approvals, registration company.
North West Regional Development Agency, Bihor County Office

The North West Regional Development Agency is acting through the Bihor County Office, in order to implement at local level regional development policy.

North West Regional Development Agency, the executive body of the Regional Development Council through its strategic planning skills is the driving force behind sustainable development of the region.

The Agency supports the development and development interests of local communities, being the bridge between these, national authorities and relevant European institutions.

The Agency monitors the implementation of economic and social cohesion policies in the region promote and implement development programmes and provide the necessary services to community and investors in order to maximize economic and social benefits at regional level.

County Labour Force Employment Agency Bihor

The Employment Agency provides employers and people looking for a job the following services: measures to stimulate employment by increasing employment opportunities for persons seeking for a job, measures to stimulate employers to employ unemployed people and create new jobs.

Bihor Employers Federation

Bihor Employers Federation is a non-governmental, apolitical, non profit organization, established in 1991, with own status and legal personality. The aim is to support private initiative federation and representing the interests of businessmen from Bihor county.

Bihor Employers Federation is the largest county employers’ organization in the country, with over 250 active members.

The main role assumed by Bihor Employers Federation is to meet the general and punctual problems of companies from Bihor and to help solve them. We act in ways that we have considered priority for the economic environment, in general, and for members' interests.

In order to support the development of business sector, Bihor Employers Federation cooperates with domestic and abroad similar organizations, and a significant number of organizations and financing institutions.

Euroregional Business Incubator Oradea

Euroregional business incubator Oradea is a project initiated by Bihor County Council, and conducted with funding from the European Union. Project's specific objective is to promote and support cooperation on economic issues between young entrepreneurs from Bihor and Hajdu Bihar counties (Hungary).

Business Incubator aims to provide specialized services to particular categories of entrepreneurs, acting as a complementary factor towards the existing supporting organizations of development of private small and medium entrepreneurs.

Offers a comprehensive range of professional services of support, training and consulting to potential entrepreneurs and small and medium companies form the Euroregion - and beyond - business incubator ensures also the development of cross-border economic activities that contribute to increasing coherence between local authorities’ structures as well as of the private sector.

ROMCOM Business Center Oradea

The project by which will be carried out ROMCOM Business Center - Structural support of small business and entrepreneurship in Bihor county has a value of 6.622.455,02 lei and requires construction of a building (2S+P+5E) that will be composed of area for conference rooms and offices. The services provided by the Business Center include business consulting, financing, training, tax and legal consultancy, accounting, design and architecture. The project is implemented in Oradea, Gheorghe Doja Street, no. 49/A, Bihor county, for a period of 24 months.
Eurobusiness Industrial Park Oradea

Industrial Park is a limited area in which are performed economic activities, research, manufacturing and services for the purpose of development and enhancement of natural and human resources of the area.

Eurobusiness Park Oradea is the new industrial park in north-west of Romania, located in Oradea on E60 exit to Hungary, 4 km from the border. The park, with an area of 121 ha, located in the industrial area of the city, will have its own network of industrial roads and will be connected to the public utilities infrastructure: electricity, heating, sewage, running water, natural gas and public transport to the park site.

The field is intravilan, built up with industrial-specific and is fully owned by Municipality of Oradea. The industrial park is administered by "SC Eurobusiness Park Oradea SRL" company owned 100% by Municipality of Oradea. The company holds the title of industrial park under MIRA Order nr.685 of December 15, 2008. The offer of land in the park is: under Regulation of Industrial Park.

Tax incentives offered in the park:
- tax relief for buildings, land,
- tax relief for removing land from agricultural use.

Bors Industrial Park

By realizing Industrial Park Bors, it has been aimed the economic development of surrounding areas and attraction of Romanian and foreign investors. The project is included in regional development plan and national development plan, in compliance with the objectives of PHARE programme regarding the EU economic and social cohesion. The industrial park is administered by Local Council of Bors.

The settlement of the Industrial Park Bors is very favorable for investors due to its location. Industrial Park, outside the industrial activities and traditional food industry, can also take over the technologies. Training of manpower, services, development of transport, with well related programmes, all serving the interests of prospective investors in the industrial park.

Industrial Park Bors assures favorable conditions for development initiatives of investors seeking to benefit from the advantages derived from its location on the European road and the western border of the country.

Industrial Park Bors is located in the municipality, on an area of 25 hectares, about 2 km from the Bors customs point, the most important crossing point of the Romanian-Hungarian border. Also, due to its crossing in close proximity to the railway Cluj-Napoca - Oradea - Biharkeresztes - Budapest, the railway transport is easily accessible. It lies at a distance of 16 km from Oradea.
### SWOT Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strengths</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Location of the village at a distance of 22 km from Oradea and nearby several European capitals;</td>
<td>- Low density of companies in the village, with a lot below the average for rural localities of the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Easy access of investors both by road ways and by Oradea International Airport;</td>
<td>- The decline registered by most economic sectors due to economic crisis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Descending trend in the number of registered unemployed in June 2010 - June 2011;</td>
<td>- Lack of agricultural producers groups;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increasing the average number of employees in 2009, compared the previous year by 5.3 percent;</td>
<td>- Low capacity of business to support development investments;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High agricultural potential of the area: soil fertility, high productivity, labor;</td>
<td>- Low development of entrepreneurial spirit;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- High percentage of goats, horse and bovine of the total registered at regional level;</td>
<td>- Inadequate urban utilities hinders economic development;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The existence of the necessary resources to develop the fishing sector: fish facilities, extensive river system, so on.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- European funds to support development of business environment;</td>
<td>- High level of fiscality and excessive bureaucracy;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Logistics development potential of the village, as a result of its location at the Romanian border with Hungary;</td>
<td>- Lack of liquidity can lead to bankruptcy of active local units such as micro and even mid enterprises;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The village’s placement at a distance of about 26 km from Oradea International Airport;</td>
<td>- Blocking credit because of economic crisis and financial bottlenecks;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The location at the border may facilitate the development of collaboration relations with economic agents and public institutions in Hungary;</td>
<td>- Increasing competition due to liberalization of markets once with the obtaining of state title from European Union in 2007;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Modernization and expansion of Oradea International Airport and inclusion in the offer of new destinations;</td>
<td>- Lack of public information with regard to the procedure for establishing a business;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Increase economic development following the completion of major infrastructure projects in the area: highway, expressways, etc.</td>
<td>- Increase inflation and increase in unemployment rate will lead to lower purchase power of products and services among the population;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Cheap and qualified labor force may lead to the establishment of new enterprises;</td>
<td>- Insufficient financial resources to finance and co-finance European projects;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Encouraging and developing public-private partnerships;</td>
<td>- Legal instability;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Private sector cooperation with local authorities, universities and research and development centers;</td>
<td>- Migration of skilled labor outside the county and abroad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The existence of government programmes to support the IMM sector;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- European Union policy concerning activities from research - innovation area in small enterprises.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2.7. Quality of environmental factors and pollution sources

