

ORADEA

local development
strategy

contents

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CHAPTER I

CHAPTER I - Diagnostic analysis

1.1. CONTEXT

Oradea Metropolitan Area was founded by the association of the Oradea municipality with the administrative territorial units surrounding it, namely the local authorities of Biharia, Borş, Cetariu, Nojorid, Oşorhei, 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 2nd 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 among 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 Oradea is done within the project "Local development strategies in Oradea Metropolitan Area", implemented by the association and co-financed by the European Social Fund through the Regional Operational Programme for the Development of 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 Charter of Good Governance in these strategic documents, translating them into English and printing all the strategic documents.

The general objective of the sustainable 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 thorough 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 Development Region, thus identifying the existing problems, measures needed to be adopted and outlining the strategic profile.

1.2. CURRENT SITUATION ANALISYS

1.2.1. General Outline

History. Human presence within Oradea dates back to the late Middle Paleolithic (50000-35000 BC). In the early twentieth century (1909), in the former brick factory of Knapp, a deposit of bones with 17 fragments dating from the Upper Paleolithic were discovered. This discovery convinced the researchers of the presence of Homo sapiens on the present territory of Oradea.

The development of the settlement depended on the construction of a monastery in Oradea and a fortress that would surround it. King Ladislau set here a bishop, and approximately a century after his death he was buried in the monastery that was constructed on his order.

Oradea was documented for the first time in 1113, in a Diploma of Benedictine Abbey from Zobor . Svatopluk Moravian prince repeated attacks, as the ally of the German Emperor Henry IV, on a large number of settlements in the Valley Vahului and Nitra (in Slovakia today) were the context in which the troponin Oradea - called Varadinum was used for the first time.

Over time Oradea has passed through many important events, whether the great Mongol invasion of the years 1241-1242 when part of the invading army headed toward the fortress of Oradea that will put to a siege, and then conquered and burned, or the quick incursion to the city of the Ottoman army on February 7th , 1474 when troops of Ali Oglu Malcovici attacked Oradea taking advantage of the fact that Matei Corvin was out of the country. The XVI century is not calmer, Oradea is marked by the battle of Mohacs in 1526 after which the Turkish troops achieved a smashing victory over the troops belonging to the Hungarian kingdom (King Louis II himself will fall on the battlefield).

A milestone in the evolution of the city is the setting up of Principality of Transylvania into an independent principality. Faced with the choice to be rallying to Hungary's Habsburg of Ferdinand or to the new principality, Oradea declares its initial attachment to the Habsburgs, than finally, after many delays, decides in 1544 for the annexation to Transylvania.

In the mid nineteenth century the unification of the four towns surrounding settlements around the Oradea Fortress (Oradea-Olosig, Oradea-Oraşul Nou, Oradea-Subcetate și Oradea-Velența) under one administration takes place. In the next century, the outbreak of World War II will bring serious harm that people of Oradea. Because of diplomatic pressure against Romania in the summer of 1940, the north-western part of Transylvania (including Oradea) is ceded to Hungary. Four years later, however, the events of the summer of 1944 have created favorable conditions for Romania to fight against Germany and north-western part of Transylvania is freed. Thus, on March 11, 1944 throughout the north-western part of Transylvania Soviet military administration was established and on March 9th 1945, after the establishment of the Groza government the romanian local administration was restored.

Geographical positioning. Oradea is located in the Central - Western part of Bihor County in the North West Development Region. Oradea - administrative seat of the county - is a member of Oradea Metropolitan Area, having a central geographical position in it.

Oradea is bordered to the north by Biharia, to the east by Osorhei and Paleu to the south by Sînmartin and Nojorid and to the west by Sîntandrei and Borş. Relative to the custom point in Borş - the busiest border point between Romania and Hungary - Oradea is located at a distance of about 13 km.

Depending on the cardinal points the city is located at the intersection point of parallel 47°03` northern latitude with meridian 21°55` eastern longitude.

Positioned in the north - west part of the country makes the distance between Oradea and most important cities in Romania to be higher, but placing it in a favorable place in relation to major European cities. Thus, the distance between Oradea and other major urban centers in the country and abroad is:

- Bucureşti - 584 km;
- Iaşi - 573 km;
- Constanţa - 815 km;
- Braşov - 418 km;
- Craiova - 439 km;

- Timișoara - 170 km;
- Cluj - Napoca - 160 km;
- Budapesta - 309 km;
- Viena - 554 km;
- Bratislava - 511 km;
- Varșovia - 760 km.

Administrative organization.

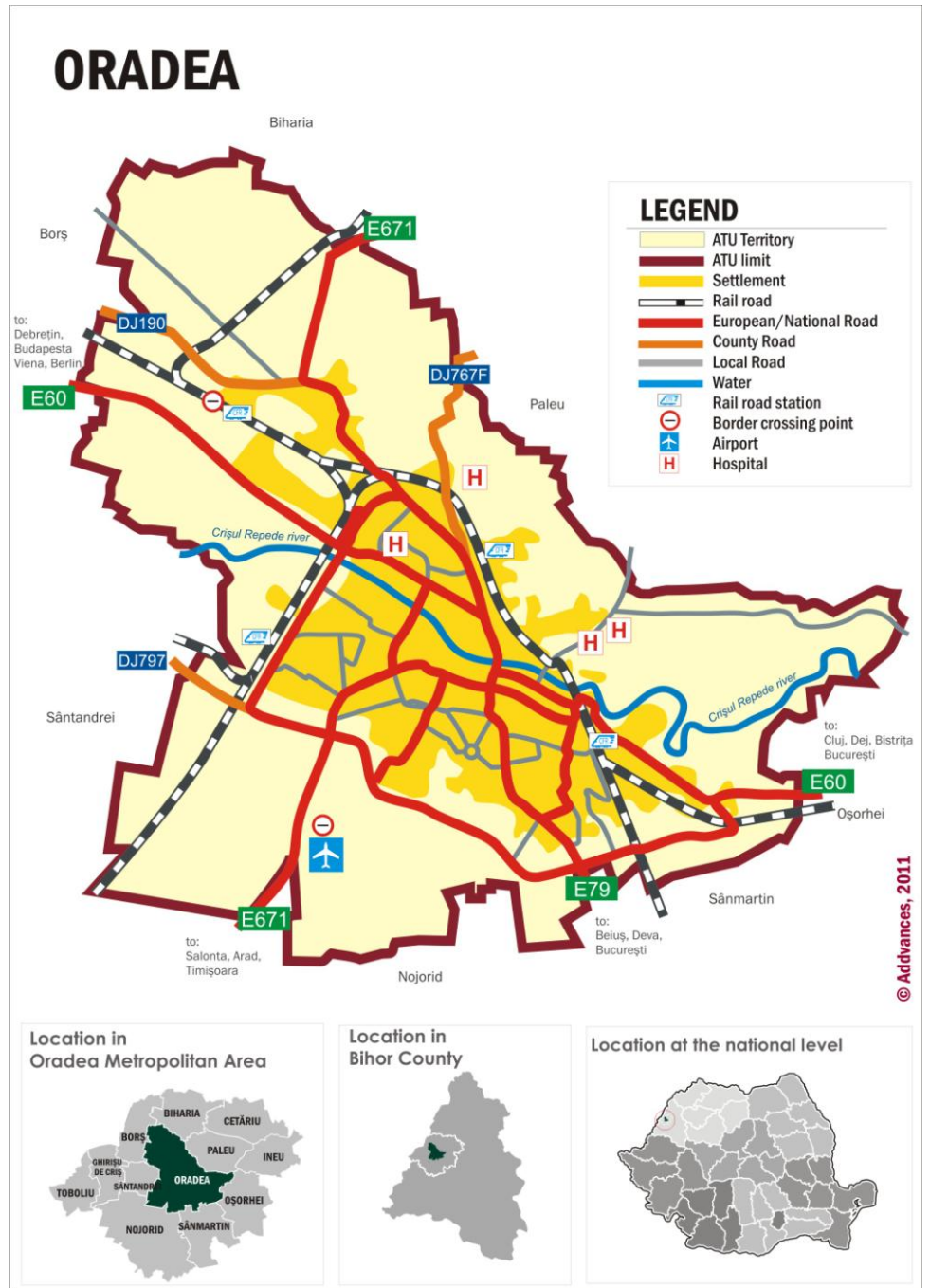
The Municipality of Oradea is formed by 30 districts, defined by historical and zoning criteria by the Institution Chief Architect of Oradea within the City Hall of Oradea, and the Department of Culture, Cults and National Cultural Heritage, form Bihor.

Accessibility. Access to Oradea can be done by road, rail or air. The main routes that can be chosen to reach Oradea are:

- E 60 (DN1) - București - Brașov - Sibiu - Cluj-Napoca - Oradea - Borș;
- E 79 (DN 76) - Deva - Brad - Beiuș - Oradea - Borș;
- E 671 (DN 79) - Arad - Chișineu-Criș - Salonta - Oradea.

In terms of rail way access in Oradea there are 4 railways station Oradea station, Oradea East station, Oradea West station and Episcopia Bihor station. The rail infrastructure in the region insures connections to other cities:

- Rail Line 300: București - Brașov - Mediaș - Cluj-Napoca - Oradea;
- Rail Line 314: Vașcău - Beiuș - Holod - Oradea;
- Rail Line 310: Arad - Sântana - Chișineu-Criș - Salonta - Oradea;
- Rail Line 402: Satu Mare - Carei - Valea lui Mihai - Săcuieni - Oradea.



Oradea International Airport, gives air access to its inhabitants operating regular daily flights to Bucharest.

Surface. Oradea has an area of 115.56 km², accounting for a share of 1.53% in Bihor county. In the Metropolitan Area of Oradea, Oradea is the second

town in size after Nojorid (125.57 km²). The built up area of the city is of 77.96km² representing 67,5%of the total land mass.

Landscape. The City of Oradea is located between the hills that separate the Plains of the Crişul from the hilly areas of the Apuseni Mountains. Located on the banks of Crişul Repede river that separates the city in two equal parts, the city is located at an altitude of 126 m above sea level in the area where the river opens to the low plains.

Hydrography. Oradea is crossed by the following rivers and creeks: Crişul Repede River the thermal creek Peţea, and Paris, Sălbatic, Adona, Crişul Mic creeks, all of these being branches of Crişul Repede.

Flora and fauna. Flora and fauna of Oradea are specific to the temperate continental region with oceanic influences. Crişul Repede River creates meadows in several areas where vegetation and fauna are typical of this type of landscape (lizard, snake water, hare, gopher, pheasants, etc.). However, in the water of the river live several species of fish such as bass, perch, crucian, carp, tench, rudd, catfish, pike, etc. Wild animals are almost entirely missing, although groups of rodents and small mammals and deer in the forest near the city such as Felix, can be found.

Climate. The climate of Oradea is determined by the existence of the western winds in the region. We are dealing therefore with a temperate continental climate with oceanic influences. Average yearly temperature is 10.4 ° C. For July the average is about 21 ° C, while in January there is an average of -1.4 ° C. Rainfall is relatively high, registering an annual average of about 585.4 mm. They are variably distributed throughout the year, unable to define time frames of maximum or minimum rainfall.

Natural resources. Oradea does not have a wide range of natural resources (renewable and non-renewable). On the terrace of Crişului Repede river, near the district of Episcopia Bihor, there are quarries for the extraction of gravel and sand. Oradea is also one of the settlements along with Borş, Săcuieni, Marghita, Ciumeghiu, Cighid, Beiuş, Livada, Sîntandrei and Toboliu, that have geothermal waters.

Regarding the land, about half of the land of Oradea is for agricultural use (47.1%).

Oradea has several Natura 2000 natural reservations:

- ROSCI0050 Crişul Repede upstream from Oradea (covering Alşed, Aştileu, Auşeu, Ineu, Lugaşu de Jos, Măgeşti, Oradea, Oşorhei, Săcădat, Țeţchea, Tileagd, Vadu Crişului);
- ROSCI0098 Peţea Lake (covering Oradea and Sînmartin);
- ROSCI0104 Lower Meadow of Crişului Repede (covering Borş, Girişu de Criş, Oradea, Sîntandrei);
- ROSCI0267 Red Valey (covering Ineu, Oradea, Paleu).

The Crişul Repede upstream from Oradea site, made up of water meadows is populated with a habitat of *Salix alba* and *Populus alba*. The area is an important area for conservation of the river clam (*Unio Crassus*), Boarta (*Rhodeus sericeus amarus*) and Zglăvoacă (*Cottus gobio*), which here have stable populations. Crişul repede upstream from Oradea site is formed almost 80% of rivers and lakes.

Peţea Lake natural habitat stands out at the national level through the thermal waters covered by lotus flowers. The water lily - *Nymphaea lotus L. Var. Thermalis* - is a tertiary relic unique in Europe.

Natura 2000 ROSCI0104 site lower Meadow of the Crişul Repede is renowned for its *Salix alba* and *Populus alba*, being formed by rivers and lakes 36%, 26% arable lands, 21% pastures, 15% swamps and 2% other arable lands. Between the species living in this site we can mention: Buhaiul de baltă, Porcuşorul de şes, Boarcă, Dunariţă, Zvârlugă, Răspăr, Pietrar, Fusar mic, etc.

Red Valey (covering Ineu, Paleu and Oradea) stands out for its beech forests *Asperulo-Fagetum*, part of the area being covered also by Natural reservation Fâneaţa Valea Roşie.

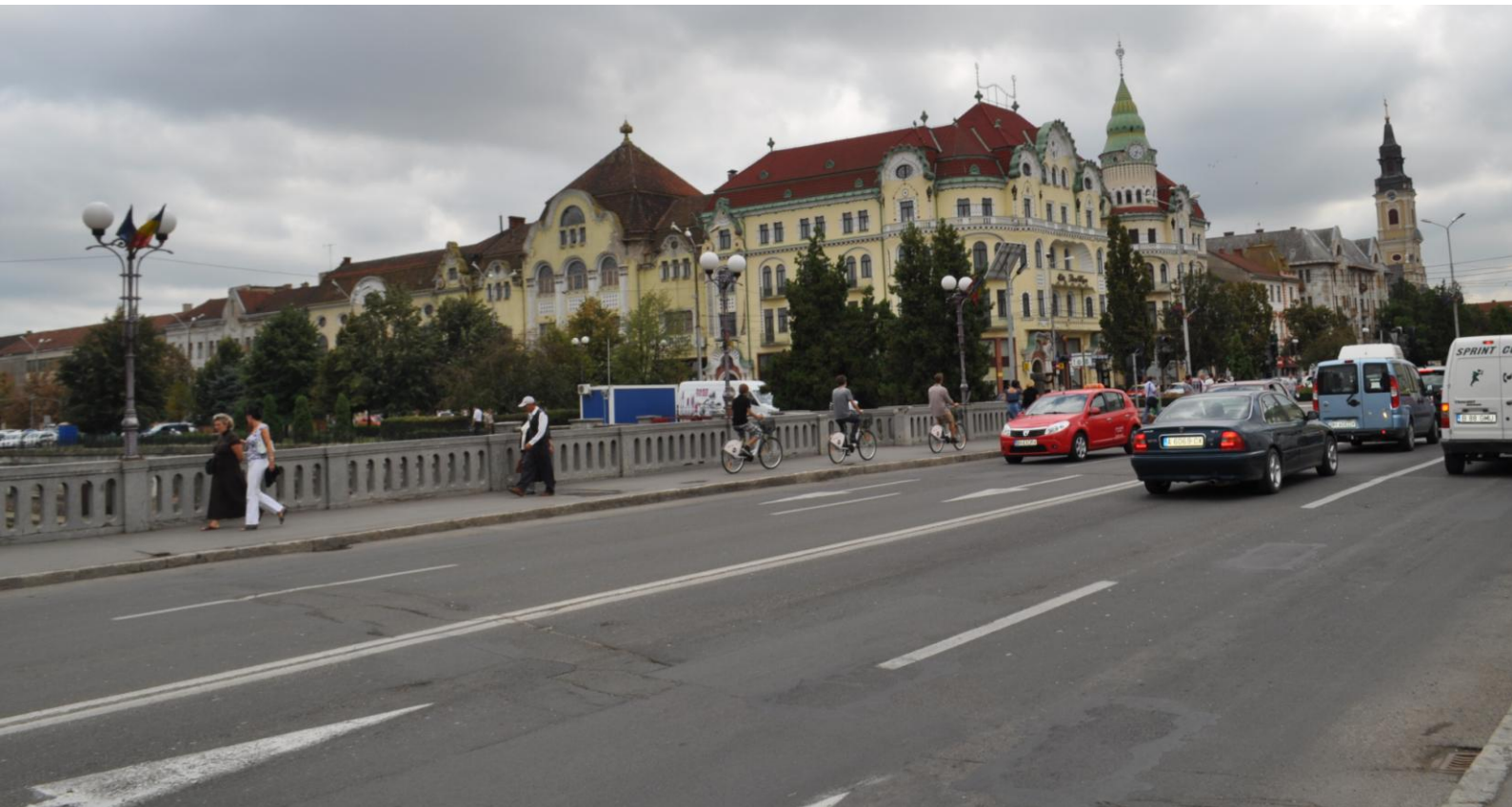
Anthropic resources. From an economic perspective Oradea stands out as a city with a diverse economy, even if the commercial part and the garage sector are the main sectors in the local economy (36,4% of the

local active units). There are tough, economic units from various fields such as: Professional scientific and technical activities, construction, Manufacturing, Logistics, Hotels and restaurants, Services in administration and other supporting services, information and communication, Real estate, health and social services, agriculture, forestry and fishing, etc.

According to the National Institute of Statistics, OMA has 87 educational units including 4 units of higher education (one public higher education institution and 3 private higher education units). University of Oradea integrates a number of 18 faculties, including Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Faculty of Fine Arts, Faculty of History, Geography and International Relations, Faculty of Letters, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Faculty of Music, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Law, Faculty of Orthodox Theology "Bishop Dr. Vasile Coman".

In terms of health infrastructure in Oradea has 8 hospitals, of which 7 public hospitals and one private hospital. However, there are many dental offices, pharmacies, specialized medical offices, etc.

In terms of tourism, Oradea stands out with the tourist accommodation infrastructure and public alimentation, and also by its cultural and historical interest points. No more than 115 monuments in Oradea were included on the List of monuments in 2010 prepared by the Ministry of Culture and National Institute of Historical Monuments.



1.2.2. Demography

Evolution of stable population

The population of Oradea, on July 1, 2010, totaled 201,625 persons, representing 81.3% of the demographic volume of Oradea Metropolitan Area and 34.5% of the population of the county. In the previous year, the stable population of Oradea decreased by 0.1%. Thus, the only community in Oradea Metropolitan Area which recorded a decrease in the stable population is Oradea.

During 1990-2010 the average annual growth of the population in Oradea was of -0.55%.

In terms of gender distribution in 2010 out of the total stable population 53%, were females and 47% males. The slight imbalance is revealed also by the masculinity rate that showed in 2010, that for 100 females there are 88,7 males. Similar situations are to be found in other settlements within Oradea Metropolitan Area such as: Borş or Biharia.

Oradea has the highest population density in Oradea Metropolitan Area, in 1 km² there are 1770.7 inhabitants. Relative to population density of the area (334 inhabitants per km²), the existing value in Oradea is about 5 times higher. The recorded density is specific, in fact, for urban settlements, being more crowded than rural areas.

In terms of population density per km² of land located in the built up area of the city the figures present a number of 2624,7 persons.

The density in Oradea Metropolitan Area on July 1st, 2010 was of 334 inhabitants per km², with significant disparities between the situation in urban and rural areas. Thus, population density is of 1,770.7 inhabitants per km² in Oradea, while in the rural area on 1 km² live only 73.6 people.

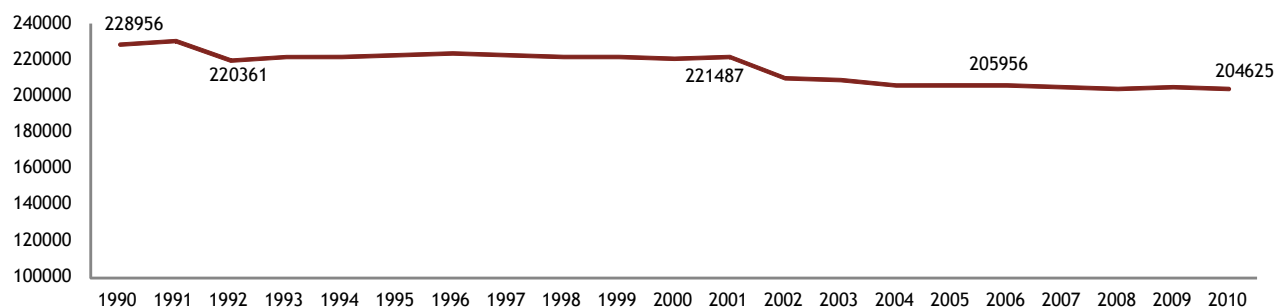
The population of Oradea distributed by ethnicity shows a relatively high cultural diversity. According to Population and Housing Census of 2002, about 70% of inhabitants are Romanians, 27.6% Hungarians, Rromas 1.2%, 0.3% Germans, 0.2% Slovaks and 0.4% other ethnicities. Overall, the ethnic situation is similar to that of Oradea Metropolitan Area and the county of Bihor.

In terms of religious denominations the majority of the inhabitants of Oradea are of Orthodox religion (59,1%). There are significant numbers of reformed believers (16,4%), Roman Catholic (11.2%), Pentecostal (4.6%), Baptist (3.6%), Greek Catholic (3.3%). According to the 2002 Population and Housing Census, 0.3% of the population in Oradea declared to be non religious.

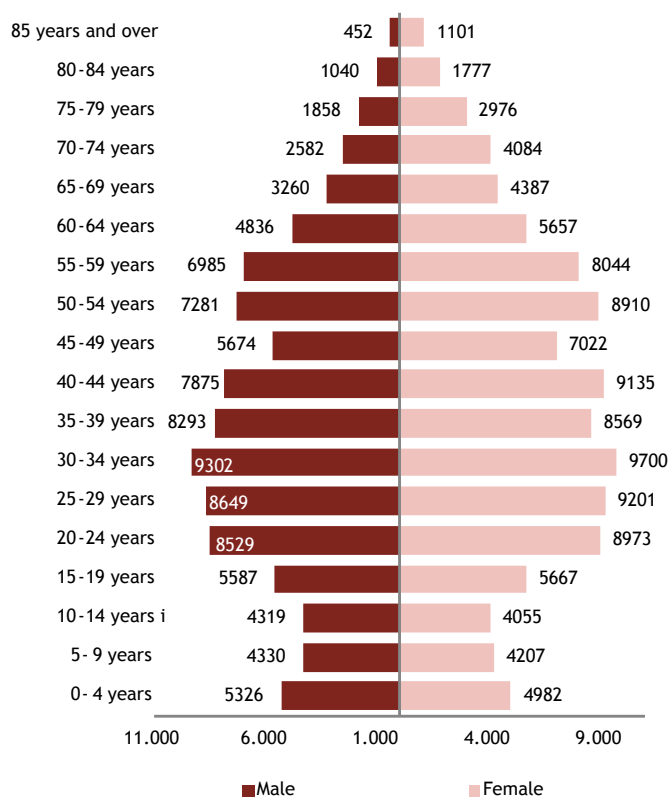
The population of Oradea is aging, 13,3% of the stable population being aged 0 - 14, 75,2% between 15 - 64 years and 11,5% over 65. Compared to the levels of OMA the county, regional or national figures the ones in Oradea are lower regarding the youth population.

