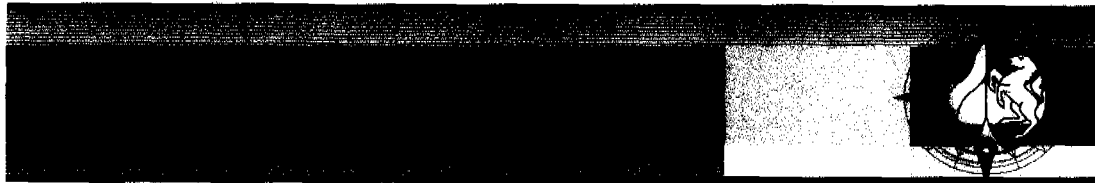


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Marktstudie



Wasserversorgung und Abwasserentsorgung in Rumänien

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im August 2003

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Marktstudie

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erstellt von der Deutsch-Rumänischen Industrie- und Handelskammer, Rumänien
für die Wasserwirtschaftsinitiative NRW
Im August 2003

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erstellt von der Deutsch-Rumänischen Industrie- und Handelskammer, Rumänien
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Im August 2003

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WIRTSCHAFTSBERICHT RUMÄNIEN

Der Anteil Deutschlands im Jahr 2002 an den Gesamtimport Rumäniens betrug 14,9%.

Das Importvolumen Rumäniens erreichte während des Jahres 2002 17.004,8 Mio. EUR.

Die deutschen Importe aus Rumänien wurden um 15,6% auf 2.525,4 Mio. EUR ausgeweitet.

Das Exportvolumen Rumäniens betrug 2002 13.211,2 Mio. EUR.

Bilaterales Handelsvolumen überstieg 2002 4.584,6 Mio. EUR.

Die deutsche Wirtschaft hat seit 1990 fast 1 Mrd. EUR investiert.

Die größten Investoren Deutschlands sind in den Bereichen Maschinenbau, Elektroindustrie, Autozulieferteile und Metallbearbeitungsindustrie tätig.

Einladung zum NATO-Beitritt Rumäniens wurde ausgesprochen.

Frühestmöglicher EU-Beitritt: schon 2007.

Wirtschaftswachstum gefestigt (2002: +4,9%, 2003: +5,2%)

Inflation sinkt auf 17,8%.

Devisenreserven steigen (Stand März: 6 Mrd. US\$)

Handelsbilanzsaldo weiter negativ

Investitionen im Ausland nehmen auf 8,9 Mrd. USD zu (seit 1990)

Entwicklung des rumänischen Außenhandels

Die deutschen Exporte steigen kontinuierlich an. Diese positive Tendenz wird auch weiterhin beibehalten. Im Jahr 2002 konnte man bei den Exporten nach Rumänien eine Steigerung um 14,9% verbuchen; gleichzeitig sind die Importe aus Rumänien gestiegen.

Das Volumen der rumänischen Ausfuhren in Richtung Deutschland betrug im Jahr 2002 2.059,2 Mio. EUR, die Importe aus Deutschland beliefen sich auf 2.525,4 Mio. EUR, womit ein Handelsvolumen von 4.584,6 Mio. EUR erreicht wurde.

Deutschland nimmt als Exportland aber auch als Importland für Rumänien den 2. Rang nach Italien ein.

Erfreuliche Zuwächse gab es in der Gruppe Maschinenbau und Fahrzeuge (3.096,1 Mio. EUR in 2002), wobei hier Schwergewichte bei elektrischen Maschinen und Geräten (Lohnfertigung von Kabelbäumen für die deutsche Autoindustrie), bei Straßenfahrzeugen und Arbeitsmaschinen zu erkennen sind. Als zweitwichtigste Warengattung beim Import Rumäniens sind

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bearbeitete Waren zu nennen. Von Bedeutung sind hier Textilien, wie Spezialgarne, Baumwollgewebe (2.789,1 Mio. EUR in 2002), chemische

Produkte (1.430,2 Mio. EUR in 2002) und Metallwaren, sowie Eisen und Stahl (1.258,5 Mio. EUR in 2002).

Beim Export Rumäniens sind folgende Warengruppen zu nennen: Bekleidung (Lohnfertigung) - 3.343,1 Mio. EUR, Komponente für Maschinen und elektronische Geräte - 2.068,5 Mio. EUR und Metallprodukte - 1.703,8 Mio. EUR.

Deutsche Investitionen

Von 1990 hochgerechnet dürfte die deutsche Wirtschaft bis heute fast 1 Mrd. EUR investiert haben, was zur Zeit Platz 2 in der Rangliste nach den Niederlanden bedeutet

Unter den wichtigsten deutschen Investoren in Rumänien zählen: Continental AG, Sket, Krupp AG, Mannesman, Siemens, Allianz, Steilman, Metro, Voith Howen, Benning GmbH, Ferrostaal, Fritz Werner, August Bilstein GmbH, Linde AG, Dräxlmaier, Leoni AG, Dr. Öetcker AG, Hochland, Heidelberg Zement u.s.w.

Zur Wirtschaftslage Rumäniens

Zahlenspiegel 2002:

BIP: +4,9%

BIP pro Kopf: 2.120 US\$

Arbeitslosigkeit: 8,3%

Inflationsrate 2002: 17,8% (Prognose für 2003: 14%)

ROL-Richtkurs 37.378 am 4. August 2003

Devisenreserven: 6 Mrd. USD + 1 Mrd. USD in Goldreserven

Warenexporte 2002: 13.211,2 Mio. US\$ (+21,9% i. Vgl. zu 2001)

Warenimporte 2002: 17.004,8 Mio. US\$ (+14,8% i. Vgl. zu 2001)

Auslandsschulden: 15 Mrd. USD

Investitionen aus dem Ausland seit 1990: 8,9 Mrd. USD; 1,097 Mio. USD im Jahr 2002

Die rumänische Regierung, die im Januar 2001 ihr Mandat angetreten hat, verfolgt konsequent die beiden Hauptziele: die Einladung zur NATO-Mitgliedschaft wurde im November 2002 erreicht, der Beitritt soll am 1. Mai 2004 erfolgen. Beim EU-Gipfel in Kopenhagen im Dezember 2002 wurde eine „road map“ für den EU-Beitritt Rumäniens und Bulgariens beschlossen, die den frühestmöglichen EU-Beitritt für das Jahr 2007 ansetzt.

Die Verhandlungen zur Erreichung der EU-Mitgliedschaft, die bis Ende 2004 abgeschlossen sein sollen, haben große Fortschritte verzeichnet. Die EU-Perspektive bleibt ein wichtiger Hauptantrieb in der Reformpolitik unter Premierminister Nastase. Vor allem beim Beitrittskapitel Landwirtschaft möchte man bereits wie die anderen Agrargroßmärkte Ungarn und Polen, die ab 2004 Vollmitglieder werden, über die künftige Neuorientierung der europäischen Agrarpolitik mitreden können.

Die Privatisierung der staatlichen Betriebe schreitet voran. Erfolge konnten durch den Verkauf der Banca Agricola an Raiffeisen und des größten rumänischen Stahlkomplexes Sidex an das indisch-britischen Konsortium ISPAT verzeichnet werden. Die Regierung hat jedoch kaum eine Wahl. Sie muss notorische Verlustbetriebe so schnell wie möglich veräußern oder schließen. Gelingt das nicht, sind die makroökonomischen Stabilitätsziele, die vom IWF und der Weltbank vorgegeben sind, gefährdet. Die Privatisierung der Banca Comerciala Romana, welche noch zu rund 70% in Besitz des Staates ist, wurde zurück gestellt, da bei der ersten Privatisierungsrunde nur ein einziger Investor ein Angebot gelegt hat. Das letzte Jahr hat durch ein Wirtschaftswachstum von 4,9% etwas Spielraum geschaffen. Es gelang die Arbeitslosigkeit auf 8-9% und die Inflationsrate auf 17,8% zu drücken und auch den Druck auf die rumänische Währung zu reduzieren. Rumänien erzielte im Vorjahr das höchste Wirtschaftswachstum Europas (ausgenommen die baltischen Kleinstaaten). Die Devisenreserven haben derzeit rund 6 Mrd. USD erreicht und sollten durch weitere Kreditaufnahmen leicht ansteigen; die Exporte nahmen 2002 um knapp 22% zu. Dieses Exportwachstum ist v.a. auf die Investitionen westeuropäischer Firmen zurückzuführen und bildet das neue Rückgrat der rumänischen Wirtschaft. Premierminister Nastase kündigte Ende März 2003 an, dass defizitäre staatliche Betriebe rigoros restrukturiert oder geschlossen werden. Bis Mitte 2003 sollen in den verbliebenen staatlichen Großbetrieben wie Rulmentul, Tractorul, Roman etc. 18.000 Mitarbeiter entlassen werden.

Die Strukturhilfen der EU durch Phare, SAPARD und ISPA im Ausmaß von jährlich 640-680 Mio. EUR tragen zur Entwicklung der Infrastruktur (Straßen, Bahn, Wasser, Energie, Umweltschutz und Landwirtschaft) wesentlich bei. Die Auslandsschulden belaufen sich auf 15 Mrd. US\$. Deren Bedienung stellt jedoch kein Problem dar, haben internationale Ratingagenturen bewertet. Diesen Schulden stehen Auslandsinvestitionen von über 8,9 Mrd. US\$ seit 1990 gegenüber; im Jahre 2002 wurden rund 1,1 Mrd. US\$ investiert.

Rumäniens Wirtschaft wird auch 2003 einen Anstieg verzeichnen (Prognose +5,2%) im Vergleich zu der Wirtschaft der anderen Reformländer. Die Lösung der großen Probleme in den Bereichen Infrastruktur, Bürokratie, Armut, Umweltverschmutzung, Schattenwirtschaft etc. stellt die Hauptaufgabe Rumäniens für die nächsten Jahre dar. Die deutsche Wirtschaft sollte die Chancen für den weiteren Ausbau der erreichten Position nützen.

Der Kommunale Bereich

1. **Identifizierung der wichtigsten Entscheidungsträger im Bereich der Wasserversorgung und Abwasserentsorgung**

Thema: Wasserressourcen

Für die Verwaltung der Wasserressourcen in Rumänien, ist die Nationale Verwaltung der Rumänischen Gewässer (Administratia Nationala Apele Romane) zuständig.

**Nationale Verwaltung der Rumänischen Gewässer
Administratia Nationala Apele Romane**

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Abteilung für Verwaltung von Ressourcen: Herr Petru Serban (petru.serban@rowater.ro)

Abteilung für Integration und Internationale Kooperationen: Herr Petru Serban (petru.serban@rowater.ro)

Die Nationale Verwaltung der rumänischen Gewässer verwaltet die Gewässer sowie das Grundwasser und die Infrastruktur der Nationalen Systeme der Wasserversorgung. Obwohl sie eine nachgeordnete Behörde des Ministeriums für Landwirtschaft, Wälder, Gewässer und Gebirge ist, funktioniert sie autonom und ist finanziell unabhängig.

Diese Verwaltung ist in Wasserdirektionen strukturiert, die nach hydrographischen Becken aufgeteilt sind.

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Thema: Wasserverteilung und Kanalisation

Betreiber der Wasser- und Abwassernetze in Rumänien

Die zuständigen Organisationen für Wasserversorgung und Kanalisation in Rumänien (Regia Autonoma Judeteana Apa, genannt RAJAC) unterstehen den einzelnen rumänischen Landkreisen.

Obwohl sie de facto nachgeordnete Betriebe der Landkreise sind, sind sie wirtschaftlich unabhängig. Sie haben eine eigene Verwaltung und das Nutzungsrecht für die Kanäle der Trinkwasserversorgung, sowie der Kanalisations- und Behandlungssysteme.

Diese RAJAC's sind zum Teil an private Betreiber verpachtet (insbesondere in den großen Städten Rumäniens), oder werden in naher Zukunft verpachtet.

In Bukarest und Ploiesti zum Beispiel, wurden die RAJAC's durch ein Public Private Partnership (PPP) an das französische Unternehmen Groupe Veolia Water verpachtet. Die RAJACS in beiden Städten arbeiten nun unter dem Namen APA NOVA.

In Bukarest hat Veolia Water 83,7% des Geschäfts übernommen, in Ploiesti 73%. Die verbleibenden Anteile befinden sich noch im Besitz der lokalen Behörden. Veolia Water hat einen Konzessionsvertrag mit den Behörden in den beiden Städten abgeschlossen. Das Vertragsobjekt ist die Rehabilitation und Modernisierung der Dienstleistungen im Bereich Wasserversorgung und Abwasserkanalisation in Bukarest und Ploiesti.

Die im Vertrag festgelegte Nutzungsdauer beträgt 25 Jahre. In dieser Zeitspanne bleiben die lokalen Behörden Eigentümer der RAJAC's. Veolia Water investiert 47 Mio. EURO in Ploiesti und 132 Mio. EURO in Bukarest, um die Wasserversorgungs- und Kanalisationssysteme zu modernisieren. (In dieser Situation ist der Konzessionär der richtige Ansprechpartner für Zulieferverträge.)

Die RAJAC's in Constanta, Timisoara und Arad werden ebenso über Private Public Partnerships modernisiert. Es wurde uns mitgeteilt, dass österreichische, türkische und italienische und deutsche Unternehmen an den Ausschreibungen für die PPP Projekte dieser Betriebe teilnehmen. Die Ausschreibungen wurden bereits durchgeführt, es wird noch im Jahr 2003 mit den Entscheidungen über die Vergabe der Verträge gerechnet.

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Adressen von RAJAC's

ALBA

S.C. APA CTTA S.A.
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CUP_Compania de utilitati publice
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Korrespondenzsprache: englisch

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Schritte bei der Durchführung von Projekten

Als Nutznießer des Projektes analysieren die lokalen Behörden die Situation in ihren Regionen, derweilen erstellen sie komplette Dokumentation für das Projekt.

Im Falle eines Projektes, das mehr als einen Verwaltungsdistrikt (Kreis) einbezieht, liegt die Entscheidungsmacht nicht mehr bei den regionalen Behörden, sondern bei Ministerien. Abhängig von der Thematik des Projektes kann die Verantwortung entweder beim Ministerium für Verwaltung und Internes, oder beim Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Wälder, Gewässer und Gebirge liegen. Die zuständigen Ministerien werden von Projekt zu Projekt neu ermittelt werden.

In beiden Fällen ist der Nutznießer des Projektes für die komplette Finanzierung verantwortlich. Es ist seine Aufgabe, alle möglichen nationalen und internationalen Finanzierungsmöglichkeiten zu erschließen.

Ingenieurbüro und Forschungsinstitute wie Aquaproiect SA (bitte beachten Sie hierzu die angefügte Präsentation) oder ISPH (www.isph.ro) sind im allgemeinen sehr erfolgreich mit ihrer Teilnahme an Ausschreibungen und erstellen, nach dem sie den Auftrag erhalten haben, eine Machbarkeitsstudie des Projektes.

Nach einer erfolgreichen Vergabe des Auftrages für die Entwurfserarbeitung des Projektes, wird unter der Berücksichtigung der Bedürfnisse des Kreisrates und der Stadtverwaltung, eine zweite Ausschreibung für die Bauarbeiten des Projektes organisiert und durchgeführt.

Bei der Durchführung und Finanzierung des Projektes wird zwischen PPP und freier Finanzierungen unterschieden. Im Fall von PPP wird die Konzessionszeit abhängig vom Investitionsvolumen ermittelt. Der Konzessionär ist anschließend für eine Entscheidung über den Abschluss von Verträgen mit Zulieferern verantwortlich. Im Fall der freien Finanzierung bleibt die Auswahl der Zulieferer in den Händen der Ausschreibenden.

Um den Rückfluss der Investitionen zu gewährleisten, gehen die ausländischen Unternehmen in der Regel Private Public Partnerships ein. Das bedeutet konkret, dass mit der RAJAC, Verträge abgeschlossen werden mit der Bestimmung, dass das Projekt auf eine bestimmte Zeitdauer ausgeschöpft wird.

Zuständige Ministerien

Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Wälder, Gewässer und Gebirge Ministerul Agriculturii, Padurilor, Apelor si Mediului

Bd. Libertatii nr. 12,
sector 5, Bucuresti
Romania
Tel / Fax: +40 (21) 410215; 4100482
Internet: www.mappm.ro
Staatssekretär: Herr Petru Lificiu
Korrespondenzsprache: Deutsch
Staatssekretär: Herr Florin Stadiu

Ministerium für Verwaltung und Internes Ministerul Administratiei si Internelor

Str. Mihai Voda nr. 6-8
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Staatssekretär: Herr Ilie Stefan (+40 21 2221354)

Kreisrate

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Consiliul Judetean Arges
Piata Vasile Milea nr. 1
Pitesti, jud. Arges
Romania
Tel / Fax: +40 (248) 210056
[www. Cjarges.pitesti.ro](http://www.Cjarges.pitesti.ro)

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Consiliul Judetean Bacau
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Kreisrat Botosani
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www.cjcluj.ro

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www.cjc.ro/cjc/index.html

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www.covasna.ro

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www.cid.ro

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www.cicnet.ro:4040/cic/consiliul_judetean

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wichtige Rathäuser

Rathaus	Website
Alba Iulia	http://www.apulum.ro
Baia Mare	http://www.primarie.multinet.ro
Brasov	http://www.brasovcity.ro
Bucuresti	http://www.pmb.ro
Buzau	http://www.primariabz.ro
Cluj-Napoca	http://www.primariaclujnapoca.ro
Costinesti	http://www.costinesti.info
Curtea-de-Arges	http://www.curtea-de-arges.ro/primaria/
Focsani	http://www.vrancea.ro/admin/primarie/index.html
Hunedoara	http://www.primariahd.ro
Iasi	http://www.primaria-iasi.ro/
Mangalia	http://www.mangalia.ro
Oradea	http://www.oradea.ro
Orastie	http://www.orastie.info.ro
Pitesti	http://www.pitesti.ro/primaria/welcome.html
Ramnicu-Valcea	http://www.primariavl.ro
Roman	http://roman.csc.ro
Satu Mare	http://www.satu-mare.net
Sibiu	http://www.primsb.ro
Slobozia	http://www.cicnet.ro:4040/cic/primarie
Timisoara	http://www.primariatm.ro
Targu-Mures	http://www.tirgumures.ro/
Zalau	http://www.zalausi.ro

2. Projekte, die im Bereich Wasser und Abwasser in den letzten 2 Jahren angefangen wurden

Quelle: Regierungsstrategie für die Entwicklung der Dienstleistungen der öffentlichen Verwaltung

Stand: 20. August 2001

(die Strategie ist noch aktuell)

Kreisverwaltung Alba

Wasserversorgung

- Mikroregionalsystem für die Wasserversorgung in Abrud, Campeni, Baia de Aries
Wasserquelle: Mihoiesti
- Entwicklung des Trinkwasserversorgungssystems im Kreis Alba – Wasserquelle:
Fluss Sebes

Abwasserentsorgung

- Abwasserentsorgungssystem und Kanalisation in Sugag

Kreisverwaltung Arad

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssystem in Barzava
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Dorobanti-Curtici
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Secas / Brazii
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Joia Mare / Almas
- Wasserversorgungssysteme in Adea und Tipari (Sintea Mare)
- Wasserentsorgungssystem in Gai- Wohnviertel, Arad

Abwasserentsorgung

- Kanalisation in Bajac-Wohnviertel, Arad
- Kanalisation in Beliu
- Kanalisationsnetze in Chisineu Cris

Kreisverwaltung Arges

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssystem in Cocu
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Cuca
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Uda
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Moraresti
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Babana