Quality of air

In Ineu the air quality is proper, there are no major sources of air pollution in the area.

Air quality monitoring in Bihor County is achieved by the monitoring network and consists of:
- automatic stations for monitoring air quality;
- sediment particles sampling points;
- precipitation sampling points.

Quality of waters

The most important river that runs through the village is Crişul Repede. It springs from an altitude of 710 m near the town Izvorul Crisului a hillside on the northern edge of the basin Huedin. The right side of Crişul Repede river is dammed downstream of Oradea along a length of 23,6 km. Being in the plain field, after passing Oradea city, its course is slow.

Crişul Repede river has been monitored on 5 sections. Following groups of indicators as oxygen regime, salinity and specific toxic pollutants, it falls in first class along the entire length of 117 km (county limit - Chereșig, fr.) and following the group other relevant chemical indicators it falls in first class of quality. Following the nutrient group it falls in first class of quality on a section of 92 km (county limit - cfl. P. Peta) and in second class of quality on a section of 25 km (cfl. P. Peta - Chereșig, fr.).

The main sources of water pollution (surface and underground) at local level are the use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture and the pollution of surface and ground waters due to elimination of domestic wastewater (sewage absence).

Quality of soil

Soil represents together with other environmental factors - the living environment for plants, animals and humans, as well as for agriculture - the primary means of production.

In Ineu can be found lands affected by nitrates from agricultural activities which are monitored in terms of soil quality and agropestoameliorative measures by the competent authorities (Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and OSPA Bihor). There are no other restrictions or other major sources of soil pollution in Ineu.

Nature protection and biodiversity

The main anthropogenic pressures exerted on biodiversity are:
- change of use of land;
- deforestation;
- intensive agriculture;
- uncontrolled tourism;
- overexploitation of certain plants and animals;
- fires and other environmental accidents;
- fragmentation of habitats;
- pollution;
- exploitation of resources;
- placement of buildings in protected areas

In Bihor county a number of 30 Natura 2000 sites were designated:
- SCI-Number: 24;
- PA-Number: 6;
- Number of SCI that overlap national interest natural protected areas: 17;
- Number of SPA that overlap national interest natural protected areas: 3.

On the administrative territory of Ineu under Order no. 1964 of 13 December 2007 establishing the system of natural protected area of Community importance sites, as part of the European ecological network Natura 2000 in Romania, the following protected areas were established:
- ROSCI0050 Crişul Repede river upstream of Oradea - representing 1% of Ineu administrative territory;
- ROSCI0267 Red Valley - representing 1% of the Ineu administrative territory.
### SWOT Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Strengths</strong></th>
<th><strong>Weaknesses</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Small number of sources of air pollution;</td>
<td>- Limited capacity of local authorities to submit projects in the field;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Low level of soil and subsoil pollution;</td>
<td>- Existence of sites polluted by inadequate waste storage facilities in the past;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of protected areas Natura 2000: ROSCI0050 Crişul Repede river upstream of Oradea and ROSCI0267 Red Valley</td>
<td>- Pollution caused by low household connection to sewerage network;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- There are lands affected by nitrates from agricultural activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Low awareness of population and economic agents concerning protected areas management;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Decreased financial and human resources concerning protected areas management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Opportunities</strong></th>
<th><strong>Threats</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of a national framework on environmental protection: legislation, institutions, strategies and implementation plans of EU Directives;</td>
<td>- Delays in implementing projects due to lack of funds in terms of financial and economic crisis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of a Long-Term Investment Plan on &quot;Integrated Waste Management System in Bihor county;</td>
<td>- Opposition of some stakeholders (public and/or authorities) concerning the implementation of some environmental projects while reducing available funds for investment and increased competition for their allocation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Existence of &quot;Master Plan for water and wastewater infrastructure in Bihor County&quot;;</td>
<td>- Reducing payment endurance of population for waste management services, water supply and sewerage;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Possibility to obtain government funding or European funds for environmental projects;</td>
<td>- Increasing environmental pressures through uncontrolled discharge of domestic wastewater with the development of sewerage networks and purge facilities at a rate lower than the development of drinking water supply networks;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Organizing campaigns to educate pupils in the spirit of ecological;</td>
<td>- Inability to support co-financing of projects in this domain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Public involvement in environmental education activities;</td>
<td>- Occurrence of difficulties in implementing adequate management plans of protected natural areas due to the attitude of private land owners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Developing partnerships to protect the environment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.3. **PEST ANALYSIS**

PESTEL is the English acronym for Political, Economic, Social, Technical, Environment and Legislative. This type of analysis will look at the external influences generated by these factors, which do not act independently or in parallel but they interact and can generate unexpected changes in the development of a community.

**The political factor**

A first political factor that affects/can affect the development of the community is connected to the relation between the governing political entities and the political affiliation of the people who manage or represent the locality. In Bihor, the president of the County Council is a member of PNL (Liberal Party), why the political componence of the Council is the following: 10 PNL counselors, 9 PDL (Democrat-Liberal Party) counselors, 9 UDMR (Hungarian Union) counselors and 6 PSD (Social-Democrat Party) counselors.