Average life expectancy in 2010, in Bihor County is of 72,3 years with 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

The evolution of the stable population between 1990-2010



Age Pyramide in Oradea on July 1st 2010



in 2010.

At the county level major discrepancies in the average life expectancy figures depending on the area of residence are registered: 73,3 years in the urban area and 71,3 years 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

The demographic aging degree in Oradea is related to

Statistical and demographic indicators on July 1st 2010

	Demographic Aging Degree	Demographic Dependence rate	Youth dependency ratio	Labor replacement rate
Romania	985,7	429,2	216,2	702,7
North West Region	910,1	419,8	219,8	713,6
Bihor County	901,2	434,8	228,7	743,8
OMA	849,8	347,7	188,0	605,2
City of Oradea	864,0	329,7	176,9	530,6

Source: INS

the population distribution by age. Its rate has not yet reached the levels registered at the national level. Therefore the demographic aging degree was of 864‰ in 2010, meaning that for 1000 youngsters (0 - 14) there are 864 elders (65 and above). The situation of OMA is better than that registered at the level of Oradea, the demographic aging degree being of 849,8‰.

Another important statistical indicator on the demographic situation in the municipality of Oradea is the demographic dependence rate, which shows the ratio between the populations aged 0-14 and over 65 years, on one hand, and the population aged 15-64 on the other hand. Locally, for 1000 adult there are 329.7 young and old people. The pressure exerted by the last category is almost equal, to the dependence ration of the young population is 176.9 ‰, while the elders is of 152.8 ‰.

Labor replacement rate shows that in 15 years' time, Oradea will face a significant labor deficit, 1000 people leaving the work force will be replaced by only 530,6 persons. Compared with the labor replacement rate from the regional level (605,2‰) or county (743,8‰), it is safe to say that Oradea is dealing with a more critical situation.

Natural and Migratory movement of people

The number of living births in Oradea had in the period 2005-2010, a growing/decreasing rate of ± 100 persons. In 2010, 2.143 persons were borne, the birth rate was of 10,5‰. Basically, over three quarters of Oradea Metropolitan Area live births occurred in Oradea. However, the birth rate (live births per 1000 inhabitants) of Oradea is slightly lower than the regional level (10.5 ‰, compared to 11 ‰).

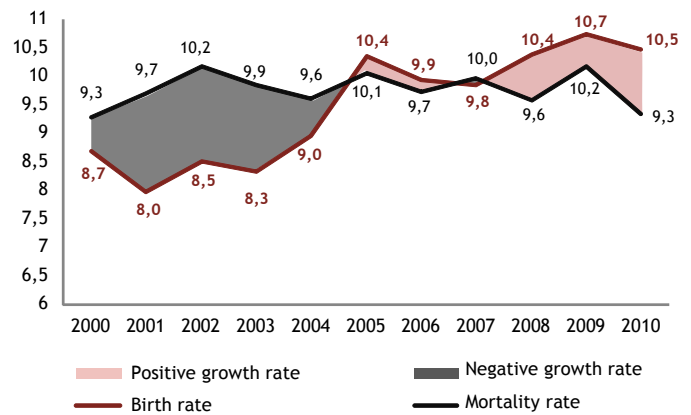
Number of deaths in 2010 is lower than that of living births (1912 people), the mortality rate being of 9.3 ‰. Because of smaller numbers of the mortality rate compared to the birth rate the natural growth rate remains positive. In 2010 natural growth rate in Oradea was of 231 people, a natural growth rate of 1.1 ‰.

Natural growth rate in 2010 is at the same level as the rate registered at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area. For comparison, at county, regional and national level are recorded growth rates were negative (-1.8 ‰, -1.5 ‰, -2.2 ‰).

Infant mortality rate was of 4.7 ‰ in 2010, which means that for 1000 living births there were 6.2 recorded deaths under 1 year.

At the local level the residence change balance (including external migration) was negative between 2005-2009, meaning that the number of set residences was lower than that of departing residences (2.319 arriving residences and 2.618 departing residences). On the other hand, the balance of residence changes was positive in 2011 totaling 2550 people. Compared to the previous year the numbers increased by 13.3%

Natural growth rate between 2000-2010



SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A lower demographic aging degree that the numbers at the county regional and national levels; - Demographic dependency ratio is below the level recorded at county, regional and national, which means "pressure" exerted by the economically inactive population (young and old) on the active (adults) is lower; - Positive natural growth rate registered in recent years, although the registered rates are quite low; - Infant mortality rate lower than the regional or county level; - Positive balance for changes of residence, because of the large number of students; - A higher marriage rate compared to the county, regional and national levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Downward trend of population in Oradea between 2000-2010; - Slightly unbalanced distribution of population by gender (53% females and 47% males); - Labor replacement rate present a deficit of labor force of about 50% in 10-15 years; - Negative balance of residence change (including migration abroad); - The downward trend in marriage rates in recent years; - Significant increase in divorce rate in 2006-2010; value divorce rate is higher than in Metropolitan Area Oradea, Bihor County North - West.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support national birth levels through government incentives (aid for children, benefits, etc.) - Sustainable economic development of the area can lead people settled abroad to return. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abroad population migration due to the global economic crisis; - Reduction in the amount of maternity allowance may reduce the birth rate - Aging of the general population due to the decreased number of newborns; - Increasing divorce rates as a result of departure of one spouse to work abroad. - Reduction of incoming residences due to low numbers of students because of low numbers of high schools graduates.

1.2.3. Land and Housing

Land

Oradea municipality covers an area of 11,556 ha, representing 15.3% of the total Metropolitan Area and 1.6% of the Bihor County.

Most of the land mass of the city (52.8%) is non-agricultural land, or land occupied by buildings and courtyards, communications networks, forests and other forest lands, waters, reed lands, degraded and unproductive lands.

The total agricultural land is of 5.448 ha, representing 47.2% of the total area of Oradea. Of all agricultural land, 71.0% are arable lands and 20.2% are occupied by orchards and nurseries.

Housing

The housing stock of Oradea included 85,009 homes in 2010, concentrating 82.4% of existing housing stock in Oradea Metropolitan Area. Compared with 2005, housing stock increased by 3,539 units, meaning an increase of 4.4%.

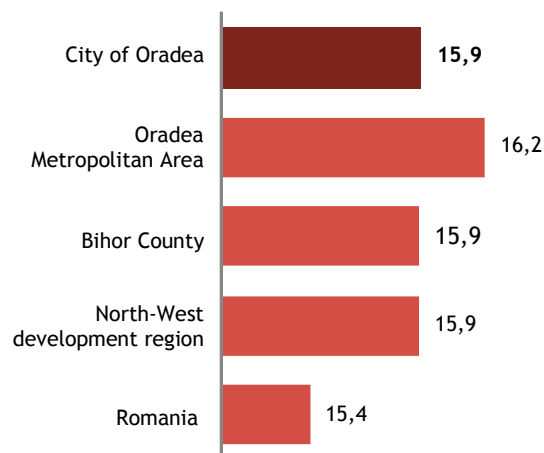
Average annual increase in housing stock was approximately 1% in the period 2005-2010, the highest percentage was recorded in 2008 (1.6%), the housing stock increased by 1,359 units.

existing living space at the level of Oradea in 2010 was of 3.252.711 sqm. Compared to 2005, the living space increased by 8,2%, representing 247.338 sqm.

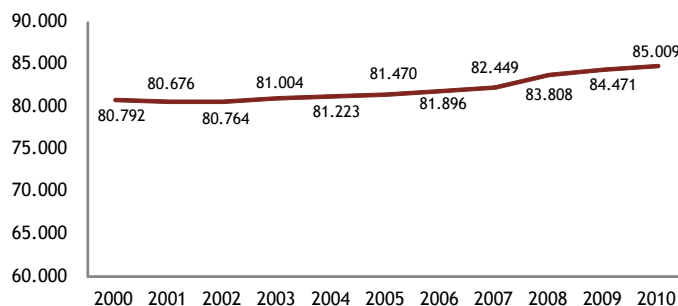
Therefore in Oradea the average living area per dwelling reached 38,3 m² in 2010, from 36,9 m² in 2005. Compared to the urban area at the county level (38,1 m²/dwelling), regional urban (39,9 m²/dwelling) and national urban (39,1 sqm/dwelling), in Oradea average living area per dwelling does not register notable changes.

Average living area/person reached 15,9 sqm in 2010, from 14,6 in 2005. Average living area/person in Oradea is at a similar level to that registered at the

Average living area/inhabitant in 2010



Oradea's housing stock evolution between 2000-2010



urban level in the county (15,3 sqm/person), regional (15,4 sqm/person) and national (15,1 sqm/person).

Average number of people/household, in 2010, in Oradea and OMA is of 2,4 people/household, value close to that registered at the county regional and national levels (2,5 people/household).

In the period 2005-2010 in Oradea 4024 new dwellings were completed, representing 67.0% of dwellings completed in Oradea Metropolitan Area and 49.6% of dwellings completed in Bihor County. In the years 2008 - 2009, most dwellings were delivered, 2282 homes were completed, meaning 56.7% of dwellings completed in 2005-2010.

Oradea stands out with a high volume of completed homes in the period 2005-2010, both among other

localities of Oradea Metropolitan Area, but also among other localities of Bihor county. This is due to the economic development potential of the city.

Between 2005-2010 a number of new residential projects were started and completed in Oradea:

Housing for young people. National Housing Agency finished 1,132 units of rental housing for young people in Bihor county, in the period 2001-2010, of which 203 apartments in Oradea, located on Stefan cel Mare (125 apartments) and bd. Decebal (78 apartments).

Confort Estate - Oradea is the first real estate project developed by the Romanian-French company *Technical Contact International SRL* in Oradea. The buildings are located in a quiet and clean area, near the Rogerius away from the noise and city traffic.

Residential project developed by Raicris Construct. Raicris Construct has developed flats and villas in Oradea and Paleu.

Henry Ibsen Estate - Oradea has 26 luxury apartments of which 4 of them have only one bedroom, 16 two bedroom apartments and 6 three bed room apartments.

Residential project Gh. Doja Oradea made up of 9 luxury apartments of which: 3 three bedroom apartments and, 6 four bedroom apartments.

Robert Owen Oradea complex comprises 22 luxury apartments, 5 one room apartments, 17 apartments with two rooms.

Residential areas Lotus and Europa - Oradea - offer as housing the city villa.

Special architecture of villas, low pollution and accessibility to the city center, are essential advantages offered by the two areas.

Lotus ensemble comprises 40 villas with individual land from 200 sqm to 500 sqm. Lotus residential complex is located right next to the river River, just 4 km from the city of Oradea. The complex is fenced and has controlled access.

European residential area is located near the University of Oradea. Developed over a total area of 130,000

square meters of land and a built area of over 110,000 sqm, the residential area Europa has 312 houses with 118 to 200 square meters and plots starting at 200 square meters up to 400 sqm.

Apartment Flat developed by Zollconstruct in Oradea. The block is divided into: one room apartments, two bedroom apartments, commercial ground floor, retail and offices.

Luceafărul residential area. Luceafărul has a number of 4.000 apartments being located in two central areas of the city of Oradea: Aradului and Universității street. The area offers its clients a number of benefits: parking, storage - boxes, gardening, nursery, children's playgrounds, pharmacy, beauty salon, aerobics and fitness room, intercom, ramp access, security lighting, lighting in corridors with motion sensors, civil defense shelter.

Prima Casa. The residential area is developed by Prima Casa Invest Oradea. The area is on the market since 2006 being located at the crossroads between C. Noica and Bumbacului streets, in the vicinity of numerous interest points, but also in a quiet area surrounded by green spaces and playgrounds. The project includes over 500 apartments with 1, 2 or 3 rooms, with surfaces between 35 and 226 square meters.

Iosia Residential complex - Oradea. The complex has 1,2,3 and 4 bedroom apartments near the intersection streets of T. Vladimirescu and Decebal. The complex offers its residents a range of facilities: green areas, underground parking etc..

Cartierul Soarelui - Oradea. Located on the bank of the Crisul Repede river, the project is developed by the company Sticom Trading on an area of two hectare, consisting of blocks with a height of D + P +4 E. Alongside the apartments a shopping center is projected which will cover an area of 4,000 square meters, with height mode of D+P+4E and a kindergarten.

District includes 480 apartments, distributed in 6 buildings (D+P+3E, D+P+4 E), providing 24 hour security 24, kindergarten, children's playground, gas central heating, mini football and tennis fields, shopping

complex serving residents, garages and outdoor parking.

Nufărul Plaza - Oradea. The residential apartments are spacious (from one room to four rooms), with two apartments and penthouse of 160 sqm.

Miorița Residential Area- Oradea. Located at the intersection of I. Bogdan and Bihor streets the area is composed of a P 2 + M 4 apartments, one for each level P +1 + M a building with 6 apartments, 2 on each level, all apartments having 3 rooms and annexes. Also, all have garages, covered parking and a generous area of green areas.

New residential areas are connected to utilities (water, sewer, lighting, telecommunications, gas network), but offer its inhabitants, in addition, a number of facilities: parking, security guards, spaces and playgrounds for children, body maintenance and beauty centers, pharmacies and medical offices, etc.

Living Conditions

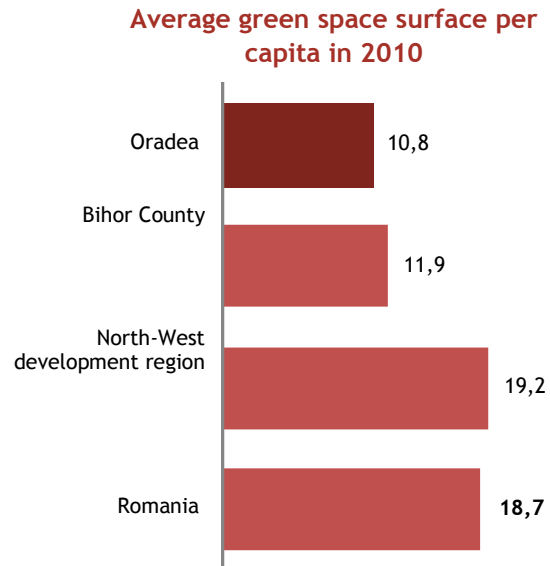
Commercial network. The inhabitants of Oradea can buy food and non-food products from markets public galleries and supermarkets such as: - Real, Practiker, Mobexpert, Obi, Era, Shopping Park, Carrefour, Jysk, Bricostore, Spar, Metro etc. but also in the small shops located in the rural areas. At the local level there are 4 food markets.

Banking network. In Oradea there are branches of all the main banks on the national market, located in Oradea: Volksbank, UniCredit - Țiriac România, Libra Bank, OTP Bank, Reiffeisen Bank, ING bank, HVB Bank Romania, CEC, Banca Comerciala Carpatica, BCR, Banca Romaneasca, Alpha Bank, Bancpost, Banca Transilvania, BRD, RBS.

Telecommunications. The telecommunication network of Oradea is well developed on the local market having the main national companies in this area of services. One of the biggest suppliers of telecommunication services is based in Oradea.

Green areas. The surface of all the green areas of the city sum up to 220 ha, about 2% of the total land area. The average green spaces per capita is of 10.8 m²,

42.3% lower than the national level and by 9.2% lower than the county level.



SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Increased housing stock between 2000-2010 with 6,6%;- Higher values for the average living area/inhabitant compared to the county and national levels;- Development of a high number of residential projects;- Buildings of apartment blocks meant for disadvantaged categories through the Programme of the National Housing Agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Decrease number of dwellings completed in 2010, compared to previous years;- Reduced green areas in the city, compared to the demographic volumes;- Lack of an updated General Urban Plan.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Programmes for thermic rehabilitation of buildings that can lead to an improvement in overall appearance of the village, in addition to environmental considerations requiring such action;- Government Programmes to improve housing, and national Programme to support the construction of private housing;- The existence of the „Prima Casa” (First Home) Programme which supports young families to buy or build a house;- Development of social housing;- The existence of currently unused land, but that would be appropriate for investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chaotic pace of construction which may affect the natural potential of the area;- Decreasing in green areas as a result of the development of new construction.

1.2.4. Infrastructure

Water supply

Length of drinking water system in Oradea was at the end of 2010, of 641,5 km, representing approximately 25,7% of the total length of networks at the county level.

Compared to the distribution network from 2005 an increase of over 92,5 km was registered, +16,9%.

The capacity of the water plants is of 181.440 cubic meter/day.

The amount of water distributed in the year 2010 was of 10.796 thousand cubic meters, representing over half (54,5%) of the total delivered water quantity at the county level.

A majority of these figures were delivered to households 73, 8% approximately 7.970 thousand cubic meters.

Annual average water consumption per capita was of 38,9 m3, higher than that registered at the level of OMA (36,6 m3/inhabitant).

Total quantity of water supplied in Oradea fell during 2005-2010, being 26.1% lower in 2010 compared to 2005. This downward trend is due, in particular, the decrease recorded for industrial and institutional use, the quantity supplied to household consumers

in 2010 being at the same level as that of 2005.

Within Compania de Apa Oradea the Water Production Department has the role of acquiring raw water, which than is treated and pumped in water mains of Oradea. This is done through the five water plants located on both sides of Crişul Repede River in the north-east part of the city, having a total pumping capacity of 2100 l/s.

The "raw" water is extracted from the phreatic level through drains. In order to support the water system beneath the grounds 23 basins are used. All of these are fed through pipes from Crişul Repede River.

The existing technology allows the use of surface water from Crişul Repede River which is then treated accordingly. This is a backup solution, groundwater are the preferred solutions, due to a better quality and lower costs, the only required treatment being the chlorination process.

The entire collection system, water connection, enrichment pools, leaching fields; water plants are located in a protection area, covering about 280 ha.

Oradea Water supply is achieved through its distribution pipeline or service mains. The five pumping stations provide water for other stations (80 pumping stations) through a distribution system designed as a ring, to which the consumers located in buildings with a height of maximum 2 floors are directly connected to.

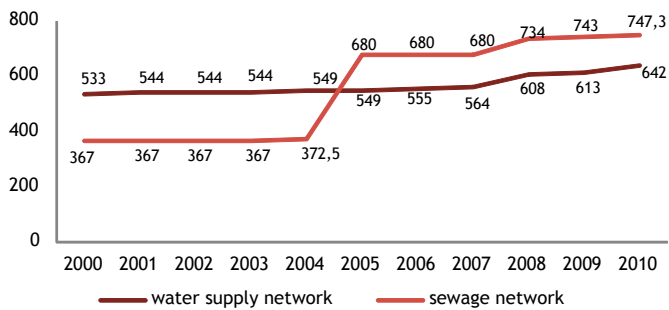
The secondary water mains have a length of 142 km, being completely rehabilitated serve mainly the consumers in tool buildings These secondary networks are made entirely of plastic.

Indicators regarding the water supply of Oradea

Indicator	MU	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
The total length of the water distribution network	km	555,0	564,0	608,0	613,2	641,5
The water production capacity of the plants	M3/day	181.440	181.440	181.440	181.440	181.440
The water quantity distributed to consumers	thousand m3	14.342	13.622	13.115	12.637	10.796
The total water quantity distributed to - household users	thousand m3	6.010	5.952	5.403	5.900	7.970
The average amount of water supplied to consumers	M3/inhabitant	29,2	29,0	26,4	28,8	38,9

Source: INS

Evolution of sewage and water supply networks length between 2000-2010



SC Compania de Apa Oradea SA manages a total of approximately 19,635 company-owned meters (installed in the distribution system), which are fitted with electronic monitoring gages. Of these, 2,581 meters installed in flats being equipped with interfaces to read data. Through MUDP Programme II, these meters have been provided systems that ensure:

- Monitoring of consumption to central dispatch;
- Billing and processing of consumer data.

Of the 80 pumping stations serving the areas of blocks of P+4 to P+10 levels, 78 were upgraded within MUDP II Programme.

Sewage and waste water treatment

The sewage network length in Oradea was at the end of 2010, of 747.3 kilometers, increasing by 67.3 kilometers (9.9%) compared to 2005.

The waste waters and drain waters are collected by the sewage network which in Oradea is organized in a divider and mixed system. Sewerage network has a length of 412 km and the drainage network a length of 331 km

Domestic wastewater from lower areas of the city are delivered in 10 pumping stations.

There are also 5 pumping stations for rain waters, 2 of which pump the water in the Crişul Repede river and 3 of them pump the water in the sewage network.

Oradea has a wastewater treatment plant. This serves a very wide area such as: Sînmartin, Baile Felix, Baile 1 Mai, Haieu and Rontau.

The water treatment plan of Oradea has had works of over 11.062.200 Euro (of which 6 million Euros from an EBRD loan, the remaining amount 5.062.200 Euros being non-refundable funds from the European Commission) which were finalized on 10.11.2009.

The Mechanical and Biological treatment capacity of wastewater treatment plant is of 2,200 l/s (69,379,200 cubic meters/year). The amount of treated water in 2010 was of 1045 l/s (32,955,120 cubic meters/year).

Treatment is performed in three steps: mechanical, biological and tertiary.

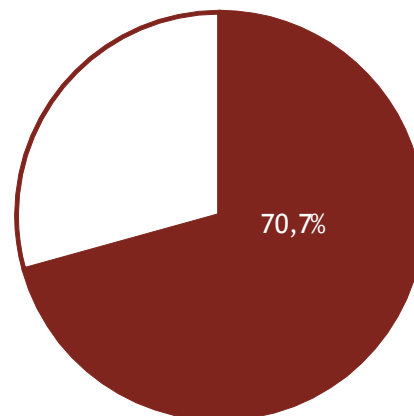
Natural gas supply

At the end of 2010, the length of natural gas distribution network in Oradea was of 157 km, representing approximately 30.9% of all the networks in the county.

Length of gas distribution networks has seen a significant increase in the period 2005-2010, from 69 km to 157 km (127.5%), higher than the county (59.6%) and OMA (102%) levels.

The amount of natural gas delivered to consumers was

Percent of modernized local roads in 2010



of 10,937 thousand cubic meters in 2010, increasing by 114.8% compared to 2006.

Of the total amount of gas distributed in Oradea, approximately 35.5% was for domestic use - 3884 thousand cubic meters in 2010. Thus, average annual household gas distribution was of 19 cubic meters per capita.

District Heating

Distributed heat at the level of Oradea decreased during 2005-2010, reaching 794,761 gigacalories in 2010 (about half the amount distributed in 2005).

Road infrastructure

Length of city streets in Oradea was of 396 km at the end of 2010, representing approximately 50.4% of total length of urban roads in Bihor County. Compared to 2005, length of urban roads increased by 16 km. Length of modernized city streets is of 280 km, resulting in a degree of modernization of approximately 70.7%.

Because of the city location, near the western border of Romania with Hungary through Bors custom point, Oradea has several infrastructure projects. The section Cluj-Napoca - Oradea of the Transylvania highway

project is due to be finished in 2012.

Thus, by continuing it in Hungary, through M3 motorway, Oradea will have a direct road link to Vienna. There are also plans to extend M5 highway in Hungary from Budapest to Oradea. At the same time there is a project from constructing the 4 Pan- European roads going through Seghedin, Arad, Timișoara, Lugoj, Deva and Sibiu. There are two projects that foresee an express road between Satu Mare, Baia Mare and Arad. The ring road of the city is under rehabilitation being extended to a 4 lane road.

European and national roads passing through Oradea are: DN1 (E60), DN76 (E79), DN79 (E671).



SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water supply network expanded and rehabilitated (Ministry of Environment and MUDP2 Programme); - Good Technical condition of the water treatment station in Oradea; - Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment network through ISPA Programme; - Wastewater treatment plant of Oradea was upgraded (three levels - mechanical, biological and tertiary); - Existence of several projects to modernize and expand technical infrastructure; - The existence of the gas network, which has grown consistently in the period 2005-2010 (88 km, +127.5%); - The existence of the Master Plan for Rehabilitation of district heating in Oradea in order to comply with environmental legislation and energy efficiency; - Degree of modernization of urban roads is high (about 70.7%). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problems concerning the energetic efficiency of the district heating system at the level of Oradea; - High levels of traffic regarding the transit of goods and people, the lack of alternative routes;
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of Transilvania Highway, that crosses the northern part of Biharia (5 km away from Oradea); - Construction of an expressway Arad Oradea , which will start from Biharia (reacheble from Oradea by the ring road) connecting the area to trans-European Corridor IV ; - Construction of the expressway Oradea - Valea lui Mihai - Carei - Satu Mare facilitating the access to Ukraine; - 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; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced investment in infrastructure due to financial crisis; - Reducing the capacity of local government to co-finance development projects; - Reducing of household income translated to an impossibility of payment for public utilities;

1.2.5. Public services

Education

Education institutions

In Oradea are functioning 87 education units, representing 87,9% of the units in Oradea Metropolitan Area and 39,4% of those in Bihor county. In addition, in Oradea are operating also a series of education structures without legal personality (kindergarten with normal Programme and kindergartens extended Programme).

Of the 87 education units in Oradea, 36 are pre-school institutions (41,4%), 47 are pre-university education institutions (54%) and 4 are university institutions (4,6%).

The number of education units in Oradea has decreased from 100 units in 2000 to 87 in 2010 (-13%), reducing particularly the pre education units (-23,4%) and primary and gymnasium education units (-10%).

University institutions exist only in Oradea, out of 4 units 3 being private university institutions. Accredited university institutions are:

- University of Oradea (public education);
- "Emanuel University " (private education);
- "Agora" University (private education);
- "Partium" Christian University (private education).

Hierarchy of study Programmes organized by accredited universities in the national education system conducted by the Ministry of Education, Research, Youth and Sports positions Oradea University among the best universities in the country (category A) in the following fields: Agronomy, Horticulture, Forestry, Forest Engineering and Engineering and Management. However, are appreciated also other fields (category B) such as: Political Science, Business Administration, Accountancy, International Economic Relations, Physical Training and Sports Education, Visual Arts, Music, so on.

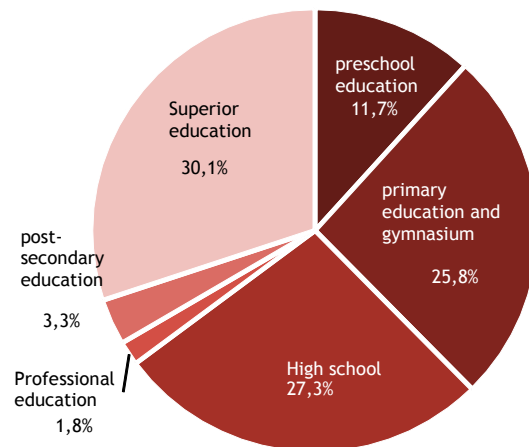
Among advanced universities in the country in fields of Theology (Category A) and Social assistance (Category B) can also be found "Emanuel" University.

School population

School population in Oradea is composed of 58.205 pupils, representing 92,2% of the school population of Oradea Metropolitan Area and 48,1% of the school population of Bihor county.

Of the total number of pupils in Oradea, 11,7% are registered in preschool education (6.832 pupils), 58,2% in preuniversity education (33.876 pupils) and 30% in

Distribution of school population from Oradea, on education levels, in 2010



university education (17.497 pupils). Oradea is the second academic center in the North- West Development Region, according to the number of universities and school population volume (after Cluj-Napoca).

The school population recorded, in the period 2000-2010, a downward trend, the average annual growth being of -1,05%. Educational population decrease has not occurred in all levels, the only educational level whereby the average annual growth was negative being preuniversity education (-2,2%).

Teachers

Educational services from Oradea were provided by 4.192 teachers, namely 92% of the teachers from ZMO and 47,2% of the teachers from Bihor county. 12,9% of the Oradea teachers are working in preschool education (542 people), 54,1% in preuniversity education (2.268 people) and 33% in university education (1.382 people).

Number of teachers has declined by 6% in 2010 over the previous year (-268 teachers). Primary school teachers increased by 3,2% in 2010 compared to 2009, while teaching staff from preuniversity and superior education declined by 8,9%, respectively by 4,4%.

To a teacher from Oradea are assigned, on average, 13,9 pupils. Something more required are teachers in the preuniversity education where the average of students per teacher is 14,9 people. On the other hand, in preschool education to a teacher are assigned 12,6 pupils.

Infrastructure and educational endowments

School infrastructure consists of several elements such as: classrooms, school laboratories, gyms, sports fields and computers. In Oradea, education units and structures have 1.586 classrooms (88,3% of classrooms in ZMO), 563 school laboratories (96,4% of school laboratories ZMO), 54 gyms (90% of gyms from ZMO), 59 sports fields (90,8% of sports fields from ZMO) and 5.752 PCs (95,3% of PCs in ZMO). Thus, much of the infrastructure and educational endowments in the Oradea Metropolitan Area is concentrated in education units from Oradea, rural localities of the area suffering many deficiencies in this regard.

The classrooms in Oradea are more crowded than the situation encountered in Oradea Metropolitan Area or at national level. Thus, to a classroom are assigned 36,7 pupils, with 4,6% more than in ZMO and by 8,9% more than in Romania.

To a school laboratory are assigned 103,4 pupils (by 4,3% less than in ZMO), to a gym 1.077,9 pupils (by 2,5% more than in ZMO), to a sports field 986,5 pupils (by 1,6% more than in ZMO) and to one PC 10,1 pupils (by 3,8% less than in ZMO).

Although there is a slight congestion of classrooms and a high demand for school infrastructure to practice sport activities, the situation from school units and structures in Oradea is satisfactory.

Culture

Cultural heritage is one of the most powerful identity of Oradea Municipality, which is renowned nationally and beyond to the rich cultural heritage.

In Oradea function 65 libraries, from which one is public - Gheorghe Șincai County Library. It works for 100 years, being founded on September 23, 1911 (although the idea of popular libraries being seen since the nineteenth century). In 2010, the library contained 624.927 books and periodicals, 213 manuscripts, 13.949 audio-visual documents, 358 electronic collections and 3106 non-book documents. 307.596 is the number of documents borrowed by Gheorghe Șincai County Library in 2010, of which 86% are books.

County Library has a more important role locally, being organizer, initiator and partner in various cultural projects, such as: Book Releases, Literary Evening, Library Conferences, Day of the Librarian, County Library Days "Gheorghe Șincai", Exhibitions, Symposia, and so on.

Oradea is one of the most "living" cities in the region in terms of culture, here been functioning an impressive number of entertainment institutions (theaters, philharmonic, orchestra and artistic ensembles). The main entertainment institutions from Oradea are

Indicators on the number of pupils assigned to school infrastructure in 2010

Indicator	Oradea city	ZMO	Bihor	North-West	Romania
Classrooms	36,7	35,1	29,1	28,9	33,7
School laboratories	103,4	108,1	143,8	127,3	154,8
Gyms	1.077,9	1.051,8	976,5	766,1	848,3
Sports fields	986,5	970,9	864,9	745,8	869,1
PC-uri	10,1	10,5	11,9	8,4	11,6

Source: INS

"Regina Maria" Theater, "Szigligeti Színház" Theatre, Oradea Philharmonic and House of Culture Oradea.

In 2011, institutions of theater performances from Oradea went through a reorganization process which consisted in the establishment of two new theatrical institutions - **Regina Maria ("Queen Mary") Theatre** and "**Szigligeti Színház " Theater** - by creating the two sections (Hungarian Bands and Romanian Bands) of the State Theatre of Oradea and the absorption of other institutions and ensembles in the city. Related infrastructure is used jointly by a partnership between the two newly created institutions.

"**Regina Maria**" Theater is organized of the "Iosif Vulcan" band of the former State Theatre of Oradea, "Arcadia" band (taken by absorption of Theatre for Children and Youth "Arcadia") and Professional Assembly "Crişana", which operated until 2011, under the Oradea Philharmonic.

"**Szigligeti Színház**" Theatre includes troops of Hungarian language of the former State Theatre of Oradea (Szigligeti band and Liliput band) and of the Professional Ensemble "Nagyvárad Táncegyüttes", which operated until 2011, under the Oradea Philharmonic.

Oradea Philharmonic is the proof of the interest in the musical life that was manifested even from the second half of the XVIIIth century, when the musician Johann Michael Haydn (1737-1806), the younger brother of Joseph Haydn, was appointed organist and conductor in the courtyard of Patachich Ádám bishop between 1760-1762. Thanks to Haydn, but also to Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf, his successor, in Oradea began to be organized numerous concerts, stage productions and opera.

House of Culture Oradea works in the administrative subordination of City Hall and City Council of Oradea. Has a head office in Oradea and four branches in Baile Felix, Bihor Bishopric, Vineyard and on Moscow street. This cultural institution has the following own artistic groups: Reunion of songs "Hilaria", Folklore Ensemble "Bihorul", String Quartet "Intermezzo", Theater Band, Society Dance "Quasar", Music Group "Meda Music" and band modern dance "Cool Style".

House of Culture Oradea has a number of permanent annual activities, of these we mention: Events dedicated to Unification Day Of The Romanian Principalities (January 24), Events dedicated to the entry of Romanian troops commanded by general Traian Moşoiu in Oradea (April 20, 1919), Celebrations of Europe Day - Independence Day (May 9), Celebrations of Children's Day (June 1), Flag Day (June), National Hymn Day (July), Fortress Festival (end of June, beginning of July), Window to Europe, Oradea Fall Festival (September-October), Palinka Fair, Wine Festival, Oradea Festival - Town Day, events dedicated to the birth of the poet Ady Endre (November), Events dedicated to Romania's National Day (December 1) and Events included within winter holidays (December 24 - "Santa Clause is coming). According to estimates made by the management of the institution in recent years have crossed the threshold of the institution an average of around 100.000 spectators. Each year, House of Culture of the City have, on average about 90 shows (30 their own and 60 external), varnishes 6-7 exhibitions a year, organizes 4 festivals, 4 book launches.

Cultural consumption from Oradea is very intense, in 2009 the number of spectators and auditors to artistic performances organized locally being of 218.231 persons (+18% compared to 2008). Basically, spectators from specialized institutions in Oradea is 39,8% of the total number of spectators from North - West Development Region and 3,4% of registered spectators national wide.

The number of places from entertainment institutions from Oradea was quite constant in recent years, during the period 2005 - 2009 marking a change only in 2007 (+3,6% since 2006). Thus, in 2009 entertainment institutions have had 1.393 seats, or about a quarter of the seats in the region.

In addition to entertainment institutions it is noted also the museums from Oradea, 9 of the 17 museums from Bihor county are still functioning here.

"**Muzeul Tarii Crisurilor**" is one of the largest museums of Romania, holding a cultural and intercultural patrimony comprising over 900.000 records units. The complex includes „**Muzeul Tarii Crisurilor**” (currently closed to the public, are being relocation into new premises), "**Iosif Vulcan**" **Memorial Museum** (was a

Romanian journalist and writer, cultural animator, member of Romanian Academy, founder of cultural magazine "Family"), "Ady Endre" Memorial Museum (journalist and poet), "Aurel Lazar" Memorial House (important Romanian politician, campaigner for the rights of Romanians in Transylvania) and "Muzeul Tarii Crisurilor" Ecomuseum (composed of Nature Reserve Peța Stream and the Open Air Museum).

Other museums and museum collections from Oradea are: National Military Museum, "Maria Haiduc" Memorial Museum, "Emmanuel Gojdu" Memorial House, "Lucian Blaga" Memorial House, "Nicolae Jiga" Memorial House.

In 2009, the museums and public collections of Oradea have been visited by 76.220 people, representing 36% of the museums visitors in the Bihor County. Over the previous year, the number of visitors dropped by 7,2 percent.

Oradea is the venue of important cultural tradition. Since 1991 here is being organized the entertainment and culture festival "Toamna Oradeana", between mid September and 12 October, for the day of the city. The first edition of the festival was in 1991. After 3-4 weeks in which they held various cultural, art, sports and entertainment events, the festival ends with the day of the city.

Another important cultural and artistic event is "Fortress Festival", organized since 2000 in the first weekend in July. Its objective is to bring into focus the historical cradle of the city, all the events taking place inside and in the courtyard of the Medieval Fortress of Oradea. In the days of the event are taking place concerts of classical music, folk, religious and medieval, medieval theater performances, visual art exhibitions, medieval sports competitions and pop music concerts.

Health

Health units

The majority of the medical infrastructure of the Oradea Metropolitan Area operates in Bihor county residence, so that a high proportion of the population of ZMO, but also of the entire county population uses health services from Oradea.

In Oradea operates a diverse group of health units: hospitals, family medical cabinets, specialized medical cabinets, dental offices, pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets, polyclinics, medical laboratories, specialized ambulatory, transfusion centers, etc.. In 2009, according to the National Institute of Statistics, 8 of the 16 public and private hospitals in Bihor County were operating in Oradea: County Emergency Clinical Hospital Oradea, Municipal Clinical Hospital Dr. Gavril Curteanu Oradea, Clinical Hospital of Neurology and Psychiatry, Clinical Hospital of Pneumoftiziologie, Clinical Hospital of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Clinical Hospital of CFR, etc..

Locally there are also 127 family medical cabinets (85,2% of the units of this type in ZMO), 121 specialized medical cabinets (96% of specialized offices in ZMO), 351 dental offices (95,1% of dental offices in ZMO), 142 pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets (87,7% of pharmacies in ZMO), 6 polyclinics (100% of clinics in ZMO) and 51 medical laboratories (89,5% of laboratories in ZMO).

Being the city with most developed medical infrastructure in the county, Oradea does not have a problem vis-à-vis its sufficiency. Reported to 10.000 inhabitants, are assigned 6,2 family medical cabinets (by 17% more than the national level), 5,9 specialized medical cabinets (by 25,5% more than the national level), 17,1 dental offices (by 216,7% more than the national level), 6,9 pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets (by 97,1% more than nationally) and 2,5 medical laboratories (by 92,3% more than the national level). Thus, the medical system in Oradea is well developed in relation to the national situation, health units are not insufficient with regard to the demographic volume in many regions from the country.

In Oradea there are 2.627 beds in health units (especially hospitals), representing 91% of the beds in health units in Oradea Metropolitan Area and 60,5% of the beds in Bihor county. Reported to 10.000 inhabitants, are assigned 128.3 beds, more than double the national average (64,7 beds / 10.000 inhabitants).

Medical staff

Oradea has a good situation not only in terms of health infrastructure, but also in terms of medical staff. In 2009 in health units were active 1094 doctors (of which 241 family doctors), 361 dentists, 309 pharmacists and 2.351 persons employed as ward staff. Basically, 95,1% from the doctors in Oradea Metropolitan Area and 67,4% of those in Bihor county are providing medical services in units from Oradea.

The same situation is seen in terms of family doctors (91,6% of family doctors in ZMO), dentists (95,3% of dentists in ZMO), pharmacists (90,4% of pharmacists in ZMO) and staff ward (94,6% of ward staff in ZMO).

By 2009 was not observed the definite trend of labor migration in health care (in other fields of activity or health units abroad), except for ward staff, the medical staff recording increases. For example, in 2009 the number of family doctors increased by 95,9% over the previous year and the number of doctors by 3,6 percent.

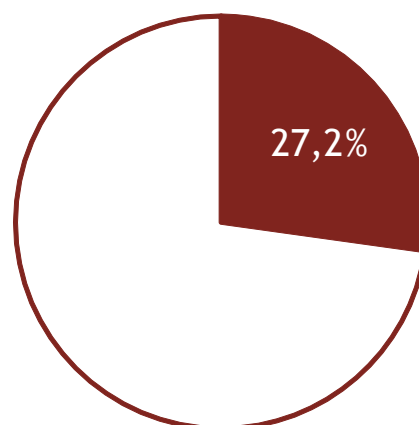
In general, to 10.000 inhabitants from Oradea lies a large number of medical staff. According to the National Institute of Statistics, in 2009 to 10.000 inhabitants incumbent on 53,4 doctors (+127,2% compared to the national average), 11,8 family doctors (+110,7% more than the the national average), 17,6 dentists (+203,4% compared to the national average), 15,1 pharmacists (+169,6% compared to the national

average) and 114,8 persons employed as ward staff (+90.1% compared to the national average).

Social assistance

In Oradea are registered 54.806 retired persons, representing 88% of the total number of **retired persons** from Oradea Metropolitan Area. In recent years, the number of retirees had a local upward trend, growing by 8,1 percent in August 2011 compared to 2004. Oradea is one of the few localities of ZMO in

Share of retired population of total population of Oradea, in 2010



which the number of retired persons increased, the average annual growth rate being negative in almost all villages in the area.

At regional level there are 10 crèches, all operating in Oradea. The number of beds within these represents 63,1% of registered beds in crèches in Bihor County (317 beds).

Indicators regarding medical staff charged per 10.000 inhabitants in 2009

Indicator	Oradea city	ZMO	Bihor	North-West	Romania
Number of doctors/10.000 inhabitants	53,4	45,8	27,4	26,2	23,5
Number of family doctors/10.000 inhabitants	11,8	10,5	7,6	6,2	5,6
Number of dentists/10.000 inhabitants	17,6	15,1	8,7	7,0	5,8
Number of pharmacists/10.000 inhabitants	15,1	13,6	8,3	5,9	5,6
Number of ward staff/10,000	114,8	99,0	66,5	61,8	60,4

Source: INS

Regarding **non-governmental organizations** in the social sector, in Oradea Metropolitan Area it is noted the Coalition for Strengthening the NGO Sector in Bihor county - STRONG, comprising of 45 States and supporting NGOs. The purpose for which it was established this coalition is to provide expertise in the social sector areas for consultation in the development, adoption and implementation of social policies at local, regional and national levels. Most NGO members of the Coalition for Strengthening the NGO Sector in Bihor County are from Oradea (Alpha and Omega Association, Anima Charity Association, Catholic Caritas Association Oradea, Diocesan Caritas Association Oradea, Locomotor deficiencies Association, Down Association Oradea Romania - DAOR, and so on.)

Oradea has an infrastructure to provide highly developed social services, locally operating units that have children as beneficiaries (a child care center, 4 placement centers for disabled children, a day center for counseling for children and parents, a maternity center, an emergency reception center, 4r day care centers, etc..), but also units targeting older people (5 day centers for older people, 6 home care services, 2 retirement homes, etc..) or adults with disabilities (7 housing, 7 counseling centers, 5 home care services, and so on.). These social services are being subordinated to the General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection Bihor, either under the subordination of Social Assistance Public Service or accredited private bodies. Within the latter are included several associations and foundations, such as Down Association, People to People Foundation, Foundation House of Hope, Catholic Caritas Association, Foundation ProDeo, Ruhama Foundation, and so on.

According to DGASPC Bihar, infrastructure of social service delivery for children, elderly or disabled adults in Oradea comprises 73 units, representing almost 80% of such existing structures in the Oradea Metropolitan Area.

According to the 2008 activity report of General Directorate for Social Assistance and Child Protection Bihor, during the year there have been made a number of 81 street actions organized in partnership with Oradea Social Community Administration, Oradea

Police and Gendarmerie Inspectorate of Bihor. During these activities were identified 21 **children of the street** who resided in Oradea city. In the same year, almost 80% of the complaints regarding cases of child neglect and abuse recorded in the localities of Oradea Metropolitan Area aimed cases from Oradea (69 complaints).

Reports from the years 2009 - 2010 of DGASPC Bihor present also the territorial distribution of **children abandoned** in health units in the county. Thus, in 2009, 11,9% of children abandoned in health units came from Oradea. In 2010, their share increased to 13,8%. To note is the fact that 76,6% of children abandoned in Bihor county are abandoned in health units from Oradea: Clinical Hospital of Obstetrics and Gynecology Oradea, Clinic Hospital for Children "Dr. Gavril Curteanu " Oradea, Pneumoftiziologie Hospital Oradea.

Sanitation

Oradea residents benefit of sanitation services, the degree coverage for sanitation services is 100%. Locally there are several authorized sanitation operators:

- SC RER Ecologic Service SA (street cleaning, domestic cleaning, fitting and maintenance of green areas);
- Eco Bihor S.R.L. Oradea (establishing municipal landfills and their administration);
- Bene International Ltd (Operator DEEE).

In Oradea the necessary infrastructure for selective waste collection: 3.290 bins with a capacity of 120 l, 3.380 bins with a capacity of 240 l and 1.445 containers with a capacity of 1,1 cubic meters. Waste transportation is made by 17 garbage trucks and 22 auto-containers.

According to the *Report on the environmental situation in Bihor county for 2010*, at Oradea level were selectively collected the following amounts of waste: paper / cardboard - 67,96 tons, Plastic - 91,5 tons and metals - 44,61 tons.

Under the plan "Integrated Waste Management System in Bihor County" total quantity of waste collected per year by SC RER Ecologic Service SA Oradea is 68.720 tons, representing 87,8% of the total quantity of waste collected from Oradea Metropolitan Area. The average

per inhabitant is 335,8 kilograms of waste, by almost 8 percent more than average quantity of waste collected per inhabitant in ZMO.

Tariffs practiced by sanitation operator to collect waste is 5,5 lei / person / month + VAT and 58,56 Euro / tonne + VAT for the assimilated wastes of economic agents.

Waste disposal is done mainly by storing at the r wastes green cente from local level, the first deposit of its kind in the region. The deposit was developed under a public private partnership, the operator being SC Ecobihor SRL Oradea. Estimated design capacity of the depositis of 3.800.000 m3, the center will ensure the waste storage from Bihor county by 2025.

In Oradea was recently inaugurated also one of the

three waste sorting station in Bihor county, about by annually processing 35.000 tons of wastes. Located near the organic waste deposit, the sorting station aims to reduce the amount of waste stored in Oradea by recovery waste material and energy. In 2010 was inaugurated and the compost station which is expected to reach the total area of 9.500 m2 and the composting capacity of 52.000 m3/year through the technology of membrane coating.

Emergencies

In Oradea operates two subunits of the Inspectorate for Emergency Situations "Crişana" of Bihor County: Detachment 1 Fire Department Oradea and Detachment 2 Fire Department Oradea. They provide assistance in emergency situations also in other localities of Oradea Metropolitan Area or outside the area.



Within Detachment 1 Fire Department Oradea works, since 1993, the Mobile Emergency Service for Resuscitation and Extrication (MESRE), the only SMURD unit in Bihor county. However, since 2005 was also established a group of rescue from drowning.

Public order and safety

In Bihor county, the crime rate has been increasing in recent years from 736 crimes / 100.000 inhabitants recorded in 2004, leading to 1.284 crimes per 100.000 inhabitants in 2009. On the other hand, during this period, the crime rate followed a downward trend, rising from 743 persons definitively convicted per 100.000 inhabitants in 2004 to only 129 persons definitively convicted in 2009.

At Oradea city level the public order and safety services are provided by the Oradea City Police. In its judicial district lies several rural police stations from Oradea Metropolitan Area: Borş, Biharia, Cetariu, Girişu of Cris, Sîntandrei, Toboliu, Paleu and so on.