Kreisverwaltung Bihor

Wasserversorgung

- Entwicklung, Rehabilitierung und Einführung von Wasseruhren in Alesd
- Verbesserung des Wasserversorgungssystems in Sitei
- Verbreitung und Rehabilitierung der Trinkwasserrohre in Oradea
- Verbreitung und Modernisierung des Wasserversorgungssystems in Salonta

Abwasserentsorgung

- Entwicklung der Wasserentsorgungskapazität in Beius

Kreisverwaltung Bistrita Nasaud

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssystem in Sangeorz-Bai
- Rehabilitierung der Wasserversorgungssysteme in Bistrita

Abwasserentsorgung

- Rehabilitierung der Wasserentsorgungssysteme in Bistrita
- Wasserentsorgungssystem in Prundul Bargaului
- Entwicklung der Kanalisation und des Wasserentsorgungssystems in Nasaud
- Modernisierung und Verbreitung der Kanalisationsnetze in Beclean
- Entwicklung bzw. Modernisierung des Wasserentsorgungssystems in Beclean

Kreisverwaltung Botosani

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssystem in Leorda
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Saveni

Kreisverwaltung Braila

Wasserversorgung

- Regional Wasserversorgungssystem für die Ortschaften im Südkreis
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Constantinesti (Ramnicelu)
- Wasserversorgungssysteme in Custura (Racivita)

Kreisverwaltung Brasov

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssystem in Fagaras / Wasserquelle: Fluss Sebes

Abwasserentsorgung

- Rehabilitation und Verbreitung der Wasserentsorgungsnetze und der Kanalisation in Zarnesti
- Wasserentsorgungssystem und Kanalisation in Rupea
- Kanalisation in Prejmer

Kreisverwaltung Bazau

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssystem in Manzaesti
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Merei
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Blajani
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Cislau
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Balaceanu

Kreisverwaltung Calarasi

Abwasserentsorgung

- Rehabilitation und Verbreitung der Kanalisation in Calarasi

Kreisverwaltung Caras Severin

Wasserversorgung

- Rehabilitation und Entwicklung des Wasserversorgungssystems in Moldova Noua
- Verbreitung der Wassernetze in Bocsa

Abwasserentsorgung

- Entwicklung des Wasserentsorgungssystems und Rehabilitation der Kanalisationsnetze in Resita
- Wasserentsorgungssystem in Zervesti Caransebes
- Entwicklung des Wasserentsorgungssystems in Oravita

Kreisverwaltung Cluj

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssystem und Kanalisation in Muntele Baisoru
- Wasserversorgungssystem und Kanalisation in Fintinele
- Wasserversorgungssysteme in Cojocna und Cara

Kreis Dambovita

Wasserressourcen

- Verbesserung des Potentials der Wasserquelle Rateiu-Galma

Wasserversorgung

- Modernisierung der Wassernetze in Mureni

- Rehabilitierung der Wassernetze in Pucioasa
- Wasserentsorgung**
- Entwicklung des Wasserentsorgungssystems in Targoviste

Kreisverwaltung Dolj

Wasserversorgung

- Trinkwasserversorgungssystem in Craiova (dritte Etappe – Priorität 2)

Abwasserentsorgung

- Modernisierung des Kanals in Craiova

Kreisverwaltung Giurgiu

Abwasserentsorgung

- Wasserentsorgungssystem für das Krankenhaus in Singureni
- Wasserentsorgungssystem in Mihailesti

Kreisverwaltung Gorj

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssysteme für die Ortschaften in dem Kreis Gorj
- Verbreitung der Wasservertriebsnetze in Polovragi
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Logresti
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Cruset
- Wasserversorgungssysteme in Sambotin und Gornacel (Schela)

Kreisverwaltung Harghita

Wasserversorgung

- Modernisierung der Wasserversorgungssysteme in Odorheiu Secuiesc
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Ditrau und Remetea

Abwasserentsorgung

- Regionale Kanalisation in Sandomnic, Carta, Danesti, Madaras
- Modernisierung des Wasserentsorgungssystems in Miercurea Ciuc
- Modernisierung der Wasserentsorgungssysteme in Odorheiu Secuiesc
- Kanalisation in Ditrau und Remetea

Kreisverwaltung Maramures

Wasserversorgung

- Entwicklung und Modernisierung der Wasserversorgungssysteme in der Region Baia Mare
 - Wasserversorgung in Baia Sprie
 - Wasserversorgung in Sieni
- Abwasserentsorgung**
- Kanalisation in Sieni
 - Entwicklung und Modernisierung der Kanalisation und Wasserentsorgungssysteme in der Region Baia Mare
 - Wasserentsorgung und Kanalisation in Ocna Sugatag

Kreisverwaltung Mehedinti

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgung in Drobeta-Turnu Severin / Wasserquelle: Fluss Toplet

Abwasserentsorgung

- Wasserentsorgungssystem in Drobeta Turnu Severin

Kreisverwaltung Mures

Wasserversorgung

- Entwicklung und Modernisierung der Wassernetze in Reghin
- Regionalsystem für Wasserversorgung in Fantanele Mica

Abwasserentsorgung

- Kanalisation in Wohnviertel Ludus Est / Stadt Ludus
- Entwicklung und Modernisierung der Kanalisation in Reghin

Kreisverwaltung Neamt

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssysteme in Sabaoani
- Trinkwasserversorgungssystem in Bicaz

Abwasserentsorgung

- Modernisierung des Wasserentsorgungssystems in Piatra Neamt
- Verbreitung des Wasserentsorgungssystems in Targu Neamt

Kreisverwaltung Prahova

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssystem – Wasserquelle: Paltinu
- Wasserversorgungssystem in Carbonești

Abwasserentsorgung

- Kanalisation in Ploiesti
- Wasserentsorgungssystem in Ploiesti

- Kanalisation und Wasserentsorgungssystem in Busteni

Kreisverwaltung Suceava

Wasserressourcen

- Verbesserung der Wasserqualität in Vatra Dornei

Abwasserentsorgung

- Rehabilitierung der Kanalisation in Vatra Dornei
- Rehabilitierung der Wasserentsorgungsstation in Vatra Dornei

Kreisverwaltung Teleorman

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgungssystem in Gratia

Abwasserentsorgung

- Wasserentsorgungssystem in Gratia

Kreisverwaltung Timis

Wasserversorgung

- Aufbau der Wasserversorgungsstation in Lugoj

Abwasserentsorgung

- Rehabilitierung der Wasserentsorgungsstation in Faget
- Kanalisation und Wasserentsorgungsnetz in Sacalaz
- Kanalisation und Wasserentsorgungsstation in Giarmata
- Rehabilitierung der Kanalisation in Lugoj

Kreisverwaltung Valcea

Wasserversorgung

- Wasserversorgung in Ocnele Mari
- Wasserversorgung in Olanesti
- Verbesserung der Trinkwasservertriebsnetze in Horezu
- Wasserversorgung in Dragasani

Abwasserentsorgung

- Kanalisation in Ocnele Mari
- Kanalisation in Olanesti

Kreisverwaltung Vaslui

Wasserversorgung

- Entwicklung der Wasserversorgungsstation in Vaslui
- Modernisierung der Wasserversorgungsstation in Husi

Abwasserentsorgung

- Wasserentsorgungsstation und Kanalisation in Murgeni

Weitere Informationen über den aktuellen Stand der o.g. Projekte erhält man von den Kreisräten. In 2001 waren die meisten o.g. Projekte in der Phase der Machbarkeitstudie.

Quelle ISPA Strategie (die originale englische Version):

PRIORITISED LIST OF PROJECTS FOR POTENTIAL ISPA FUNDING (pipeline) - for 2001

ISPA Environment - Romania: approved projects

< Euro >

	Project title	Total eligible value	ISPA Grant	Allocated out of ISPA budget 2000
1.	Extending the pilot project concerning the selective collection of household wastes in Piatra Neamt	13,846,000	10,384,500	8,307,600
2.	Rehabilitation of the sewerage network in Constanta Area in order to reduce pollution of the Black Sea	96,556,653	72,417,490	44,304,233
3.	Wastewater treatment plant and main trunk collector in Craiova City	70,378,000	52,783,500	38,342,250
4.	Upgrading the water and waste water system in Iasi in order to comply to EU Standards for water quality and environment protection	51,378,000	38,533,500	23,839,250
5.	"Danutoni" Wastewater Treatment Plant -in the Jiu River Valley	9,680,000	7,260,000	5,808,000
TOTAL 1		241.838.653	181,378,990	120,601,333

				Allocated out of ISPA budget 2001
6.	Rehabilitation of drinking water network, sewerage and wastewater treatment plant in Braila City	59,877,400	44,908,050	13,680,000
7.	Rehabilitation and upgrading of the sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Arad City	18,000,000	13,500,000	8,100,000
2.	Rehabilitation and modernization of water supply and sewerage systems for the Area of Cluj	46,755,800	35,066,850	24,546,795
3.	Rehabilitation of sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant in Oradea City	23,906,000	16,734,200	13,387,360
4.	Rehabilitation of sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant in Focsani City	15,876,500	11,748,610	9,398,888
5.	Rehabilitation of drinking water, sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities in Targu Mures City	27,909,400	20,932,050	10,466,025
6.	Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment technology, drinking water supply and sewerage improvement for the population of Timisoara City	48,080,000	34,136,800	13,654,720
7.	Upgrading the water and wastewater system in Pascani City in order to comply with European Standards for water quality and environmental protection (*)	27,200,000	20,400,000	
8.	Integrated Municipal Waste Management - Ramnicu Valcea City (*)	24,970,000	15,350,000	
TOTAL 2		240.405.100	177,026,560	93,233,788
TOTAL GENERAL			358,405,550	213,835,121

In addition, the European Commission has approved during first quarter of 2001, the Technical Assistance for completion of Bucharest Waste Water Treatment Plant application:

< Euro >

	Project title	Total value	ISPA grant	Commitment 2000
	The completion and upgrading of the Bucharest Waste Water Treatment Plant	1,810,000	1,350,000	460,000

3. Zukünftige Projekte

Quelle: ISPA Strategie

ISPA Environment - Romania: projects sent to Brussels, to be reviewed by the Management Committee in 2002

< Euro >

	Project title	Total value	ISPA Grant
ON-GOING ELIGIBLE ISPA PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO BRUSSELS WHICH ARE GOING TO BE ANALISED AT THE BEGINING OF 2002			
-	Ecological Landfill at Timisoara (regional landfill)	23,985,000	17,980,000
-	Waste management project for Targoviste City and surroundings	32,600,000	24,500,000
-	Treatment of drinking and wastewater for Brasov City and neighbouring communities	67,100,000	50,300,000

Eligible ISPA projects: technical assistance application submitted to CE

Euro

	Project title	Total TA	ISPA grant
1.	Rehabilitation of drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Galati	900,000	675,000
2.	Rehabilitation and extension of regional drinking water supply system, and sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities in Drobeta Turnu Severin	1,000,000	750,000
3.	Rehabilitation and modernization of drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Botosani City and neighbouring localities	700,000	525,000
4.	Improvement of water management for Baia Mare City and neighbouring localities	760,000	570,000
5.	Ecological landfill and selective collection system for Baia Mare Area		
6.	Ecological landfill and integrated management		

	system for Cluj-Napoca City		
7.	Modernization and development of sewerage system and wastewater treatment facilities in Buzau City	300,000	225,000
8.	Regional Project – Rehabilitation of sewerage and drinking water networks in the Mures River Valley – Hunedoara County (Cities of Deva and Hunedoara)	790,000	590,000
9.	Environment and sanitary rehabilitation of drinking water network, sewerage and wastewater treatment plant in Focsani	325,000	244,000

On-going eligible ISPA projects (to be reviewed in the Management Committee during the coming years)

MEuro

	Project Title	Total Estimative Value (MEuro)	Present Status	Submission date
	Modernisation and development of sewerage system and wastewater treatment facilities in Buzau City	31.7	Application under preparation	Q1 - 2002
	Rehabilitation and extension of sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Tulcea City	19	Application under preparation	Q1 - 2002
	Rehabilitation and extension of sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Satu Mare City	24.3	Application under preparation	Q1 - 2002
	Improvement of water supply system, sewerage and wastewater treatment for Platra Neamt urban zone	10	Application under preparation	Q1 - 2002
	Group of 4 projects regarding water management in Sibiu City and neighbouring localities	39.1	Application under preparation	Q1 - 2002
	Regional integrated waste management project - Teleorman county	30	Application under preparation	Q1 - 2002
	Regional ecological landfill and waste management in Brasov Area	30	Application under preparation	Q3 - 2002
	Integrated waste management project for Galati – Braila Cities	35	Application under	Q4 - 2002

			preparation	
	Rehabilitation of drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Galati	108	Application for TA submitted to Brussels	Q1 - 2003
	Rehabilitation and modernization of drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Botosani City and neighbouring localities	96	Application for TA submitted to Brussels	Q1 - 2003
	Improvement of water management for Bala Mare City and neighbouring localities	31.4	Application for TA submitted to Brussels	Q1 - 2003
	Rehabilitation and extension of regional drinking water supply system, and sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities in Drobeta Turnu Severin	40	Application for TA submitted to Brussels	Q1 - 2003
	Ecological landfill and integrated management system in Cluj-Napoca	30	Application under preparation	Q2 - 2003
	Regional ecological landfill at Ungheni - Mures, and selective collection system for wastes in Mures County	22	Application under preparation	Q3 - 2003
	The completion and upgrading of the Bucharest Waste Water Treatment Plant	300 - 490	TA approved/ Terms of References for TA under preparation	Q4 - 2003
	TOTAL	546.25¹⁾		

Other eligible projects have been identified during the prioritising phase in the waste field; among which: Vaslui - Barlad, Tg. Jiu, Suceava - Botosani, Bacau, Slobozia - Calarasi, Resita.

(1) The totals do not include the amounts related to Bucharest project.

Immer aktualisierte Informationen über Projekte erhält man im Internet unter der Adresse <http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl>)

4. Aktuelle Marktsituation

Gültige Gesetze und Stand der Verhandlungen mit der EU

Den Gesprächen mit verschiedenen Experten in der Branche zufolge haben wir erfahren, dass die Gesetzgebung für Umweltschutz in Rumänien den europäischen Normen entspricht.

Für konkrete Fragen wenden Sie sich bitte an folgende Kanzleien in Rumänien:

Anwaltskanzlei Musat & Asociatii

Ansprechpartner: Herr Horatiu Dumitru
Str. Dr. Grigore Mora 11
Sector 1 Bucuresti
Tel: +40 21 2233717
Fax: +40 21 2233957
Email: general@musat.ro
www.musat.ro

Anwaltskanzlei Petru Lazar

Ansprechpartner: Herr Petru Lazar
Str. Londra 19
Sector 1 Bucuresti
GSM: +40 722 719653
Telefon: +40 21 6792184
Fax: +40 21 6792184
E-mail: plazar@datatrans.ro

Anwaltskanzlei Vizman Webster & Partner

Ansprechpartner: Herr Dan Vladescu
Bd. Unirii nr. 2 bl. 8A, sc. A et. 5 ap. 25
Sector 4 Bucuresti
Telefon: +40 21 3354803
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GSM: +40 740 206789
E-mail: office@vwp.ro

Stalfort & Partner Rechtsanwälte

Ansprechpartner: Herr Dr. Gisbert Stalfort
Str. Popa Tatu nr. 15, sector 1
70771 Bukarest, Rumänien

Tel: +40 21 3144657
Fax: +40 21 315 7836
Handy: +40 722 417 151
Email: bukarest@stalfort.de

Lutz & Associates
Steuer- und Rechtsberater
Ansprechpartner: Frau Andreea Lutz
Calea Torontalului km 7
RO-1900 Timisoara
Telefon: +40 256 227422
Fax: +40 256 227432
Email: lutz.associates@rsdlink.ro

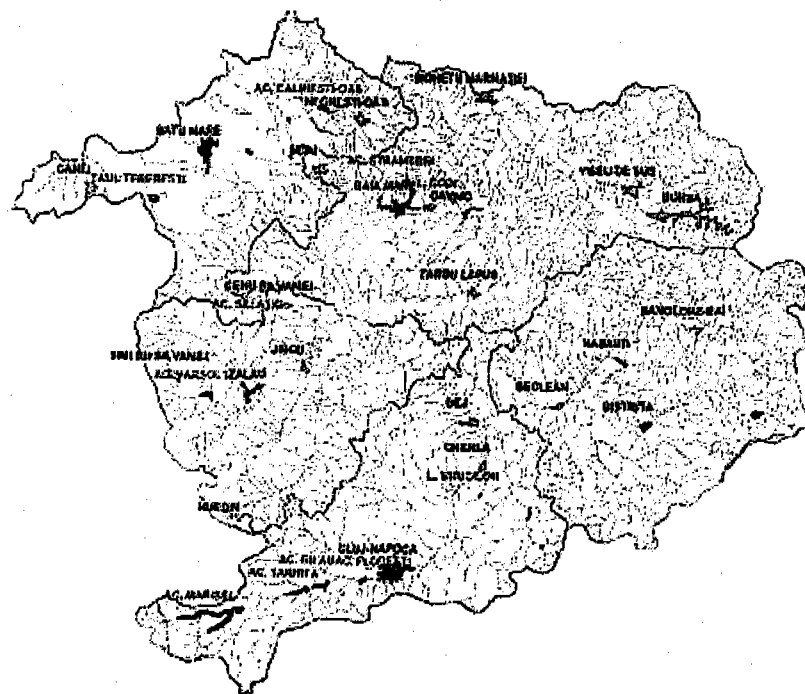
Nörr, Stiefenhofer und Lutz
Ansprechpartner: Dr. Jörg K. Menzer
Str. Gen. Constantin Budisteanu nr. 28C, sector 1
707 442 Bukarest, Rumänien
Tel: +40 21 312 58 88
Fax: +40 21 312 58 89
Email: nslbuc@noerr.ro

Als Anlage erhalten Sie auch das offizielle Papier der Regierung bezüglich dem Stand der Verhandlungen mit der EU. (Anlage 2)

Wasserressourcen in Rumänien

Kurze Präsentation der hydrographischen Becken Rumäniens:

Direktion der Gewässer Somes, Tisa



Allgemeine Daten:

Totale Oberfläche in Rumänien: 222.380 km²

Hydrographische Länge 7828 km

Länge des Flusses Tisa 61 km

Länge des Flusses Somes 376 km

Länge des Flusses Crasna 134 km

Länge des Flusses Tur 68 km

Bevölkerung 2.090.000

Wasserressourcen

- Oberfläche 6580 Mill.
- Unterirdisch 470 Mill. m³
- Benutzte Stauseen
 - o Totales Volumen 203 Mill. m³
 - o Genutztes Volumen 112 Mill. m³

Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung von Überschwemmungen

- Schutz der Küsten 224 km
- Regulierung der Flüsse 660 km
- Eindämmungen 817 km

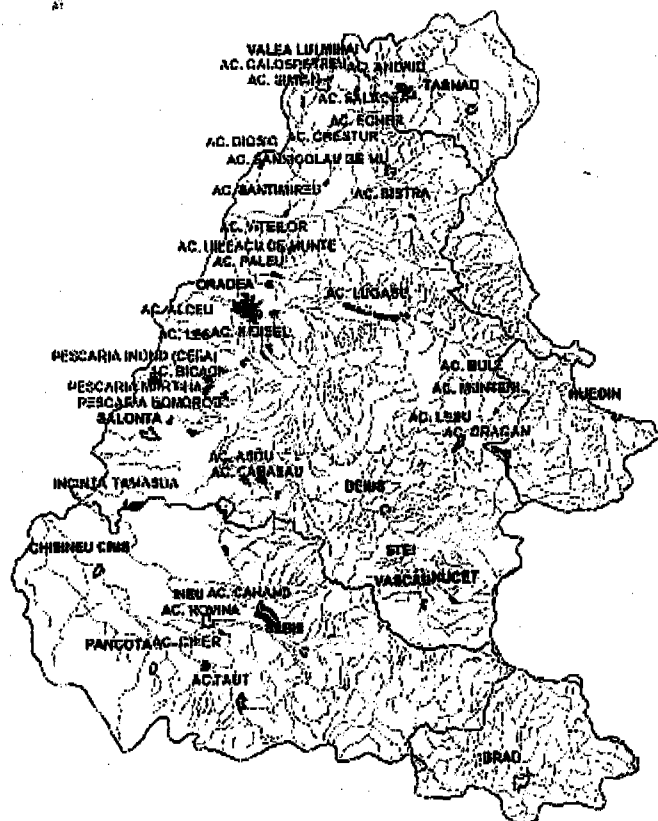
Geschützte Ziele:

- 243 Ortschaften
- 722 Industrieanlagen
- 32.7000 Häuser und Verwaltungen
- 212 km Schienennetz
- 735 km Strasse
- 410 Brücken und Übergänge

Monitorringsystem der Gewässer:

- 95 hydrometrische Stationen
- 25 hydrologische Bohrstationen
- 1001 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer

Direktion der Gewässer Crisuri



Allgemeine Daten:

Gesamtoberfläche des hydrographischen Beckens 14.860 km²
Längen der hydrographischen Netzen der Verwaltung 5.785 km

Langer der Hauptflusse des Beckens:

Barcau 134 km
Crisul Alb 234 km
Crisul Negru 164 km
Crisul Repede 171 km

Gesamtvolumen der Wasserressourcen 744,7 Mill. m³

- Oberflache 394,7 Mill. m³
- Unterirdisch 350,0 Mill. m³

Benutzte Stauseen

- Gesamtvolumen 594,4 Mill. m³
- Genutztes Volumen 241,1 Mill. m³

Arbeiten zur Bekampfung der berschwemmungen

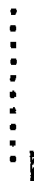
Gewasser der Kusten 1279/183,2 km
Regulierung der Flusse 312/ 528,9 km
Eindammungen 209/1165,3 km

Geschutzte Ziele:

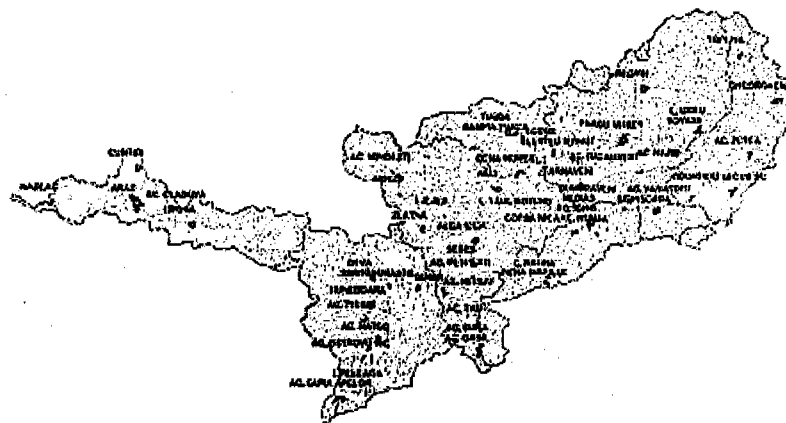
- Landwirtschaftlich genutzte Flache: 269,399 ha
- Industrieanlagen 175
- Ortschaften 195
- Huser und Verwaltungen 80.477
- Eisenbahnschienen 194,2 km
- Straennetz: 1476,3 km

Monitorringsystem der Gewasser:

- 102 hydrometrische Stationen
- 1300 hydrologische Bohrstationen
- 587 Abschnitte zur Kontrolle der Wasserqualitat



Direktion der Gewässer Apa Mures



Allgemeine Daten:

- Gesamtoberfläche in Rumänien 27.890 km²
- Hydrographische Länge 10.800 km
- Länge des Flusses Mures 761 km
- Bevölkerung 2.190.000

Wasserressourcen:

- Oberfläche 1.719 Mill. m³
- Unterirdisch 527 Mill. m³

Stauseen mit Nutzung 24

- Gesamtvolumen 664 Mill. m³
- Genutztes Volumen 430,45 Mill. m³

Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung der Überschwemmung

- Küstengewässer 566.476 km
- Regulierung der Flüsse 798.430 km
- Eindämmungen 822.817 km

Geschützte Ziele:

- 238 Ortschaften
- 381 Industrieanlagen
- 60.167 Häuser und Verwaltungen
- 307, 7 Schienen
- 561,4 km Strassen

Monitorringssystem der Gewässer:

- 124 hydrometrische Stationen
- 228 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer

Direktion der Gewässer im Banat



Allgemeine Daten:

Gesamtoberfläche in Rumänien 18.320 km²

Hydrographische Länge 6.296 km

Länge des Flusses Timis 3.665 km

Bevölkerung 3.640.000 Einwohner

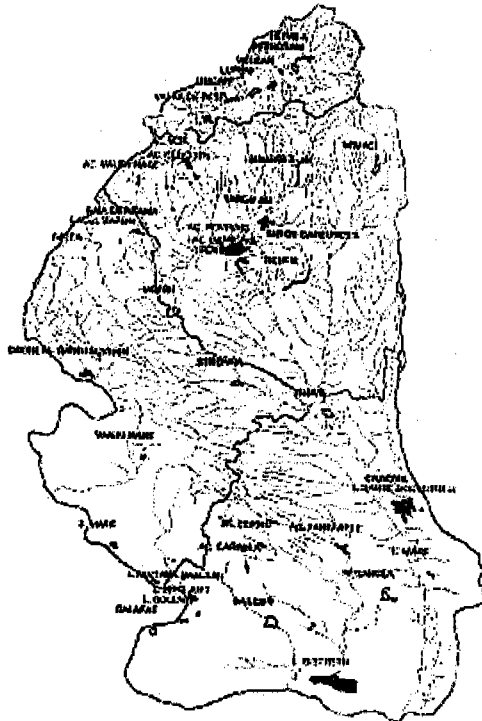
Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung der Überschwemmung

- Regulierung der Flüsse 1.044 km
- Eindämmungen 1.085 km

Monitoringsystem der Gewässer:

- 86 hydrometrische Stationen
- 40 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer

Direktion der Gewässer Jiu



Allgemeine Daten:

Gesamtoberfläche in Rumänien 18.975 km²

Hydrographische Länge 5.884 km

Länge des Flusses Jiu 339 km

Bevölkerung 1.638.944 Einwohner

Wasserressourcen

- Oberfläche 2.109,5 Mill. m³

- Unterirdisch 400 Mill. m³

Wasserquelle Donau:

- Oberfläche 280,5 Mill. m³

- Unterirdisch 535 Mill. m³

Benutzte Stauseen

- Gesamtvolumen 163,16 Mill. m³

- Genutztes Volumen 9,05 Mill. m³

Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung der Überschwemmung

- Küstengewässer 337 km

- Regulierung der Flüsse 617 km

- Eindämmungen 810 km

Geschützte Ziele:

- 179 Ortschaften
- 122 Industrieanlagen
- 5937 Häuser und Verwaltungen
- 171 km Schienen
- 274 km Strassen

Monitorringsystem der Gewässer:

- 93 hydrometrische Stationen
- 165 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer

Direktion der Gewässer Olt



Allgemeine Daten:

Gesamtoberfläche in Rumänien 24.050 km²
Hydrographische Länge 9.872 km
Länge des Flusses Olt 615 km
Bevölkerung 2.676.000 Einwohner

Wasserressourcen

- Oberfläche 5.491 Mill. m³
- Unterirdisch 800 Mill. m³

Allgemeine Daten:

Gesamtoberfläche in Rumänien 19.812 km²

Hydrographische Länge 5.735 km

Länge des Flusses Arges 3.665 km

Bevölkerung 3.640.000 Einwohner

Wasserressourcen

- Oberfläche 1.741,279 Mill. m³

- Unterirdisch 833 Mill. m³

Stauseen mit Nutzung 50

- Gesamtvolumen 1.189 Mill. m³

- Genutztes Volumen 894 Mill. m³

Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung der Überschwemmung

- Küstengewässer 49 km

- Regulierung der Flüsse 320,4 km

- Eindämmungen 217,6 km

Geschützte Ziele:

- 152 Ortschaften

- 372 Industrieanlagen

- 24.228 Häuser und Verwaltungen

- 71,6 km Schienen

- 203 km Strassen

Monitorringsystem der Gewässer:

- 96 hydrometrische Stationen

- 260 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer

- 57 Kontrollstationen für die Wasserqualität der Seen

Direktion der Gewässer Buzau-Ialomita



Allgemeine Daten:

Gesamtoberfläche in Rumänien 26.205 km²

Hydrographische Länge 5.424 km

Länge des Flusses Buzau 308 km

Länge des Flusses Ialomita 400 km

Bevölkerung 2.604.000 Einwohner

Wasserressourcen

- Oberfläche 731,53 Mill. m³
- Unterirdisch 1.025 Mill. m³

Benutzte Stauseen

- Gesamtvolumen 852,856 Mill. m³
- Genutztes Volumen 632,370 Mill. M³

Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung der Überschwemmung

- Küstengewässer 242 km
- Regulierung der Flüsse 200,4 km
- Eindämmungen 678 km

Geschützte Ziele:

- 209 Ortschaften
- 220 Industrieanlagen
- 22.475 Häuser und Verwaltungen
- 847 km Schienen
- 585 km Strassen

Monitoringsysteme für Gewässer:

- 49 hydrometrische Stationen
- 95 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer

Direktion der Gewässer Siret



Allgemeine Daten:

Gesamtoberfläche in Rumänien 42.890 km²
Hydrographische Länge 15.157 km
Länge des Flusses Siret 559 km
Bevölkerung 2.792.407

Wasserressourcen

- Oberfläche 19.995 Mill. m³
- Unterirdisch 700 Mill. m³

Stauseen mit Nutzung 30

- Gesamtvolumen 1.933 Mill. m³
- Genutztes Volumen 1.252 Mill. m³



Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung der Überschwemmung

- Küstengewässer 567 km
- Regulierung der Flüsse 525 km
- Eindämmungen 363 km

Geschützte Ziele:

- Ortschaften
- 328 Industrieanlagen
- 17.793 Häuser und Verwaltungen
- 278 km Schienen
- 588 km Strassen

Monitorringsystem - Gewässer

- 205 hydrometrische Stationen
- 218 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer

Direktion der Gewässer Prut



Allgemeine Daten
Gesamtfläche in Rumänien 20.680 km²
Hydrographische Länge 7.778 km

Länge des Flusses Prut 742 km
Bevölkerung 1.821.000 Einwohner

Wasserressourcen

- Oberfläche 961 Mill. m³
- Unterirdisch 60 Mill. m³

Stauseen mit Nutzung 36

- Gesamtvolumen 617 Mill. m³
- Genutztes Volumen 163 Mill. m³
- Nicht-Dauerhafte Wasseransammlungen 11

Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung der Überschwemmung

- Küstengewässer 75 km
- Regulierung der Flüsse 1.071 km
- Eindämmungen 1.173 km

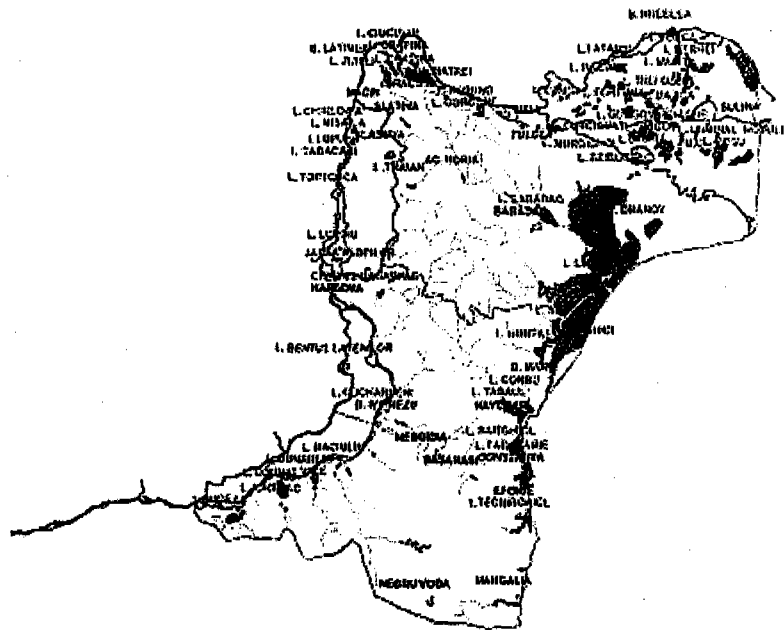
Geschützte Ziele

- 143 Ortschaften
- 328 Industrieanlagen
- 17.793 Häuser und Verwaltungen
- 278 km Schienen
- 588 km Strassen

Monitroringsystem der Gewässer

- 85 hydrometrische Stationen
- 141 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer

Direktion der Dobrogea-Litoral



Allgemeine Daten:

- Gesamtoberfläche in Rumänien 5.480 km²
- Hydrographische Länge 834 km
- Natürliche Seen 6.630 ha
- Bevölkerung 680.000 Einwohner

Wasserressourcen

- Oberfläche 1.617 Mill. m³
- Unterirdisch 2.001 Mill. m³

- Stauseen mit Nutzung 30
- Gesamtvolumen 16,9 Mill. m³
- Genutztes Volumen 2,4 Mill. m³

Arbeiten zur Bekämpfung der Überschwemmung

- Regulierung der Flüsse 153 km
- Eindämmungen 64 km

Geschützte Ziele:

- 13 Häuser und Verwaltungen
- 1,3 km Schienen
- 3,5 km Strassen

Monitorringsysteme der Gewässer:

- 47 hydrometrische Stationen
- an Seen 11
- an Flüssen 22
- An Kanälen 6

- An der Küste 8

141 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer

Hydrologisches Becken der Donau

Allgemeine Daten:

Gesamtoberfläche in Rumänien 11.021 km²

Hydrographische Länge 773 km

Die Donau

- Länge 341,5 km
- Oberfläche 7.057 ha

Natürliche Seen 6.340 ha

Bevölkerung 339.686

Wasserressourcen

- Oberfläche 357 Mill. m³
- Unterirdisch 51 Mill. m³

Stauseen

- Nicht durchgängige Stauung 696 Mill. m³
- Genutztes Volumen 894 Mill. m³

Maßnahmen zur Bekämpfung des Hochwassers

- Regulierungen der Flüsse 17,4 km
- Eindämmungen 182 km

Geschützte Objekte:

- 25 Ortschaften
- 19 Industrieanlagen
- 8.533 Häuser und Verwaltungen
- 2 km Schienen
- 641 km Strassen

Monitorringsystem der Gewässer:

62 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer der Flüsse

13 Kontrollabschnitte für die Qualität der Gewässer in Seen

.....

Wasserqualität in Rumänien

Die Gewässer werden in verschiedenen Klassen unterteilt:

Klasse 1: Gewässer, die für die Trinkwasserversorgung der Bevölkerung genutzt werden, Gewässer, welche in der Lebensmittelindustrie genutzt werden mit der Prämisse, dass das Wasser trinkbar ist, oder Gewässer welche als Badestellen oder öffentliche, ordentlich verwaltete Badeorte genutzt werden.

Klasse 2: Gewässer auf denen Wassersport betrieben wird oder Gewässer, die in der Freizeit zur Erholung dienen

Klasse 3: Gewässer, welche von Industrien, außer der o.g. Lebensmittelindustrie, genutzt werden, oder die in der Landwirtschaft genutzt werden.

Für jede dieser Klassen oder Kategorien ist eine Reihe von Normen festgelegt, die am Ort der Nutzung erfüllt sein müssen. Natürlich sind diese Normen umso anspruchsvoller, desto kleiner die Kategorie ist (Kategorie 1 hat die strengsten Normen).

Gemäß STAS 4706-88, werden für jede Kategorie Qualitäts-Indikatoren festgelegt, -physische, chemische, mikrobiologische- welche von den Oberflächengewässern erfüllt werden müssen, damit die Gewässer in die verschiedenen Kategorien eingeordnet werden können.

Aus der Gesamtlänge der untersuchten Flüsse in den letzten Jahren, wurden 12.862 km (ca. 57%) in die Qualitätskategorie 1, 6.104 km (ca. 30%) in die Qualitätskategorie 2, 1.252 km (ca. 6%) in die Qualitätskategorie 3 eingegliedert und 1879 km (ca. 8,6%) in der Kategorie der degradierten Gewässer eingegliedert.

Die unvorteilhaftesten Situationen wurden in den hydrografischen Becken Ialomita, mit ca. 45% degradierten Gewässern, Prut – mit ca. 21% degradierten Gewässern festgestellt.

Der Qualitätszustand der Donau hat gezeigt das von den 1.371 untersuchten Kilometern, 830 km (ca. 65%) in die Kategorie 1 gehören und 541 km (ca. 39,5%) in die Kategorie 2.

Nach diesen Gesichtspunkt ist die Wasserqualität der Küste auf der untersuchten Länge von ca. 245 km wie folgt: 86 km (ca. 35%) sind in der Kategorie 1 und 159 km (ca. 65%) in die Kategorie 2 einzuordnen.

Durch die Analysen der existierenden Daten eines jeden hydrographischen Beckens, wurden folgende größere Kategorien der Wasserverschmutzung festgestellt:

- Verschmutzungen mit Ölprodukte, von den folgenden Raffinerien: Petrobrazi, Astra, Petrotel Ploiesti
- Verschmutzungen mit chemischen Produkten für Landwirtschaft
- Verschmutzungen mit Produkten aus Industrieprozessen in den Bereichen rund um große Industriepattformen (Victoria Fagaras, Codlea, Tohanu Vechi, Zarnesti, Bod, Isalnita, Craiova etc.) entstanden sind.
- Verschmutzungen mit Reinigungsmitteln und Produkten resultierend aus der Tierhaltung (organische Substanzen, Bakterien u.s.w.), in den größten Städten (Pitesti, Oradea, Bukarest, Cluj, Suceava) und im Umfeld großer Massenbetriebe im Bereich der Viehzucht und -haltung (Carei, Palota, Halciu, Bontida, Bailesti, Beregsau).

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Kurze Beschreibung des aktuellen Standes der Wasserversorgung in Rumänien

Wasserversorgung der Ortschaften

Gegenwärtig verfügt Rumänien über 2.910 zentralisierte Verteilungssysteme für Trinkwasser von denen

- 263 in Städten
- 2.647 in ländlichen Gegenden (diese repräsentieren ca. 17% der Gesamtmenge)

Die Verteilungskanäle des Trinkwassers haben eine Gesamtlänge von 38.238 km, das ergibt in den Städten eine Versorgung von nur 70% der Gesamtlänge aller Straßen.

Die aktuelle Kapazität der zentralen Systeme der Wasserversorgung für die Ballungszentren ist 120 mc/s, von denen 48 mc/s aus unterirdische Quellen gespeist, 72 mc/s aus überirdischen Quellen, inklusive der Donau.

Die pro Jahr verteilte Menge an Trinkwasser erreicht ca. 1.700 Mio. mc, von denen 1.160 in den Haushalten verbraucht wird.

In den letzten 10 Jahren wurde ein Rückgang der verteilten Gesamtmenge an die Industrie festgestellt und eine Steigerung der Verteilungsmenge an private Haushalte.

Wasserversorgung mit Trinkwasser

Von den ca. 22,4 Mio. Einwohnern haben 14,7 Mio. Zugang zu den öffentlichen Trinkwassernetzen. Davon leben 11,3 Mio in Städten und 3,4 Mio. in ländlichen Gegenden.