Another political factor that can affect the development of Bihor county and also of Ineu is the political crisis in present-day Romania. Its correlations with economic development have already been proved, knowing that tense political circumstances often led to, for example, the depreciation of our national currency before the European and American currencies and not only. Other issues that might appear are: legal instability, a decrease of foreign investments, encouraging the party’s interests instead of the public interest, the blocking of government programmes and objectives etc.

It is also important to keep in mind the possible effect of the local and parliamentary elections that will be organized in 2012, as well as their results on national, county and local levels. Their results and the respective effects on the county and local development are, however, hard to anticipate and quantify.

The 2009-2012 governing programme is another major political factor that we need to observe. The current governing programme comprises a series of 25 assumed fundamental objectives which, once achieved, will have multiple effects on Bihor county and not only. Some of these are: revising the Constitution in order to modernize the state, to improve the functioning mechanism for the state powers and the implementation of the results of the 22 November 2009 national Referendum; a revision of the pension system to ensure its financial sustainability; the concrete support given to agriculture so as to develop the food industry, modernizing the villages and the rehabilitation of the national irrigation system; continuing the educational reform in accordance with the National Education Pact; the health reform and the continuation of the legal reform.

The public administration reform proposed by the Romanian Government is another political factor that can have an impact on Bihor county and on Ineu. The 2009-2012 governing programme also aims at restructuring the public administration apparatus based on effectiveness and performance principles and a de-centralization (including on a financial level) of the public administration by clearly stating the competences, in accordance with European principles, in order to increase the decision power; all of the above are being done by respecting the subsidiarity principle and by introducing cost standards.

The de-centralization of public services implies not only a transfer of authority and responsibilities from the central public administration to the local public administration but also a transfer of the respective funding sources, in order to ensure a good functioning of the respective services.

Last but not least, the reform of budgetary salaries has important implications. Reducing the local administration apparatus but also the public servants’ salaries by 25% has multiple implications: a decrease of the purchasing power, an increase in the number of unemployed, a more intense migration of the workforce etc.

Moreover, the chance of changing the administrative organization of Romania, namely regionalization, can lead to a more important role of Metropolitan Areas, with positive effects upon Ineu.
Other political factors that can affect the development of the county and of Ineu: national and international lobby groups, military conflicts, Romania becoming part of the Schengen area and of other international alliances and organizations etc.

**The economic factor**

Romania entering the European Union was the moment which marked an economic growth on national level that can be described as spectacular. Romania’s economic growth was recorded starting with the second trimester of the year 2007. European statistics positioned the economic growth of Romania during the first trimester of 2008 on the second place in the EU, after Slovakia (the increase of the gross domestic product in the first trimester of 2008 being of 8.2%).

The economic growth of Romania after adhering to the EU was a growth based mainly on consumption and not on production, which, in economic terms, means a major and prolonged impact of the world crisis on national level, as compared with other countries’ situation. The effects of the world economic crisis are: an increase of the inflation rate, of the number of unemployed, a decrease in the number of active enterprises and of investments etc. Thus, we might say that a first economic factor that influences the development of Bihor county and implicitly of Ineu is the general macroeconomic context, characterized even currently by pessimistic forecasts regarding economic growth.

Another important economic factor was the level of fiscality in Romania, as there are two categories of fiscal obligations that businesses must fulfill: those to the state budget and those to the local budget. The main fiscal obligations to the state budget - revenue (lump-sum) tax, value added tax, excise duty (harmonized and non-harmonized) - have a significant influence on the socio-economic development of Bihor county. It is normal that higher fiscality would lead to a decrease in the number of active businesses in the county and in their turnover, while increasing the unemployment rate.

The level of revenues is another important economic factor. From this point of view, we notice a slight increase of the average salary over the last year, but since the inflation rate has increased, we also observe a lower purchasing power among the population. Overall, Romania’s monetary policy has a major influence upon its development, by the authorities’ interventions in the market: establishing the circulating monetary mass, a maximum inflation threshold, the level of interest rate etc.

Also, another fundamental objective of the 2009-2012 governing plan refers to the support given to the business environment and the elaboration of a new set of policies to support SMEs. This can also influence the economic environment a great deal.

The general macro-economic situation also affects the state budget and, thus, the amounts to be allocated to local budgets and to the funding of certain national development programmes.

The current crisis in the Euro Area and its implicit risk on the stability of banking systems in the EU member states might effect in the start of a new economic crisis, even more serious than the one in 2008-2009. These turbulences that occur on international markets will also influence Romania and have a negative impact on the foreseen economic crisis during 2012-2013.

**The socio-cultural factor**

One of the most important socio-cultural factors influencing the development of Bihor county and Ineu is the demographic evolution.

The period after 1989 was characterized by a strong fall, enhanced by the lack of concrete demographic policies. There are a series of national measures to stimulate natality, but they are counterbalanced by the economic difficulties encountered by youth.

Another social factor that strongly impacts demography is the phenomenon of external migration. It is currently foreseen that the number of specialists to leave the country will increase along with the increase of unemployment, the budgetary salary cuts and personnel reduction. This will be a major problem for Bihor county as well, because there might be a lack of specialized workforce. The social effects of migration
are: more single parent families, a higher school abandonment rate, higher juvenile delinquency, higher divorce rates etc.

We should also keep in mind the people’s attitude towards cultural elements/values, but also the interest of central public authorities (which apply locally as well) to develop the cultural infrastructure and modernize the cultural patrimony.

Last but not least, a social factor affecting Bihor county is the social assistance policy.

**The technologic factor**

Funding research, the level of technology and the rate of renewing it, ICTs, access to fast communication networks are factors that fundamentally influence the development of Bihor county and of Ineu.

In Romania, the funds allocated to research and development have decreased since the start of the world economic crisis. The lack of investments in this field is seen in all the domains, causing a major breach from world trends in science and technology. Thus, an important technological factor is public funding of research, development and innovation nationally. The territorial distribution of institutes and companies that are active in this field is also important, most of them being currently located in Bucureşti-Ilfov Development Region.