Public transport

Oradea is one of the two localities of Oradea Metropolitan Area that has public transport service, the operator in charge of this service being Oradea Local Transport S.A.

According to the National Institute of Statistics, in 2010, in Oradea were put into service 74 buses and minibuses, representing 93,7% of the total number in Bihor County. In 2006 the number of buses and minibuses declined by 56,9% over the previous year, following the decommissioning of vehicles.

In terms of public transport through trams, Oradea is the only locality in Bihor County which has the necessary infrastructure.

In 2010, 129 trams were put into service, meaning 79,1% of the existing number at regional level. In the North - West Region only Cluj-Napoca still provides public transport with trams, holding 34 of such vehicles.

The price for a ticket for a journey by public transport from Oradea is 2 lei and a monthly subscription price valid for all lines is 60 lei. There are discounts for pre-school children, pupils and students.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High number of education units and structures; - Existence of university institutions comprising educational Programmes that are among the most powerful in the country; - Reduced number of pupils reported to teachers, compared to the national level; - Existence of educational units teaching in Hungarian and German languages; - Well-developed educational infrastructure (sports fields, gyms, school laboratories, computers); - Involvement of teachers and pupils in many instructive and educational activities, projects and Programmes at local, county, national and international levels; - Involvement of teachers in various training courses; - Experience of education institutions in projects financed by the national and EU Funds; <p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National recognition of Oradea as a town with a rich cultural heritage; - Oradea, under the PATN, is one of administrative-territorial units with very high concentration of architectural heritage with cultural value of national interest; - High number of entertainment institutions from Oradea, this being the place with the largest entertainment institutions in the country; - Existence of renowned entertainment institutions at national level: "Regina Maria" Theater, "Szigligeti Színház" Theatre, Oradea Philharmonic, and so on.; - Increasing the number of viewers from specialized institutions with 18% in 2009 over the previous year; - Large number of museums and collections in the city, representing over half of the institutions of its kind in Bihor county; - Organizing annual of some traditional events such as " Oradea Fall ", " Fortress Festival ", and so on; - Existence of cultural importance (archaeological sites, settlements, historical monuments etc.). - Strong multicultural character of Oradea. <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large number of hospital units, representing over half the hospitals in the county; - High variety of health units: hospitals, polyclinics, family medical cabinets, specialized medical cabinets, dental offices, pharmacies and pharmaceutical outlets, and so on; - Modern equipment and facilities owned in hospital 	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decrease number of teachers, especially those in primary and secondary education; - Downward trend in recent years of the school population, especially in preuniversity education; - Overcrowding of classrooms (high number of pupils / classroom); - Lower graduation of the baccalaureate exam, especially in certain educational units (50,9% in summer session 2011 and 19% in the autumn session 2011); <p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decreased number of libraries (school) in recent years; - Downward trend of visitors number to museums and collections, in the period 2005-2009; <p>Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level of request of behalf of sanitary units from Oradea in terms of serving the population of the entire area, not just that of the city; - Reduction of ward staff in 2009 by 7,3 percent from the previous year; <p>Social assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Upward trend in the number of retired people in the area during 2004-2011; - Existence of cases of street children and abandoned children in health units in the county, originating in Oradea; - Recording a number of 69 complaints at Bihor DGASPC concerning cases of abuse and neglect of children in Oradea; <p>Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low responsiveness of the population vis-à-vis the selective waste collection; - Low material and power recovery of wastes, the main way to eliminate them being storage; - High quantity of waste collected per inhabitant in Oradea compared to the media at regional level; <p>Other public services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced number of buses and microbuses for public transport of population;

<p>units in Oradea;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High number of medical staff from the specialized institutions, compared with the situation at county and national level; <p>Social assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a large number of NGOs with social profile; - Developed infrastructure to provide social services (73 units aimed to children, people with disabilities or elderly people); - Operation of a number of 10 crèches from Oradea; <p>Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High degree of population coverage with sanitation services; - Existence on the territory of Oradea of the only ecological waste landfill in the county; - Existence of necessary infrastructure (bins, containers), for selective waste collection; - Ownership by sanitation operators in the area of relatively new and modern equipment; - Existence of a sorting station and a waste composting station; - Organisation of periodic actions of DEEE collection; <p>Other public services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operation in the city of two subunits of ISU "Crisana" Detachment 1 Fire Department Oradea and Detachment 2 Fire Department Oradea - Existence of SMURD unit and a rescue team from drowning for emergency situations; - Slight increase in the number of trams serving public transport in Oradea city in recent years. 	
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Opportunity to access structural funds or government funds for development of education units; - Possibility to develop partnerships between educational institutions in Oradea and other units from the country and abroad; - Possibility of taking over and adapting best practice models from European Union countries regarding the didactic activities; - Establishment of Programmes type "After school"; <p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing promotion of events and cultural heritage; - Opportunity to access European funds grants for infrastructure and cultural activities; - Adapting the book fund to new technology (acquisition of documents in electronic format); 	<p>Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor motivation of teachers can lead to well trained teachers leaving the system; - Increased drop-out rates due to material and financial deficiencies caused by the economic crisis; - Repeated changes of the legislation in force can lead to lower school performance; - Inability to support co-financing projects of educational infrastructure development. <p>Culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low public interest for culture due to financial difficulties encountered in recent years; - Lack of youth interest in maintaining traditions and folk customs; - Advanced degradation of cultural objectives due to the lack of investment in them; - Unsustainable tourism, which may result in degradation of cultural heritage;

Health

- Existence of European funds for rehabilitation of health structures and adequate endowment;
- Implementation of public education campaigns with regard to health field;

Social assistance

- Developing partnerships between public institutions and NGOs in the field;
- Opportunity to access EU structural funds;
- Possibility of taking over models of good practice in EU countries on the methodology to address specific issues;
- Develop national volunteering and citizenship;
- Existence of legal framework that creates facilities for the economic environment that employs people from vulnerable groups to integrate them into society;
- Establishment of a Social Enterprise Incubator, where vulnerable groups can carry out income generating activities;
- Establishment of pensioners' clubs where elderly people can develop socialization activities;

Sanitation

- Implementation of public awareness campaigns regarding the benefits of selective waste collection;
- Existence of European funds directed to projects in sanitation field;
- Development of energy and material recovery units of waste at zonal level;

Other public services

- Purchase of low polluting public transport;
- Implementation of video surveillance systems in public spaces that records high crime rates.

- Limited European Funds (being insufficient regarding the needs);

Health

- Migration of medical staff abroad due to low salary levels;
- Negative effects of deepening aging and illness phenomenon of the population;
- Limited possibilities of local authorities for financial support of investments;

Social assistance

- Increasing the number of socially assisted persons following the global economic crisis;
- Departure of specialized personnel in the system due to unjustified wage;
- Lack of funding non-governmental organizations may lead to their extinction;
- Lack of jobs for vulnerable groups;
- Low capacity of public institutions to co-finance social projects;

Sanitation

- Increasing the amount of waste generated at municipal level per inhabitant;
- Financial incapacity of the economic agents to implement their own network of waste energy and material recovery (co-processing, recycling, reuse);

Other public services

- Increasing crime rate due to financial difficulties encountered by the population;
- Increasing environmental pollution due to the aging fleet owned by public transport services;
- Reduction of personnel serving the emergency service (ISU subunits) and public order and safety services (Oradea Police) due to reorganizations of public administration.

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 Oradea there were active 11439 local units, in 2009, representing 89.1% of active local units of Oradea Metropolitan Area and 61.4% of all local units active in Bihor county.

Relative to the population from July 1st 2009, business density is 51.2 units/1.000 inhabitants at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area and 37.1 units/1.000 inhabitants in Biharia, value better than the 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).

Oradea has a similar structure as Oradea Metropolitan Area regarding the distribution of active local units. Thus, the most active are in service sector (42,4%), followed by trade (36,4%), constructions (10,2%), industry (10,0%) and agriculture (1,1%).

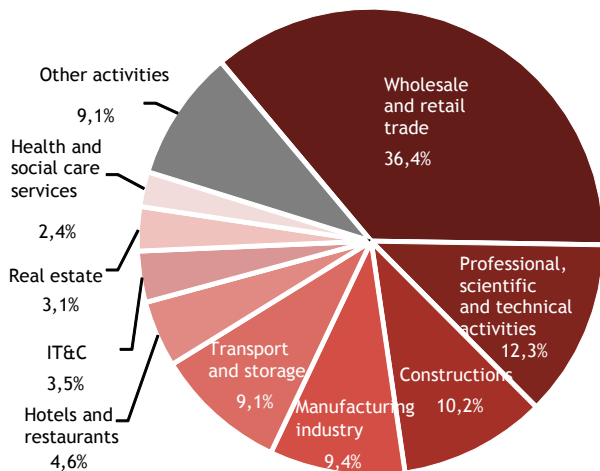
Turnover of active local units

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%.

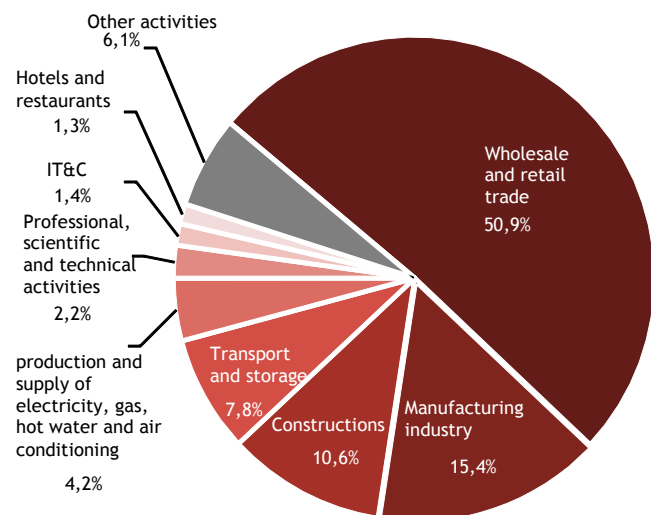
In 2009, from the turnover at county level, 76.2% is due to active local units of Oradea Metropolitan Area.

In the same year, active local units from Oradea have made 13485.1 million RON, i.e. 86.7% of turnover in the

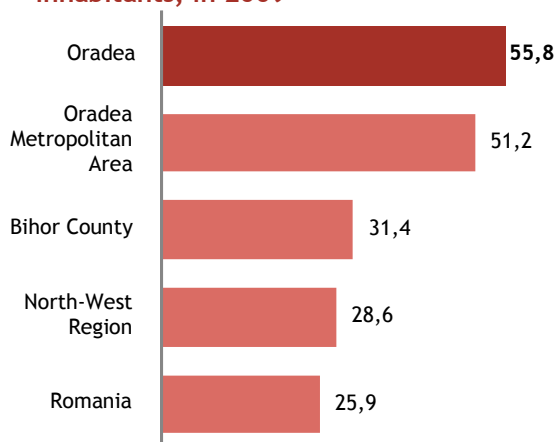
Distribution of active local units, on economic sectors in 2009



Distribution of turnover of local active units, on economic sectors, in 2009



Density of local active units for 1000 inhabitants, in 2009



Oradea Metropolitan Area and 66.5% 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 Oradea, trade activity is more intense, local active units having achieved 50.9% of total turnover. Industry is the second economic sector regarding the turnover (20.4%), followed by services (16.7%) and construction (10.6%). Local units active in agriculture obtained only 1.3% of total turnover, in 2009.

Important for defining the economic structure of Oradea municipality and Oradea Metropolitan Area is that 44.2% of total turnover in trade sector, at county level, is achieved by active local units in Oradea. Moreover, in 2009, the 1.071 local units active in manufacture industry in Oradea achieved 13.3% of turnover in this sector, at county level.

Economic activities that have made the most significant turnover at the level of local units active in Oradea are trade (6.870,6 mil. Lei), manufacturing industry (2.072,4 mil. lei), construction (1.429,0 mil. lei), transport and storage (1.051,2 million lei) and production and supply of electricity, gas, hot water and air conditioning (562,9 mil. lei RON).

Labour force

Labour resources

Labor 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.

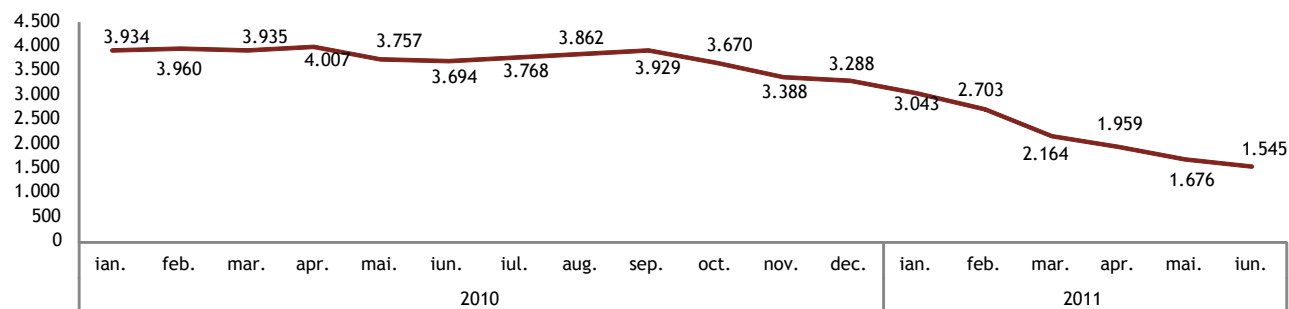
Compared to the national level, in Bihor county was recorded a higher concentration in industry and agriculture (+3.6 and 3.2 percentage points) and lower in terms of services and construction (-4.0 and -2.2 percentage points).

Employees

Average number of employees in Oradea was 93.857 persons in 2009, 4.5% less than previous year. Compared to situation in 2005, the average employees number increased over 10.000 persons (+14.5%). This increase is higher than the evolution of average employees number at county, regional and national level.

Average number of employees in Oradea represents 89.8% of total employees in Oradea Metropolitan Area and 59% of employees in Bihor county.

Evolution of registered unemployment in Oradea, between January 2010 - June 2011



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 in Bihor county was 5.8%, lower than the regional (5.9%) and national (6.9%). Moreover, unemployment in Bihor county records in recent years, significantly lower values than those of regional and particularly national.

At the end of 2010, in Oradea were registered 3.288 unemployed, representing 75,5% of he unemployed registered in Oradea Metropolitan Area and 19,7% of unemployed at county level. According to the latest stistics, in June 2011 in data base of Bihor County Agency for Employment were registered 1.545 unemployed people, cu 58,2% less than in the same period in the previous year.

Of the total unemployed in Oradea, 40.8% are male and 59.2% are female. Thus, reduction of unemployment was more pronounced among the males (-65.2% in June 2011 compared to June 2010), than among unemployed women (-51.5% 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.

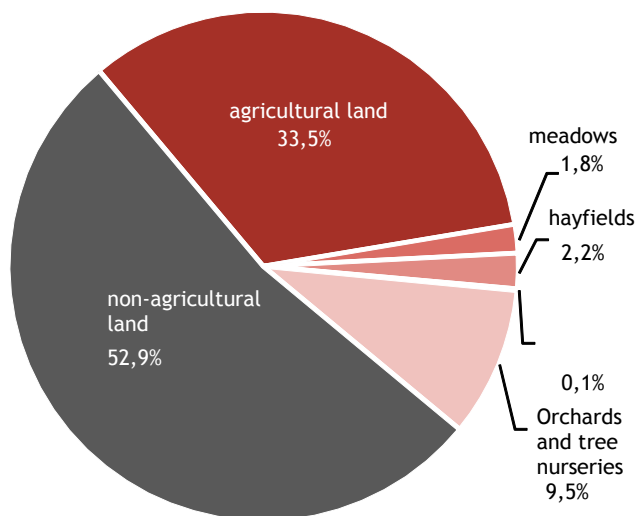
Bihor county's agricultural land is covered with a variety of soil types. Luvic and Luvisols soils predominate, representing 105,602 ha, i.e. an area of 29.07%, followed, in decreasing order, by brown soils, alluvial soils, argillic brown, chernozem etc. The smallest surfaces are represented by plane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

An important share of Oradea is occupied by agricultural land (47.1% of the total), used mainly for wheat, corn, legumes field, sunflower, potatoes and oatmeal.

Land distribution by category of use, in Oradea, in 2009



Agricultural area decreased by 389 ha in 2009 compared to 2008 due to reduction of agricultural land with 264 hectares, the area of orchards and tree nurseries with 78 ha and 49 ha area of meadow.

Bihor 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 and 3 in Oradea (2 - grains, 1 - oilseeds).

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.

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 extensive industries and oil processing, leather and footwear, furniture, chemical industry, clothing, building materials, construction industry and food business etc.

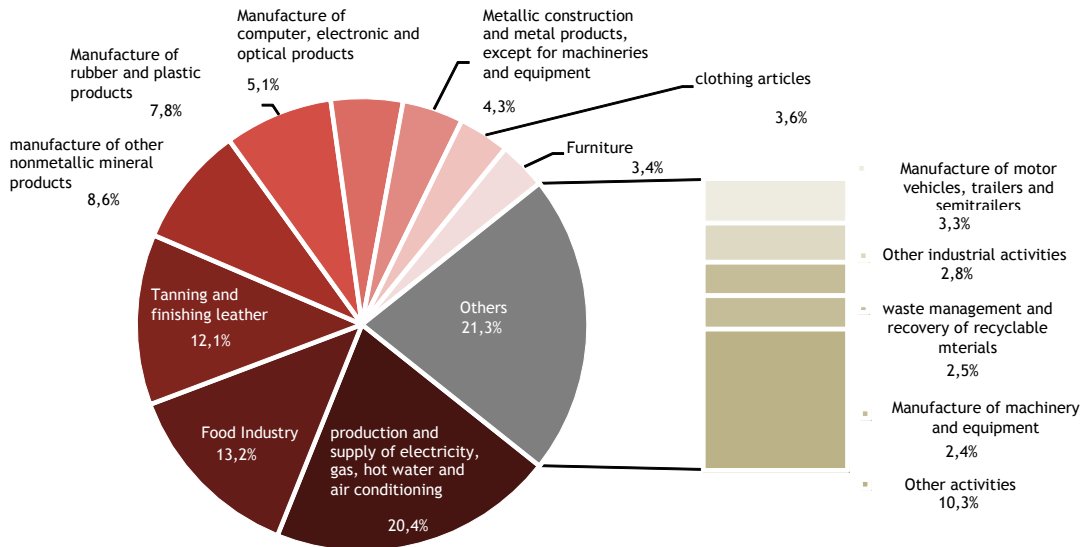
Industry had, in 2008, a contribution of 27.7% (3391.7 million lei) in gross added value in Bihor county. Compared with previous years, gross added value in industry at the county level almost doubled (from 1550.5 million lei in 2003 to 3391.7 million lei in 2008). However, this sector has fluctuated 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 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.

In Oradea had been registered 1.141 local units active in industry, achieving a turnover of 2.756,6 mil. lei. Financial result in 2009 of local units represented 72,2% of turnover of local units active in industry at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area and 44,6% of turnover of local units active in this sector at county level.

In Oradea the representative industries by the value of turnover achieved are: Food, Tanning and finishing leather, manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; processing and dyeing fur, manufacture of other nonmetallic mineral products, Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, Manufacture of metal and metal products, except machinery and equipment,

Distribution of turnover of local active units from industry, on NACE groups



clothing articles, manufacture of furniture, and Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semitrailers.

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 5y 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.

Oradea is noticed among the administrative-territorial units of Oradea Metropolitan Area by the turnover achieved and the number of local units active in constructions. Thus, in construction sector, in 2009, there were 1.162 local active unites that registered 1.429,04 mil. lei, representing 86,5%, respective 93,7% of total turnover registered at the lel of Oradea Metropolitan Area.

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 Area was 74.1% of the total number of county permits.

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 Oradea there were recorded 4.635 active local units that have achieved a turnover of 6.870,61 million lei, the most significant part of the Metropolitan Area.

Metropolitan Area is, through municipality of Oradea, on the map of modern retail in Romania. Thus, in Oradea supermarkets have been opened to market consumer goods: Metro (1), Real (2), Selgros (1), Profi (1), Billa (1), Carrefour (3), Novaeuro (4) , Kaufland (1), Penny (3), Unicarm (5), Three G (7), Minimax (1), Iza Incom (2), ABC (10).

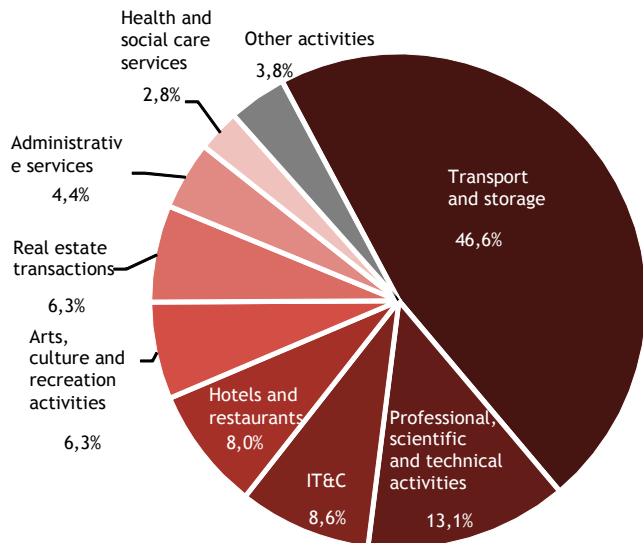
Local retail market for bricolage products and building materials are present stores such as Praktiker, Mobexpert, Obi, JYSK, Bricostore, Baumax, Dedeman, Arabesque and Ambient.

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

Turnover distribution of the active local units in the service sector, on NACE groups



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%.

The 4.850 active local units in the service sector of Oradea (90,8% of Oradea Metropolitan Area) achieved a turnover of 2.254,3 million lei in 2009 (84,7% of Oradea Metropolitan Area).

The main services, taking into consideration the turnover obtained in 2009 in Oradea, are transport and storage (46,6%), professional, scientific and technical activities (13,1%), information and communication (8,6%), hotels and restaurants (8,0%), arts, culture and recreation activities (6,3%) and real estate transactions (6,3%).

Tourism

Structures of tourists reception

In Bihor county, in 2010, were registered 110 structures of tourists reception with an accommodation capacity exceeding 5 seats, representing 16,7% from the total registered in North West Region. From this point of view, Bihor County ranks third, after Cluj County (33,7%) and Maramures (29,0%), at regional level.

At the end of 2010, from the total structures of tourists reception in Bihor County, 59,1% structures are concentrated in Oradea Metropolitan Area, which means in absolute figures 65 units. Previous year, the number of these structures rose by 20,4% and compared to 2005 the number of structures of tourists reception increased by 47,7%; the average annual growth rate during 2005-2010 was 4,7 %.

Oradea is the second city in terms of tourism from the Metropolitan Area, having, in 2010, 22 structures of tourists reception. At the municipal level, the number of tourist structures of tourists reception is increasing in the period 2005-2010, their number doubled in this period.

According to INS, the majority structures of tourists reception with a capacity greater than 5 seats in Oradea are of hotel type (17 units), representing 54,8% of all hotels in Oradea Metropolitan Area. Other types of tourist accommodation in Oradea are tourist boarding house (2 units), hostel (1 unit), apartment hotels (1 unit) and tourists villas (1 unit with a capacity greater than 5 seats).

The year 2010 marks an increase of hotels number with 4 units and a decrease of boarding houses by one, compared to 2009.

Existing accommodation capacity

In Bihor County, structures of tourists reception has an existing housing capacity of 9.152 seats , meaning 35,07% of the total existing accommodation capacity in the North West, being the first county in the region. Bihor is followed in second and third position by Cluj County (26,7%) and Maramures (16,7%).