In einem Zeitraum von 25 Jahren ist die Zahl der registrierten Nutzer der Netze von 29% auf 65% (36%) gestiegen. Gleichzeitig veränderte sich die Bevölkerungsstruktur, ein Zuwachs der Stadtbevölkerung konnte beobachtet werden.

Kurze Beschreibung des aktuellen Standes der Abwasserentsorgung in Rumänien

Kanalisation und Abwasserklärung / -behandlung

Momentan verfügen über öffentliche Kanalisationen eine Anzahl von 637 Orten, von denen sind:

- 263 Kreisstädte und Städte
- 374 ländliche Gegenden

Das Kanalisationssystem hat eine Gesamtlänge von 16.348 km, wovon 15.902 km in den Städten liegen. Die Länge der mit einem Kanalisationssystem ausgestatteten Straßen beträgt 12.540 km, das bedeutet eine Ausstattung von nur 49% aller Strassen innerhalb der Städten.

Wie auch im Falle der Trinkwasserversorgung ist der Bevölkerungsanteil, der von diesem System profitiert, in den Städten deutlich größer als auf dem Land – 10,3 Mio. (86%) bzw. 1,15 Mio. (11,2%).

Die Bevölkerung Rumäniens kann wie folgt gegliedert werden:

- 51% der Bevölkerung profitieren von öffentlichen Wasserversorgung und Abwasserentsorgung
- 14% der Bevölkerung profitieren nur von der Trinkwasserversorgung
- 35% der Bevölkerung profitieren von keiner der beiden Leistungen

Der Stand der Abwasserbehandlung in den wesentlichen Städten wird in der folgenden Tabelle deutlich.

POPULATION AND WASTE WATER FLOW OF MAJOR CITIES IN ROMANIA

No	City	Population	Waste water flow discharged in 1998 (m ³ / day)	Existing WWTP	Planned extension, upgrading and rehabilitation works	Cost of compliance (MEuro)
1	Bucharest	2,037,278	1,555,208	No WWTP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanical stage - Biological stage - N and P phase out 	300
2	Constanta	346,830	359,770	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cta North WWTP – 31000 m³/day (mechanical and primary settlement with sludge digesting) - Cta South WWTP – 276480 m³/day (mechanical and primary settlement with sludge digesting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completely new Cta North WWTP - Abandon existing WWTP - Provide for Cta South WWTP a new third line with preliminary primary and biological treatment and refurbish digestion for the first and second line - Pumping stations - Extension of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area 	106
3	Iasi	346,613	339,898	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uncompleted WWTP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of the existing WWTP of Iasi - Rehabilitation of drinking water treatment plants 	51
4	Cluj	332,297	196,740	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cluj WWTP is designed for 104000 m³/day - Collected wastewater 153000 m³/day - Primary sedimentation, biological stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New inlet line - New aeration tanks - Third sludge digester - Extension of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area 	64

5	Timisoara	332,277	102,168	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The designed capacity of the WWTP is of 2000 l/s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refurbishing and extending of the mechanical stage - Double the capacity of the biological stage - Extend the anaerobic digestion to process the 3500 l/s of collected wastewater 	60
6	Galati	327,975	200,000	N/A	Rehabilitation and extension under ISPA Programme	108
7	Brasov	319,908	185,230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No operational WWTP yet - The WWTP is in the final stage of completion on the EBRD Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area 	67
8	Craiova	310,838	118,762	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No operational WWTP - Mechanical stage and main trunk are in the final stage of construction - Domestic and industrial wastewater is discharged directed into a partly open channel which pass through the city - Wastewater flows without any treatment into the Jiu River tributary of Danube River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of the sewer system - The WWTP is designed with the following components: mechanical stage, biological stage (including removal of N and P), and sludge handling 	69
9	Ploiesti	253,623	78,875	N/A	N/A	30*
10	Braila	235,243	98,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No WWTP - Wastewater is discharged direct into the Danube River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of the new main sewer of Braila - Extension of the sewerage system 	60

11	Oradea	223,680	155,520	Yes - The existing WWTP use a conventional activated sludge process and anaerobic sludge digestion - Designed for 2200 l/s	- Sewerage refurbishment and extension - WWTP refurbishment and extension	24
12	Bacau	208,565	112,300	N/A	N/A	30*
13	Pitesti	185,693	146,016	N/A	N/A	30*
14	Arad	185,475	68,400	Yes - mechanical stage since 1968 - biological component and digesters since 1984 - sludge treatment since 1998 - sewer network covers 60% of Arad City	- Arad WWTP rehabilitation (including secondary sedimentation tanks) - Sewer network rehabilitation and extension	18
15	Sibiu	169,460	130,032	Yes - The collected wastewater overpass the designed capacity - Discharged outflow not complying with EU and Romanian standards	- Extension of the WWTP for a waste water flow of 1500 l/s - Extension of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area	56
16	Tg. Mures	166,099	74,385	N/A	Rehabilitation and extension under ISPA Programme	37
17	Baia Mare	149,307	89,596	N/A	Rehabilitation and extension under ISPA Programme	67
18	Buzau	149,293	92,093	N/A	Rehabilitation and extension under ISPA Programme	29

19	Satu Mare	130,271	59,814	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, for 700 l/s maximum - South Satu Mare City does not have WWTP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Redesign and build the existing WWTP to 1000 l/s - Extension of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area 	30
20	Botosani	129,019	63,504	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - North Botosani only - 610 l/s (60000 m³/day) in the South Botosani are discharged without any treatment - the North Botosani WWTP comprise only mechanical and biological stages, largely overpass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Redesign the existing North Botosani WWTP for 920 l/s - Construct the South Botosani WWTP for 610 l/s - Rehabilitation of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area 	96
21	Piatra Neamt	125,803	41,152	N/A	N/A	30*
22	Rm. Valcea	118,593	74,232	N/A	N/A	30*
23	Drobeta Tr. Severin	118,114	50,777	N/A	Rehabilitation and extension under ISPA Programme	30*
24	Suceava	117,571	56,246	N/A	N/A	30*
25	Focsani	100,314	34,871	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes - WWTP at 600 l/s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refurbishment and extension of the sewer network - Refurbishment of the WWTP to 1100 l/s 	14
TOTAL						1461

Note:

For the municipalities marked with (*) the information will be available by the end of year 2000.

The same for a detailed waste management infrastructure.

For the municipalities marked with (*) the compliance costs have been obtained by interpolation.

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Finanzierungsmöglichkeiten der Projekte

Der rumänische Staat sieht sich in dieser Legislaturperiode und wahrscheinlich auch in der nächsten großen finanziellen Schwierigkeiten gegenüber. Finanzierungen von Investitionen des öffentlichen Sektors aus dieser Quelle scheinen sehr begrenzt zu sein.

Auf der anderen Seite haben die lokalen Behörden noch nicht genügend eigene finanzielle Ressourcen, um ihre Bedürfnisse zu decken. Daher müssen die 3 Hauptargumente für potentielle Investoren im Fokus bleiben:

- Belebung des Einsatzes von Privatkapital (Private Public Partnerships)
- Erschließung und Ausschöpfung von bi- und multilateralen, nicht-rückzahlbaren Fonds
- Einsatz von Krediten in der Finanzierung des Öffentlichen Sektors und der Arbeiten an der lokalen Infrastruktur mit Garantien der lokalen Behörden

Steigerung des Einsatzes von Privatkapital

Folgende Gründe sprechen für einen Einsatz von Privatkapital im Bereich des öffentlichen Sektors:

- die Interessen der Privatwirtschaft werden die Behörden im Bereich Finanzen disziplinieren, denn aus Budget-Sicht wird die wirtschaftliche Effizienz der Unternehmen gesteigert
- Kapital wird im öffentlichen Sektor langfristig konzentriert
- Es werden Konkurrenz-Elemente eingeführt in einem Gebiet, das einen ausgeprägten Monopolcharakter hat. Konkurrenz führt zu einer Steigerung der Qualität.

Momentan ist der Einsatz von privatem Kapital und die Realisierung von soliden und langfristigen Partnerschaften zwischen dem öffentlichen und privatem Sektor erst am Anfang ihrer Entwicklung.

Die Weiterentwicklung vertraglicher Arrangements werden geprüft werden, so dass die positiven Erfahrungen und die Lerneffekte multipliziert werden und negative Erfahrungen vermieden werden können.

In der kommenden Legislaturperiode wird das Ministerium für Öffentliche Verwaltung den Einsatz von Privatkapital bei der Finanzierung der kommunalen Verwaltung unterstützen, primär durch BOT (Bauen-Operieren- Transfer) Arrangements.

Große und kostenintensive Investitionen werden durch vertragliche Arrangements dieser Form realisiert.

Des Weiteren wird der Markt der Dienste der kommunalen Verwaltungen für private Betreiber, mit privaten oder gemischtem Kapital, weiter geöffnet werden.

Der Prozess der Lizenzierung, die unbedingte Einhaltung und Erfüllung bestimmter Kriterien der Durchführung und die Ausschreibungen sind die möglichen Kanäle dieser Markterschließung.

Mit der Zunahme des Vertrauens der internationale Kapitalmärkte gegenüber Rumänien wird die Finanzierungsmöglichkeit deutlich Zuwachsen.

Erschließung und Ausschöpfung nicht-rückzahlbarer, bi- und multilateraler Fonds

Es ist ratsam, bei Szenarien der Finanzierungen von Investitionsprojekten im Bereich der urbanen Infrastruktur in Rumänien auch die Finanzierungsmöglichkeiten in Betracht zu ziehen, besonders nicht-rückzahlende Fonds der EU oder anderer Länder.

Folgende Argumente sprechen dafür:

- Rumänien ist ein EU Anwärter
- Das Land ist Teil des Öko-Systems der EU, als Verschmutzter und gleichzeitig als Betroffener der Verschmutzung
- Rumänien hat der Hälfte aller Konventionen der Umwelt und der nachhaltigen Entwicklung zugesagt

Momentan befinden sich verschiedene Investitionsprogramme in verschiedenen Stadien der Vorbereitung, teilweise realisiert durch nicht-rückzahlende EU-Fonds:

- das ISPA Programm Komponenten Medium (siehe Anlage für Details)

Weitere Informationen über ISPA erhält man vom Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Wälder, Gewässer und Gebirge.

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Romania

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Email

Internet: www.mj.ro

Ansprechpartnerin: Frau Venera Vlad

- das LIFE Programm

Informationen über LIFE erhält man vom Ministerium für Landwirtschaft, Wälder, Gewässer und Gebirge

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Ansprechpartnerin: Herr Costel Hanta

- Das Programm RICOP – Komponente der öffentlichen Arbeiten

Diese Programme sind in den Bereichen der technischen Vorbereitung und der finanziellen Arrangements bereits fortgeschritten. Für die genannten Punkte gibt es Koordinationskomitees und Agenturen, die mit der Umsetzung des Projektes beauftragt sind.

Das Ministerium für Öffentliche Verwaltung wird seine Rolle im Rahmen dieser Projekte, festgelegt im Gesetz Nr. 326/2001, definieren.

Das Ministerium wird seine Bemühungen fortsetzen, nicht rückzahlbare Fonds weiterhin zu erhalten, insbesondere bi- und multilaterale Fonds für die Finanzierung der Investitionen im Bereich der lokalen Infrastruktur. Diese Fonds werden vor allem für die Entwicklung von Non-Profit-Projekten genutzt, die an die hilfsbedürftige Bevölkerung gerichtet sind.

Es kann mit Zufriedenheit festgestellt werden, dass eine sorgfältige Planung und Vorbereitung dieser Projekte die Sorge der internationalen Foren bezüglich der Kapazitäten Administration dieser Fonds in Rumänien senkt. Bis zu 500 Mio. Euro stehen jährlich von 2001-2004 zur Verfügung, ein Betrag der 40% des jährlichen Bedarfes Rumäniens an Hilfsmitteln darstellt.

Notwendigkeit der Gründung einer Bank für Investition Lokaler Behörden (BIAL)

Die Sicherung der Finanzierungen von Projekten von hoher Priorität setzt die Existenz adäquater Finanzierungsinstitutionen voraus.

Durch das Gesetz 8/2001 über die Gründung, die Organisation und die Funktion des Ministeriums für Öffentliche Verwaltung wurde festgelegt, dass das Ministerium verantwortlich ist, die Finanzierungen von Infrastrukturprojekten zu unterstützen und eine Bank der örtlichen Behörden zu gründen. Diese Bank sollte die Investitionen in diesem Bereich erleichtern und ermöglichen.

In der ersten Etappe wird die Bank für Investitionen Lokaler Behörden von eine Reihe von Vergünstigungen profitieren:

1. Staatesgarantien für Kredite, aufgenommen auf dem Kapitalmarkt innerhalb der ersten 3 Jahre
2. Gewinnsteuererlass in den ersten 5 Jahren der Geschäftsaktivitäten, incl. Möglichkeit der vollständigen Kapitalisierung des Gewinns
3. Unterstützung bei der Einholung der Schulden von lokalen Behörden. Die Summen werden von dem Staatsbudget überwiesen.
4. Teilweise Deckung der Zinsen für die Kredite, die den lokalen Behörden gewährt werden. Die Summen werden vom Staatsbudget überwiesen.

Die Hauptaktionäre dieser Bank wären:

- die lokalen Behörden
- internationale Banken
- nationale Banken
- Rentenfonds
- der rumänische Staat

Die Gründung der BIAL Bank war für die erste Hälfte des Jahres 2002 vorgesehen, nur fand sie noch nicht statt, weil diese von der Privatisierung der BCR (Rumänische Kommerzbank) abhängig ist.

Die erste Geschäftshandlung der BIAL Bank wird die Finanzierung der Investitionsprojekte innerhalb des Pilotprojektes durch Kredite sein. Dieser Programm wird parallel zu den Gründungsoperationen der Bank laufen. Die Vorbereitungsmaßnahmen des Programms müssen folgendes beinhalten:

- Auswahl der investitionszugehörigen Projekte. Dies Auswahl wird zwischen den vorgestellten Projekten stattfinden, die von den lokalen Behörden, auf folgenden Grundlagen vorgeschlagen werden:
 - Es müssen Projekte aus dem Umfeld der öffentlichen, lokalen Behörden sein die Einkommen generieren
 - Die Durchführung der Investition muss spätestens 2 Jahre nach Beginn der Arbeiten beendet sein
 - Der Anteil der eigenen Mittel aus Finanzierungsbudget der lokalen Behörden muss mindestens 30% betragen.
 - Der Return of Investment muss mindestens 20% betragen
 - Die jährliche Rückzahlungsrate der Anleihe darf nicht mehr als 5% aus den gesamten geschätzten Einnahmen - für die Dauer des Finanzjahres - betragen, in dem die Anleihe stattgefunden hat.
- Technische und Finanzielle Beurteilung dieser Investitionen
- Projektion der notwendigen Finanzkonstruktion, welche für die Finanzierung des Pilotprojektes benötigt wird
- Identifizierung des erschlossenen Quellen, die - neben eigenen Ressourcen- von der neue Bank im Zuge der Finanzierungen des Projektes genutzt werden können

Für die Geschäftsaufnahme benötigt die BIAL Bank zwar eine eigene Filiale, allerdings sind für die erste Phase einfache Geschäftsräume und Ausrüstung sowie eine relativ kleine Anzahl an Mitarbeitern ausreichend.

Die Fixkosten der Bank können mit der Hilfe von nicht-rückzahlbaren EU-Fonds, internationalen Entwicklungs- und Finanzorganisationen gedeckt werden.

siehe Anlage 4: ISPA Strategie

Der industrielle Bereich

Für die Recherche über den heutigen Stand der Wasserentsorgung in den industriellen Bereich wurden Adresslisten mit Firmen ausgearbeitet, die in den folgenden Branchen tätig sind: Tierzucht, Chemie, Lebensmittel, Metallbearbeitungsindustrie und Textilien. Diese Listen befinden Sie in der Anlage 5.

Nachdem die geeigneten Ansprechpartner identifiziert wurden, wurde folgender Fragebogen im Telefongespräch verwendet:

1. Wird in Ihrem Unternehmen viel Abwasser in dem Produktionsprozess erzeugt?
2. Wie ist der aktuelle Stand der Wasserentsorgung in Ihrer Firma?
3. Wie schätzen Sie den heutigen Bedarf von solcher Art von Produkten in ihrer Branche ein?
4. Welche Personen bzw. Organisationen entscheiden, ob neue Investitionen zum Thema Wasserentsorgung, in ihrer Firma getätigt werden?
5. Welche ist das größte Problem, das Sie identifiziert haben, als Sie ein neues Wasserprojekt in Ihrer Firma entwickelten?
6. Könnten Sie uns Firmen nennen, die gute Dienstleistungen / Produkte für die Wasserentsorgung anbieten?

Schlussfolgerungen der Befragung

Wird in ihrem Unternehmen viel Abwasser in dem Produktionsprozess erzeugt?

Alle Firmen, die in dem Bereich Tierzucht tätig sind, haben die Frage positiv geantwortet.

Alle angesprochenen Firmen, die in der Lebensmittelindustrie tätig sind (außer Firma Marex), Henkel und Unilever (Chemie) haben uns bekannt gemacht, dass sie nicht viel Wasser in der Produktion benötigen und deswegen ist für sie die Wasserbehandlung selbst, kein außergewöhnlich wichtiges Thema.

Auch die Firmen aus der Textilien-, Metall- und Zementbranche meinten, dass für denen das Abwasser kein besonderes Problem darstellt.

Wie ist der aktuelle Stand der Wasserentsorgung in ihrer Firma?

Wir haben 2 Firmen angesprochen, die sich bis jetzt gekümmert haben, das Problem des Abwassers zu lösen. Diese Firmen sind Marex (Lebensmittelindustrie) und Oltchim (Chemie).

Es gibt aber auch andere Situationen. Das Unternehmen Prodlacta, ebenfalls eine Firma aus der Lebensmittelindustrie, war z.B. nicht bereit, größere Investitionen im Umweltschutz zu tätigen. Der Ansprechpartner meinte, dass das Unternehmen bis jetzt nicht verpflichtet war, in der Wasserentsorgung zu investieren.

Im Bereich der Tierzucht nutzen die Unternehmen sehr primitive Technologien (so werden zum Beispiel mechanische Reinigungsstufen oder Sammelbecken eingesetzt). Uns wurde erklärt, dass so lange sich die Tierzuchten in unterentwickelten Gegenden befinden, wo die Bevölkerung nicht von der Wasserversorgung und Kanalisation profitiert, wird auf die Unternehmen kein Druck ausgeübt, die Tierzucht zu modernisieren und umweltgerechter zu gestalten.

Auch in den anderen Bereichen hat man nicht besonders zum Thema Wasserentsorgung getan. Es wurde uns erklärt, dass, wenn das Wasser nicht im großen Umfang verschmutzen ist, ist man nicht gezwungen in eigenen Kläranlagen zu investieren oder zu modernisieren.

Wie schätzen Sie den heutigen Bedarf von solcher Art von Produkten in ihrer Branche ein?

Aus unseren Gesprächen mit den Firmen konnten wir herausfinden, dass die Situation der Wasserentsorgung in allen ausgewählten Bereichen ähnlich ist.

Fazit ist, dass der Bereich Umweltschutz ein großes Potential für Investitionen bietet, aber die Firmen werden nur dann in dieser Richtung investieren, wenn sie insbesondere verpflichtet werden, dieses zu tun.

Zur Zeit nur die ausländischen Investoren befassen sich intensiver mit der Thematik Umweltschutz. Im allgemeinen investieren sie in präventive Maßnahmen.

Welche Personen bzw. Organisationen entscheiden, ob neue Investitionen in ihrer Firma getätigt werden?