Technology is an engine for all the economic sectors, so it is necessary to create special public policies for the development of ICTs. According to the National Institute for Statistics, seen nationally, the percentage of households that have computer access at home is 42.2, namely 20.6% more than the previous year. 35.1% of households have internet access. The mobilization of ICTs and the development of the information society is thus another type of influence. The price of technology is also important - along with the degree to which people, public institutions and businesses can purchase new technologies. It is known that introducing technological innovations implies high costs both for the purchase and the training of people/workforce to use this technology.

Thus, the penetration rate of PCs and internet is much lower in the rural areas.

**Environmental protection**

Natural catastrophes can affect both the important patrimonial buildings and the households in the entire county. Natural catastrophes - earthquakes, landslides, floods - raise a number of issues also regarding people’s security and the activity of the educational, health or cultural sectors.

We must also have in mind the public policies and related legislation, the latter being an important environmental factor - namely the European/international regulations regarding environmental protection, that our country must follow. The fulfillment of these rules might result in some public investments being directed towards a certain type of objectives - in the detriment of others.

**The legal factor**

Since Romania became an EU member, the current EU legislation is a constraint that our country must take into consideration. It is necessary to observe all the treaties, international agreements, laws but also the preparatory documents in all the relevant sectors. Some of the most important documents to have in mind are: The European Constitution, Romania’s Treaty for Joining the European Union and the European Treaties (The Lisbon, Nice, Amsterdam treaties etc.).

Another legal factor that impacts Bihor county and Ineu is national legislation, with the possible modifications and addenda. One example is the endorsement of the public-private partnerships law, which might have a significant impact on socio-economic development.

These are usually a recommended solution for solving problems or rendering public services more effective and, moreover, they may increase the number of investors and implicitly consolidate the local business environment, mainly in the rural areas where it is rather weak.
A very important law is the Government Urgency Ordinance 13/2010, which points out to the fulfillment of the recommendations of the European Union, the International Labour Organization and of other international and European institutions to elaborate and apply measures for stimulating employment by creating jobs and to maintain a low unemployment rate, especially to avoid long-term unemployment. One of the most important legal acts on economic development is Law no. 346/2004 regarding the stimulation of SMEs’ formation and development.

From the point of view of environmental protection, Law no. 426/2001 for the endorsement of the GUO no. 78/2000 regarding the situation of waste has a major impact on the system which monitors the management of producers’ waste.

The collection, treatment and disposal of wastewaters in built-up areas, as well as of biodegradable ones coming from certain industrial sectors (agri-food industry) are regulated by the Directive 91/271/CEE regarding the treatment of city wastewaters.
CHAPTER II

CHAPTER II - Development Strategy
VISION 2020

INEU will provide to its inhabitants access to quality public services, developed road infrastructure and urban utilities and well-paid jobs. INEU will capitalize existing CULTURAL DIVERSITY at local level will provide equal development opportunities to its inhabitants by increasing cohesion and social involvement. INEU will make a significant contribution to socio-economic and cultural development of the entire Oradea Metropolitan Area.

MISSION 2020

INEU City Hall’s Mission is to stimulate INCREASING prosperity and public welfare in compliance with three important principles that lead to sustainable development of the settlement: solidarity between generations, public participation in community projects and environmental preservation.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2020

Improving population quality of life through a superior capitalization of existing resources in order to develop and diversify the local economy.
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2020

1. Development of local business environment by increasing economic competitiveness, ensuring a suitable investment environment and a sustainable capitalization of existing resources

2. Accounting the traditions, customs and occupations of the population

3. Increasing attractiveness of the village through development of road infrastructure and urban utilities

4. Improving living standards through investments in infrastructure and public services

5. Improving environment factors quality to ensure a healthy living environment

6. Improving social cohesion and increasing public involvement in decision making process

7. Development of administrative capacity for efficient use of public capital
SECTORAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

SECTOR 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Policy 1.1.
Supporting the development of local SMEs

Programme 1.1.1.
Attracting investments / foreign investors

Measures:
- Inventory of real estate available for investment;
- Establish a set of facilities for new investments under the conditions of existing legislation;
- Promote investment opportunities;

Programme 1.1.2.
Information campaigns to promote entrepreneurial culture

Measures:
- Information campaigns / promotion of entrepreneurial culture among young people;
- Information campaigns / promotion of entrepreneurial culture among unemployed;

Policy 1.2.

Programme 1.2.1.
Supporting local producers to making best use of existing resources

Measures:
- Programme to promote modern agricultural methods and technologies;
- Promoting local brands nationally and internationally;
- Encourage participation to national and international fairs for local producers;
- Information for local producers on opportunities in foreign markets;
- Providing specialized business consulting for increasing the number of companies that provide exports;
- Developing the infrastructure for collecting agricultural products
Programme 1.2.2.
Developing the access road infrastructure to agricultural holdings

*Measures:*
- Rehabilitation and expansion of access roads to agricultural holdings.

Policy 1.3.
Human resources development

Programme 1.3.1.
Increasing the accessibility to counselling and professional training services

*Measures:*
- Extending the counselling and professional training network;*
- E-learning platform correlated to the evolution of labor market;*

Programme 1.3.2.
Information campaigns regarding existing business opportunities

*Measures:*
- Organising information campaigns regarding business development at local level; *
- Organising information and consultancy campaigns for accessing grants; *

**Sector 2. INFRASTRUCTURE**

Policy 2.1.
Development of transport infrastructure

Programme 2.1.1.
Expansion and modernization of road infrastructure

*Measures:*
- Rehabilitation and broadening roads that link the urban centers in Oradea municipality with administrative units members of Oradea Metropolitan Area *
- Rehabilitation and expansion of communal roads;
- Rehabilitation and extension of pluvial sewage system.
Policy 2.2.
Development of technical-urbanistic infrastructure

Programme 2.2.1.
Expansion and modernization of water supply infrastructure
Measures:
- Expansion of water supply system (capture, processing, distribution);

Programme 2.2.2.
The infrastructure for sewage and wastewater treatment
Measures:
- Realization local sewerage infrastructure;
- Construction of a wastewater treatment plant;

