



Vision

The development vision of Baia Mare Metropolitan Area is based on the opportunities generated by Romania's accession into the European Union for the capitalization of the local potential. Anticipating an increase of the interest for investment in the BMMA, the level of endowment in the territory will significantly rise, and the partner local councils will have to efficiently manage the existing resources – human, real estate, financial.

The aim of the joint development vision of BMMA is to line up the social-economic objectives formulated by the partners with the national and regional priorities and with the changes that currently occur in the spatial, economic and social dynamics of the area. In the context of a positive economic development supported by economic and social indicators, the partner local councils will have to take into consideration the competitive and comparative advantages on which the development vision of BMMA can be built:

Comparative advantages:

1. Geographical layout;
2. Natural resources;
3. Cultural traditions.

Competitive advantages:

- a. Human capital;
- b. *Coherent economic structure;*
- c. *Capacity of organization of the local administration;*
- d. The BAIA MARE METROPOLITAN AREA association is operational.

Taking into consideration the nature of the cooperation within BMMA and the diverse problems in the region, the vision must meet the joint development needs of all the citizens in the area, and also those specific to the inhabitants in the urban and rural areas, in order to:

- 1) Ensure the **economic growth** of the area on medium and long term;
- 2) Attenuate the social and territorial **disparities**;
- 3) Gradually comply with the **environmental standards** that Romania must entirely meet by 2017;
- 4) Develop BMMA's partnership with the private sector, made up of the academics, national and European associative sectoral structures.



Development vision for the urban areas

From the point of view of the efficient use of public services and utilities, the economic and social development of BMMA will have to be supported by the public and/or private institutions involved in the public services offer, in order to take mutual decisions with respect to the places where public investments should primarily be carried out, and the economic growth will have to be stimulated. Public utilities such as water, sewage systems and gas will have to be expanded in order to stimulate the economic growth and to provide viable economic alternatives for the future locations of residential and/or business areas.

The centers of the cities will be revitalized so as to turn them into attractions sites at zonal and regional level. Special attention will be given to the programmes focused on the rehabilitation and the construction of new buildings, which will have a catalyst role in development and will complete the historical and cultural character of the existing lot.

The new residential developments, that will be built at the borders of localities, will be carried out as a combination of different types of houses, public services and commercial functions, in order to ensure the inhabitants rapid access to these urban services, without causing additional traffic congestion in the centers of the localities and without leading to the damaging the environment/ the landscape.

Development vision for the rural areas

The provision of public services and utilities in the rural localities should lead, on medium term, to a higher level of comfort for the inhabitants and attractiveness for new investments. The ensuring of accessibility to localities and of a higher degree of mobility for the inhabitants will also facilitate the functioning of BMMA.

The rural landscape and heritage, tangible and intangible, must be protected and shown to advantage, according to the CEMAT/2003 guide. Special attention will be given to the promotion of rural tourism and to the development of public spaces where the rural population can get information and communicate.

Outside the boundaries of the rural localities, the agricultural activities will have to be encouraged on the lands that have potential. From the point of view of the environment and landscape protection, the farming lands and the forests, either public or private, should make up green protection belts for the urban areas. These belts will provide recreation facilities for the inhabitants in the rural and urban areas.