In jedem Kreis Rumäniens gibt es eigene Inspektion für Umweltschutz. Die Inspektionen kontrollieren und dokumentieren die Einhaltung von Umweltschutzgesetzen in ihrem Bereich der lokalen Industrie.

(Eine komplette Liste mit den Inspektionen befindet sich in der Anlage 6.)

Nach jeder Kontrolle müssen die Inspektoren einen Bericht erstellen. Dieser enthält die Maßnahmen, welche die untersuchten Unternehmen in Zukunft ergreifen müssen, um Anforderung und Normen des Umweltschutzes gerecht zu werden. Der Bericht enthält auch eine Umsetzungsfrist. Bis zum Ablauf dieser Frist müssen alle im Bereich vorgeschriebenen Maßnahmen durch die Unternehmen umgesetzt werden.

Nach Eingang des Berichtes müssen die Unternehmen selbstständig Lösungen erarbeiten. In der Regel tendieren sie dazu, mit den Beratungsdiensten ihrer zuständigen Inspektion zu kontaktieren. Üblicherweise erhalten Sie von dieser Seite keine weitere Hilfe. Für alle Unternehmen, mit denen wir gesprochen haben, ist es in solchen Fällen notwendig, ein Projektierungs- oder Beratungsbüro zu kontaktieren. Von dieser Seite erhalten die betroffenen Firmen technische Lösungen für ihre Probleme.

Die Projektierungsbüros bieten auch die Materialien bzw. die Produkte, die für die Durchführung der Arbeiten notwendig sind an. Sie sind zwar keine Hersteller von solchen Produkten, aber sie verkaufen Markenware von verschiedenen Herstellern oder stellen den Kontakt zwischen dem Kunden und dem potentiellen Lieferanten her.

Eine Liste mit solchen Berater bzw. Projektanten befindet sich in der Anlage 7.

Welche ist das größte Problem, das Sie identifiziert haben, als Sie ein neues Wasserprojekt in Ihrer Firma entwickelten?

Wir haben mehrmals gehört, dass die Anzahl der auf Umweltschutz spezialisierten Beratungsfirmen sehr klein ist. Zum Beispiel Frau Lupascu von der Firma Marex hat ein Jahr gebraucht, um eine Beratungsfirma zu finden, die ihr die richtige und passende Lösung für ihr Problem anbieten könnte. Frau Dumitriu von der Firma Oltchim hat noch kein kompetenter Berater gefunden.

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**Könnten Sie uns Firmen nennen, die gute Dienstleistungen /
Produkte für die Wasserentsorgung anbieten?**

Nur die Firma Marex war imstande uns einen Partner zum Thema
Wasserentsorgung zu nennen. Diese Firma heisst
ICPIAF und ist Ingenieurbüro für Umweltschutzprojekte.

ICPIAF

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Zuständiger für das Projekt der Firma Marex: Frau Dorina Chezaru

Geschäftsführer: Herr Gheorghe Lazanu

ICPIAF profilierte sich als potentieller Partner für deutsche
Vertreiber von Produkten, die im Bereich Umweltschutz in der
rumänischen Industrie eingesetzt werden.

**Anlage 1: Vorgesehene wasserwirtschaftliche
EU-Projekte in Rumänien**

WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST
Iasi Waste Water Treatment Works
Location - Iasi, Romania

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/112395/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum No. 2000/RO/16/P/PE/006

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contacts Unit, Ministry of Public Finance
36-38 Mendeleev Street, 4th floor, Bucharest 1, Romania
Phone: (401) 310 37 72/ 313 66 28
Fax: (401) 315 35 36/ 312 42 08

6. Contract description

The objective of the project is to ensure that all wastewater discharged from the wastewater treatment plant complies with the treatment standards of UWWTD and to provide appropriate facilities for the treatment of the arising sludge. The plant serves a total of some 660,000-population equivalents based on 1999 flows and loads as defined by the UWWTD.

The project will refurbish the second effluent stream of Iasi WWTW as well as the sludge treatment and handling facilities. The capacity of the facility will increase by 2,400l/s from currently 1,800l/s of wastewater flows to 4,200l/s, and provide treatment to UWWTD standards.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

None

8. Intended timing of publication

April 2001

9. Additional information

None

10. Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) No 1267/1999 of 21 June 1999 establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession.

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice. No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST

Biological and Sludge Treatment for Wastewater Treatment Plant in Arad

Location - Arad, Romania

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/112401/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum No. 2000/RO/16/P/PE/011

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contacts Unit, Ministry of Public Finance

36-38 Mendeleev Street, 4th floor, Bucharest 1, Romania

Phone: (401) 310 37 72/ 313 66 28

Fax: (401) 315 35 36/ 312 42 08

6. Contract description

The project – the improvement of the existing wastewater handling facilities and extension for tertiary treatment – will ensure the environmentally sound treatment and disposal of the urban wastewater of Arad, a city of 190,000 inhabitants in the western part of Romania. The project will also protect the water quality of the receiving water body, the Mures River, and reduce trans-border pollution into the Tisza River and downstream Danube River and Black Sea as finally receiving water bodies.

The main objective for the rehabilitation and upgrading of the Arad WWTP within the framework of the present project essentially comprises completion of the existing treatment plant for BOD removal (first phase) to comply with EU effluent requirements. Additionally the plant will be extended with nitrogen (N) and phosphorous (P) removal to comply with the new Romanian effluent requirements.

Nutrient removal is required with anaerobic, anoxic (de-nitrification) and aeration tanks. The existing return sludge pumping station will be rehabilitated with new pumps. New excess sludge pumps will be supplied under this project.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

None

8. Intended timing of publication

May 2001

9. Additional information

None

10. Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) No 1267/1999 of June 1999 establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice. No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST

Tarnița Raw Water Intake and Transmission Systems, and Water Treatment Improvements at Gilau DWTP

Location – Cluj County, Romania

1. Publication reference

EUROPEAID/112839/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum No. 2000/RO/16/P/PE/008

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contracts Unit, Ministry of Public Finance
36-38 Mendeleev Street, 4th floor, Bucharest 1, Romania
Phone: (401) 310 37 72/ 313 66 28
Fax: (401) 315 35 36/ 312 42 08

6. Contract description

The project consists in a number of investments as regards a) water supply and b) Improving drinking water quality and safeguarding public health, targeted on the city of Cluj-Napoca (340,000 inhabitants). This will enable: water and drinking water infrastructure works in the area of Cluj-Napoca comprising in the construction of the Tarnita water intake and transmission main; improvements at Gilau Water Treatment Plant.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

N.A.

8. Intended timing of publication

September 2001

9. Additional information

None

10. Legal basis

Council Regulation 1267/1999 on the Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession
Financing Memorandum 2000/RO/16/P/PE/008

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice. No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST
Rehabilitation of Sewerage Network
Location - Craiova, Romania

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/113772/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum No. 2000/RO/16/P/PE/002

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contacts Unit, Ministry of Public Finance
36-38 Mendeleev Street, 4th floor, Bucharest 1, Romania
Phone: (401) 310 37 72/ 313 66 28
Fax: (401) 315 35 36/ 312 42 08

6. Contract description

The purpose of the works is to rehabilitate and extend the sewerage network in Craiova City, Romania. The main works, for which a detailed design has been prepared, include the following:

1. New Interceptor Main Sewer which will be connected to the central wastewater treatment plant - app. 6 km length;
2. Modification of 3 overflow chambers;
3. Construction of new sewer network in NW of the City - app. 51 km length;
4. Execution of 5 wastewater pumping stations;
5. Some rehabilitation of existing network - app. 5 km length;
6. Rehabilitation of an existing pumping station;

The project will reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater from different districts in Craiova to the Jiu River and onwards into the Danube. In the future wastewater will be treated on a new wastewater treatment plant.

Craiova is located approx. 200 km West of Bucharest. Craiova is a major economic and industrial centre in southwestern Romania. The total population of the area is 330.000.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

None

8. Intended timing of publication

April/May 2002

9. Additional Information

None

10. Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) No. 1267/1999, of 21 June 1999, establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession, as amended.

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice. No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

SUPPLY CONTRACT FORECAST

RO 0103.02 - 03 Integrated monitoring of the Romanian Black Sea Coast between Midia – Vama Veche

1. Publication reference

EUROPEAID/114574/D/S/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

Phare

4. Financing

RO 0103 Cross Border Co-operation Programme Romania-Bulgaria

5. Contracting authority

Ministry of Development and Prognosis

6. Contract description

Upgrade the existing "Chefalul" ship in order to perform precise measures by providing apparatus and devices.

With a view of implement the Black Sea National Strategic Action Plan, a small capacity ship for fast interventions in case of accidental pollution will be purchased. This boat will also be used to monitor and prevent the damages caused by the algae blossom phenomena registered during the last years, which spoil the tourist beaches. The ship will therefore be supplied with specific equipment, such as: oil-floating barrage, absorbent substances, retaining nets for alga blossom.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

LOT 1 – Laboratory equipment

LOT 2 – Ship

8. Intended timing of publication

May, 2003

9. Additional information

10. Legal basis

Financing Memorandum RO 0103 signed on 04 December 2001.
Council Regulation no. 3906/89 as amended through Council
Regulation no. 1266/99

SUPPLY PROCUREMENT NOTICE

**Integrated Monitoring of the Romanian Black Sea Coast between Midia-Vama Veche
RO 0103.02-02 Laboratory and Monitoring Component
RO 0103.02-03 Ship Component
Romania**

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/114574/D/S/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

Phare

4. Financing

RO 0103 Cross Border Co-operation Programme Romania-Bulgaria

5. Contracting authority

Ministry of European Integration, Romania (decentralized tender procedure)

CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS

6. Description of the contract

The subject of this contract is to provide:

Lot 1

A steel research vessel sailing at 19 knots and complying with the rules and regulations of a recognized Register of Shipping. The vessel will deploy portable research equipment available to the laboratory of the Department of Waters Dobrogea-Litoral for the operational monitoring of physical, chemical and biological parameters of the seawater in relation with the human health and ecological conditions in accordance in accordance with EU Standards. The vessel will be capable of future DEPOL operations after fitting onboard the appropriate DEPOL equipment. The vessel will be based on the Operational Centre of DADL in Constanta and it will operate in the Black Sea. Fully air-conditioned, 220 V AC and 24 V DC electrical installation, nautical equipment, life-saving equipment, electronic equipment, hydraulic crane to support research operations, paintings, MARPOL equipment, fully documented with all necessary spare parts and tools.

Procurement of equipment to carry out precise measurements: Under this component, the following equipment will be procured:

- Narrow beam, hydrographic echo-sounder.
- Digital anemometer for measurement of the average wind intensity.
- Transmission meter to measure the turbidity of seawater.
- Chemical case containing a digital pH-meter and a portable salinometer.
- **Equipment (apparatus and devices) In order to perform precise measures**

Lot 2

Analytical and other laboratory equipment for the laboratory of the Department of Waters Dobrogea-Litoral in accordance with EU Standards. Inductively-Coupled Plasma Mass - Spectrometry (ICP-MS) system, TOC/TN Analyser, Ion - Chromatograph for simultaneous anion and cation analysis, Glass system for the distillation of cyanides, Glass system for the distillation of phenols, Glass system for the distillation of nitrogen (Kjeldahl), Technical Balance, Analytical Balance, Micropipettes, Shaking Water Baths, Solid phase extraction system - Vacuum block, AOX Analyzer, Refrigerator, IR spectrophotometer, Laminar Flow Fume Cupboard, Laboratory Washing Machine

Lot 3

Equipment for the implementation of an integrated monitoring system for the operational monitoring of physical, chemical and biological parameters of the sea water in relation with the human health and ecological conditions in accordance with EU standards and further development of its operational capacity and capability.

3 environmental monitoring buoys with all the necessary shore and on-board installations and equipment (antennas, cables, telecommunication systems, etc) and anchoring system, 3 Sensors for measuring sea surface temperature, 3 Sensors for measuring sea surface salinity, 3 Sensors for measuring dissolved oxygen, 3 Sensors for measuring chlorophyll-a, 3 Sensors for measuring turbidity, 3 Sensors for measuring nutrients, 3 Oil-pollution detectors, Software for data transfer, analysis, presentation and storage, 3 Housings of the shore-based stations (containers) and basic equipment: electrical circuit board, power outlets, telephone outlet, lighting etc, Multi-parameter probe for measuring pressure, conductivity, temperature and dissolved oxygen of the sea-water, 18 Water samplers, 3 Multi Water Sampler Frames, 3 Bottom Samplers, 3 Sediment Corers, 3 Vacuum-Pressure Pumps, 3 Filter holder manifolds, Fast inflatable boat with outboard engine and all the necessary safety and navigational equipment and trailer, 3 PC's with internal phone modem for data sending, PC with internal phone modem for data receiving at the Operational Centre of DADL in Constanta

7. Number and titles of Lots

LOT No. 1:

- Procurement of a 32 m long steel research ship

LOT No. 2:

Laboratory equipment for the Department of Waters Dobrogea-Litoral

LOT No. 3:

Equipment for the integrated monitoring system for the Black Sea Coast:

TERMS OF PARTICIPATION

8. Eligibility and rules of origin

Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons participating either individually or in a grouping (consortium) of tenderers, of the Member States and the countries and territories of the regions covered and/or authorized by the Regulation or other specific instruments applicable to the programme under which the contract is financed (see also item 21 below). All goods provided for this contract must originate in these countries.

9. Grounds for exclusion

Tenderers must provide documentary proof that they are not in any of the situations listed in point 2.3.3 of the *Practical Guide to contracts procedures financed by the general budget of the European Communities in the context of external actions*.

10. Number of tenders

Tenderers (including firms within the same legal group, other members of the same consortium, and sub-contractors) may submit one tender for one or more lots. Tenders for parts of a lot will not be considered. Any tenderer may state in its tender that it would offer a discount in the event that its tender is accepted for more than one lot. Tenderers may not submit a tender for a variant solution in addition to their tender for the supplies required in the tender dossier.

11. Tender guarantee

Tenderers must provide a tender guarantee of

- 13,200 EURO for Lot 1
- 4,000 EURO for Lot 2
- 8,000 EURO for Lot 3

when submitting their tender.

This guarantee will be released to unsuccessful tenderers once the tender procedure has been completed and to the successful tenderer(s) upon signature of the contract by all parties. This guarantee will be called upon if the tenderer does not fulfil all obligations stated in its tender.

12. Performance guarantee

The successful tenderer will be asked to provide a performance guarantee of no more than 10% of the amount of the contract at the signing of the contract. This guarantee must be provided no later than 30 days after the tenderer receives the contract signed by the Contracting Authority. If the selected tenderer fails to provide such a guarantee within this period, the contract will be void and a new contract may be drawn up and sent to the tenderer which has submitted the next best compliant tender.

13. Information meeting and/or site visit

No information meeting and no site visit are planned

14. Tender validity

Tenders must remain valid for a period of 90 days after the deadline for submission of tenders.

15. Period of execution

Lot 1:

The supplies must be delivered within ten (10) months from the contract signature.

Lot 2:

The supplies must be delivered within 4 months from the contract signature

Lot 3:

The supplies must be delivered within 6 months from the contract signature

SELECTION AND AWARD CRITERIA

16. Selection criteria

1. Economical and financial standing of candidate(s).

For Lot 1:

Annual turnover (EUR) higher than 3.0 Million Euro in the each of the last three years (2000-2002).

The average of the annual operating profit for the last 3 years (2000-2002) has to be positive.

For Lot 2:

Annual turnover (EUR) higher than 1.0 Million Euro for the each of the last three years (2000-2002).

The average of the annual operating profit for the last 3 years (2000-2002) has to be positive.

For Lot 3:

Annual turnover (EUR) higher than 2.9 Million Euro for each of the last three years (2000-2002).

The average of the annual operating profit for the last 3 years (2000-2002) has to be positive.

2. Technical capacity of candidate(s)

For Lot 1:

Relevant experience: at least 2 similar projects (in nature, complexity and budget size) in the last 6 years (1996 – 2002). The bidder shall provide a reference list of customers along with corresponding comments about the quality of the supplied system.

The bidder must provide evidence that local facilities for warranty and after-sales offered are available for the supplies offered throughout the relevant geographic area.

For Lot 2:

Relevant experience: at least 2 similar projects (in nature, complexity and budget size) in the last 3 years (2000 – 2002).

The bidder must provide evidence that local facilities for warranty and after-sales offered are available for the supplies offered throughout the relevant geographic area.

For Lot 3:

Relevant experience: at least 2 similar projects (in nature, complexity and budget size) in the last 3 years (2000 – 2002). The bidder shall provide a reference list of customers along with corresponding comments about the quality of the supplied system.

The bidder must provide evidence that local facilities for warranty and after-sales offered are available for the supplies offered throughout the relevant geographic area.

The tenderer should provide evidence that maintenance, service, after-sales services are available for all supplies throughout the relevant geographic area.

17. Award criteria

Compliance with Technical Specifications, as given in the Tender Dossier, price, quality of after-sales services and training

TENDERING

18. How to obtain the tender dossier

The tender dossier is available from the following Internet address:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/index_en.htm. The tender dossier is also available for collection from Contracting Authority. Tenders must be submitted using the standard tender form included in the tender dossier, whose format and instructions must be strictly observed.

Tenderers with questions regarding this tender should send them in writing to Ministry of European Integration, Cross Border Cooperation Directorate, Room 409b, Str. Libertatii Nr. 12, Sector 5, Bucharest, Tel: +4021-3355374, Fax: +4021-4106515 / +4021-4107054 (mentioning the Publication reference shown in item 1) at least 21 days before the deadline for submission of tenders given in item 19. The Contracting Authority must reply to all tenderers' questions at least 11 days before the deadline for submission of tenders.

19. Deadline for submission of tenders

October 21, 2003, 10:00 hours local time

Any tender received after this deadline will not be considered.

20. Tender opening session

October 21, 2003, 14:00 hours local time at the premises of Ministry of European Integration, Cross Border Cooperation Directorate, Room 409b, Str. Libertatii Nr. 12, Sector 5, Bucharest, Tel: +4021-3355374, Fax: +4021-4106515 / +4021-4107054.

21. Legal basis

Financing Memorandum RO 0103 signed on 04 December 2001.

Council Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89 of 18 December 1989 concerning economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as amended through Council Regulation (EC) No 1266/99 of 21 June 1999 on coordinating aid to the applicant countries in the framework of the pre-accession strategy and amending Regulation (EEC) No 3906/89.

SUPPLY CONTRACT FORECAST

RO0103.03 Protection of wetlands of the Danube – a pilot project for Cama-Dinu islets area

Location - Giurgiu County, ROMANIA

1. Publication reference

EUROPEAID/114576/D/S/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

Phare

4. Financing

RO 0103 Cross Border Co-operation Programme Romania-Bulgaria

5. Contracting authority

Ministry of Development and Prognosis, Romania (decentralized tender procedure)

6. Contract description

Procurement equipment for monitoring of air, soil and water quality and for bio-diversity: automatic analyzers, air automatic sampler, gas analyzer and air automatic sampler for instant tests.

Procurement equipment for laboratory in order to make all the necessary analysis and measurements.