Sector 3. PUBLIC SERVICES

Policy 3.1.
Development of a public transportation service

Programme 3.1.1.
Supplying the public transportation service by expansion of the network at metropolitan level
Measures:
- Purchasing of public transportation means (including ecological); *
- Modernizing the streets related to routes of public transportation means; *
- Realization of routes and tracks especially for public transport. *

Programme 3.1.2.
Establishment of public transport stations
Measures:
- Establishment of waiting stations for the extended network of public transportation means and for taxi; *

Policy 3.2.
Improvement of urban planning at local level

Programme 3.2.1.
Update of general urban plan (PUG) and local urban regulation (RLU)
Measures:
- Update of General Urban Plan;

Programme 3.2.2.
Development and modernization of parks and playgrounds for children
Measures:
- Improvement of existing public green areas;
- Development of new green areas and playgrounds for children;

Programme 3.2.3.
Development of recreation areas and bicycle tracks
Measures:
- Developing bicycle tracks that connect the commune to Oradea municipality;

Policy 3.3.
Increasing citizens safety

Policy 3.3.1.
Developing the public service for citizens safety
Measures:
- Developing the local police service;

SECTOR 4. PUBLIC SERVICES

Policy 4.1.
Development of social real estate patrimony

Programme 4.1.1.
Development of social service infrastructure
Measures:
- Development of a social inclusion centre for rroma people;
- Building nurseries for newborns;

Policy 4.2.
Involving the community in social sector

Programme 4.2.1.
Supporting the community mobilization and volunteer system
**Measures:**
- Campaigns for promoting the voluntariate in social sector;
- Supporting activities for attracting and training of volunteers in social sector;
- Creating an on-line data base of NGOs and volunteers in social sector;
- Campaigns of community mobilization;

**Policy 4.3.**
**Supporting the access to education for vulnerable groups**

**Programme 4.3.1.**
**Supporting „School after School” activities**
**Measures:**
- Development and equipment of „After School” centres;
- Promoting the services supplied by „After School” centres among target groups;

**Programme 4.3.2.**
**Facilitating the access to education for vulnerable groups**
**Measures:**
- Campaigns of Information and promotion of importance of education;
- Projects for supporting the access to education for students from vulnerable groups;
- Organizing annual extracurricular activities within vacation period

**Sector 5. EDUCATION AND CULTURE**

**Policy 5.1.**
**Improving the conditions for the progress of education**

**Programme 5.1.1.**
**Rehabilitation/extent of education infrastructure**
**Measures:**
- Rehabilitation and modernization of school infrastructure at local level;

**Programme 5.1.2.**
**Improving the equipments from education structures**
**Measures:**
- Equipment with teaching materials of education units;
- Equipments with IT systems of education units;
- Equipment with furniture of education units;
Policy 5.2.
Improving the conditions for development of cultural and sport activities

Programme 5.2.1.
Rehabilitation/extension of infrastructure of culture institutions

*Measures:*
- Rehabilitation and modernization of public libraries buildings;
- Rehabilitation and modernization of community centres;

Programme 5.2.2.
Improvement of equipment within cultural institutions

*Measures:*
- Improving the equipments furniture, equipments, books of public libraries;
- Improving the equipments of community centers;

Programme 5.2.3.
Improving the conditions for development of sport activities

*Measures:*
- Building new sport halls at local level;
- Purchasing equipments and specific furniture for sport activities;

Policy 5.3.
Better utilization of existent cultural resources

Programme 5.3.1.
Promoting the local cultural values

*Measures:*
- Organizing festivals and periodic cultural, artistic and historical events; *
- Supporting cultural and artistic ensembles and bands **
- Promotion of existing cultural capital from rural area at national and international level; *

Programme 5.3.2.
Development of handicraft networks

*Measures:*
- Organizing exhibitions for presentation and selling handicraft objects; *
- Organizing training sessions for young people interested in craftsmanship; *
- Supporting the setting up of handicraft associations; *
Sector 6. Health

Policy 6.1.
Development of primary medical assistance

Programme 6.1.1.
Development of home care services

Measures:
- Partnerships between public administration and civil society; *
- Activities of home care and medical assistance (treatments, counseling, medical advice, hygiene, alimentation, palliative care etc.); *

Programme 6.1.2.
Rehabilitation/expansion of sanitation infrastructure

Measures:
- Modernizing the existent medical units;
- Facilitating the set up of new medical and farmacy units at local level;

Policy 6.2.
Development of prevention activities

Programme 6.2.1.
Multi-annual programmes for education and information regarding health

Measures:
- Programme of information and education for youth; *
- Programme of information and education for young parents; *
- Programme of information and education for adult population; *
- Programme of information and education for elderly people; *
- Programme of information and education for preventing and treatment of frequent disease; *
SECTOR 7. ENVIRONMENT

Policy 7.1.
Improving the waste management

Programme 7.1.1.
Extension and development of waste collect and transport services
Measures:
- Creating the public-private partnership for waste management at the level of entire metropolitan area; *
- Purchasing the equipments for waste collection, processing and recovery;*
- Introducing the integrated system of actions and activities for waste management in ZMO; *
- Organizing campaigns of population information regarding the benefits of selective waste management; *

Programme 7.1.2.
Sustaining the energy and material processing of waste
Measures:
- Promoting the energy and material processing of own waste among economic agents; *

Policy 7.2.
Interventions for improving environment factors

Programmeul 7.2.1.
Programme 7.2.1.
Forestation activities
Measures:
- Forestation of unused public lands
- Forestation of lands with risk of flood and landslides;

Programme 7.2.2.
Increasing the weight of renewable energy in energetic consumption
Measures:
- Using environmentally friendly and renewable energy sources in public institutions; *
- Using renewable energy sources in order to achieve public lighting; *
- Setting up a Wind Park at local level by developing a public-private partnership

Programme 7.2.3.
Interventions for rehabilitating the degraded land and for protecting the areas exposed to risks

**Measures:**
- Building defense constructions in the areas exposed to risk of landslides and floods;

---

**Sector 8. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**Policy 8.1.**
Improving the quality of public services

Programme 8.1.1.
Developing and modernizing the infrastructure in which operates local public administration