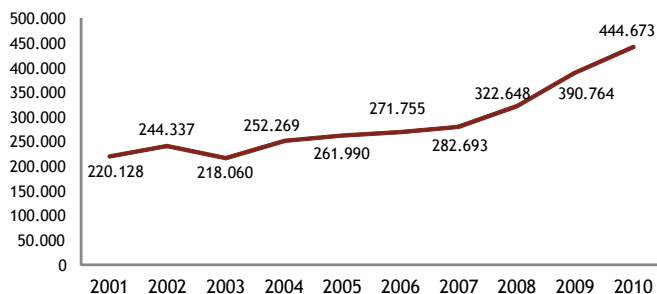
Of the total capacity of existing tourists accommodation in the county, 74,7% are in structures of tourists reception of Oradea Metropolitan Area. Although the number of structures of tourists reception rose by 47,7% (458 seats), in the period 2005-2010, the existing tourists accommodation capacity decreased by 6,3% over the same period. Between 2005-2010, the capacity of existing tourists accommodation decreased with an average annual rate of -1,1%.

In Oradea in 2010, the capacity of existing tourists reception represents 18,4% of the total of Oradea Metropolitan Area and quantifies 1.254 seats. Thus, depending on the capacity of existing tourists accommodation Oradea is the second city of ZMO (5.329 seats), preceded only by Sînmartin village. Over the previous year, the existing accommodation capacity has expanded by 18,2%.

During 2005-2010, the existing accommodation capacity from structures of tourists reception of Oradea expanded by 71,5% and the average annual growth was of +8,4%.

Approximately 88,0% from the capacity of the existing tourists accommodation of Metropolitan Area is available in hotels and 6,2% in agrotouristic boarding

Evolution of the accommodation capacity in function in Oradea, in the period 2001-2010



houses. The capacity of tourists reception of the hostels is 2,5%, in motels are 1,5% seats, in tourist villas are 0,7% seats, in tourists boarding houses are 0,6% seats and in apartment hotels are found 0,5% seats.

At the level of Oradea, 88,0% of available seats are in hotels, 4,5% in hostels, 3,0% in tourist boarding houses, 2,9% in hotels apartments and 1,6% in tourist villas, in 2010 .

In 2010 there is an increase of 18,1% of seats available in hotels and a decrease of 24,0% of seats available in tourist boarding houses in the city, compared to the previous year.

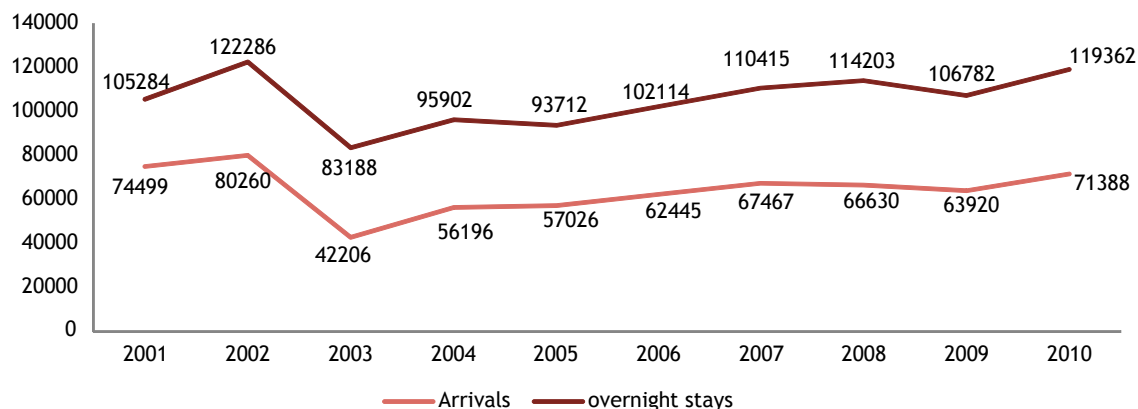
In Oradea Metropolitan Area, in 2010, the average number of available beds per hotel is 193 seats, 86 seats assigned to a hostel, 36 seats assigned to a hotel apartment, 35 seats assigned to a motel, 16,7 seats assigned to a tourist villa, 19,0 seats assigned to tourists boarding house, and 18,3 seats assigned to agrotourist boarding house.

Meanwhile, in the structures of tourists reception of Oradea are assigned, on average, 6,9 seats available per hotel, 57 seats per hostel, 36 seats in hotels apartment, 20 seats in tourist villas and 19 seats in tourist boarding houses.

Accommodation capacity in function

In 2010, in the North West region, were registered 8.105.382 seats into function, of which 29,1% in Bihor county. This is the second county in the region in terms

Evolution of arrivals and tourists overnight stays in structures of accommodation in Oradea, during 2001-2010



of tourists accommodation capacity in function, after Cluj County (31,9%).

Thus, from the 2.354.654 seats - days, registered at Bihor County level, 86.5% represents accommodation capacity in function from Oradea Metropolitan Area. Over the previous year, in 2010 the accommodation capacity in function (seats - days) increased by 2,1% and compared to 2005, the tourists accommodation capacity in function decreased by 10.2%. During 2005-2010, the accommodation capacity in function decreased by an average annual rate of 4.0%.

In Oradea focuses 21,8% of the accommodation capacity in function from the structures of tourists reception in the metropolitan area. Oradea is the second city in ZMO according to this indicator, preceded by Sînmartin which concentrates 73,7% of accommodation in function in the area.

Arrivals of tourists in structures of tourists reception

In 2010, the North West Region captured 702.838 tourists, of which 27,6% tourists visited Bihor County, ranked second after Cluj County (34,5%). Of the total number of tourists in Bihor, 84,6% were Romanian tourists and 15,4% foreign tourists, according to data for 2010.

In Oradea Metropolitan Area, were registered 177.254 tourists, which mean 91,3% of all tourists in Bihor county, in 2010. Previous year, the number of tourists from the Metropolitan Area decreased by 4,1% and compared to 2005 decreased by 8,7%. During 2005-

2010, the number of tourists decreased with an annual average rate of 1,1%.

In 2010, in Oradea were registered 71.388 tourist arrivals (40,3% of all tourists in ZMO), while 94.813 tourists arrived in Sînmartin (53,5% of total tourists in ZMO). From the previous year (2009), in Oradea was registered by 11,7% more tourists, and compared with 2005, the number of arrivals of tourists in the city increased by 25,2%.

The highest number of arrivals in Oradea Metropolitan Area was registered within the hotels (147.269 tourists - 83,1% of total). At Oradea level the number of tourists who preferred hotel is of 59.822 people, representing 83,8% of total arrivals of tourists. In hostels were accommodated 10,2% of tourists, in tourist boarding houses were accommodated 3,5% of tourists, in tourist villas 1,9%, and in hotels apartment were accommodated 0,9% of tourists.

Seasonality

In the months from July to August, in Bihor county, is recorded the highest number of tourists, representing about 25% of all tourists from the entire year. Thus, it outlines the County tourist season, from July to August, when arrive on average 27.991 tourists (based on data 2007-2010).

However, during January-February are recorded the lowest values of the number of tourists in Bihor county, arriving an average number of 10.802 tourists.

In hot season (July-August) in the county arrive a number of tourists with 17.189 more meaning 2,6 times more tourists than in the cold season (January-February).

Overnight stays of tourists in structures of tourists reception

In 2010, tourist arrived in the North West have made 1.884.543 overnight stays, of which 46,9% in structures of tourists accommodation in Bihor county, topping the first place in the region.

In Oradea Metropolitan Area have been made 830.230 overnight stays, representing 93,8% of the total registered at county level in 2010.

2010 marks the year with fewer overnight stays of the 2005-2009 period. Therefore, in 2010, compared to last year, the number of overnight stays decreased by 10,8%, and compared to 2005, their number decreased by 20,9%.

In Oradea were registered 119.362 overnight stays in 2010, representing 14,4% of all overnight stays in structures of tourists reception from Oradea Metropolitan Area. After number of overnight stays, Oradea ranks second at regional level, after Sînmartin where are performed the most overnight stays (698.244 nights - 84,1% of all overnight stays of 2010 from the Metropolitan Area).

In 2010, the number of overnight stays in Oradea is by 11,8% higher than in 2009 and by 27,4% compared to 2005.

Per types of structures of tourists accommodation, 93,9% from overnight stays at Oradea Metropolitan Area level since 2010, is recorded in hotels. Other structures of tourists reception preferred by the tourists in order to stay overnight are agrotourist boarding houses (3,0%), hostels (1,5%), tourist villas (0,5%), tourist boarding houses (0,4%), motels (0,4%) and hotels apartment (0,2%).

In Oradea, 87,7% of overnight stays were registered in hotels, 6,1% in hostels, 2,8% in tourist boarding houses, 1,8% in tourist villas and 1,6% in hotels apartment.

Over the previous year, in 2010, due to increased number of seats available in apartment hotels, the number of overnight stays in this type of structure has increased 5,8 times. At the same time, has increased the number of overnight stays in hotels (+12,1%) and hostels (5,3%). On the other hand has decreased the number of overnight stays in tourist villas (-15,0%) and in tourist boarding houses (8,6%).

Average length of stay

In the North West Region, in 2010, the average length of stay of a tourist was 2,7 days, while in Bihor County the average length of stay was 4,6 days, with approximately two days above the regional average.

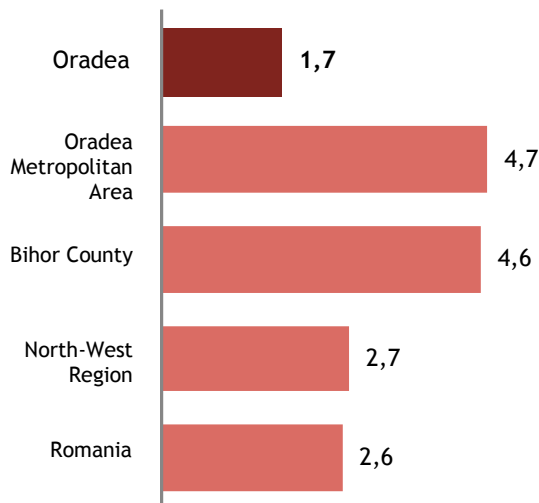
In 2010, the value of average length of stay of tourists in structures of tourists reception from Oradea metropolitan area is of 4,7 days, slightly above the county level (4,6 days). Compared to previous years is noticed a continuous decrease in average length of stay from 5,4 days in 2005 to 4,7 days in 2010.

In Oradea, the average length of stay is of 1,7 days, with 3 days under the average length of stay in the Metropolitan Area. During 2005-2010, the average length of stay in the city did not fluctuate significantly, falling within the the range 1,6 to 1,7 days.

Per types of tourists reception structures at Metropolitan Area level, the higher average length of stay recorded was in hotels (5,3 days), hotels apartment (4,2 days) and agrotouristic boarding houses (2,2 days).

In Oradea, the highest average length of stay is 4,2 days in the hotels apartment. In hotels, the average length of stay is 1,7 days, in tourist villas of 1,6 days, in tourist boarding houses of 1,4 days and in hostels the average length of stay is of 1 day.

Average length of stay in structures of tourists reception, in 2010



Index of net using the accommodation capacity

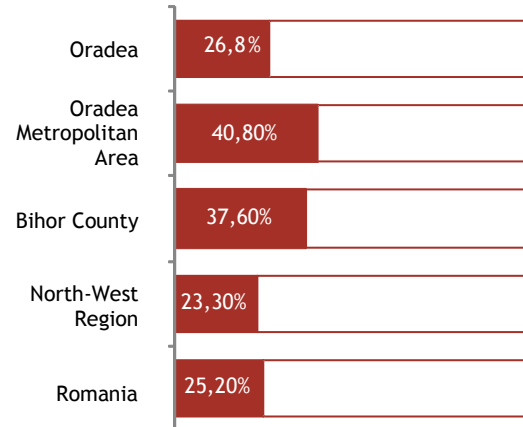
Index of net use of tourists accommodation capacity in function shows the proportion in which accommodation capacity in function has been used within a tourist period. So, in 2010, in North West Region the index of using the tourists accommodation capacity in function has been of 23,3% and 37,6% in Bihor county.

At Oradea Metropolitan Area level the index of net using the accommodation capacity is 40.8%, exceeding the county. From 2005-2010, the last year has the lowest index of using the accommodation capacity in function.

In 2010, in Oradea, the index of net using the accommodation capacity in function was only 26,8%, below the average in Oradea Metropolitan Area (being the lowest index value during 2005-2010). The descending trend of the index of net using the accommodation capacity in function made its debut in 2008, when it had a value of 35,4%, with 3,7 percentage points below the previous year.

Hotels have had, in 2010, the highest index of net using the accommodation capacity (44,4%) of the Oradea Metropolitan Area. At the same time in the municipality, in hostels (35,1%) and tourist villas

Index of net using the accommodation capacity in function, in 2010



(29,3%) it is noted the highest index of net using the accommodation capacity in function. In hotels, this indicator was 26,9%, in tourist boarding houses of 24,7% and apartment hotels of 12,9%.

Over the year in the months July-August is recorded the highest index of net using the accommodation capacity at county level, marking the hot tourist season.

The economic trends, globally and nationally, have made their mark on the tourist sector of Bihor county, observing in 2010 a substantial reduction of the index of using the accommodation capacity in full tourist season.

Tourism resources

The main tourist center of the Metropolitan Area is represented by city of Oradea. Located today on the western border of Romania, Oradea has always stood at the crossroads of important trade routes that connected the West and East. Its appearance today lies under the sigh of multiple influences recorded in history, not only architectural plan -the most obvious nowadays - but also structural, economic, social and not at least, cultural. Although the city is attested from 1113, the area has been inhabited since the Paleolithic. In the Middle Ages became an urban framework which made possible the coexistence of several ethnic groups and manifestation in the same space of their respective

specific. Over time have been outlined thus multiple personalities of the city.

A city tour offers tourists the chance to admire the beautiful buildings with specific architecture: **baroque complex composed of the Episcopal Palace, the Roman Catholic Basilica** -with numerous frescoes made by JN Schöph and Francesco Storno - and **The Row of Canons**, general built in the second part of XVIII-th century, the former **Palace of Finance** (1890, eclectic style, now houses the Polyclinic), **Capuchin Monastery** (1837, built in neoclassical style), the **Theatre** (1899-1900), the **Palaces** :Astoria (1902-1906), Rimanoczi (1903), Black Eagle (1907-1909), Miksa Moskovits (1905), Ulmann (1913), Apollo (1913-1914), **Palace of Justice** (1898), Neologue Synagogue (1890), City Hall Palace (1902-1903), Greek Catholic Bishop Palace (1903-1904), Roman Catholic Church Olosig (1876, 1903-1905) St. Ladislaus Roman Catholic Church (1723 - 1742), Orthodox Cathedral "Assumption".

It is worth seen the stained glass windows of passage "**Black Eagle**", symbol of the city made in glassware workshops Neuman in 1909, and the mechanism indicating the Moon phases, realized in 1793 by Georg Rueppe, functionally today. It is also worth listening the Christmas concerts, held at the organ donated by Maria Theresa in 1780, from Roman Catholic Basilica.

The fortified Fortress, situated in the city center area, is an important point of attraction, being the biggest and best preserved pentagonal fortress in Southeast Europe, rebuilt in Italian style in the sixteenth century.

The Baroque Palace of Oradea. The Roman Catholic Episcopate Palace of Oradea, known as The Baroque Palace of Oradea is one of the most valuables Baroque edifices built in Romania. Like the Basilica of St Mary and The Row of Canons, the palace was built in the second half of the eighteenth century. The three objectives form together the most important Baroque complex of Romania and one of the most representative of Southeastern Europe. The initial plan of the building provided the palace as the headquarters of the Roman Catholic Episcopate in Oradea, but during 1945-1989, the building was used first as a asylum for greek communist revolutionaries refugees in Romania. In January 1971 here opens the "Muzeul Tarii

Crisurilor" of Oradea. Today, the Palace belongs to the Roman Catholic Episcopate.

Roman Catholic Basilica of Oradea. Roman Catholic Basilica of Oradea, dedicated to St.Mary, is the greatest baroque edifice on the Romanian territory and between most beautiful basilicas of Europe. The basilica was built between 1752-1780. The organ dates from 1780, is the work of Fridolin Festl, and was given to the cathedral by Empress Maria Theresa of Austria. Basilica houses herma with the relics of St. Ladislaus. The Roman Catholic Church of Oradea was built in the eighteenth century. Today is a historical monument.

The Row of Canons. The Row of Canons is a monument of baroque architecture in Oradea. It is composed of 57 arcades and it constitutes a long corridor of over 250 meters linking 10 buildings. It was built between 1750-1875, by architect FA Hillebrandt. Until 1780 were built the first 7 of the 10 buildings, two buildings were completed in 1863, and the tenth was completed in 1875, more over 100 years after starting of the construction. In the initial phase in the building complex had been included a Roman Catholic theological seminary, which has not been built here.

Palace of Finances. Originally Public Finance Palace, the building was built in eclectic style, probably in 1895 by Kalman Rimanoczy junior. It became Polyclinic after the Second World War.

The State Theatre. Among the most important cultural institutions in Oradea is the State Theatre. State Theatre building is one of the most significant patrimony buildings of Oradea. The project was made by famous firm of architects Fellner and Helmer from Vienna and its implementation, which lasted only 15 months, from 10 July 1899 to 15 October 1900, was developed with assistance from Oradea architects namely Rimanoczy Kálmán, Guttmann József and Vilmos Rendes.

On 9 and 10 October 1927 is inaugurated the first romanian theatrical season at the Theatre then called Regina Maria (Queen Mary), with performances of the National Theatre from Cluj, whose director was the poet and the dramatist Victor Eftimiu. On 29 January 1928 constitutes The Association "Romanian West" with the aim to base a stable theater and a Romanian

newspaper. On 18 September 1928, under the Central Committee of the Association was founded the West Romanian Theatre Association, the first stable Romanian theater in Oradea.

The State Philharmonic. Oradea musical life has become intense since the second half of the eighteenth century, when a young musician, Johann Michael Haydn(1737-1806), the younger brother of Joseph Haydn, was named organist and conductor in court of Bishop Patachich Ádám between 1760-1762. He was followed between 1764-1769 by Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf (1739-1799). Both musicians are considered founders of the musical life in Oradea. On January 5, 1888 comes the first "philharmonic concert" in Oradea, under the direction of conductor J. Schnitzl, the orchestra performed the Overture at Rossini's Tancred opera, Serenade no. 3 by Wolkmann, Variations for Horn by Ekhard and Symphony no. 40 in G minor by Mozart. In 1890 is established the Association Friends of Music in Oradea Mare, among its goals being scored the education in cult music, organizing concerts and shows and setting up a music school. Under the patronage of this institution besides the Theatre is inaugurated a Opera House station. In 1949 the Philharmonic Society becomes a state institution, developing a rich musical activity in the country and abroad.

The Capuchin Monastery. The Capuchin Monastery complex is composed by the Roman Catholic Church "Holy Virgin Mary's visit to St. Elizabeth" (old Capuchin monastery church) and cloister, dating from the period 1734 to 1742 and reconstructed in 1836-1838.

Astoria Hotel in Oradea (former Sztarill Palace). The building project belongs to architect Sztarill Ferencz and dates from 1902. Construction takes place on two streets, has three levels, the two upper floors coming out of the facade plan. The facades are strongly rhythmic with uniform treatment goals, the existence of symmetry axis is almost imperceptible.

On the Literary Café Emke wall, a commemorative plaque notify that this was the favorite place of the Hungarian poet Endre Ady, a prominent personality of the literary group that was able to print in 1908 the anthology „A holnap” (Tomorrow).

Residence of Romanian Orthodox Bishopric (former Palace Rimanoczy K. junior). Junior Rimanoczy Palace is a patrimony building in Oradea. The church was built in 1905 in eclectic style, after the design of Kalman Rimanoczy jr. The building is located on Roman Ciorogariu street. The facade has a center loggia on the second floor and in the corner are two balconies.

Arcadia Theatre for Children and Youth. Arcadia state theatre for Children and Youth, (former Puppet Theatre) was founded in 1950 by a group composed of enthusiastic lovers of the genre.

The building in which is operating the theater, dates from 1760 when here was inaugurated with great ceremony the inn "Green Tree" in the property of Roman Catholic Capital. In this building lived Capital officials, but it worked also a dungeon. During the great fire of 1836 this inn was also destroyed, afterwards was rebuilt keeping the existing walls. In 1877 was a two-story building covered with roof tiles with 87 guest rooms, café, pub, tavern, a large room and a smaller one. After 20 years was modernized and converted into a first class hotel with 40 rooms, a luxurious ballroom, restaurant, cafe. It is not know exactly when it passed from the Capital property to municipality property, but in 1908 Emil Adorjan and Kurlander Ede, architects who have built the complex "Black Eagle", have purchased the Green Tree hotel building, also in that year transforming it in the existing form.

The hotel was closed, the upstairs rooms were converted into apartments and offices and the restaurant in warehouse, the designer and contractor being Sztarill Ferencz. In order to ensure an exit of the Black Eagle passage to Vasile Alecsandri street, was demolished exterior stairwell of the former hotel and it was build a new scale inside the building, the current entry in Arcadia Theatre. The former big hall was transformed into Cabaret "Bonbonniere" today being the auditorium of the institution. On the ground floor were arranged several shops and cinema "Urania". Having in regard the age, history and its architecture, that crosses three styles: late Baroque, eclectic and secession, is a patrimony building, protected by UNESCO.

Black Eagle Palace. Black Eagle Palace is an architectural monument of Oradea representative to the city of Oradea. The Palace, located at the intersection of Independence Street No.1 with Union Square 2-4 and Vasile Alecsandri no. 8, was built between 1907-1908 by the architects Marcell Komor and Dezso Jakob, in secession style. The entrepreneur of the work was Ferenc Sztarill. In place of this building was the palace of Green Tree, which had a room that housed the cultural and political events.

The building is multifunctional, including, at the time of the inauguration, casino, hotel, offices, restaurant, all grouped into three asymmetrical buildings. Today, in the building function a hotel, a cinema, a bank, and several clubs, cafes and restaurants, being an important place for meeting for the social scene of Oradea.

The stained glass with black eagle, became an emblem of the assembly, was executed in 1909, in the workshop of K. Neumann in Oradea.

Miksa Moskovits Palace. The building whose 1905 design belongs to the architect Rimanoczy Kalman jr. is one of the most beautiful examples of secession style.

Ullmann Palace of Oradea. Building built in the Viennese secession style, is supposed to have been designed by architect Ferenc Lobl and completed in 1913. The building is composed of basement, a high ground floor, mezzanine and third floor that develops around an inner courtyard. Mansard floor is covered by a roof being very high. In facade plane is remarkable the symmetry compared to the central axis of the proportioning beautiful bays, both horizontally but also vertically. The decoration, representative for Viennese Secession is reduced to medallions of stucco, brick studs, hardware, stained glass and ceramic relief, executed in the Zsolnay workshop, with metalliferous glaze bronze-colored representing "Menorah" guarded by two lions.