Procurement a study boat that will be necessary for sampling, for study trips or simply for a rapid inspection of the area.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

LOT 1 – Equipment for monitoring

LOT 2 – Equipment for laboratory

LOT 3 - Study boat

8. Intended timing of publication

June, 2003

9. Additional information

10. Legal basis

Financing Memorandum RO 0103 signed on 04 December 2001

Council Regulation no. 3906/89 as amended through Council

Regulation no. 1266/99

SUPPLY PROCUREMENT NOTICE
RO 0103.03 Protection of wetlands of the Danube
- a pilot project for Cama Dinu islets area
Location - Giurgiu County, Romania

- 1. Publication reference**
EUROPEAID/114576/D/S/RO
- 2. Procedure**
Open
- 3. Programme**
PHARE
- 4. Financing**
RO 0103 Cross Border Co-operation Programme Romania-Bulgaria
- 5. Contracting authority**
Ministry of European Integration, Romania (decentralized tender procedure)

CONTRACT SPECIFICATION

- 6. Contract description**
Procurement of laboratory equipment for screening and monitoring of organic and inorganic pollutants in various environmental compartments, such as water, air, river sediments, suspended solids and biota.
The procurement includes specific equipment for sampling, on-board and field analyses of chemical and hydrological parameters and instrumentation/accessories for biological measurements and biodiversity monitoring.
Procurement of a study boat that will be used for complementary hydrological and hydrographical measurements, sampling, study trips and regular inspections of the Cama Dinu islets area.

- 7. Number and titles of Lots**
LOT 1 – Laboratory equipment for analysis of organic and inorganic pollutants and processing of water, sediment, suspended solids and mussels samples
LOT 2 – Laboratory equipment for sampling, air analysis, laboratory, field and on-board analysis of chemical, biological and hydrological parameters
LOT 3 – Study boat

CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION

- 8. Eligibility and rule of origin**
Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons [participating either individually or in a grouping (consortium) of tenderers] of the Member States and the countries and territories of the regions covered and/or authorised by the Regulation or other specific instruments applicable to the programme under which the contract is

financed (see also item 21 below). All goods provided for this contract must originate in these countries.

9. Grounds for exclusion

Tenderers must provide documentary proof that they are not in any of the situations listed in point 2.3.3 of the *Practical Guide to contracts procedures financed by the general budget of the European Communities in the context of external actions*.

10. Number of tenders

Tenderers (including firms within the same legal group, other members of the same consortium, and sub-contractors) may submit one or more tender(s) for one or more lots. Tenders for parts of a lot will not be considered. Any tenderer may state in its tender that it would offer a discount in the event that its tender is accepted for more than one lot. Tenderers may not submit a tender for a variant solution in addition to their tender for the supplies required in the tender dossier.

11. Tender guarantee

Tenderers must provide a tender guarantee of
LOT 1 – 3,600 euro
LOT 2 – 2,400 euro
LOT 3 – 6,000 euro
when submitting their tender. This guarantee will be released to unsuccessful tenderers once the tender procedure has been completed and to the successful tenderer(s) upon signature of the contract by all parties. This guarantee will be called upon if the tenderer does not fulfil all obligations stated in its tender.

12. Performance guarantee

The successful tenderer will be asked to provide a performance guarantee of no more than 10% of the amount of the contract at the signing of the contract. This guarantee must be provided no later than 30 days after the tenderer receives the contract signed by the Contracting Authority. If the selected tenderer fails to provide such a guarantee within this period, the contract will be void and a new contract may be drawn up and sent to the tenderer which has submitted the next best compliant tender.

13. Information meeting and/or site visit

No information meeting is planned.
No site visit.

14. Tender validity

Tenders must remain valid for a period of 90 days after the deadline for submission of tenders.

15. Period of execution

6 (six) months for Lot 1 and Lot 2
10 (ten) months for Lot 3

SELECTION AND AWARD CRITERIA

16. Selection criteria

Tenderer must provide a list of previous projects demonstrating its capacity to execute similar contracts. The list must contain actual coordinates of the beneficiaries and contact persons, who may be contacted for a reference.

The tenderer should provide evidence that maintenance, service, after-sales services are available for all supplies throughout the relevant geographic area.

17. Award criteria

Price.

TENDERING

18. How to obtain the tender dossier

The tender dossier is available from the following Internet address:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/tender/index_en.htm. The tender dossier is also available for collection from the Contracting Authority. Tenders must be submitted using the standard tender form included in the tender dossier, whose format and instructions must be strictly observed.

Tenderers with questions regarding this tender should send them in writing to: Mrs. Daniela Chisiu, Director, Cross Border Cooperation Directorate, Ministry of European Integration, Bdul Libertatii nr. 12, sector 5, cod 761061, București, România; tel: +40 21 335 5374, fax: +40 21 410 7054/+40 21 410 65 15; daniela.chisiu@mdp.ro, (mentioning the publication reference shown in item 1) at least 21 days before the deadline for submission of tenders given in item 19. The Contracting Authority must reply to all tenderers' questions at least 11 days before the deadline for submission of tenders.

19. Deadline for submission of tenders

12:00 hours local time in Romania on 23 October 2003, at the Ministry of European Integration, Cross Border Cooperation Directorate, room 409B, Bdul Libertatii nr. 12, sector 5, cod 761061, București, România.

Any tender received after this deadline will not be considered.

20. Tender opening session

14:00 hours local time in Romania on 23 October 2003, at the Ministry of European Integration, Cross Border Cooperation Directorate, room 409B, Bdul Libertatii nr. 12, sector 5, cod 761061, București, România.

21. Legal basis

Financing Memorandum RO 0103 signed on 04 December 2001.

Council Regulation no. 3906/89 as amended through Council Regulation no. 1266/99.

WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST
"SEA OUTFALLS FOR CONSTANTA NORTH WWTP AND FOR
EFORIE SOUTH WWTP"
CONSTANTA ROMANIA

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/114691/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

International restricted procedure

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum No. 2000/RO/16/P/PE/OO3

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contacts *Unit*. Ministry of Public Finance

6-8 Magheru Blvd. 5th floor, Bucharest 1. Romania

Phone: (40 21) 2106220/2106765; Fax: (4021) 210 64 56/2108348

6. Contract description

Sea Outfall Constanta North WWTP, Long and Short Sea Outfall (diameter ead11500 mm), length on land is 500 m (LSO) and 570 m (550), length into the Black Sea is 3,200 m (LSD) and 330 m (550); with diffuser arrangement at the end of the route. Sea Outfall Eforie South WWTP (diameter 700 mm), length on land is 800m, length into the Black Sea is 1,250 m diffuser arrangement at the end of the route; Supply of pipes, place, including dredging and backfill works; including supply, construction and installation of the diffuser arrangements at the end of the route with scour protection.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

N/A

8. Intended timing of publication

December 2002

9. Additional information

N/A

10. Legal basis

Council Regulation 1267/1999 on the Instrument for Structural Po/ides for Pre-Accession

Financing Memorandum 2000/RO/16/P/PE/OO3

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice. No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

WORKS PROCUREMENT NOTICE

"Sea Outfalls for Constanta North Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Eforie South WWTP, Constanta, Romania

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/114691/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

International restricted tender procedure for pre-qualification of specialist contractors

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum 2000/RO/16/P/PE/003

5. Contracting Authority

*Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) within the Ministry for Public Finance
6-8 Magheru Blvd., 5th floor; Bucharest 1, Romania*

Phone: +40 21 301 93 01; 301 93 22

Facsimile: +40 21 210 64 56, 210 83 48

Contact Person: Ioan Doniceanu, Project Manager

6. Nature of Contract

Works contract according to FIDIC Yellow book 1999 edition

7. Contract description

Sea Outfalls Constanta North WWTP; Long Sea Outfall: length on land is 500 m; length into Black Sea is about 3,200 m; foreseen diameter 1,500 mm; maximum depth of seabed level for placing is 15 m; includes the construction of the diffuser arrangements with raisers and with scour protection at the end of the route. Short Sea Outfall: length on land is around 570 m and the length into the Black Sea is around 330 m; supply and mounting of the pipes, including all related earthworks as dredging, backfilling of the sea sections; excavation and backfill of the sections on land;

Sea Outfall Eforie South WWTP Extension; length on land is approximately 800 m, length into the Black Sea is around 1,250 m; expected diameter 700 mm; maximum depth of seabed level for pipes installation is 10 m; supply and mounting of the pipes, including all related earthworks as dredging, backfilling of the sea sections; including the construction of the diffuser arrangements with raisers and with scour protection at the end of the route; excavation and backfill of the sections on land.

8. Numbers and titles of Lots

N/A

CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION

9. Eligibility and rule of origin

Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons [participating either individually or in a grouping (consortium) of tenderers] of the Member States and the countries and territories of the regions covered and/or authorized by the Regulation or other specific instruments applicable to the programme under which the contract is financed (see also item 28 below).

All goods and works provided for this contract must originate in these countries.

10. Number of applications

Candidates (including firms within the same legal group, other members of the same consortium, and sub-contractors) should submit only one application for the current contract [lot], whatever the form of participation (as an individual candidate, or as leader or partner of a consortium candidate). In the event that a natural and legal person submits more than one application, all applications in which that person has participated will be excluded.

11. Shortlist alliances prohibited

Any tenders received from tenderers comprising firms other than those mentioned in the short-listed application forms will be excluded from this restricted tender procedure. Short-listed candidates may not form alliances or subcontract to each other for the contract in question.

12. Grounds for exclusion

As part of the application form, candidates must declare that they do not fall into any of the categories listed in Section 2.3 of the Manual of Instructions for External relations contracts (available from following Internet address: http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/index_en.htm).

13. Sub-contracting

Subcontracting is allowed under Conditions specified in the Practical Guide to Phare, Ispa, Sapard contract procedures.

PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE

15. Provisional date of invitation to tender

September 2003

16. Provisional start date of the contract

February 2004

17. Initial contract duration and possible extension

20 months

PRE-QUALIFICATION CRITERIA

18. Selection criteria

The minimum qualifying criteria for each Candidate includes:

1) Must be a registered firm or natural person legally capable of carrying out the specified works;

2) General Experience. The Candidate shall meet the following minimum criteria:

- a) Average annual turnover in construction over the last 3 years of EURO 25 million equivalent
- b) Successful experience as prime contractor in the design & build or construction of at least one project with a minimum value of 10 million Euro and of two projects with an average value of 5 million Euro; the projects should be of nature and complexity comparable to the proposed contract and completed within the last 7 years; taking over certificate to be attached.
- c) Successful experience as prime designer (himself or nominated design consultant) of at least one project with a minimum value of 8 million Euro and of two projects with an average value of 4 million Euro; the projects should be of nature and complexity comparable to the proposed contract and completed

within the last 7 years. In case of design & build executed projects that fulfils the 18.2.b requirements proofs of design experience are not required
d) Proof of appropriate equipment to carry out sea outfalls construction in possession of the Candidate(s) or access to equipment

NOTE: *Work experience in terms of similar projects to the proposed contract shall be interpreted as follows:*

- o Similar nature means:
 - Marine Outfalls- construction and design ;
 - Supply and mounting of the pipes, including all related earthworks, as dredging backfilling of the sea sections; excavation and backfill of the sections on land.
- o Similar complexity means:
 - The length of pipes into sea around 3200m;
 - The pipes diameters around 1500mm;
 - The depth of seabed level around 15-20m;
 - The construction of the diffuser arrangements with raisers and with scour protection at the end of the route.
- o The minimum size (value) that will be taken into consideration is either the total project value, when the contractor was acting as sole contractor, or the share of the total project value corresponding to its share of the joint-venture participation, when the contractor was member of a joint-venture;
- o The last 7 years shall be understood as the period: from 1st of January 1996 to the deadline for submission of Applications.

3) Financial Standing

a. Financial Resources

The Candidate shall demonstrate, by a bank statement from his bank, that he has available or he has access to, liquid assets, lines of credit, or other financial means sufficient to meet the construction cash flow for the contract for a period of 6 months, not less than EURO 3 million equivalents, apart of the applicant's commitments for other contracts.

b. Financial Position

The audited financial statements for the last 3 years as well as documented cash-flow projections for the next 2 years shall be submitted and must demonstrate the soundness of the candidate's financial position, showing long-term profitability.

N.B. The Contracting Authority reserves the right to carry out such any further inquiry on the candidate's financial standing as the Pre-qualification Committee may deem appropriate.

4) Litigation History. The candidate shall provide accurate information in form 2.2.3 on any current or past litigation or arbitration resulting from contracts completed, terminated, or under execution by him over the last five years. A consistent history of awards against the Candidate may lead to the rejection of the tender.

5) Joint Ventures/Consortia or Candidates with major sub-contractors shall meet the following particular qualification criteria:

a) The Joint Venture/Consortium (including sub-contractors) must satisfy cumulatively all the general experience (18.2) and financial resources (18.3.a) criteria stated above.

In addition:

b) The leading partner shall meet individually the following particular criteria:
- Average annual turnover over the last 3 years of EURO 12.5 million equivalent;
- Successful experience as main contractor in the design & build or execution of at least one project with the minimum value of 5 million Euro and of two

projects with an average value of 2.5 million Euro; the projects should be of nature and complexity comparable to the proposed contract and completed within the last 7 years; taking over certificate to be attached.

- Shall demonstrate, by a bank statement from his bank that he has available or he has access to liquid assets, lines of credit, or other financial means not less than EURO 1.5 million equivalent, apart of the applicant's commitments for other contracts.

- it shall also satisfy the sound financial position (18.3.b) and litigation history (18.4) criteria.

c) Each other member of the JV / Consortium shall meet the following particular criteria:

Successful experience as contractor in the execution of at least one project with works similar to the specific works it is appointed for in the contract and with a minimum value calculated by applying the percentage of the specific works the company is appointed for in the contract, to the reference value of 10 million EURO; the project must have been completed within the last 7

19. Award criteria

As specified in the tender dossier annexed to the letter of invitation to tender, which will be sent to short-listed candidates.

APPLICATION

20. Application format and details to be provided

Applications must be submitted using the application format provided in the Pre-Qualification Dossier, whose format and instructions must be strictly observed.

Any application which does not observe these provisions will be automatically eliminated. Any additional documentation (brochure, letter, etc) sent with an application will not be taken into consideration.

21. How to obtain the Pre-qualification Dossier

The Pre-qualification Dossier is available from

Central Finance and Contracting Unit – Contracting Authority

6-8 Magheru Blv, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania

Phone: +40 21 301 93 01; 301 93 22

Facsimile: +40 21 210 64 56; 210 83 48

Attn: Ioan Doniceanu, Project Manager

Upon a written request and a Power of Attorney for the representative collecting the Dossier.

The Pre-qualification Dossier is also available for inspection at the premises of the Contracting Authority.

Tenderers with questions regarding this pre-qualification should send them in writing to CFCU (mentioning the Publication reference shown in item 1) at least 21 days before the deadline for submission of tenders given in item 19. The Contracting Authority must reply to all Tenderers' questions at least 11 days before the deadline for submission of tenders.

22. Deadline for applications

26th of September 2003, 16:00 local time

Any application received after this deadline will not be considered.

23. How applications may be submitted

Applications must be submitted exclusively to the Contracting Authority: either by **recorded delivery** (official postal service) to:

Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) within the Ministry for Public Finance

6-8 Magheru Blvd., 5th floor; Bucharest 1, Romania

Phone: +40 21 301 93 01; 301 93 22

Facsimile: +40 21 210 64 56, 210 83 48

Contact Person: Ioan Doniceanu, Project Manager

or

hand delivered (including courier services) **directly** to the Contracting Authority in return for a **signed and dated receipt** to:

Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) within the Ministry for Public Finance

6-8 Magheru Blvd., 5th floor; Bucharest 1, Romania

Phone: +40 21 301 93 01; 301 93 22

Facsimile: +40 21 210 64 56, 210 83 48

Contact Person: Ioan Doniceanu, Project Manager

The **Contract title** and the **Publication reference** (see item 1 above) must be clearly marked on the envelope containing the application and must always be mentioned in all subsequent correspondence with the Contracting Authority.

Applications submitted by any other means will not be considered.

24. Additional information

A Marine Investigation Survey Report will be Annex to the Tender Documents "Sea Outfalls Constant North and Eforie South WWTPs" and referring investigations and survey are not requested part of the Contractor's scope of work.

25. Date of publication of contract forecast

October 2002

26. Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) No. 1267/1999, of June 1999, establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession, as amended by the Council Regulation No. 2500/2001.

SUPPLY CONTRACT FORECAST

Implementation of the new Water Framework directive on pilot basins

Location – Bucharest, Romania

1. Publication reference

EUROPEAID/114903/D/S/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

2001 National Phare Programme for Romania

4. Financing

RO 0107.15.02.02

5. Contracting authority

Central Finance and Contracts Unit, Ministry of Public Finance

6-8 Gh. Magheru Blvd., 5th floor, Bucharest 1, Romania

Phone: (00 40 21) 211 99 84, 210 62 20, 210 64 26

Fax: (00 40 21) 210 64 56 and 210 83 48

6. Contract description

Supply Contract to provide, for two pilot river basins, additional equipment in order to extend and improve the existing monitoring equipment in the field of water quality.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

LOT 1 – monitoring equipment for Somes River Basin

LOT 2 - monitoring equipment for Arges River Basin+

8. Intended timing of publication

March 2003

9. Additional information

None

10. Legal basis

Financing Memorandum Phare 2001 National Programme for Romania, signed on 4th December 2001 and **Council Regulation no. 3906/89 of 18 December 1989 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as amended on 17 December 2001 through the Council Regulation (EC) no. 2500/2001 concerning pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey**

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice.

No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

SUPPLY PROCUREMENT NOTICE

Implementation of the new Water Framework Directive on pilot basins

Location –Romania

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/114903/D/S/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

2001 National Phare Programme for Romania

4. Financing

RO 0107.15.02.02

5. Contracting authority

Central Finance and Contracts Unit within the Ministry of Public Finance

6-8 Magheru Boulevard, Bucharest 1, Romania

Phone: (4021) 301 93 02, 301 93 12

Fax: (4021) 210 64 65, 210 83 48

e-mail: bjana@cfcu.ansit.ro

CONTRACT SPECIFICATION

6. Contract description

The project is aiming to provide, for two pilot river basins, additional equipment in order to extend and improve the existing monitoring equipment in the field of water quality.

This will include water quality monitoring equipment and bio-monitoring equipment, sampling and laboratory equipment.

The *beneficiaries of this project are the* Water Management Units from Arges River Basin (located in Bucuresti and Pitesti) and from Somes River Basin (located in Cluj-Napoca, Baia-Mare, Satu-Mare, Bistrita, Zalau).

The subject of this contract is delivery, installation, putting into operation, maintenance and training by the Supplier of the course specific equipment.

7. Number and titles of Lots

LOT 1 – Complete sampling boat system

LOT 2 - General Sampling and Laboratory Analysis Equipment

LOT 3 - Equipment for chemical analyses

LOT 4 - Automatic stations

CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION

8. Eligibility and rule of origin

Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons [participating either individually or in a grouping (consortium) of tenderers] of the Member States and the countries and territories of the regions covered and/or authorised by the Regulation or other specific instruments applicable to the programme under which the contract is financed (see also item 21 below). All goods provided for this contract must originate in these countries.

9. Grounds for exclusion

Tenderers must provide a declaration that they are not in any of the situations listed in Section 2.3 of the Manual of Instructions for External Relations contracts (available from the following Internet address: http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/index_en.htm).

10. Number of tenders

Tenderers (including firms within the same legal group, other members of the same consortium, and sub-contractors) may submit only one tender for one or several Lots. Tenders for parts of Lots will not be considered. Any tenderer may state in their tender that they would offer a discount in the event that their tender is accepted. Tenderers may not provide a tender for a variant solution in addition to their tender for the supplies required in the tender dossier.

11. Tender guarantee

Tenderers must provide a tender guarantee of Euro 1,000 for Lot 1, Euro 15,000 for Lot 2, Euro 7,000 for Lot 3, Euro 4,000 for Lot 4 when submitting a tender. This guarantee will be released to unsuccessful tenderers once the tender procedure has been completed and to the successful tenderer(s) upon signature of the contract by all parties. This guarantee will be called upon if the tenderer does not fulfil all obligations stated in its tender.