**Measures:**
- Rehabilitation/extension of infrastructure in which operates local public administration;
- Setting up a common desk within Ineu town hall;

Programme 8.1.2.
Human resources development

**Measures:**
- E-learning platform for officers in local public administration; *
- Training courses for officers in local public administration; *

**Policy 8.2.**
Increasing the degree of transparency of local public administration

Programme 8.2.1.
Improving the cooperation between business sector and local public administration

**Measures:**
- Promoting public-private partnerships;
- Organizing public consultations with representatives of business sector;

Programme 8.2.2.
Improving the cooperation between population and local public administration
Measures:
- Organizing public consultations with population;

Programme 8.2.3.
Development of e-administration services
Measures:
- Creating an electronic system of public services at the level of local public administration; *

* Projects proposed to be implemented at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area
# PROJECT PORTFOLIO

## PROJECT 1. **ESTABLISHING AN AFTER SCHOOL CENTER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To support and develop programmes in order to ensure that pupils continue their education and to prevent early school dropouts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>It is estimated that in Ineu a third of the stable population are Rroma ethnics. There have been reported a series of problems, including the high rate of school dropouts. On the other hand, the birth rate among Rroma ethnics is very high, which means that the number of school-age children is increasing continuously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This project consists in the foundation of a local After School center, which would lead to a decrease in the rate of school drops in the education institutions from Ineu, a decrease of juvenile crime rate and to an increase of school performance of children whose parents are working abroad.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0.1 mil. EUROS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | National Rural Development Programme  
Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme  
Local budget |
| Possible partners | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
Education institutions  
Bihor County School Inspectorate  
NGO's activating in this domain |
| Implementation period | 2013-2014 |
## Project 2. Development and Extension of the Water-Sewage Infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of Ineu and to facilitate economic activities by providing access to water and sewage networks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>Ineu has a drinking water network whose total length at the end of 2010 was of 2 km. The access rate of households to the drinking water network is of only 6.8%. On the other hand, the locality does not have a sewage network or a waste water treatment plant. This generates a series of environment problems, mainly due to the use of septic tanks and latrines. This project consists in the extension of the water and sewage infrastructure by 13.6 km in Ineu and Husasău de Criş, the extension of the water and sewage networks by 1.7 km in Botean and the building of a waste water treatment plant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>9 mil. euro</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | National Rural Development Programme  
Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme  
Operational Sectorial Programme Environment 2007-2013 or equivalent |
| Possible partners | Community Development Association Aparegio  
Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
Bihor County Council |
| Implementation period | 2012-2015 |

## Project 3. Building, Arranging and Equipping a Multifunctional Sports Center

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve the quality of the sporting and educational infrastructure so as to ensure an educational process at European standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>In Ineu, education institutions have no sports or gymnastics facilities. Taking into account the fact that young populations is increasing, it is necessary to develop the sporting infrastructure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROJECT 3. BUILDING, ARRANGING AND EQUIPPING A MULTIFUNCTIONAL SPORTS CENTER**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated budget</th>
<th>1 mil. EUROS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | National Rural Development Programme  
Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme  
Local budget |
| Possible partners | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area |
| Implementation period | 2012-2014 |

**PROJECT 4. ASPHALTING COMMUNAL AND LOCAL ROADS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve road accessibility in Ineu through the rehabilitation and extension of public roads</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>In Ineu area, the length of communal roads is of 18 km, from which 4 km are roads that need to be asphalted. By this project it is intended to rehabilitate 3.6 km of local unasphalted roads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>1 mil. EUROS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | National Rural Development Programme  
Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme  
Local budget |
| Possible partners | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
Bihor County Council |
| Implementation period | 2012 |
### Project 5. Establishing a Social Inclusion Center for Rroma Ethnics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To increase the inclusion rate for people of Rroma ethnicity at the local level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>It is estimated that one third of the stable population of Ineu are of Rroma ethnicity. One of the main problems encountered locally is the low rate of integration of these people. Therefore, a suitable project would be the establishment of a Social inclusion center for Rroma ethnics with the following purposes: to provide primary social assistance services, to facilitate Rroma ethnics access to social services and social benefits provided by the state, to facilitate the access of Rroma ethnics to the labour market, to demonstrate the skills, abilities and professional qualifications of Rroma ethnics and to promote specific Rroma cultural elements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0.2 mil. EUROS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | National Rural Development Programme  
Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme  
Local budget |
| Possible partners  | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
NGO’s activating in this domain |
| Implementation period | 2014-2016 |

### Project 6. Organization of a Yearly Summer School for Pupils from Local Education Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To reduce the school dropout rate at the local level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>One of the major existing problems of the education sector is the high rate of school dropouts. It has been signaled the fact that interest for school is lost especially during vacations, therefore this project consists in the organization of a summer school every year for the pupils of the education institutions of Ineu. The project involves the use of existing infrastructure and collaborating with local teachers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0.01 mil. EUROS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Project 6. Organization of a Yearly Summer School for Pupils from Local Education Institutions

| Possible Financing sources | Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme  
|                          | Local budget |
| Possible partners         | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
|                          | NGO’s activating in this domain  
|                          | Local education institutions  
|                          | Bihor County School Inspectorate |
| Implementation period     | 2012-2020 |