Apollo Palace in Oradea. In the XIX-th century, on the location of the current Palace Apollo, there is an inn with the name Apollo. In 1910, the City Council wished to build on land (by selling the land or building a property that the municipality to rent it) and decided

to be built on that site a new building. In the spring of 1911, Rimanoczy Kalman Jr. presented the project which was accepted and appreciated by the Municipal Judicial Council. Kalman Rimanoczy junior won the tender, with the best offer, but died on July 12, 1912. Architect's widow asked the Municipal Council to instruct the engineer-architect Krausz Tivadar to coordinate the works on the new building, because it was the officer architect. The palace was ordered by the Oradea City Council and was the only report building raised on its own initiative, all other report buildings built in the early twentieth century being estates. To earn income, the municipality has offered to lease space in the building. Under war conditions it was difficult to find renters for all spaces, for cafe downstairs for three luxury apartments and the workshops on the third floor.

Palace of Justice. Located in the former Szechenyi Square, the Frimont Palace, the construction in the form of L, was bought in 22 January 1868 by Bihar county for the sum of 50.000 Ft., since the last descendant of the count family.

The project of the Palace, executed in eclectic style, belongs to István Kiss engineer and was executed by Jozsef Guttman and Vilmos Rendes, being inaugurated at August 13, 1898, date from which will shelter the court, until 1951. Over time, the property had the following purposes: County Court, the Region Communist Party Headquarters "Crisana", County Party Committee Headquarters Bihar, Bihar County Prefecture, and in 1998 the building passed from the administration of Bihar County Prefecture in the administration of Ministry of Justice.

Today, in the building located in Oradea, Traian Park Street, No. 12, are functioning: Court of Appeal Oradea, Bihar Tribunal, Oradea Court of Law and Public Prosecutor next to Court of Appeal Oradea.

Neologue Synagogue. Neologue Synagogue Zion of Oradea is a hebrew place of worship in city of Oradea, located on Independence Street, no. 22. It was built between 1877-1878 in neomauro style. Neologue Synagogue from Oradea was included on Bihar county list of historic monuments in 2004.

Oradea City Hall Palace. The Oradea city hall palace, is a building located in the north-west of the Central (Union) Square. It was built between 1902-1903 after the designs of the architect Kalman Rimanoczy. The palace is situated on the former site of the Catholic bishops in the eighteenth century. A special element is the asymmetry in plan of the construction, the building combining the eclectic and renaissance style.

The building is provided with a clock tower 50 m high on Crișul Repede side. In 1944 the original roof was burned in the battles to conquer the city by Roman-Soviet troops.

The Palace of Greek Catholic Bishopric in Oradea. The Palace of Greek Catholic Bishopric is an architectural monument in Oradea, built on the old palace of the Greek Catholic Bishop in Oradea. Construction works took place between 1903-1905. The building was built in eclectic style in accordance with the design made by architect Kalman Rimanoczy. The building was inaugurated by Bishop Demetriu Radu on 11 June 1905.

Olosig Roman Catholic Church. The Franciscan monks built on this place a church and a monastery during 1732-1743. The church was transformed in 1876 by Ferenc Knapp, who added the tower. During 1903-1905 the church vessel was rebuilt and have been built two secondary towers in eclectic style after the design elaborated by architect Kalman Rimanoczy junior. From the old church remained only the tomb and six side altars and the old monastery building is part of the military hospital.

St. Ladislaus Church. St. Ladislaus Church in Oradea is one of the oldest ecclesiastic buildings in the city. In the church is found the oldest altar in Oradea that is in use from 1730 to date. Construction works of the church, which long time served as Episcopal cathedral, began around 1720 and were completed in 1741. The painting over the main altar is represents St. Ladislaus stretching the city keys to the Oradea bishop. The frescoes on the dome, painted in 1908 by Gyula Turz, represent various scenes from the life of King Ladislau: how can he produce water from the rock, how does he oversees the construction of the first cathedral in Oradea, etc.

Church „Biserica cu Luna”. Church „with Moon”, known as the Assumption Cathedral is an Orthodox Christian church located in Oradea, built between 1784-1790. It was named so because of an unique mechanism in Europe, located on the church steeple, which is meant to trigger a sphere with a diameter of 3 m, with the form of the moon, painted half black, half gold. This sphere moves after the rotation of the Moon around the Earth and shows all phases of the moon, by its rotation.

Oradea Fortress. Oradea Fortress is an architectural monument in Romania, one of the fewest fortresses used even today. An interesting detail is that the turks have renamed the fortress bastion: Çingene tabyası (Gypsies bastion = present Mutilated Bastion), Koperdan tabyası (the Gold bastion), Yuram tabyası (Crăișor bastion), tabyası Kukuk (Bethlen bastion) and Aga tabyası (Red bastion). Also, component bodies of the fortress, the Roman Catholic Church, bakery, stables, west gate, General State garrison have a strong historical load. Today, the Fortress is in the process of restoring in order to reintroduce the objective in the national, regional and international tourist circuit.

Oradea Zoo. Oradea Zoo dates from 1960, when the first animals were brought here, but was open to the public late in 1962. It covers an area of 3,2 hectares. Today, the zoo is in the process of modernization and refurbishment.

Tourism events

Oradea is hosting events of local, regional, national, and international importance.

Among the national or international events, most with cultural and artistic themes, mainly being held in Oradea: Festum Varadinum (May), International Festival of Sportiv Dance (November), the International Fair of consumer goods (September), so on. The Festival "Toamna Oradeana", organized around the anniversary of Oradea city, is an important polarizer of festivals and events being a festival with cultural-sportive and social character and spans approximately 3 weeks. The festival includes theater performances, exhibitions, cultural events and outdoor concerts.

So, Oradea hosts on throughout the year a variety of events:

Thematic Trade Shows: Real Estate Fair, Brandy Maker Festival, Antiques Expo, Animals and birds Fair, Auto Fair, Career Fair, Easter Traditional Fair, monthly Discounts Fair - Tourism, travel, entertainment and relax / travel, party & relax; Regional Fair of beauty: fitness, wellness, spa, body care, health; Expomariage Oradea, Furniture and decoration fair.

Festivals: Oktoberfest Ramada Oradea, Wine Festival, Children's Festival, short Theatre Festival, beautiful flowers on the River (national folk festival), so on.

Cultural events (art exhibitions, plays, concerts), *scientific* (conferences, seminars) and *sports* (contests, championships, tournaments) and *entertainment* (circus, stand-up comedy). Most scientific events are organized by nongovernmental organizations in Oradea by or in partnership with the University of Oradea.

Forms of tourism

Benefiting from a rich tourist patrimony, in Oradea is ideal the practice of several forms of tourism:

Business and events Tourism. The geographical location of Oradea, taking into consideration that in this area are concentrated 89,1% of all active local units in Oradea Metropolitan Area and 61,4% of the total active local units in the county and county main institutions, creates a potential for business and events tourism. In Oradea were running 22 structures of tourist reception at the end of 2010, of which 17 hotels, one hostel and one apartment hotel. Most of these tourist reception structures provides facilities for conferences, seminars, congresses, symposia, so on.

Also, in the area are being held, economic, scientific, sport and cultural events, during the year.

Transit travel. From/to Bors custom, on the direction to European roads E60 (Bors - Oradea - Oșorhei) and E79 (Oradea - Sînmartin), is being practice transit tourism, since this crossing point links to Hungary,

corresponding with the territory of the Republic of Hungary, Artand check point.

By Oradea International Airport are carried national flights out to/from Otopeni. Oradea International Airport is officially opened for international traffic of persons and goods, point guards, customs, veterinary police.

This type of tourism is a dynamic one that requires fast specific services: repair shops, rent a car, information point on the route, accommodation and catering structures.

Cultural tourism. Oradea has a rich cultural heritage: Oradea Fortress, Oradea historic center and many other tourist attractions of historical and architectural nature and also national and international interest. They are witness to the culture and history of the place.

Tarii Crișurilor Muzeum with Oradea State Theatre, Arcadia Puppet Theatre, Oradea State Philharmonic and other cultural institutions, in collaboration with local governments, nongovernmental organizations, organizes cultural events significant in local, county and national levels: art exhibitions, entertainment, symphonic music concerts, etc..

The events specific to this rich area in traditions and customs are organized in order to preserve and promote them at the same time: Wine and brandy Festival (Tarii Crișurilor Museum Oradea), Festival of music, dance and folk costumes in Bihor (Tarii Crișurilor Museum Oradea) Festival of sacred music and customs for Christmas and New Year (Oradea), Folk Craftsmen fair in Romania (Tarii Crișurilor Museum Oradea or Oradea Fortress).

Religious tourism. Oradea is an important religious center, representing an important objective for tourism of this bill. Considered the "city of churches", Oradea has always been a place where religions and confessions have developed harmoniously without conflict. So, in Oradea is the largest Buddhist community in Romania, and the traditional, protestant and neo religions have an important role, both as representative and as places of worship. In Oradea there are several catholic churches from the seventeenth century and a Baroque basilica, alongside the baroque complex.

The places of worship dedicated to Orthodox, Greek Catholic, Jewish, neo religion are proof to the steps that residents have made in terms of faith, economic development and architectural styles.

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 cofunction 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 from 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 Parc 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 Parc Oradea is the newest 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, water, natural gas and public transport to the park site.

The field is intravilan, built up with the purpose of industrial activities and is fully owned by Municipality of Oradea. The industrial park is administered by "SC Eurobusiness Parc Oradea SRL", company owned 100% by Municipality of Oradea. The company holds the title of industrial park under MIRA Order no. 685 from 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 founding Bors Industrial Park 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 Bors Industrial Park 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.

Bors Industrial Park 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.

Bors Industrial Park is located in the locality, 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 is situated at a distance of 16 km from Oradea.

SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Position of Oradea near several European capitals; - Easy access of investors both by road ways and by Oradea International Airport; - High number of active local units at local level, holding a share of 89,1% of the total number in ZMO; - High density of active local units compared to the situation at county, regional and national levels; - Relatively high economic diversity of the city; - Relatively high share of economic units with foreign participation in capital; - Descending trend in the number of registered unemployed in June 2010 - June 2011; - The existence of groups of producers of agricultural plant and animal products; - Industrial development of the city (especially light industry), existence of Eurobusiness Oradea industrial park; - The ascending trend of the number of units of tourists reception with functions of tourists accommodation in recent years; - Increased capacity of existing accommodation in recent years; - Increased number of tourist arrivals and overnight stays in Oradea Metropolitan Area in 2010, compared to previous - Increased number of arrivals and tourists overnight stays in Oradea Metropolitan Area in 2010, compared to previous year; - Practice of many forms of local tourism: business and events tourism, transit tourism, cultural tourism, religious tourism; - Functioning of several business support structures in the city territory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positioning Oradea to a considerable distance from major cities across the country; - Oradea International Airport performed regular flights only to Bucharest; - Reduce area of land in recent years; - Decrease of the average number of employees in 2009, over the previous year by 4,5 percent; - The decline registered by most economic sectors due to economic crisis; for example, in 2010 the number of building permits issued at local level been reduced by half in 2010 compared to the previous year; - The average length of stay of tourists and the index of net using the accommodation capacity in function is above the average at county and zonal.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential for spa tourism development due to geothermal water and existing swimming pools at the local; - Logistics development potential of the city, as a result of positioning in the vicinity of Romanian border with Hungary; - The location at the border may facilitate the development of collaboration relations with economic agents and public institutions in Hungary; - Modernization and expansion of Oradea International Airport and inclusion in the offer of new destinations; - European funds to support development of business environment; - Increase economic development following the completion of major infrastructure projects in the area: highway, expressways, etc. - Cheap and qualified labor force may lead to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level of fiscality and excessive bureaucracy; - Lack of liquidity can lead to bankruptcy of active local units such as micro and even mid enterprises; - Blocking credit because of economic crisis and financial bottlenecks; - Increasing competition due to liberalization of markets once with the obtaining of state title from European Union in 2007; - Lack of public information with regard to the procedure for establishing a business; - Increase inflation and increase in unemployment rate will lead to lower purchase power of products and services among the population; - Insufficient financial resources to finance and co-finance European projects; - Legal instability; - Migration of skilled labor outside the county and

establishment of new enterprises;

- Encouraging and developing public-private partnerships;
- Private sector cofunction with local authorities, universities and research and development centers;
- The existence of government Programmes to support the IMM sector;
- European Union policy concerning activities from research - innovation area in small enterprises.

abroad.

1.2.7. The quality of environmental factors and pollution sources

Quality of air

Hot spots in terms of air pollution are located near high traffic road arteries, major intersections, industrial waste dumps, uncontrolled domestic waste deposits, farm animals, chemical and petrochemical industries, but the latter have substantially reduced production activities.

Air quality monitoring in Bihor County is achieved by the monitoring network composed of:

- automatic stations for monitoring air quality;
- sediment particles sampling points;
- precipitation sampling points.

In 2010, the automatic network for air quality monitoring in Oradea, took over and processed data provided by the 4 monitoring stations:

1. Station BH1 (urban station -FU) - located in the inner courtyard of EPA Bihor, Dacia Blvd No. 25 / A, which monitors online the following pollutants: CO, SO₂, NO, NO₂, NO_x, O₃, PM₁₀ (dust) , BTX (benzene, toluene, xylene), weather parameters;
2. Station BH2 (industrial station -SI) - located in the courtyard of General School from Episcopia Bihor, Matei Corvin Street no. 106/A, with the following monitored parameters: CO, SO₂, NO, NO₂, NO_x, O₃, PM₁₀ (dust), weather parameters;
3. Station BH3 (traffic station -ST) - located in the district Nufărul, near McDonalds drive in, which monitors online the following pollutants: CO, SO₂, NO, NO₂, NO_x, O₃, PM₁₀ (dust), BTX (benzene, toluene, xylene), weather parameters.
4. Station BH4 (industrial station -SI) - located in the city Țețchea, station that monitors online the following pollutants: CO, SO₂, NO, NO₂, NO_x, PM₁₀ (suspended particles with diameter less than 10 microns).

Air quality in the area is generally good, with no major air pollution sources nearby and the values of specific indicator falling within normal limits. In 2010 there were no exceedances of limit values.

During 2010 were recorded 40 exceedances of daily limit values for pollutant suspended particles, fraction PM₁₀ of which 17 exceeded at station BH2 (industrial) due to emissions from residential heating and emissions from large combustion plant located in the area. Also, were recorded 23 exceedances at station BH4 (industrial) due to emissions from residential heating and emissions from cement production plant.

In order to monitor the “sediment particles” pollutant there have been chosen three areas in the County depending on the activities in these areas:

- area I - Tărian, Biharia, Sălard, Episcopia Bihor;
- area II - A.P.M. Bihor, Stația Meteo, Băile 1 Mai;
- area III - Telechiu, Chistag, Peștera, Aleșd, Aștileu, Subpiatră, Țețchea.

Measurements of sediment particles in slow flow indicates an increase in average concentration in zone II - (APM Bihor, Weather Station, Baile 1 May), where the average annual value is 4,426 g/sqm * month, down from 4,700 g/sqm * month in 2009.

No exceeding of the maximum limits allowed were recorded, the values falling within the limits imposed by STAS 12574/87, the maximum allowed concentration being 17 g/sqm *month.

After last inventory in 2010, in Bihor county are 26 facilities that fall under the Directive on prevention and integrated pollution control (DPIPC). The DPIPC facilities operating in the municipality of Oradea are:

- S.C. Sinteza S.A. Oradea - Manufacturing organophosphorus products and manufacturing pharmaceutical products;
- SC Electrocentrale SA - Energy production, facility IMA;
- SC Nutrientul SA - Farm birds;
- SC Zaharul Oradea SA - Manufacturing sugar;
- SC UAMT SA - Manufacturing accessories for motor vehicles;
- SC Alsal Prod SRL - Manufacturing aluminum sulfate;
- SC Cesal SRL - Manufacturing aluminum sulfate;
- S.C. Eco Bihor Ltd - Non-hazardous waste storage.

During 2010 investments were made to re-engineering and introduction of clean technologies in industrial technological process. The investments made by operators DPIPC, included in action plans for 2009 is of 171.933 thousand euros. The investment made by economic agents in Bihor county for 2010 is of 2.432,324 thousand euros.

Quality of waters

Crișul Repede crosses the administrative territory of Oradea on the east-west direction. 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 Crișul 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.

Crișul 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 - Cheresig, 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 - Cheresig, fr.).

Crișuri Water Basin Administration Oradea manages the waters within the river basin "Crișuri" in the public domain and the infrastructure Water Management System consisting of lakes, flood protection dams, channels, inter basin branches, water intakes and other works specific, but also the infrastructure for waking hydrological, hydrogeological and water quality monitoring resources available in its heritage, in order to knowledge and management water resource from surface and groundwater.

Assessment of ecological potential and the chemical status of Crișul Repede River in 2010 (in monitoring sections from Oradea, Tărian and Cheresig), had the following results:

- Evaluation of biological elements: good;
- Assessment of general physicochemical elements: good;
- Specific pollutants: good;

- Environmental Potential: good;
- Chemical Status: good.

In Bihor County, during 2010 a total of 130 water samples were taken from 66 drillings and 11 springs. The sampling frequency was 1 to 2 samples collected / year.

Assessment of chemical indicators was established by the Order no. 137/2009. In 21 drillings were recorded exceeded average values compared to threshold and the result was a poor chemical status following items: NO₃, NO₂, NH₄, PO₄, SO₄, Pb. and As.

In order to comply Law nr.458/2002 regarding drinking water quality (amended by Law no. 311/2004), in 2010, Bihor Public Health Department surveyed water quality provided by 94 manufacturers / distributors of drinking water.

For this purpose have been taken 1267 water samples collected from public and private supply systems, as follows: 990 samples from central water systems, 79 from fountains and public wells, 1 from individual wells and 197 to investigate indicators of radioactivity. Laboratory control of drinking water quality supplied by power supply systems consisted in performing 15.172 tests (11.286 physicochemical and 3886 microbiological). Data analysis indicates that, in 2010, 8,5% of physicochemical analysis and 9,4% of microbiological analyzes were inadequate. The public water and sewage supply in Oradea is provided by SC Oradea Water Company SA.

To monitor the quality of drinking water supplied to Oradea, SC Oradea Water Company has a central laboratory that performs daily physical - chemical and microbiological analysis for all indicators stipulated in law.

In Drinking Water Laboratory located on Petru Rares street no. 1/B is being monitoring the quality of drainage water abstraction and treatment from SP1, SP3, SP2, SP4, the drinking water supply areas and water tanks. Drinking Water Laboratory was set up in the current headquarters in 2004, being equipped with equipment by the Programme MUDP-II in 1999 and from its own sources in 2004.

To follow wastewater quality discharged in the local existing sewage there is, in water treatment plant, a laboratory that monitors water quality from economic agents and monitor developments on the technological parameters of the treatment plant to discharge into the environment.

In 2009, the Drinking Water Laboratory was accredited by RENAR and according to policy and objectives of quality management system defined in the Quality Manual, has been established, implemented and maintained a quality management system according to standard into force ISO 17025/2005 on the general requirements for competence of testing and calibration.

For carrying out control monitoring in accordance with Decision no. 974/2004, Department of Drinking Water is included in the Register of laboratories able to perform control monitoring for drinking water at the Ministry of Health. In addition to control monitoring that a laboratory performs for The Water Company, it is entitled to carry out control monitoring as much as Bihor Public Health Department and for third parties namely distributors of water in the county for a fee.

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.

Area of Oradea - Oradea Metropolitan Area, is located at the intersection North South (Arad - Satu Mare) and East West (Hungary - Cluj - Deva) communication axis. Has an agro-industrial profile. Agricultural uses of this area is mainly agricultural land and grasslands. Activities are present in the platforms of the city. The area possess a geothermal potential due to spa waters from Băile Felix, Baile 1 Mai and Oradea.

Oradea is one of Bihor county localities on whose territory acidified soils were identified.

Critical areas for soil degradation are formed by areas affected by holdings of mineral resources, soils

affected by livestock waste, areas affected by industrial activities.

In Bihor County there are ash and slag deposits, one belonging to the SC. Electrocentrale SA - power plant (located at a distance of 2 km from Santăul Mic town and 12 km from west industrial site of Oradea) and one belonging to SC Termoelectrica (surface area of 45 ha). In the two compartments with a total area of 141 ha (SC Electrocentrale) are admitted following subclasses of waste disposal: slag and ash collected in boiler furnaces, dust recovered from electrofilters and sludge from clearing of raw water.

Ash and slag deposit is of "ponds on flat ground" and it covers an surface area of 141 ha with a designed capacity of 19.416.000 cubic meters and an occupied storage capacity of 14.771.000 cubic meters.

According to the national inventory at 2010 level in Bihor have been identified 88 potential polluted / contaminated sites (historically contaminated), resulting from economic activities (oil drilling industry, mineral processing, industrial and municipal waste disposal deposits) of which 67 are located in the property of OMV Petrom, which on the territory of Oradea:

Site Code	Site Name
RO6APMBH00002	SC CEMTRADE SA - Industrial Platform
RO6APMBH00003	SC SINTEZA SA, Oradea
RO6APMBH00088	SC. Sinteza SA. Waste disposal
RO6APMBH00084	SC.Cemtrade SA, The sludge dump CI,II, III
RO6APMBH00085	SC.Cemtrade SA, The sludge dump C0

Source: Environmental Protection Agency Bihor, Report on the State of Environment in Bihor County for 2010

For contaminated site SC Cemtrade SA Oradea (hazardous and non industrial waste disposal deposit) have been issued to holders regulation documents containing closure and green actions: Environmental Agreement no. 12 NV 6/27.08.2009 closing and cleaning the sludge deposit Co and environmental Agreement 13NV No 6 / 08/27/2009 Closing and cleaning deposit of sludge CI-II-III.

This type of waste dumps have a cross-border pollution potential during dry periods of the year when there is

the possibility of entrainment alkaline şrosu particle by wind towards the neighbor state Hungary.

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 Oradea 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 - <1% of the administrative territory of Oradea municipality;
- ROSCI0098 Petea Lake - <1% of the administrative territory of Oradea municipality;
- ROSCI0104 Lower Floodplain of Crişul Repede river - <1% of the administrative territory of Oradea municipality;
- ROSCI0267 Red Valley - <1% of the administrative territory of municipality of Oradea.



SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good water quality of Crișul Repede river; - Existence of protected areas Natura 2000: ROSCI0050 Crișul Repede river upstream of Oradea; ROSCI0098 Petea Lake; ROSCI0104 Lower Floodplain of Crișul Repede river; ROSCI0267 Red Valley 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Air pollution due to extensive road traffic in the transit of goods and people due to the absence of detours; - Registration of exceeding the daily limit values for suspended particles pollutant at stations BH2 and BH4, in 2010; - Industrial waste dumps with adverse effects on the pollution of soil and atmosphere; - Potential polluted / contaminated sites resulting from economic activities (5 in Oradea city); - Deposits of slag and ash of the SC. Electrocentrale and Termoelectrica SA companies; - Evaluation of water quality in wells indicated some significant exceeding of monitored indicators; - Within Oradea city, according to research conducted by OSPA, acidified soils were identified.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of a national framework regarding environmental protection: legislation, institutions, strategies and implementation plans of EU Directives; - Existence of a Long-Term Investment Plan regarding "Integrated Waste Management System in Bihor county; - Existence of "Master Plan regarding water and wastewater infrastructure in Bihor County"; - Existence of Master Plan for the project "Rehabilitation of urban heating in the municipality of Oradea, in order to comply with environmental legislation and increasing energy efficiency" - Possibility to obtain government funding or european funds for projects in environmental field; - Organizing campaigns to educate pupils in the spirit of environment; - Public involvement in environmental education activities; - Developing partnerships in order to protect the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delays in implementing projects due to lack of funds in terms of financial and economic crisis; - Increasing pollution due to intensification of road traffic in the conditions in which measures providing reduction and traffic flow are not implemented; - Reducing payment endurance of population for waste management, water supply and sewerage services; - Inability to support co-financing of projects in this domain. - Occurrence of difficulties in implementing adequate management plans regarding protected natural areas due to the attitude of private land owners.