12. Performance guarantee

The successful tenderer will be requested to provide a performance guarantee of 10% of the contract value in euro when countersigning the contract. This must be delivered within 30 days after receipt by the tenderer of the contract signed by the Contracting Authority. If the selected tenderer fails to provide such a guarantee within this period, the contract will be void and a new contract may be drawn up and sent to the tenderer which has submitted the next most economically advantageous, compliant tender.

13. Information meeting and/or site visit

An optional information meeting will be held on 23 July 2003 at the MoWEP premises at 10:00 hrs. local time.

14. Tender validity

Tenders must remain valid for a period of 90 days after the deadline for submission of tenders.

15. Maximum delivery period

Maximum period for delivery, installation, putting into operation and training is 9 (nine) months from the date of contract signature.

SELECTION AND AWARD CRITERIA

16. Selection criteria

The tenderer shall document a turnover for each of the last three years (2000, 2001, 2002) at least of Euro 1,000,000.

The tenderer has successfully completed at least 2 (two) similar projects during the past 3 years where the tenderer has delivered and installed similar equipment. Recommendation letters from beneficiaries are expected to prove successful completion of the projects.

The tenderer shall demonstrate the assurance of capability to fulfil warranty and after sale service by local branch or representative.

17. Award criteria

Price (the contract will be awarded to the company which is technically compliant and have the lowest price).

TENDERING

18. How to obtain the tender dossier

The tender dossier is available from the following Internet address: http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/index_en.htm. The tender dossier is also available for collection from the Contracting Authority. Tenders must be submitted using the standard tender submission form included in the tender dossier, whose format and instructions must be strictly observed.

Tenderers with questions regarding this tender should send them in writing to **Central Finance and Contracts Unit**

6-8 Magheru Boulevard, Bucharest 1, Romania

Phone: (4021) 301 93 02, 301 93 12

Fax: (4021) 210 64 65, 210 83 48

e-mail: bjiana@cfcu.ansit.ro

Contact person: Carmen Manolache, Project Officer (e-mail: carman@cfcu.ansit.ro)

(mentioning the Publication reference shown in item 1) at least 21 days before the deadline for submission of tenders given in item 19. The Contracting Authority must reply to all tenderers' questions at least 11 days before the deadline for submission of tenders)

19. Deadline for submission of tenders

1 September 2003, 16:00 hrs. local time at the premises of CFCU

Any tender received after this deadline will not be considered.

20. Tender opening session

2 September 2003, 09:00 hrs. local time at the premises of CFCU

Central Finance and Contracts Unit,

6-8 Magheru Boulevard, Bucharest 1, Romania

Phone: (4021) 301 93 02, 301 93 12

Fax: (4021) 210 64 65, 210 83 48

e-mail: bjiana@cfcu.ansit.ro

21. Legal basis

Financing memorandum Phare 2001 national Programme for Romania, signed on 4th December 2001 and Council regulation no. 3906/89 of 18 December 1989 on economic aid to certain countries of central and Eastern Europe, as amended on 17 December 2001 through the Council regulation (EC) no. 2500/2001 concerning pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey

**WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT REFURBISHMENT
Location - FOCSANI County, Romania**

1. Publication reference
EUROPEAID/114904/D/W/RO

2. Procedure
Open

3. Programme
ISPA

4. Financing
Financing Memorandum No.2001/RO/16/P/PE/012

5. Contracting Authority
Central Finance and Contracts Unit, Ministry of Public Finance
6-8 Magheru, 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania
Phone: (401) 211 99 79; 210 67 65
Fax: (401) 210 64 56; 210 83 48

6. Contract description
The project covers the rehabilitation and extension of the City's existing wastewater treatment plant so as to have a flow rate from its present 600 l/s to 1100 l/sec and a biological load equalling 120 000 PE.
The main objective of this project is the ensuring that the city is compliant with the new Romanian legislation and the EU legislation on urban wastewater and sewage sludge.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots
None

8. Intended timing of publication
February 2003

9. Additional Information
None

10. Legal basis
Council Regulation (EC) No 1267/1999 of 21 June 1999 establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice.
No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

**WORKS PROCUREMENT NOTICE
Extension and Refurbishment of Focsani Wastewater Treatment Plant
Location – Focsani / Vrancea County, Romania**

1. Publication reference
EuropeAid/114904/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

International Open Tender Procedure

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum 2001/RO/16/P/PE/012

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contracting Unit

6 - 8 Magheru Blv, 5th floor, Bucharest 1, Romania

Phone: (+ 4021) 301 93 01/301 93 08

Facsimile: (+ 4021) 210 64 56/210 83 48

Contact person: Irina Croitorescu, Project Manager

CONTRACT SPECIFICATION**6. Contract Description**

The project covers the rehabilitation and extension of the City's existing wastewater treatment plant so as to have a flow rate from its present 600 l/s to 1100 l/sec and a biological load equalling 120 000 PE, and sludge treatment, using FIDIC Yellow Book.

7. Number and titles of lots

N/A

CONDITION OF PARTICIPATION**8. Eligibility and Rule of Origin**

Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons of the Member States and the countries and territories of the regions covered and/or authorised by the Regulation or other specific instruments applicable to the programme under which the contract is financed (see also item 21 below). All goods provided for this contract must originate in these countries.

9. Grounds for Exclusion

Tenderers must provide a declaration that they are not in any of the situations listed in Section 2.3 of the Manual of Instructions for External Relations contracts (available from following Internet address: http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/home_en.htm).

10. Number of Tenders

Tenderers (including firms within the same legal group, other members of the same consortium and sub-contractors) may submit only one tender. Any tenderer may state in their tender that they would offer a discount in the event that their tender is accepted.

11. Tender Guarantee

Tenderers must provide tender guarantee of 300,000 EURO when submitting a tender. This guarantee will be released to unsuccessful tenderers once the tender procedure has been completed and to the successful tenderer(s) upon signature of the contract by all parties.

12. Performance Guarantee

The successful tender will be requested to provide a performance guarantee of 10% of the contract value in Euro when countersigning the contract. The guarantee must be delivered within 14 days after receipt by the tenderer of the contract signed by the Contracting Authority. If the selected tenderer fails to provide such a guarantee within

this period, the contract will be void and a new contract may be drawn up and sent to the tenderer, which has submitted the next lowest, compliant tender.

13. Information meeting and/or site visit

An optional information meeting and site visit will be held on 4th of September, 2003 at 10:00 hours local time at:

Compania de Utilitati Publice R.A. Focsani (CUP RA)

Address: 9 Nicolae Titulescu Street

5300 Focsani, Romania

Phone: +40 237 23 85 30

Facsimile: +40 237 22 64 02

Participation should be confirmed by fax to CFCU.

14. Tender Validity

Tenders must remain valid for a period of 90 days after the deadline for submission of tenders.

15. Maximum Delivery Period

Time for Completion of the Works is 25 months (760 days).

SELECTION AND AWARD CRITERIA

16. Selection Criteria

The minimum qualifying criteria for each Tenderer include:

1. Must be a registered firm or natural person legally capable of carrying out the specified works;
2. General Experience. The Tenderer shall meet the following minimum criteria:
 - a. Average annual turnover over the last 3 years shall be of at least EURO 12 million equivalent;
 - b. Successful experience as prime contractor in the execution of at least one project with a minimum value of 10 million Euro and of two projects with an average value of 6 million Euro; The projects should be of a nature and complexity comparable to the proposed contract and completed within the last 7 years;
 - c. Successful experience as prime designer (himself or a nominated design consultant) of at least one project with a minimum value of 10 million Euro and of two projects with an average value of 6 million Euro; the projects should be of a nature and complexity comparable to the proposed contract and completed within the last 7 years..
3. Financial Standing
 - a. Financial Resources
The Tenderer shall demonstrate, by a bank statement from his bank, that he has available or he has access to, liquid assets, lines of credit, or other financial means sufficient to meet the construction cash flow for the contract for a period of 6 months, not less than EURO 2 million equivalent, apart of the applicant's commitments for other contracts.
 - b. Financial Position
The audited financial statements for the last 3 years as well as documented cash flow projections for the next 2 years shall be submitted and must demonstrate the soundness of the applicant's financial position, showing long-term profitability.
4. Litigation History. The applicant shall provide accurate information on any current or past litigation or arbitration resulting from contracts completed, terminated, or under execution by him over the last seven years. A consistent history of awards against the Tenderer may lead to the rejection of the tender.

5. Joint Ventures/Consortia shall meet the following particular qualification criteria:
 - a. The leading partner shall meet no less than 50% (in terms of values) of the general experience and of financial resources criteria specified in the clauses 4.2.2 and 4.2.3(a) above.
 - b. The Joint Venture/Consortium as a whole must satisfy collectively the general experience and financial resources criteria stated above.
 - c. Each individual member shall meet the general experience according to the nature and proportion of their involvement in the contract and the financial resources criteria in the same proportion as their envisaged part in the consortium. They shall also satisfy the sound financial position and litigation history criteria.
6. The major sub-contractors (for more than 10% of the Contract value) shall:
 - a. Meet the general experience criteria set above in the same proportion as the envisaged part of the sub-contractor in the Contract value (the sub-contractors shall meet the execution or/and design sub-criteria according to the nature of their involvement in the contract: execution or/and design);;
 - b. Meet the sound financial position and litigation history criteria.

17. Award criteria

The *Overall Tender Price* shall be calculated as a sum of the Contract Price proposed in the tender and 14 times the Operation Costs .

TENDERING

18. How to obtain the tender dossier

The tender dossier is available from
Central Finance and Contracting Unit
6-8 Magheru Blv, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania
Phone: +40 301 93 01/301 93 08
Facsimile: +40 21 210 64 56/210 83 48
Attn: Irina Croitorescu, Project Manager

And will be forwarded to the tenderers within 3 days upon payment of EURO 1,000, which excludes courier delivery, in the bank account specified below:

Bank account: 255 52 000 000 1
Account Holder: Central Finance and Contracting Unit
Bank name: ABN AMRO Bank
Bank address: Expozitiei Blvd., Bucharest, Romania
SWIFT: ABNAROBU

The tender dossier is also available for inspection at the premises of the Contracting Authority.

Tenders must be submitted using the standard tender form included in the tender dossier, whose format and instructions must be strictly observed.

Tenderers with questions regarding this tender should send them in writing to CFCU (mentioning

The Publication reference shown in item 1) at least 21 days before the deadline for submission of tenders given in item 19.

The Contracting Authority must reply to all tenderers' questions at least 11 days before the deadline for submission of tenders.

19. Deadline for Submission of Tenders

The deadline for the submission of offers is 24th of October, 2003, at 16:00 hours, local time.

Any tender received after this deadline will not be considered.

20. Tender opening session

The public opening session will take place on 27th of October, 2003, at 10:00 hours, local time.

21. Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) No. 1267/1999, of 21 June 1999, establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession, as amended by the Council Regulation No. 2500/2001.

SERVICE CONTRACT FORECAST

Strengthening the Institutional and Administrative capacity of the Ministry of Health and Family to adopt and implement the Acquis Communautaire in the field of water, and health related risks.

Bucharest, ROMANIA

1. Publication reference

EUROPEAID/115101/D/SV/RO

2. Procedure

Restricted tender

3. Programme

European Commission's 2002 National Phare Programme for Romania

4. Financing

RO-2002/000-586.04.13

5. Contracting Authority

Ministry of Finance / CFCU; 6-8 Magheru Blvd., 5th Floor, Bucharest, District 1
Tel: (4021) 211 99 79, Fax: (4021) 210 64 56

6. Nature of contract

Technical Assistance

7. Contract description

To support the Ministry of Health and Family in protecting public health through ensuring effective transposition and implementation in Romania of EC Directives on the quality of water for human consumption and bathing water, and through support to preparations to implement the planned Water Framework Directive. Priority within the project is given to the area for human consumption.

8. Indicative maximum budget

2,000,000 EURO

9. Intended timing of publication

March 2003

10. Additional information

None

11. Legal basis

PHARE – Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3906/89 of 18 December 1989 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as amended

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice.

No applications or requests for information should be sent at this stage.

SUPPLY CONTRACT FORECAST

Strengthening the Institutional and Administrative capacity of the Ministry of Health and Family to adopt and implement the Acquis Communautaire in the field of water, and health related risks.

Sector: Environment

Location: Bucharest, ROMANIA

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/115417/D/S/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

Phare

4. Financing

2002/000-586.04.13

5. Contracting authority

- o Ministry of Finance / CFCU; 6-8 Magheru Blvd., 5th Floor, Bucharest, District 1
- o Tel: (4021) 211 99 79
- o Fax: (4021) 210 64 56

6. Contract description

The aim of the contract is to supply the necessary equipment to support the development of the national network for a Drinking and Bathing Water Quality Surveillance System in order to ensure the effective transposition and implementation in Romania of EC Directives on the quality of water for human consumption and bathing water.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

6 lots of laboratory equipment
1 lot of IT equipment

8. Intended timing of publication

April, 2003

9. Additional information

None

10. Legal basis

PHARE – Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3906/89 of 18 December 1989 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe, as amended

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice.

No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

SERVICE CONTRACT FORECAST

Establishment of an information system and a database for water management field according to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive

Location – Bucharest, Romania

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/115458/D/SV/RO

2. Procedure

Restricted

3. Programme

2002 National Phare Programme for Romania

4. Financing

RO-2002/000-586.04.12.04

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contracts Unit, Ministry of Public Finance

6-8 Gh. Magheru Blvd., 5th floor, Bucharest 1, Romania

Phone: (00 40 21) 301 93 01, 301 93 12

Fax: (00 40 21) 210 64 56 and 210 83 48

6. Nature of contract

Technical Assistance

7. Contract description

Technical assistance is required to support the establishment of the management structures, information system and databases required for implementation of the Water Framework Directive.

8. Indicative maximum budget

800,000 Euro

9. Intended timing of publication

April 2003

10. Additional information

None

11. Legal basis

Financing Memorandum Phare 2002 National Programme for Romania, signed on 11th of December 2002 and **Council Regulation no. 3906/89 of 18 December 1989 on economic aid to certain countries of Central and Eastern Europe**, as amended on 17 December 2001 through the **Council Regulation (EC) no. 2500/2001 concerning pre-accession financial assistance for Turkey**

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this pre-information notice and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice. No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

SERVICE CONTRACT FORECAST

Technical assistance to assess the Romanian inland waterway fleet and infrastructure, examine its potential for development and propose some corrective measures

Location – ROMANIA

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/115974/D/SV/RO

2. Procedure

Restricted

3. Programme

2002 National Phare Programme for Romania

4. Financing

RO2002/000-586.04.09

5. Contracting Authority

CFCU – Central Finance Contracting Unit within the Ministry of Public Finance

6-8 Magheru Blvd., Bucharest, Sector 1, Romania

Phone: +40 21 301 93 01; 301 93 22

Fax: +40 21 210 64 56; 210 83 48

6. Nature of contract

Technical Assistance

7. Contract description

The project is aimed to assess the current Romanian IWT fleet by structure and capacity, technical situation of the port infrastructure and the actual situation of the activities and services in the Danube ports, as well as the revival of them, taking into account the forecast on potential IWT goods in the structure of Transport Market and the adoption to the new demands for the inter modal transport.

8. Indicative maximum budget

EUR 500,000

9. Intended timing of publication

September 2003

10. Additional information

None

11. Legal basis

Council Regulation no. 3906/1989 on economic aid to certain countries in Central and Eastern Europe, as amended.

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice.

No applications or requests for information should be sent at this stage.

SERVICE CONTRACT FORECAST

Enforcement of the management and professional training for inland waterway sector

Location – ROMANIA

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/115984/D/SV/RO

2. Procedure

Restricted

3. Programme

2002 National Phare Programme for Romania

4. Financing

RO2002/000-586.04.10.03

5. Contracting Authority

CFCU – Central Finance Contracting Unit within the Ministry of Public Finance

6-8 Magheru Blvd., Bucharest, Sector 1, Romania

Phone: +40 21 301 93 01; 301 93 22

Fax: +40 21 210 64 56; 210 83 48

6. Nature of contract

Technical Assistance

7. Contract description

This contract will be focused on the following issues: 1) Train the trainers and 2) Acquisition of teaching materials and equipment necessary for the training activity. The beneficiary of this project is Galati Training Center.

8. Indicative maximum budget

EUR 410,000

9. Intended timing of publication

May 2003

10. Additional information

None

11. Legal basis

Council Regulation no. 3906/1989 on economic aid to certain countries in Central and Eastern Europe, as amended.

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice.

No applications or requests for information should be sent at this stage.

WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST

Rehabilitation of Drinking Water Treatment Plant

Location - Tirgu Mures, Mures County – Romania

1. Publication reference

EUROPEAID/116028/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

International Open

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum No.2001/RO/16/P/PE/015

5. Contracting authority

Central Finance and Contracts Unit, Ministry of Public Finance
6-8 Magheru, 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania
Phone: (4021) 301 93 04; 301 93 01
Fax: (4021) 210 64 56; 210 83 48

6. Contract description

The project covers the rehabilitation and reduction of the existing DWTP from its present treatment capacity of 1200 l/s to 800 l/s. The DWTP uses surface water from the Mures river, which prone to rapid changes in turbidity and high levels of pesticides, ammonia and other contaminants.

The main objective of this project is to ensure that the rehabilitated DWTP is fully compliant with Directive 98/83 EC and Romanian Law 458/2002 regarding drinking water quality by implementing a new, fully automated water treatment technology, based on pre-sedimentation, pre-oxidation, coagulation-flocculation, sedimentation, sand filtration, ozonization and GAC filtration, including sludge treatment.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

None

8. Intended timing of publication

May 2003

9. Additional information

None

10. Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) No 1267/1999 of 21 June 1999 establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession as amended by the Council Regulation (EC) No. 2500/2001.

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice.

No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST

Sewerage and completion of Rosiori Main Sewer

Location - Braila/Romania

1. Publication reference

EUROPEAID/116375/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

International Open Tender

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum No. 2000/RO/16/P/PE/010 concluded between the Government of Romania and the European Commission.

The Project is financed 75% by the European Union and 25% by an EIB loan granted to Local Council of Braila.

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contracting Unit,
6-8 Magheru Bv, 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania.
Telephone +40 21 301 93 01
Fax +40 21 210 64 56 and 210 83 48

6. Contract Description

Contract comprises the following:

(a) Design and Construction of the following:

- o Around 30 Km of combined sewerage network and roads in Radu Negru, Chercea and Vidin districts
- o Radu Negru Pumping Station and its rising main
- o Refurbishment of Braila Sud Pumping Station and new rising main
- o 12 lateral connections to Rosiori New Main Sewer

(b) Construction of the following:

- o Around 200 m of 3.15m diameter Rosiori Main Sewer by tunnelling
- o Miscellaneous works to Rosiori Main Sewer

(c) Location, protection and diversion, where necessary, of utilities and service affected by the execution of the above works

(d) Supply of Plant and Equipment.

7. Indicative Number and Titles of Lots

Not applicable.

8. Intended timing of publication

May 2003.

9. Additional Information

According to the agreement between the EU and the Romanian Government the Project is exempted from custom taxes and VAT for the 75 % part financed by EU.

10. Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) no 1267/1999 of 21st June 1999 establishing an Instrument for Structural Pre-Accession as amended.

Remarks

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this forecast for and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice.

No application or request for information should be sent at this stage.

WORKS PROCUREMENT NOTICE

Sewerage Extension and Completion of Roslori Main Sewer

Location - Braila/Romania

1. Publication reference

EUROPEAID/116375/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing memorandum No 2000/RO/16/P/PE/010 concluded between the Government of Romania and the European Commission and local co-financing from a EIB loan.