## Project 7. Establishing an Occupational Center for People of Rroma Ethnicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To increase the social inclusion rate for people of Rroma ethnicity at the local level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>It is estimated that one third of the stable population of Ineu are of Rroma ethnicity. Only a small part of them is performing economic activities, despite the fact that a high percentage of them are of working age. This project stipulates the establishment of a Occupational Center for people of Rroma ethnicity. In this center, traditional Rroma products can be made, for commercial purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0.05 mil. EUROS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme  
|                          | Local budget |
| Possible partners       | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
|                          | NGO’s activating in this domain  
|                          | Business environment |
| Implementation period   | 2013-2015 |
**PROJECT 8. BUILDING, ARRANGING AND EQUIPPING AN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION (WITH PRE-SCHOOL, PRIMARY AND GYMNASIUM LEVELS) THAT WOULD TEACH IN RROMANI LANGUAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To reduce the school dropout rate among Roma ethnics at the local level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>It is estimated that one third of the stable population of Ineu are of Roma ethnicity. One of the identified problems is the high rate of school dropouts among this population. There have been reported a series of problems, including the high rate of school dropouts. On the other hand, the birth rate among Roma ethnics is very high, which means that the number of school-age children is increasing continuously. This project consists in the building, arranging and equipping of an educational institution (with pre-school, primary and gymnasium levels) that would teach in Rromani language, with the purpose of reducing the rate of school dropouts among the population of Roma ethnicity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0.2 mil. EUROS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Financing sources</td>
<td>Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme National Rural Development Programme Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent Local budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible partners</td>
<td>Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Local education institutions Bihor County School Inspectorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation period</td>
<td>2013-2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**PROJECT 9. IMPROVING THE ENDOWMENT OF THE EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS FROM THE LOCALITY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve the quality of public education services in Ineu by providing appropriate conditions for the education process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>There are 1 education institution in Ineu and 5 education structures (not legal persons). Nevertheless, their level of endowment is dissatisfactory: 18 classrooms, 2 school laboratories and 49 PCs. This project aims to improve the endowment from all the education institutions in the locality: school furniture, education materials, PCs (minimum 15), etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0.1 mil. EUROS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme  
National Rural Development Programme  
Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent  
Local budget |
| Possible partners  | Intercommunal Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
Local education institutions  
Bihor County School Inspectorate |
| Implementation period | 2012-2015 |

**PROJECT 10. REHABILITATION, ARRANGEMENT AND ENDOWMENT OF THE SCHOOL WITH CLASSES I TO VIII FROM BOTEAN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To improve the quality of public education services in Ineu by providing appropriate conditions for the education process</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>There are 1 education institution in Ineu and 5 education structures (not legal persons). One of the education institutions with the biggest problems in the existing infrastructure is the School with Classes I to VIII from Botean. This project stipulates the rehabilitation, arrangement and proper endowment of the School with Classes I to VIII from Botean, since the school currently has the latrines outside and warming is made using a wood stove.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Project 10. Rehabilitation, Arrangement and Endowment of the School with Classes I to VIII from Botean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated budget</th>
<th>0.03 mil. EUROS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme  
National Rural Development Programme  
Regional Operational Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent  
Local budget |
| Possible partners | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area  
Local education institutions  
Bihor County School Inspectorate |
| Implementation period | 2013-2014 |

### Project 11. Rehabilitation, Arrangement and Endowment of the Community Center of Botean

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objective</th>
<th>To increase the quality of cultural life in Ineu through the development of existing infrastructure and the diversification of the cultural offer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified problem</td>
<td>There are three Community Center locally that provide the necessary framework for the cultural-artistic activities, and they are evenly spread throughout the territory (one Community Center per each component locality). However, there is a problem related to the bad degradation of the Community Center from Botean. Therefore, this project stipulates both the rehabilitation of this unit, as well as its proper arrangement and endowment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated budget</td>
<td>0.05 mil. EUROS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Possible Financing sources | National Rural Development Programme  
Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation programme  
Local budget |
| Possible partners | Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area |
| Implementation period | 2014-2016 |

The mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Development Strategy aims at both assessing the degree of overall implementation of the proposed activities and at motivating possible revisions and modifications of the development directions, objectives, aims, measure plans and actions. The monitoring and evaluation of the strategy implementation will be done continuously and it consists of checking the implementation of the activities and programmes, correlating the results obtained with the proposed objectives, collecting the necessary data for creating a monitoring and evaluation database etc. Beside the evaluation of the strategy implementation, this activity also contributes to an improvement of the territorial projects’ coordination.

The monitoring and evaluation of Ineu Local Development Strategy implementation is similar to the one of the other territorial-administrative units of Oradea Metropolitan Area. At a metropolitan level, the monitoring and evaluation activity will summarize the local results, adding information regarding the metropolitan projects.

The information resulting from the monitoring and evaluation process with respect to the implementation of the strategy will be presented in the form of a report, at a time established at metropolitan level (it is recommended that this period is of at least one year), based on a reporting template structured per relevant chapters (e.g. activities implemented in the reporting period, achieved results, status of the socio-economic development as compared to the initial period, degree of achievement of the proposed projects etc.).

As a monitoring unit, Ineu townhall will delegate a reporting person who will elaborate the periodic report. Field reports are centralized and published at metropolitan level, by the Oradea Metropolitan Area Association.

Another manner of reporting used at metropolitan level is the one which uses the dedicated section on the Communication and management Platform created within the project, which facilitates the monitoring of projects developed in Oradea Metropolitan Area. The application allows the creation of personalized access coordinates for each reporting unit (person), in order to publish very exact information regarding the territorial projects. The platform contains an option of automatic generation of the report regarding the situation of projects developed at a certain moment, in the form of a database.

Every longer period (3-5 years) or in the case of major socio-economic or administrative changes, it is recommended that the strategic document be revised. The project portfolio should in principle be updated in 2013 (when there is complete information regarding the available structural funds for the next programming period). Another revision is recommended for the end of 2015 - beginning of 2016, when all the European-funded projects in the current programming period are finalized and when, according to current previsions, the funding programmes in the upcoming programming period are already started.
## SET OF INDICATORS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