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 componse 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 Oradea. 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 Oradea.

Other political factors that can affect the development of the county and of Oradea: 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 Oradea 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 Oradea 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 Oradea.

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 București-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 Oradea 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

ORADEA local development strategy

VISION 2020

ORADEA WILL EXPERIENCE A SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL ECONOMY BY ATTRACTING FOREIGN CAPITAL, BY STIMULATING RESEARCH-DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, BY MATCHING COMPANIES TO EUROPEAN STANDARDS AND BY CAPITALIZING ADVANTAGEOUS GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION. ORADEA WILL PROVIDE TO ITS INHABITANTS FAVORABLE LIVING CONDITIONS, UNPOLLUTED ENVIRONMENT, QUALITY PUBLIC SERVICES AND WELL-PAID JOBS. ORADEA WILL BE INCLUDED IN THE EUROPEAN TOURIST CIRCUIT BY ENHANCING THE STATUS OF TOURIST DESTINATION WITH STRONG HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL BONDS.

MISSION 2020

ORADEA CITY HALL'S MISSION IS TO STIMULATE INCREASING PROSPERITY OF THE CITY AND PUBLIC WELFARE, BY CAPITALIZING EXISTING RESOURCES (HUMAN CAPITAL, ADVANTAGEOUS GEOGRAPHIC POSITIONING, DIVERSIFIED NATURAL AND ANTHROPIC RESOURCES) 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.

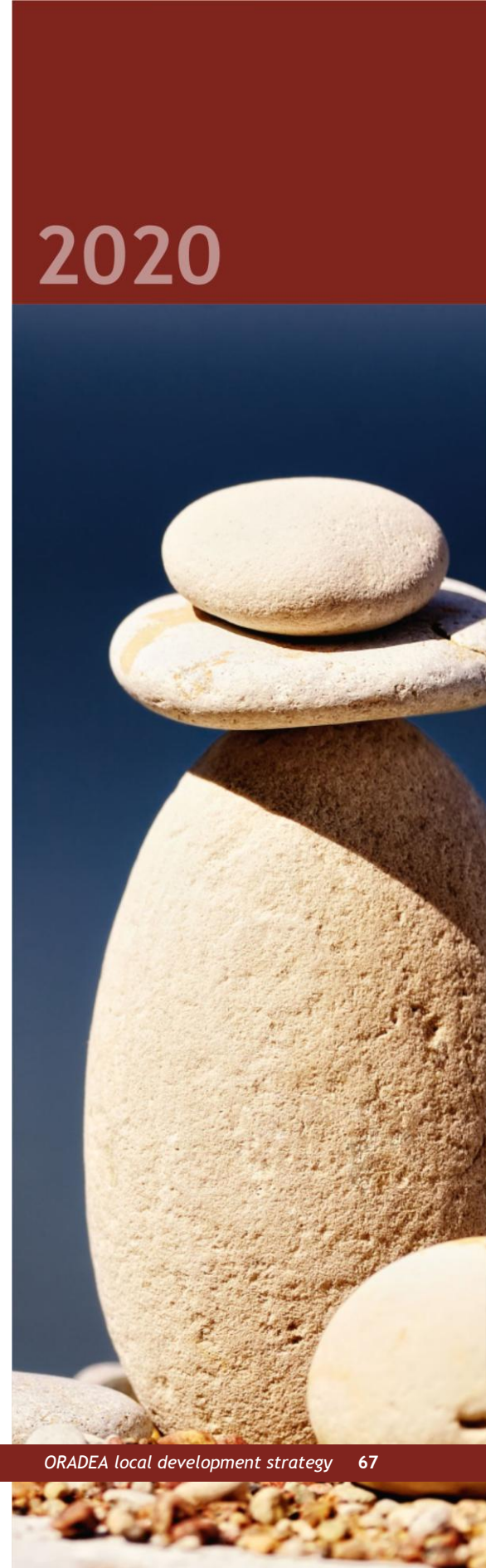
GENERAL OBJECTIVE 2020

HARMONIOUS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF ORADEA CITY TO IMPROVE POPULATION QUALITY OF LIFE.

2020

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2020

1. INCREASING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS OF ORADEA CITY
2. INCREASING ATTRACTIVENESS OF ORADEA CITY
3. IMPROVING FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS OF LIVING IN ORADEA CITY
4. ATTRACTION AND SUPPORT INVESTMENTS IN ORADEA ECONOMY
5. SUSTAINABLE CAPITALIZATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE
6. IMPROVING ENVIRONMENT FACTORS QUALITY
7. IMPROVING SOCIAL COHESION AND INCREASING PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS
8. DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATION RELATIONS WITH MUNICIPALITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD



SECTORAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

SECTOR 1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Policy 1.1.

Supporting the development of local SMEs

Programme 1.1.1.

Development of business support structures

Measures:

- *Construction, development and equipment of a centre for conferences and exhibitions;*

Programme 1.1.2.

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 1.1.3.

Sustaining the activity of Research, Development and Innovation

Measures:

- *Sustaining and development of partnerships between universities, research institutes and business sector;*
- *Supporting RDI activities with practical tools, where final beneficiaries are citizens of Oradea;*
- *Supporting the innovative companies for attending national and international fairs;*
- *Supporting and promoting innovative solution contests with applicability in public services;*
- *Campaigns of awareness for business sector regarding the benefits of innovation (innovative culture);*
- *Development of research, development and innovation infrastructure;*

Programme 1.1.4.

Supporting the use of information technology

Measures:

- *Promoting moder ways ITC for efficiency of economic activities;*

Programme 1.1.5.

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.

Industrial development

Programme 1.2.1.

Development / Extension of industrial infrastructure

Measures:

- *Development/Extension of Eurobusiness Industrial Park;*

Programme 1.2.2.

Promoting the use of less polluting technologies

Measures:

- *Campaigns for promoting the use of less polluting technologies for business sector **

Policy 1.3.

Increasing the qualification and adaptability of labour force

Programme 1.3.1.

Coerelation of suply and demand of labour force

Measures:

- *Evaluation of demand on labour force market on medium and long term;*
- *Facilitating the communication between business sector and education strustures regarding the need for specialists;*
- *Internships (school and university students) within the companies in Oradea;*

Programme 1.3.2.

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 labour market;**

SECTOR 2. INFRASTRUCTURE

Policy 2.1.

Development of transport infrastructure

Programme 2.1.1.

Development of airline transport infrastructure

Measures:

- *Modernizing Oradea International Airport;*

Programme 2.1.2.

Expansion and modernization of road infrastructure

Measures:

- *Traffic release in North-West region by finalising the ring road of Oradea*
- *Building the express road Oradea-Debrece*
- *Rehabilitation and expansion of street network in Oradea;*
- *Rehabilitation and extension of pluvial sewage system.*

Policy 2.2.

Development of technical-urbanistic infrastructure

Programme 2.2.1.

Development of thermic energy supply infrastructure

Measures:

- *Development of energy production network based on geothermal water and gas and the introduction of dual primary distribution points in all thermal points in Oradea;*

Programme 2.2.2.

Expansion and modernization of water supply infrastructure

Measures:

- *Expansion of water supply system (capture, processing, distribution);*
- *Rehabilitation of old networks for water supply.*

Programme 2.2.3.

Extensin and modernization of sewerage infrastructure

Measures:

- *Expansion of water supply system (capture, processing, distribution);*
- *Rehabilitation of old sewerage infrastructure in Oradea;*

Programme 2.2.4.

Better use of energy potential of thermal water resources

Measures:

- *Evaluation study of existent geothermal resources;*
- *Using thermal water resources for heating supply;*
- *Permanent reinject of thermal water;*

SECTOR 3. PUBLIC SERVICES

Policy 3.1.**Development of a public transportation service****Programme 3.1.1.**

Development and modernization of public transport stations

Measures:

- *Rehabilitation and moderinzation of existent public transport stations;*

Programme 3.1.2.

Decreasing the effects of public transport on environment

Measures:

- *Purchasing ecologic public transportation means;*
- *Retiring high polluting transport means.*

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 and playgrounds;*
- *Development of new green areas for recreation on alignments of road traffic routes destined for ensuring access to new residential areas established by TDP;*

Programme 3.2.3.

Development of recreation areas and bicycle tracks

Measures:

- *Rehabilitation of existent recreation areas;*
- *Development of new recreation areas;*
- *Developing a bicycle track network;*

Programme 3.2.4.

Rehabilitation and development of public markets

Measures:

- *Rehabilitation of important public buildings at the level of Oradea municipality;*
- *Rehabilitation and expansion of urban planning infrastructure from public markets;*
- *Appropriate development of public markets.*

Programme 3.2.5.

Modernizing existent public parking places and development of new parking places

Measures:

- *Modernizing public parking places at local level;*
- *Developing new parking places in Oradea;*

Policy 3.3.

Increasing citizens safety

Programme 3.3.1.

Video monitoring of public spaces with high criminality rate

Measures:

- *Realizing a study regarding identifying public spaces with high criminality rate;*
- *Setting video monitoring systems for public spaces with high criminality rate;*

Programme 3.3.2.

Increasing road safety

Measures:

- *Realizing an integrated system of traffic management on traffic routes from Oradea*
- *Modernizing refuge spaces;*
- *Modernizing the system of traffic signs;*
- *Modernizing the system of traffic safety (markings, protection parapets etc.);*

Programme 3.3.3.

Modernizing și extension of street lightening

Measures:

- *Extension of street lightening infrastructure at local level;*
- *Replacement of old poles and lamps;*
- *Purchasing street lightening systems using alternative energy resources;*

SECTOR 4. TOURISM

Policy 4.1.

Improving the services of promotion and tourism marketing

Programme 4.1.1.

Touristic promotion of Oradea

Measures:

- *Centre of tourism information and promotion Oradea;*
- *Realizing tourist promotion campaigns;*
- *Attending national and international tourism fairs;*

Programme 4.1.2.

Developing the event tourism

Measures:

- *Developing the necessary infrastructure for organizing events;*
- *Periodical organization of events with touristic impact: festivals, fairs, symposiums etc.;*

Programme 4.1.3.

Including Oradea municipality in national and international tourism circuits

Measures:

- *Including Oradea in a tourism circuit at the level of Oradea Metropolitan Area;*
- *Including Oradea in an international tourism circuit;*

Policy 4.2.

Better utilization of tourism attractions at local level

Programme 4.2.1.

Improving the access infrastructure to touristic objectives

Measures:

- *Rehabilitation and modernization of access ways to touristic objectives;*
- *Establishment of parking near tourist attractions*
- *Developing the system of tourist street signs;*

Programme 4.2.2.

Proper rehabilitation / modernization of tourist objectives

Measures:

- *Renovation and development of cultural objectives with tourist potential*
- *Redesigning the historical centre of Oradea and repairing the degraded architectural patrimony.*

Programme 4.2.3.

Improving the infrastructure of tourist signs

Measures:

- *Developing the system of tourist street signs;*
- *Develop sightseeing maps, boards etc*

Policy 4.3.

Developing new tourist attractions

Programme 4.3.1.

Development of recreation infrastructure

Measures:

- *Developing sport tourism (riding, hunting fishing, extreme sports).*

Programme 4.3.2.

Better use of spa potential of the city

Measures:

- *Setting up an anti-aging therapy centre;*
- *Setting up a thermal wellness centre.*

SECTOR 5. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Policy 5.1.

Development of social real estate patrimony

Programme 5.1.1.

Development/extension of social infrastructure

Measures:

-
- *Rehabilitation of social houses*
- *Rehabilitation and modernization of medical-social centres*
- *Setting up a multifunctional social centre for disadvantaged people;*
- *Building, developing and equipment of a nursery;*
- *Setting up, developing and equipment of new day care centres at local level;*

Policy 5.2.

Development of social economy

Programme 5.2.1.

Setting up social enterprises / business incubator

Measures:

- *Setting up social enterprises, organised as protected units;*
- *Promoting corporated social responsibility;*

Programme 5.2.2.

Training persons from ulnerable groups in business sector

Measures:

- *Campaigns for training the persons from vulnerable groups in business sector;*

Policy 5.3.

Supporting the community mobilization and volunteer system

Programme 5.3.1.

Promoting volunteer system in social sector

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; **

Programme 5.3.2.

Supporting the community mobilization

Measures:

- *Campaigns of community mobilization;*

Policy 5.4.

Supporting the improvement of school performances for disadvantaged population

Programme 5.4.1.

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 5.4.2.

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;*
- *Continuation of integration of students with special educative needs in public education system;*

SECTOR 6. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Policy 6.1.

Împroving the conditions for the progress of education

Programme 6.1.1.

Rehabilitation/extent of education infrastructure

Measures:

- *Rehabilitation and modernization of school infrastructure;*
- *Rehabilitation and modernization of university infrastructure;*

Programme 6.1.2.

Împroving 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 6.2.

Developing life long learning activities

Programme 6.2.1.

Setting up a vocational centre for alternative education

Measures:

- *Building a centre (educational campus) and formin the necessary teaching groups*

Policy 6.3.

Împroving the conditions for development of cultural and sport activities

Programme 6.3.1.

Rehabilitation/extension of infrastructure of culture institutions

Measures:

- *Rehabilitation of buildings in which are functioning Museums;*
- *Rehabilitation and modernization of public libraries buildings;*
- *Rheabilitation and modernization of culture institutions;*
- *Buiding new culture institutions*

Programme 6.2.2.

Improvement of equipment within cultural institutions

Measures:

- *Improving the equipments and furniture of culture institutions;*

Programme 6.3.3.

Rehabilitation/extension of sport infrastructure at local level

Measures:

- *Modernization of existent sport infrastructure in Oradea*
- *Building new sport halls at local level;*

Programme 6.3.4.

Improving the conditions and equipments for development of sport activities

Measures:

- *Purchasing equipments and specific furniture for sport activities;*

Policy 6.4.

Better utilization of existent cultural resources

Programme 6.4.1.

Periodical organization of major cultural events

Measures:

- *Organizing festivals and periodical cultural-artistic and historical events*

SECTOR 7. HEALTH

Policy 7.1.

Improving the conditions for progress of medical activities

Programme 7.1.1.

Rehabilitation/expansion of sanitation infrastructure

Measures:

- *Modernizing the infrastructure of ambulatories within local medical units;*
- *Modernizing the infrastructure from emergency departments of local medical units;*

Programme 7.1.2.

Improving the equipments from medical units at local level

Measures:

- *Improving the equipments from ambulatories within local medical units;*
- *Improving the equipments from emergency departments of local medical units;*

Policy 7.2.**Development of primary medical assistance****Programme 7.2.1.**

Development of geriatric medical services

Measures:

- *Setting up departments of geriatrics within the hospitals;*
- *Setting up private specialised medical units (PPP);*

Policy 7.3.**Development of prevention activities****Programme 7.2.1.**

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 persons in hospitals; **
- *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; **

Policy 7.4.**Development of human resources from health system****Programme 7.4.1.**

Continuous specialization and training of medical staff

Measures:

- *Organizing trainings for medics;*
- *Periodical accreditation of staff from ambulance service;*
- *Organizing complementary trainings for medical staff in hospitals;*

SECTOR 8. ENVIRONMENT

Policy 8.1.

Improving the waste management

Programme 8.1.1.

Extension and development of waste collect and transport services

Measures:

- *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 8.1.2.

Sustaining the energy and material processing of waste

Measures:

- *Promoting the energy and material processing of own waste among economic agents; **

Policy 8.2.

Interventions for improving environment factors

Programme 8.2.1.

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; **

Programme 8.2.2.

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

Measures:

- *Rehabilitation and redesigning of alignment of Crisul Repede River shore;*
- *Building defense constructions in the areas exposed to risk of landslides and floods;*

SECTOR 9. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Policy 9.1.

Improving the quality of public services

Programme 9.1.1.

Developing and moderinzng the infrastructure in which operates local public adiministration

Measures:

- *Rehabilitation/extension of infrastructure in which operates local public adiministration;*
- *Equipment of local public administration offices with furniture and modern equipments;*
- *Equipment of local public administration offices with modern IT&C devices;*

Programme 9.1.2.

Human resources development

Measures:

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

Policy 9.2.

Increasing the degree of transparency of local public administration

Programme 9.2.1.

Improving the cooperation between business sector and local public administration

Measures:

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

Programme 9.2.2.

Improving the cooperation between population and local public administration

Measures:

- *Organizing public consultations with population;*

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

PROJECT PORTFOLIO

PROJECT 1. REHABILITATION, MODERNIZATION AND EXTENSION OF THE MEDICAL-SOCIAL CENTER ON 31ST SIMION BĂRNUȚIU STREET

Project objective	To develop social infrastructure in order to intervene in the case of people with a high social risk
Identified problem	<p>This project stipulates the rehabilitation and modernization of the building situated at no. 31st on Simion Bărnuțiu street, in order to serve as a multifunctional social-medical center and as a center of rehabilitation for people with disabilities, by providing social and medical services for this category of people and their families that are at the same situation of risk in social and medical terms, observing the parameters recommended by the legislation in vigor.</p> <p>This project includes the renovation of degraded and unused buildings and the purchase of specialized functional endowments that are specific for the newly-created social infrastructure.</p>
Estimated budget	3,5 mil. RON
Possible Financing sources	Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013, Priority Axis 1 - Support to sustainable development of urban growth - urban growth poles
Possible partners	Christian Foundation for Social Assistance CASA Hospice Emanuel Foundation
Implementation status	In progress
Implementation period	2012-2013

PROJECT 2. REHABILITATION, MODERNIZATION AND EXTENSION OF THE MEDICAL-SOCIAL CENTER ON 31ST SIMION BĂRNUȚIU STREET

Project objective	To develop social infrastructure in order to intervene in the case of people with a high social risk
Identified	This project consists in the rehabilitation, extension and modernization of social

PROJECT 2. REHABILITATION, MODERNIZATION AND EXTENSION OF THE MEDICAL-SOCIAL CENTER ON 31ST SIMION BĂRNUȚIU STREET

problem	<p>infrastructure, namely the improvement of the infrastructure for social services of the type Center of Care and Early Education, so as to improve access of children to quality social services.</p> <p>This project stipulates the renovation of degraded and/or unused buildings in order and their preparation for functional social activities.</p>
Estimated budget	3,1 mil. RON
Possible Financing sources	Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013, Priority Axis 1 - Support to sustainable development of urban growth - urban growth poles
Possible partners	Social-Communitary Administration Oradea
Implementation status	Pre-contracting
Implementation period	2012-2013

PROJECT 3. REHABILITATION, MODERNIZATION AND EXTENSION OF THE CENTER FOR ELDERLY PERSONS "VASILE COMAN" SITUATED AT NO. 22ND ON IULIU MANIU STREET

Project objective	To develop social infrastructure in order to intervene in the case of people with a high social risk
Identified problem	This project stipulates the modernization, extension and rehabilitation of the building situated at no. 22nd on Iuliu Maniu street in order to provide necessary conditions for the optimal operation of the Center for Elderly Persons "Vasile Coman". As per this project, the renovation of degraded and unused buildings as well as the purchase of specialized functional endowments that are specific for the newly-created social infrastructure shall be accomplished.
Estimated budget	3,6 mil. RON
Possible Financing sources	Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013, Priority Axis 1 - Support to sustainable development of urban growth - urban growth poles
Possible partners	Filantropia Association Oradea

PROJECT 3. REHABILITATION, MODERNIZATION AND EXTENSION OF THE CENTER FOR ELDERLY PERSONS "VASILE COMAN" SITUATED AT NO. 22ND ON IULIU MANIU STREET

Implementation status	Financing in progress
Implementation period	2012-2013

PROJECT 4. MODERNIZATION OF OVERGROUND AND UNDERGROUND PASSAGES, AND OF STREETS, AS WELL AS BUILDING CONNECTION BRIDGES IN ORDER TO IMPROVE ROAD TRAFFIC AND ENSURE THE MOBILITY OF THE INHABITANTS OF ORADEA

Project objective	To modernize road infrastructure in order to improve accessibility for people and providing appropriate mobility that would suit their needs.
Identified problem	<p>The length of Oradea urban streets was of 396 km at the end 2010, accounting for about 50,4% of the total length of urban streets existing in Bihor county. A considerable part of public roads from the local level require modernization works. Besides the works of rehabilitation, there is also a need to modernize overground and underground passages as well as building connection bridges in order to improve road traffic and ensure the mobility of the inhabitants of Oradea.</p> <p>Primary actions in the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing the intersection with an underpath between the transit road of Oradea and the National Road DN76 towards Deva. - Providing the intersection with an underpath between the transit road of Oradea and the National Road DN79 towards Arad. - Rehabilitation, modernization and arrangement for pedestrians of Vasile Alecsandri street, including rebuilding street lighting system and endowing with urban furniture. - Rehabilitation, modernization, repairs to the curves and street lighting system of Unirii Square bridge. - Rehabilitation, modernizati and repairs to street lighting system and sewage

PROJECT 4. MODERNIZATION OF OVERGROUND AND UNDERGROUND PASSAGES, AND OF STREETS, AS WELL AS BUILDING CONNECTION BRIDGES IN ORDER TO IMPROVE ROAD TRAFFIC AND ENSURE THE MOBILITY OF THE INHABITANTS OF ORADEA

	<p>network at the entrance in Oradea, on the National Road DN76 towards Deva, as well as of other infrastructure elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation, modernizati and repairs to street lighting system and sewage network at the entrance in Oradea, on the National Road DN79 towards Arad, as well as of other infrastructure elements..
Estimated budget	25 mil. Euro
Possible Financing sources	Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013, Axis 2 - Improvement of regional and local transport infrastructure Local budget
Possible partners	Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Bihor County Council
Implementation status	Financing in progress
Implementation period	2012-2015

PROJECT 5. EXTENSION AND REHABILITATION OF THE TECHNICAL-EDILITARY INFRASTRUCTURE

Project objective	Improving living conditions of inhabitants of Oradea and facilitating the economic activities by providing access to water and sewerage networks
Identified problem	<p>The length of the water supply of Oradea was 641.5 kilometers at the end of 2010, accounting for approximately 25.7% of total length of the existing network in Bihor county. Nevertheless, the sewage length was at the end of 2010 of 747.3 kilometers. It requires, however, extend the water and sanitation, this project stipulating the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of water supply network by 108,27 km; - Extension of sewage network by 140,704 km; - Extension of effluent water network by 99,582 km;

PROJECT 5. EXTENSION AND REHABILITATION OF THE TECHNICAL-EDILITARY INFRASTRUCTURE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Execution of 5.500 new embranchments; - Execution of 7.800 new linkages.
Estimated budget	46,5 mil. Euro
Possible Financing sources	Ministry of the Environment Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme Programmeul Operațional Sectorial Mediu 2007-2013 or equivalent Local budget
Possible partners	Intercommunity Development Association Aparegio Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Bihor County Council
Implementation status	Implementation in progress
Implementation period	2009-2013

PROJECT 6. TURNING ROGERIUS MARKETPLACE INTO A BUSINESS CENTER FOR SMALL PRODUCERS

Project objective	To increase the number of local small producers
Identified problem	<p>One of the main economical problems existing locally is the small number of small producers. In the Municipality of Oradea, Bihor county, there are only 35 producers registered, as compared to 235 producers in Satu Mare, 125 producers in Alba Iulia or 488 producers in Arges County.</p> <p>This project consists in the transformation of Rogerius Marketplace into a modern business center, for food and agriculture trade. Currently, Rogerius marketplace operates over 590 businesses and nearly 300 individual producers. At the ground floor, commercial spaces are to be set aside, as well as tables for the sale of agricultural and food products and a bazaar for non-food products. Restaurants and terraces will be placed on the upper floor.</p>
Estimated budget	6 mil. Euros