### 1. LIVING CONDITIONS

#### 1.A. Living intensity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1. Intensity of habitation in urban localities</strong></td>
<td>( \text{Urban land surface / total urban surface \times 100; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.2. Urban density</strong></td>
<td>( \text{Urban population / intravilan urban surface; m.u.: inhabitants/km}^2; source: INS, DJS;} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.B. Environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1 Green spaces/capita</strong></td>
<td>( \text{Surface of landscaped green spaces/urban population; m.u.: m}^2/\text{inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.2 Percentage of green spaces from total urban surface</strong></td>
<td>( \text{Surface of landscaped green spaces/total urban population \times 100; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1.C. Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.1 Degree of land demand for housing</strong></td>
<td>( \text{Surface of housing / urban surface \times 1000; m.u.: m}^2/1000 m^2; source: INS, DJS;} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.2 Housing density</strong></td>
<td>( \text{Number of houses / urban surface; m.u.: houses/km}^2; source: INS, DJS;} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.3 Availability of housing</strong></td>
<td>( \text{Existent housing surface / total population; m.u.: m}^2\text{ houses/inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.4 Average surface of one house</strong></td>
<td>( \text{Existent housing surface / existent houses; m.u.: m}^2; source: INS, DJS;} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.5 Average number of rooms of one house</strong></td>
<td>( \text{Existent rooms / existent houses; m.u.: rooms; source: INS, DJS;} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.6 Average surface of a room for living</strong></td>
<td>( \text{Existing living area / existing rooms for living; m.u.: m}^2; source: INS, DJS;} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

2. A. Roads

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Streets density</td>
<td>= Streets length / total surface; m. u.: km road/km²; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Degree of street modernization</td>
<td>= Modernized streets length / total streets length * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. B. Utilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Density of water distribution network</td>
<td>= Length of water distribution network / urban surface; m. u.: km network/km²; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4. Degree of usage of water production capacity</td>
<td>= Total capacity of water production / quantity of consumed water * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5. Degrees of localities’ connection to natural gas network</td>
<td>= Localities connected to natural gas distribution network / Total number of A.T. U.; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. DEMOGRAPHICS AND LABOUR FORCE

3. A. Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Population density</td>
<td>= Total population / total surface; m. u.: inhabitants/km²; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Rate of demographic dependence</td>
<td>= Number of persons out of legal working age / Number of persons within legal working age * 1000; m. u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3. Rate of natural growth</td>
<td>= Balance of natural growth / total population * 1000; m. u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4. Rate of reproduction</td>
<td>= Number of living infants / female population at reproduction age * 1000; m. u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5. Rate of internal migration growth</td>
<td>= Balance of residence changes / total population * 1000; u.m.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. B. Labour force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.6. Rate of employment</strong></td>
<td>Employed population / work resources; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.7. Rate of labour force replacement</strong></td>
<td>Number of persons under legal work age (0-14 years) / one third of number of persons within legal work age * 1000; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. STANDARD OF LIVING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.1. Average lifetime</strong></td>
<td>Total number of human-years lived by entire population / number of survivors of 0 years; m.u.: years; source: INS, DJS, based on mortality tables;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.2. Average age of spouses - females</strong></td>
<td>Total number of marriages registered for each age weighted with ages for which were registered marriages / total amount of annual nuptial age; m.u.: years; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.3. Rate of infant mortality</strong></td>
<td>Number of infant death / number of living infants * 1000; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.4. Degree of car ownership</strong></td>
<td>Number of registered cars / total population * 100; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.5. Average surface of a built house</strong></td>
<td>Living surface of a built house / number of built houses; m.u.: m²; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.6. Average monthly house water consume</strong></td>
<td>Quantity of monthly distributed water to existent population / total population; m.u.: m³ / inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4.7. Degree of TV subscription coverage</strong></td>
<td>Number of TV subscriptions / total population * 100; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. ECONOMY

#### 5. A. General economic activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.1. Rezultatul financiar al mediului de afaceri</strong></td>
<td>Turnover of local units / total population; m.u.: lei / inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5.2. EMS' density</strong></td>
<td>Total number of EMS / total population * 1000; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 5.3. Percentage of private sector in local economy

- Number of employees in private sector / Total number of employees * 100;
- m. u.: %;
- source: INS, DJS;

### 5.4. Percentage of employed population in non-agricultural activities from total of employed population

- Population employed in non-agricultural activities / Employed population * 100;
- m. u.: %;
- source: INS, DJS;

### 5.5. Percentage of industrial water consumption

- Industrial water consumption / total water consumption * 100;
- m. u.: %;
- source: INS, DJS;

### 5. B. Constructions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.6. New built houses</td>
<td>Surface of houses for which construction authorisation was obtained / total population * 1000; m. u.: m²/1000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.7. New built buildings, others than houses</td>
<td>Surface of buildings, other than houses, for which was obtained construction authorization / total population * 1000; m. u.: m²/1000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 5. C. Tourism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.8. Average size of a tourist accommodation unit</td>
<td>Existent accommodation capacity / existent accommodation units; m. u.: places; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.9. Density of existent accommodation places</td>
<td>Existent accommodation capacity / urban surface; m. u.: places/km²; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.10. Index of net use of accommodation capacity</td>
<td>Accommodation capacity in use / tourist overnights * 1000; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. PUBLIC SERVICES

### 6. A. Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1. Hospital capacity</td>
<td>Available hospital beds / total population * 1000; m. u.: hospital beds / 1000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS; DSP;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2. Availability of qualified medical staff</td>
<td>Qualified health-professionals / total population * 1000; m. u.: qualified staff / 1000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS; DSP;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3. Density of family medical centres</td>
<td>Family medical centres / total population * 10.000; u.m.: family medical centres / 10.000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS; DSP;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6. B. Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.4. Equipment of education units with IT&amp;C</strong></td>
<td>= Number of PCs owned by education units / school population * 1000; m. u.: PCs / 1.000 students; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.5. Capacity of education units</strong></td>
<td>= School population / classrooms and surgeries; m. u.: students / classroom; source: INS, DJS, ISJ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.6. Stress level of teachers</strong></td>
<td>= Number of students in primary and secondary schools / number of teachers in primary and secondary schools m. u.: students / teachers; source: INS, DJS, ISJ;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6. C. Culture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Method of calculation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.7. Coverage index on lecture</strong></td>
<td>= Number of subscribers at municipal and city libraries / total population; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.8. Index of documents flow</strong></td>
<td>= Released volumes / existent volumes in municipal and city libraries * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.9. Index of readers’ lecture</strong></td>
<td>= Released volumes / readers in public libraries * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6.10. Capacity of performance halls</strong></td>
<td>= Available seats in performance halls / total population * 10.000; m. u.: seats / 10.000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>