PROJECT 6. TURNING ROGERIUS MARKETPLACE INTO A BUSINESS CENTER FOR SMALL PRODUCERS

Possible Financing sources	Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme Local budget
Possible partners	Hajdu Bihar Chamber of Commerce
Implementation status	The project is prepared to be submitted in order to obtain financing
Implementation period	2012-2013

PROJECT 7. CREATING A BUSINESS INFRASTRUCTURE IN ORADEA AND PROVIDING PUBLIC UTILITIES ON THE EUROBUSINESS ORADEA INDUSTRIAL PARK

Project objective	To support the development of local economy by creating a business infrastructure at European standards
Identified problem	<p>In Oradea, in 2009, there were 11.439 local companies active, from which 9,4% were operating in the manufacturing sector. One can distinguish among industrial entrepreneurs a need for new industrial locations, arranged and provided with the basic infrastructure. Eurobusiness Parc Oradea is the newest industrial park in North-Western Romania, being located at the outskirts of Oradea on the European Road E60 that leads to Hungary, at 4 km from the border. Having a surface of 122 ha, the park needs to be connected to the following utilities networks: electrical power, heating, sewage, running water, natural gas.</p> <p>This project proposes the development of public utilities for Eurobusiness Oradea Industrial Park in two stages. The first stage will require the building of roads in total length of 8 km, 6 km of rainfall sewage and a 7 km network household sewage. Similarly, the halls from the Park shall be connected to the heating network. The second stage of the project requires the finalization of investments in utilities' networks and the provision of services of information and advertising , as well as the design of a marketing strategy and of an implementation strategy for Eurobusiness Oradea Industrial Park.</p>

PROJECT 7. CREATING A BUSINESS INFRASTRUCTURE IN ORADEA AND PROVIDING PUBLIC UTILITIES ON THE EUROBUSINESS ORADEA INDUSTRIAL PARK

Estimated budget	Stage I - 79 mil. RON Stage II - 20 mil. RON
Possible Financing sources	Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013, Axis 4 - Strengthening the regional and local business environment Local budget
Possible partners	Community Development Association Aparegio Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Bihor County Council
Implementation status	Stage I - Implementation in progress Stage II - Pre-contracting
Implementation period	2011-2015

PROJECT 8. MODERNIZATION, REHABILITATION AND ENDOWMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL THROUGH THE BUILDING OF THE WELLNESS TERMAL NYMPHAEA COMPLEX AND BY DECLARING THE AREA AS AN AREA OF LOCAL INTEREST FOR TOURISM

Project objective	To increase touristic attractiveness of Oradea through the diversification and improvement of touristic infrastructure
Identified problem	From the point of view of tourism, Oradea is facing a series of problems related mainly to the short stays of tourists and the low degree of occupancy of existing accomodation facilities. The fact that tourists are staying for a short period of time is also caused by the low diversity of leisure possibilities, therefore this project stipulates the development of the leisure infrastructure. This project consist in: - Building 3 new buildings - multifunctional complex (total built surface - 3.650 mp, floors U+G+2E), indoor pools building (total built surface - 7.665,90 mp)

PROJECT 8. MODERNIZATION, REHABILITATION AND ENDOWMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL SWIMMING POOL THROUGH THE BUILDING OF THE WELLNESS TERMAL NYMPHAEA COMPLEX AND BY DECLARING THE AREA AS AN AREA OF LOCAL INTEREST FOR TOURISM

	<p>and the shopping complex (total built area - 1.129,10 mp, floors G+T)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building 14 swimming pools and 12 water slides; - Arranging green areas, access ways, alleys, enclosures; - Rehabilitating and building requires utilities' networks; - Rehabilitating existing toilets and building new ones, as well as adapting them for the use of people with physical disabilities; - Arranging the pontoon for heliotherapy; - Building a parking lot with 238 spaces for cars and 2 places for buses - Building sports fields and indoor pavilions.
Estimated budget	88,4 mil. RON
Possible Financing sources	Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013, Axis 5 - Sustainable development and promotion of tourism Local budget
Possible partners	Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Business environment
Implementation status	Implementation in progress
Implementation period	2011-2014

PROJECT 9. ARRANGING CRIȘUL REPEDE FOR TOURISM

Project objective	To increase the touristic attractiveness of Oradea through the diversification and improvement of touristic infrastructure
Identified problem	From the touristic point of view, Oradea is facing a series of problems related particularly to the short stays of tourists and the low rate of occupancy of existing accommodation facilities. The short stays of tourists are also caused by the low diversity of leisure possibilities, and this project stipulates the creation of a leisure infrastructure.

PROJECT 9. ARRANGING CRIȘUL REPEDE FOR TOURISM

	This project stipulates the arrangement of Crisul Repede river, and this investment will have an impact on both job creation and the creation of leisure possibilities. Crisul Repede river will have promenades on its banks, with benches and stairways from the sidewalk to the riverbed. Certainly, safety features will not be absent (street lighting on solar power, river fences, fire hydrants), as well as hygiene sanitation facilities (garbage bins, ecological toilets etc.). It will also enable navigation on the river on light boats (eg hydrobikes).
Estimated budget	15 mil. Euros
Possible Financing sources	Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013, Axis 5 - Tourism promotion and development Local budget
Possible partners	Crișuri Water Basin Administration Oradea Bihor County Environment Protection Agency Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Business Environment
Implementation status	Project idea
Implementation period	2015-2017

PROJECT 10. „FESTUM VARADINUM” FESTIVAL

Project objective	To increase the touristic attractiveness of Oradea through the development of event tourism
Identified problem	One of the main forms of tourism that can be developed in Oradea is cultural tourism. Oradea has a rich cultural patrimony: Oradea Fortress, Oradea historic center, as well as many other touristic attractions of historical and architectural nature, of national and international interest. One of the ways of putting into value the patrimony buildings is to organize a Festival of Lights. The main activity in this event is the projection of different animations on the facades of the patrimony buildings from Oradea.
Estimated budget	0,2 mil. Euros
Possible Financing	Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme

PROJECT 10. „FESTUM VARADINUM” FESTIVAL

sources	Local budget Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent
Possible partners	Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Business Environment
Implementation status	Project idea
Implementation period	2018-2019

PROJECT 11. REHABILITATION OF THE URBAN HEATING GRID OF ORADEA FOR THE PERIOD 2009-2028 IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THE ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATION AND TO INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Project objective	To increase energetical, technical and economical efficiency of the heating system
Identified problem	The heating distributed in Oradea has seen a decrease in the period 2005-2010, to a total of 794.761 gigacalories in 2010 (approximately half the value of 2005). One of the main causes of people massively disconnecting from the grid is the high price of the gigacalory also generated by the losses in the system. Moreover, current energetical equipments of the Heating Plant (CET) are obsolete and a permanent source of environment pollution. Following the implementation of the project, a new heating plant shall be built with a capacity of 32 MWT, 3 hot water boilers shall be purchased and 12,7 km of heating distribution grid of the city shall be rehabilitated.
Estimated budget	77,8 mil. euro (VAT not included)
Possible Financing sources	Sectorial Operational Programme Environment, Axis 3 - Reduction of pollution and mitigation of climate change by restructuring and renovating urban heating systems towards energy efficiency targets in the identified local environmental hotspots Local budget
Possible partners	Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Bihor County Council

PROJECT 11. REHABILITATION OF THE URBAN HEATING GRID OF ORADEA FOR THE PERIOD 2009-2028 IN ORDER TO COMPLY WITH THE ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATION AND TO INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Implementation status	Implementation in progress
Implementation period	2012-2015

PROJECT 12. ESTABLISHING A RESEARCH - DEVELOPMENT - INNOVATION CENTER FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND GEOTHERMAL WATER

Project objective	Optimum use of renewable energy and thermal water
Identified problem	<p>According to <i>Romania's energetic strategy for the period 2007-2020</i>, all the territory of Oradea Metropolitan Area is situated in a region with high potential for the development of geothermal energy. Nevertheless, no real steps have been taken until today in order to use the potential of geothermal energy.</p> <p>Establish a research and development center in renewable energy and geothermal water is required for optimum use of renewable energy in accordance with trends in international research and requirements in European and Romanian economies. Moreover, establishing a research center of geothermal water will lead to identification of new water recovery technologies and technology transfer of results. Thus, the center aims to increase utilization of research results to the local economic enterprises.</p>
Estimated budget	20 mil. euro
Possible Financing sources	<p>Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme or equivalent</p> <p>Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent</p> <p>Operational Sectorial Programme Increase of Economical Competitiveness or equivalent</p> <p>Local budget</p>
Possible partners	Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area

PROJECT 12. ESTABLISHING A RESEARCH - DEVELOPMENT - INNOVATION CENTER FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY AND GEOTHERMAL WATER

	Bihor County Council Sînmartin Local Council Business Environment
Implementation status	Project idea
Implementation period	2017-2020

PROJECT 13. ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESEARCH CENTRE - DEVELOPMENT - INNOVATION IN AGROALIMENTARY INDUSTRY

Project objective	Optimal valorification of the agricultural potential of the area through the development of the research - development - innovation infrastructure
Identified problem	<p>The total surface of agricultural terrains is of 5.448 ha, that is 47,2% of the total surface of Oradea. From the total surface of agricultural terrains, 71,0% of them are ploughable terrains and 20,2% are terrains occupied by orchards and nursery gardens. On the other hand, only 1,1% of the companies activated in the agricultural sector in 2009.</p> <p>This project involves the establishment of a research - development - innovation center for the agroalimentary industry, with the purpose to improve food and nutrition quality, to provide food security, and to ensure the competitiveness and profitability of producers throughout the food production chain. Importantly, technology transfer and use of research results to the local economic enterprises.</p>
Estimated budget	15 mil. euro
Possible Financing sources	<p>Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme or equivalent</p> <p>Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent</p> <p>Operational Sectorial Programme Increase of Economical Competitiveness or equivalent</p>

PROJECT 13. ESTABLISHMENT OF A RESEARCH CENTRE - DEVELOPMENT - INNOVATION IN AGROALIMENTARY INDUSTRY

	Local budget
Possible partners	Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Bihor County Council Business Environment
Implementation status	Project idea
Implementation period	2017-2020

PROJECT 14. REHABILITATION OF ORADEA FORTRESS

Project objective	To increase the attractiveness of Oradea through the rehabilitation and reintroduction in the national touristic circuit of Oradea Fortress.
Identified problem	<p>With its historical and cultural value, Oradea Fortress can boast with a millenary history linked to multiple personalities and important moments of the region's history. All over the centuries, the fortress has been an important military objective, but also a witness of the local cultural, artistic, and craftsmanship development. Recent history has seen the fortress being used for military purposes too, and some of the storage spaces have been assigned for commercial activities, stripping them of the appropriate interest imposed by its historical or architectural importance. In the absence of rehabilitation or preservation works, the citadel is in an advanced state of degradation.</p> <p>The interest of Oradea municipality to revive the fortress and to offer it the appropriate status in the modern context of touristic, cultural and educational development, has led to the recent start of a long process of rehabilitation and recovery of its touristic and cultural potential. The complex and expensive work of rehabilitation of the fortress is designed to take place in three stages, two of which have already started, with European funding (ROP). The third stage, scheduled for the next Programmementing period (since 2014), includes the rehabilitation of exterior walls and bastions.</p>
Estimated budget	45 mil. Euros

PROJECT 14. REHABILITATION OF ORADEA FORTRESS

Possible Financing sources	Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent Local budget Public-private partnership
Possible partners	Oradea Local Council / Oradea City Hall
Implementation status	Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Bihor County Council Business Environment
Implementation period	Stages I and II - Implementation in progress Stage III - Project idea
Project objective	Stages I and II - 2009/2010-2015 Stage III - 2014-2018

PROJECT 15. CONSTRUCTION OF A PEDESTRIAL BRIDGE THAT WOULD LINK GRIGORESCU STREET TO VULTURUL NEGRU PASSAGE

Project objective	Optimal valorification of the agricultural potential of the area through the development of the research - development - innovation infrastructure
Identified problem	During recent years, many of the traffic problems in Oradea have been eliminated, especially those related to road traffic but also to pedestrian traffic. Yet, it is still necessary to pay particular attention to this domain, especially regarding to building pedestrian passages and bicycle tracks. By building a pedestrian bridge in downtown area, between Grigorescu street and Vulturul Negru (Black Eagle) Passage it is aimed to improve pedestrian circulation in downtown Oradea and to increase accessibility of the area for inhabitants and tourists.
Estimated budget	1,2 mil. Euros
Possible Financing sources	Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent Local budget
Possible partners	Consiliul Local Oradea / Primăria Oradea
Implementation status	Intercommunity Development Association Oradea Metropolitan Area Bihor County Council

PROJECT 15. CONSTRUCTION OF A PEDESTRIAL BRIDGE THAT WOULD LINK GRIGORESCU STREET TO VULTURUL NEGRU PASSAGE

	Business Environment
Implementation period	Project idea
Project objective	2014-2016

PROJECT 16. BUILDING PARKING PLACES IN THE NEIGHBORING AREA OF THE HISTORIC CENTER

Project objective	To relieve green areas and areas with urbanistic, historic or touristic value from being parked on, and to increase local budget income.
Identified problem	<p>The recent increase in the number of personal cars causes an increase of traffic and of the need for parking places in the area, temporary or permanent. In the central area of Oradea and in the neighboring areas, the number of necessary parking places is only covered in a proportion of about 50%, and the effects can be seen on traffic and improper use of green and public areas.</p> <p>In residential areas, proper setup of parking places contributes especially to the protection of green areas and public spaces that are more and more used as car parking places. Moreover, by setting up parking places, urban landscape is generally improved.</p> <p>Last but not least, setting up parking places and renting them (to locals or tourists etc.) could be an important additional source of income for the local budget.</p>
Estimated budget	4 mil. euro
Possible Financing sources	Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent Local budget Public-Private partnership
Possible partners	Oradea Local Council / Oradea City Hall
Implementation status	Business Environment
Implementation period	Project idea
Project objective	2014-2016

PROJECT 17. IMPROVING THE CAPACITY OF INTERVENTION OF LOCAL MEDICAL UNITS IN THE CASE MAJOR MEDICAL EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

Project objective	To reduce intervention time in the case of serious medical emergencies and, consequently, to increase the survival chances of patients in critical medical situations
Identified problem	<p>Although medical technology development has evolved recently more than ever, and the new ways of collaboration between medical personnel (e.g: telemedicine) allow medical interventions of high expertise, in real time, there are situations where the life of the patient in a medical state of emergency depends on the intervention time in a properly endowed hospital. Situations such as serious accidents are examples that require more and more frequently the intervention of an air ambulance in order to increase the patients' chances of survival. Building helipads for the use of emergency hospitals and endowing them with an aircraft properly fitted with medical equipments shall lead to an improvement of medical services by decreasing intervention times, particularly in cases of maximum emergency.</p> <p>The main activities of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building 2 helipads; - Obtaining the necessary approvals for the flight corridor; - Purchasing an air ambulance; - Training of the personnel of the air ambulance;
Estimated budget	5,5 mil. euro
Possible Financing sources	Hungarian-Romanian Cross border cooperation Programme or equivalent Operational Regional Programme 2007-2013 or equivalent Local budget
Possible partners	Oradea Local Council / Oradea City Hall / Emergency County Hospital, Municipal Clinical Hospital "Dr. Gavril Curteanu"
Implementation status	Ministry of Health; SMURD; Bihar County Council
Implementation period	Project idea
Project objective	2014-2016

2.1.4. Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism for the Implementation of the Development Strategy

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 Oradea 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, Oradea 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. DEGREE OF URBANIZATION	
indicators	Method of calculation
1.1. <i>Territorial coverage with urban localities</i>	=Surface of cities/ total surface of area * 100; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
1.2. <i>Intensity of habitation in urban localities</i>	=Urban intravilan surface /total urban surface * 100; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
1.3. <i>Urban density</i>	= Urban population / intravilan urban surface; m.u.: inhabitants/km ² ; source: INS, DJS;
1.4. <i>Urbanization degree</i>	=Urban population / total population in the area * 100; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
1.5. <i>Average change of urbanization rate</i>	=difference between urbanization rates at „t (actual)” moment and t-n / n; m.u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
2. HOUSING CONDITIONS	
2. A. Environment	
indicators	Method of calculation
2.1. <i>Green spaces/capita</i>	=Surface of landscaped green spaces/urban population m. u.: m ² /inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;
2.2. <i>Percentage of green spaces from total urban surface</i>	= Surface of landscaped green spaces/total urban population * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
2.3. <i>Environmentally friendly urban transport</i>	=Passengers transported with environmentally friendly vehicles/ total transported passengers * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
2. B. Housing	
indicators	Method of calculation
2.4. <i>Degree of land demand for housing</i>	=Surface of housing / urban surface *1000; m. u.: m ² / 1000 m ² ; source: INS, DJS;
2.5. <i>Housing density</i>	=Number of houses / urban surface; m. u.: houses/km ² ; source: INS, DJS;
2.6. <i>Availability of housing</i>	=Existent housing surface/ total population; m. u.: m ² houses / inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;
2.7. <i>Average surface of one house</i>	= Existent housing surface / existent houses; m. u.: m ² ; source: INS, DJS;

2.8. Average number of rooms of one house	= Existent rooms / existent houses; m. u.: rooms; source: INS, DJS;
2.9. Average surface of a room for living	= Existing living area / existing rooms for living; m. u.: m ² ; source: INS, DJS;
3. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
3. A. Roads	
indicators	Method of calculation
3.1. Streets density	=Streets length / total surface; m. u.: km road/km ² ; source: INS, DJS;
3.2. Degree of street modernization	=modernized streets length / total streets length * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
3. B. Utilities	
indicators	Method of calculation
3.3. Density of water distribution network	=Length of water distribution network / urban surface; m. u.: km network/km ² ; source: INS, DJS;
3.4. Degree of usage of water production capacity	=Total capacity of water production / quantity of consumed water * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
3.5. Degrees of localities' connection to natural gas network	=Localities connected to natural gas distribution network / Total number of A.T. U.; m. u.: % source: INS, DJS;
4. DEMOGRAPHICS AND LABOUR FORCE	
4. A. Population	
indicators	Method of calculation
4.1. Population density	=Total population / total surface; m. u.: inhabitants/km ² ; source: INS, DJS;
4.2. Rate of demographic dependence	=Number of persons out of legal working age/ Number of persons within legal working age * 1000; m. u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;
4.3. Rate of natural growth	=Balance of natural growth / total population * 1000; m. u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;
4.4. Rate of reproduction	=Number of living infants / female population at reproduction age * 1000; m. u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;
4.5. Rate of internal migration growth	=Balance of residence changes / total population * 1000; u.m.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;

4. B. Labour force	
indicators	Method of calculation
4.6. <i>Rate of employment</i>	=Employed population / work resources; m.u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;
4.7. <i>Rate of labour force replacement</i>	=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;
5. STANDARD OF LIVING	
indicators	Method of calculation
5.1. <i>Average lifetime</i>	=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;
5.2. <i>Average age of spouses - females</i>	=total number of marriages registered for each age weighted with ages for which were registered marriages /total amount of anual nuptial age; m.u.: years; source: INS, DJS;
5.3. <i>Rate of infant mortality</i>	=number of infant death / number of living infants * 1000; m.u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;
5.4. <i>Degree of car ownership</i>	=number of registered cars / total population * 100; m.u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS, Road Police;
5.5. <i>Average surface of a built house</i>	= Living surface of a built house / number of built houses; m. u.: m ² ; source: INS, DJS;
5.6. <i>Average monthly house water consume</i>	=Quantity of monthly distributed water to existent population / total population; m. u.: m ³ / inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;
5.7. <i>Degree of TV subscripion coverage</i>	=number of TV subscriptions/ total population * 100; m. u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;
6. ECONOMY	
6. A. General economic activity	
indicators	Method of calculation
6.1. <i>Rezultatul financiar al mediului de afaceri</i>	=Turnover of local units / total population; m. u.: lei / inhabitant; source: INS, DJS;
6.2. <i>EMS' density</i>	Total number of EMS / total population * 1000; m. u.: ‰; source: INS, DJS;
6.3. <i>Percentage of private sector in local economy</i>	=Number of employees in private sector / Total number of employees * 100; m. u.: ‰;

	source: INS, DJS;
6.4. 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;
6.5. Percentage of industrial water consumption	Industrial water consumption / total water consumption * 100; m.u. %; source: INS, DJS;
6. B. Constructions	
indicators	Method of calculation
6.6. New built houses	=Surface of houses for which construction authorisation was obtained / total population * 1000; m. u.: m ² /1000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS;
6.7. New built buildings, others than houses	=Surface of buildings, other than houses, for which was obtained construction authorization / total population * 1000; m. u.: m ² /1000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS;
6. C. Tourism	
indicators	Method of calculation
6.8. Average size of a tourist accomodation unit	=Existent accommodation capacity / existent accommodation units; m. u.: places; source: INS, DJS;
6.9. Density of existent accommodation places	=Existent accommodation capacitaty / urban surface; m. u.: places/km ² ; source: INS, DJS;
6.10. Index of net use of accomodation capacity	=Accommodation capacity in use / tourist overnights * 1000; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
7. PUBLIC SERVICES	
7. A. Health	
indicators	Method of calculation
7.1. Hospital capacity	=Available hospital beds / total population * 1000; m. u.: hospital beds / 1000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS; DSP;
7.2. Availability of qualified medical staff	=Qualified health-professionals / total population * 1000; m. u.: qualified staff / 1000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS; DSP;
7.3. Density of family medical centres	=Family medical centres / total population * 10.000; u.m.: family medical centres / 10.000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS; DSP;
7.4. Density of farmacies	=Farmacies / total population * 10.000; u.m.: farmacies / 10.000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS; DSP;

7. B. Education	
indicators	Method of calculation
7.5. Equipment of education units with IT&C	=Number of PCs owned by education units / school population * 1000; m. u.: PCs / 1.000 students; source: INS, DJS;
7.6. Capacity of education units	= School population / classrooms and surgeries; m. u.: students / classroom; source: INS, DJS, ISJ;
7.7. Stress level of teachers	=Number of students in primary and secondary schools / number of teachers in primary and secondary schools m. u.: students / teachers; source: INS, DJS, ISJ;
7. C. Culture	
indicators	Method of calculation
7.8. Coverage index on lecture	=Number of subscribers at municipal and city libraries / total population; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
7.9. Index of documents flow	=Released volumes / existent volumes in municipal and city libraries * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
7.10. Index of readers' lecture	=Released volumes / readers in public libraries * 100; m. u.: %; source: INS, DJS;
7.11. Capacity of cinemas	=Available seats in cinemas / total population * 10.000; m. u.: seats / 10.000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS;
7.12. Capacity of performance halls	=Available seats in performance halls / total population * 10.000; m. u.: seats / 10.000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS;
7. D. Public transport	
indicators	Method of calculation
7.13. Equipment with vehicles of urban public transport	=Number of vehicles in inventory / total population * 10.000; m. u.: vehicles / 10.000 inhabitants; source: INS, DJS;
7.14. Intensity of use of auto park	=Transported passengers / 1000 / vehicles of public transport in inventory; m. u.: thousand people / transport mean; source: INS, DJS;