5. Contracting authority

Central Finance and Contracting Unit within the Ministry of Public Finance,
6-8 Magheru Blvd., 5th floor, Bucharest 1, Romania

Tel.: +40 21 301 93 01; 301 93 18

Fax: +40 21 210 64 56; 210 83 48

Attn: Daniel Dana, Project Manager

CONTRACT SPECIFICATION

6. Contract description:

Contract comprises the following:

(a) Design and construction of the following:

- Around 30 km of combined sewerage network and roads in Radu Negru, Chercea and Vidin districts;

- Radu Negru pumping station and its rising main;

- Refurbishment of Braila Sud pumping station and new rising main;
- 12 lateral connections to Rosiori new main sewer.

(b) Construction of the following:

- Around 200 m of 3.15 m diameter Rosiori main sewer by tunneling;
- Miscellaneous works to Rosiori main sewer.

(c) Location, protection and diversion, where necessary, of utilities and service affected by the execution of the above works

(d) Supply of plant and equipment.

7. Number and titles of lots

Not applicable

CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION

8. Eligibility and rule of origin

Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons of the Member States and the countries and territories of the regions covered and/or authorised by the Regulation or other specific instruments applicable to the programme under which the contract is financed (see also item 21 below). All goods provided for this contract must originate in these countries.

9. Grounds for exclusion

Tenderers must provide a declaration that they are not in any of the situations listed in Section 2.3 of the Manual of Instructions for External Relations contracts (available from the following Internet address:

http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/home_en.htm)

10. Number of tenders

A tenderer may participate in only one Tender, either individually or as a partner in a Joint Venture/Consortium for the same Contract. Submission or participation by a Tenderer in more than one Tender for a Contract will result in the disqualification of all those Tenders for that Contract in which the party is involved.

The restriction above will not apply to the participation of Tunele S. A. for the tunneling works.

11. Tender guarantee

Tenderers must provide a tender guarantee of 400,000 Euro when submitting their tender. This guarantee will be released to unsuccessful Tenderers once the tender procedure has been completed and to the successful Tenderer, upon signature of the contract by all parties.

12. Performance guarantee

The successful Tenderer will be requested to provide a performance guarantee of 10% of the contract value in Euro when countersigning the contract. This must be delivered within 30 days after receipt by the tenderer of the contract signed by the Contracting Authority. If the selected Tenderer fails to provide such a guarantee within this period, the contract will be void and a new contract may be drawn up and sent to the Tenderer which has submitted the next lowest, compliant tender.

13. Information meeting and/or site visit

An optional information meeting and site visit will be held on **4th September 2003**, 11:00 hours local time at

Regia Autonoma APA Braila,
Braila Wastewater Works Department,
1 Piata Uzinei, 6100 Braila, Romania

14. Tender validity

Tenders must remain valid for a period of 90 days after the deadline for submission of tenders.

15. Maximum delivery period

The time for completion of the works is 30 months.

SELECTION AND AWARD CRITERIA

16. Selection criteria

The minimum qualifying criteria for each tenderer include:

1. The tenderer must be a registered firm or natural person **legally capable** of carrying out the specified works;
2. The tenderer shall meet the following minimum criteria:
 - a. Average annual **turnover** over the last 3 years shall be of at least 25,000,000 EURO equivalent,
 - b. **General experience.**
 - i. Successful experience as **prime contractor** in the design & build or construction of at least one project with the value of minimum 20 million EURO; the project should be infrastructure works with complexity comparable to the proposed contract and completed within the last 7 years;
 - ii. Successful experience as **prime designer** (himself or a nominated design consultant) of at least one project with the value of minimum 14 million EURO; the project should be infrastructure works with complexity comparable to the proposed contract and completed within the last 7 years. *In case of design & build projects that fulfils b.i) requirements, this criterion does not apply;*
 - iii. Successful experience in design & build or construction of at least one sewerage network project with the minimum value of 5 million Euro;
 - iv. Successful experience as prime designer (himself or a nominated design consultant) of at least one **sewerage network** project with the minimum value of around 4 million Euro. *In case of a design & build project that fulfils b.i) requirement of proof of design experience is not required;*
 - v. Successful experience in the design & build or construction of at least one sewerage **pumping station(s)** project with the minimum value of 1 million Euro;
 - vi. Successful experience as prime designer (himself or a nominated design consultant) of at least one sewerage pumping station(s) project with the minimum value of 1 million Euro. *In case of design & build projects that fulfils b.ii) requirement of proof of design experience is not required;*
 - vii. Successful experience in the design & built or execution of at least one **urban roads** project with the minimum value of 5 million Euro;
 - viii. *In the event that the tunneling works for the Completion of the Rosiori Main Sewer not being carried by Tuncle Brasov SC, then successful experience in the construction of one soft ground tunnel project, using compressed air methods, with the minimum value of 3 million Euro.*

NOTE: Work experience in terms of similar projects to the proposed contract shall be interpreted as follows:
- The minimum size (value) that will be taken into consideration is either the total project value, when the Tenderer was acting as sole contractor, or the share of the total project value corresponding to its share of the

joint-venture participation, when the Tenderer was member of a joint-venture;

- The last 7 years shall be understood as the period: 1st of January 1996 – up to the deadline for submission of tenders.

1. **Financial standing:**

a. Financial resources:

The tenderer shall demonstrate, by a bank statement from his bank, that he has available or he has access to, liquid assets, lines of credit, or other financial means sufficient to meet the construction cash flow for the contract, not less than 4,500,000 EURO equivalent, apart of the applicant's commitments for other contracts,

b. Financial position:

The audited financial statements for the last 3 years as well as documented cash flow projections for the next 2 years shall be submitted and must demonstrate the soundness of the applicant's financial position, showing long-term profitability;

2. **Litigation history:**

The applicant shall provide accurate information on any current or past litigation or arbitration resulting from contracts completed, terminated, or under execution by him over the last five years. A consistent history of awards against the tenderer may lead to the rejection of the tender;

3. **Joint ventures/consortia** or tenderers with major subcontractors shall meet the following particular qualification criteria:

a) The Joint Venture/Consortium (including sub-contractors) must satisfy **cumulatively** all the general experience and financial standing criteria stated above.

In addition:

b) **The leading partner** shall meet individually the following particular criteria:

- i. Average annual turnover over the last 3 years of EURO 12 million equivalent;
- ii. Successful experience as main contractor in the execution of at least one project with the value of minimum 10 million Euro in sewerage networks and pumping stations; the project must have been completed within the last 7 years;
- iii. Shall demonstrate, by a bank statement from his bank that he has available or he has access to, liquid assets, lines of credit, or other financial means not less than EURO 2.5 million equivalent, apart from the applicant's commitments for other contracts;
- iv. It shall also satisfy the litigation history criterion stated above.

c) **Each other member of the JV/Consortium** shall meet the following particular criteria:

i) Successful experience as main contractor in the execution of at least one project in works that are:

I. Similar to the specific works it is appointed for in the contract; the project must have been completed within the last 7 years:

II. With a minimum value calculated by applying the percentage of the contract the company is appointed for, to the reference value of 20 million Euro.

17. Award criteria

The Tenderer, who's Tender has been determined to meet the administrative and technical criteria, and has offered the lowest price will be awarded the contract.

TENDERING

18. How to obtain the tender dossier

The tender dossier is available from
Central Finance and Contracting Unit (within the Ministry of Public Finance),
6-8 Magheru Blvd., 5th floor, Bucharest 1, Romania,
Tel.: +40 21 301 93 01; 301 93 18; fax: +40 21 210 64 56; 210 83 48,
Contact person: Daniel Dana, Project Manager
and will be forwarded to the tenderers within 3 days upon payment of 1,000
EUR, which excludes courier delivery, in the bank account specified below:
Bank account: 251100000404
Account holder: Central Finance and Contracting Unit
Bank name: ABN AMRO Bank
Bank address: Expozitiei Blvd., Bucharest, Romania
SWIFT: ABNAROBU

The tender dossier is also available for inspection at the premises of the contracting authority. Tenders must be submitted using the standard tender form included in the tender dossier, whose format and instructions must be strictly observed.

Tenderers with questions regarding this tender should send them in writing to CFCU (mentioning the publication reference shown in item 1) at least 21 days before the deadline for submission of tenders given in item 19. The contracting authority must reply to all tenderers' questions at least 11 days before the deadline for submission of tenders.

19. Deadline for submission of tenders:

15th of October 2003, 16:00 hours local time, at:
Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU)
6-8 Magheru Blvd., 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania
Any tender received after this deadline will not be considered.

20. Tender opening session:

The public opening session will take place on 16th of October 2003, 10:00 hours local time, at the premises of:
Central Finance and Contracting Unit (CFCU)
6-8 Magheru Blvd., 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania

21. Legal basis:

Council Regulation (EC) No 1267/1999 of 21st of June 1999 establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-accession, as amended by the Council Regulation No. 2500/2001.

WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST

Construction of Waste Water Treatment Plant at Braila

Location - Braila/Romania

1. Publication reference

EUROPEAID/116376/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

International Open Tender

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum No. 2000/RO/16/P/PE/010 concluded between the Government of Romania and the European Commission.

The Project is financed 75% by the European Union and 25% by an EIB loan granted to Local Council of Braila.

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contracting Unit,
6-8 Magheru Bv, 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania.

Telephone +40 21 301 93 01

Fax +40 21 210 64 56 and 210 83 48

6. Contract Description

Contract comprises the Design and Construction of a WWTP for around 285,000 PE including the following: Connection to Inlet PS from the Rosiori Main Sewer, Vidin Collectors, Inlet Pumping Station and Rising Main (+/- 3km long), storm overflow to Danube from Inlet PS, & WWTP effluent pipe to Danube.

7. Indicative Number and Titles of Lots

Not applicable.

8. Intended timing of publication

May 2003

9. Additional Information

According to the agreement between the EU and the Romanian Government the Project is exempted of custom taxes and VAT for the 75% part financed by EU.

10. Legal basis

Council regulation (EC) no 1267/1999 of 21st June 1999 establishing an Instrument for Structural Pre-Accession as amended.

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this forecast for and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice.

No application or request for information should be sent at this stage.

WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST
Sewerage Network Refurbishment and Extension
Location - Oradea, Romania

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/116453/D/W/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum No. 2001/RO/16/P/PE/013

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contracts Unit, Ministry of Public Finances
6-8 Magheru Boulevard, 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania
Phone: + (4021) 301 93 01 / 301 93 08
Fax: + (4021) 210 64 56/ 210 83 48

6. Contract description

The project covers the rehabilitation and extension of the existing sewerage network in Oradea City so as to include an additional 50,000 inhabitants on a total streets length of about 60 Km and the rehabilitation of 3 existing pumping station and building of 2 new ones. The main objective of this project is the ensuring that the Oradea City, which has a total population of 220,000 inhabitants and is located approx. 10 km East from the Hungarian border, is compliant with the new Romanian legislation and the EU legislation on urban wastewater and sewage sludge.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

None

8. Intended timing of publication

June 2003

9. Additional information

None

10. Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) No 1267/1999 of 21 June 1999, establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession, as amended by the Council Regulation (EC) No. 2500/2001.

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice. No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

WORKS PROCUREMENT NOTICE
Sewerage Network Refurbishment and Extension
Location – Oradea, Bihor County, Romania

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/116453/DW/RO

2. Procedure

International Open Tender Procedure

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum 2001/RO/16/P/PE/013 and local co-financing.

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU) within the Ministry of Public Finance

6 - 8 Magheru Boulevard, 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania

Phone: (+ 40 21) 301 93 01 / 301 93 08

Facsimile: (+ 40 21) 210 64 56 / 210 83 48

Contact person: Irina Croitorescu, Project Manager

CONTRACT SPECIFICATIONS

6. Contract description

The project covers the rehabilitation and extension of the existing sewerage network in Oradea City so as to include an additional 50,000 inhabitants on a total streets length of about 61 Km and the rehabilitation of 3 existing pumping station and building of 3 new ones, using FIDIC Red Book.

7. Number and titles of lots

No division into lots.

CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION

8. Eligibility and Rule of Origin

Participation is open on equal terms to all natural and legal persons of the Member States and the countries and territories of the regions covered and/or authorised by the Regulation or other specific instruments applicable to the programme under which the contract is financed (see also item 21 below). All goods provided for this contract must originate in these countries.

9. Grounds for exclusion

Tenderers must provide a declaration that they are not in any of the situations listed in Section 2.3 of the Manual of Instructions for External Relations contracts (available from following Internet address:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/home_en.htm)

10. Number of Tenders

Tenderers (including firms within the same legal group, other members of the same consortium and sub-contractors) may submit only one tender.

Tenderers may state in their tender that they would offer a discount in the event that their tender is accepted.

Variant solutions are not accepted.

11. Tender guarantee

Tenderers must provide tender guarantee of EUR 200,000 when submitting a Tender. This guarantee will be released to unsuccessful Tenderers once the tender procedure has been completed and to the successful Tenderer, upon signature of the contract by all parties.

12. Performance guarantee

The successful Tender will be requested to provide a performance guarantee of 10% of the contract value in Euro when countersigning the contract. The performance guarantee must be delivered within 28 days after receipt by the Tenderer of the contract signed by the Contracting Authority. If the selected Tenderer fails to provide such a guarantee within this period, the contract will be void and a new contract may be drawn up and sent to the Tenderer which has submitted the next lowest, compliant tender.

13. Information meeting and/or site visit

An optional information meeting and site visit will be held on 1 September 2003, 10,00 hours local time at:

Regia Autonoma APATERM Oradea

Address: 3 Duiliu Zamfirescu Street, Oradea, Romania

Phone: (+ 40 259) 434 789

Fax: (+ 40 259) 434 789

Email: oradeapiu@rdsor.ro

Contact Person: Cuc Ramona

Participation should be confirmed by fax to CFCU.

14. Tender validity

Tenders must remain valid for a period of 90 days after the deadline for submission of tenders.

15. Maximum delivery period

Time for Completion of the Works is 30 months.

SELECTION AND AWARD CRITERIA

16. Selection criteria

The minimum qualifying criteria for each Tenderer include:

- a. Must be a registered firm legally capable of carrying out the specified works;
- b. Average annual turnover over the past 3 years shall be of at least EUR 10 million equivalent;
- c. Successful experience as main contractor in the construction of at least 1 (one) works project with a minimum value of 8 million Euro and of 2 (two) projects each of a value not less than 5 million Euro. The projects should be of similar nature and complexity to the tendered works over the last 7 years (1996 – up to now);
- d. The Tenderer shall demonstrate, by a bank statement from his bank, that he has available or he has access to liquid assets, lines of credit and other financial means sufficient to meet the construction cash flow for the Contract, not less than EUR 2.5 million equivalent, apart of the applicant's commitments for other contracts;
- e. The audited financial statements for the last 3 years as well as documented cash-flow projections for the next two years shall be submitted and must demonstrate the soundness of the applicant's financial position, showing long-term profitability
- f. The applicant shall provide accurate information on any current or past litigation or arbitration resulting from contracts completed, terminated, or under

execution by him over the last seven years. A consistent history of awards against the Tenderer or the existence of a high value dispute, which may threaten the financial standing of the Tenderer, may lead to the rejection of the tender;

- g. The Joint Ventures/Consortia OR Tenderers with major sub-contractors must fulfil the above criteria in the following manner:
1. The Joint Venture/Consortium (including sub-contractors) must satisfy cumulatively all the general experience (5.2.2) and financial standing (5.2.3) criteria stated above.
 2. The leading partner shall meet individually the following particular criteria:
 - (i) Average annual turnover over the last 3 years of EURO 5 million equivalent;
 - ii) Successful experience as main contractor in the execution of at least one project with the value of minimum 5 million Euro in sewerage networks and pumping stations; the project must have been completed within the last 7 years;
 - iii) Shall demonstrate, by a bank statement from his bank that he has available or he has access to, liquid assets, lines of credit, or other financial means not less than EURO 1.25 million equivalent, apart of the applicant's commitments for other contracts
 - iv) It shall also satisfy the litigation history (5.2.4) criterion.
 3. Each other member of the JV/Consortium shall meet the following particular criteria:
 - (i) Successful experience as main contractor in the execution of at least one project in works that are:
 - A. Similar to the specific works it is appointed for in the contract; the project must have been completed within the last 7 years;
 - B. With a minimum value calculated by applying the percentage of the contract the company is appointed for, to the reference value of 8 million Euro.

17. Award criteria

When fulfilling the administrative and technical criteria, the successful tenderer would be the lowest priced.

TENDERING

18. How to obtain the tender dossier

The tender dossier is available from:

Central Finance and Contracts Unit

6-8 Magheru Blv, 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania

Phone: +40 21 301 93 01/301 93 08

Facsimile: +40 21 210 64 56/210 83 48

Attn: Irina Croitorescu, Project Manager

and will be forwarded to the tenderers upon payment of EUR 1,000 which excludes courier delivery, in the bank account specified below:

Bank account: 255 52 000 000 1

Account Holder: Central Finance and Contracts Unit

Bank name: ABN AMRO Bank
Bank address: Expozitiei Bvd., Bucharest, Romania
SWIFT: ABNAROBU

The tender dossier is also available for inspection at the premises of the Contracting Authority. Tenders must be submitted using the standard tender form included in the tender dossier, whose format and instructions must be strictly observed.

Tenderers with questions regarding this tender should send them in writing to CFCU (mentioning the Publication reference shown in item 1) at least 21 days before the deadline for submission of tenders given in item 19. The Contracting Authority must reply to all tenderers' questions at least 11 days before the deadline for submission of tenders.

19. Deadline for submission of Tenders

15 October 2003, 16:00 hours, local time, at:
Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU)
6-8 Magheru Blv, 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania
Any tender received after this deadline will not be considered.

20. Tender opening session

Will take place on **16 October 2003, 10.00 hours, local time**, at the premises of:
Central Finance and Contracts Unit (CFCU)
6-8 Magheru Blv, 5th floor, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania

21. Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) No. 1267/1999, of 21 June 1999, establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession, as amended by the Council Regulation No. 2500/2001.

WORKS CONTRACT FORECAST

Upgrading the Motca supply system

Location – *Pascani / Iasi County , Romania*

1. Publication reference

EuropeAid/116672 /D/W/RO

2. Procedure

Open

3. Programme

ISPA

4. Financing

Financing Memorandum No. 2000/RO/16/P/PE/005 (75% ISPA grant and 25% EIB loan)

5. Contracting Authority

Central Finance and Contracts Unit, Ministry of Public Finance
6-8 Magheru Avenue, 5th floor, Bucharest 1, Romania
Phone: (+ 4021) 3019301/ 3019323
Fax: (+ 4021) 210 6456/ 2108348
Contact person: Daniela Beuran – Project Manager

6. Contract description

Upgrading of the Motca Supply System including its well field , transport pipeline, pumping station and a low level service reservoir to bring the Drinking Water Supply of Pascani to the standards of Urban Water Directive 98/83 EEC .

The overall measure covers the design and construction of the above-mentioned works under the FIDIC Plant & Design Build Conditions of Contract, Yellow Book, 1999.

7. Indicative number and titles of Lots

None

8. Intended timing of publication

August, 2003

9. Additional information

N / A

10. Legal basis

Council Regulation (EC) No. 1267/1999, of 21 June 1999, establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-Accession as amended by the Council Regulation No. 2500/2001.

Remarks:

There must be a minimum period of 30 calendar days between the publication of this contract forecast and the publication of the corresponding procurement notice.

No applications or requests for further information should be sent at this stage.

Contract title: New Sewage System in Aghiresu Fabrici, Aghiresu Commune, Cluj County, Romania

Reference: C 21 3 10 6 13 00070.

Public Local Council of Aghiresu Mare Commune, Cluj County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for an water supply network in Aghiresu Mare Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, October 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 3 10 6 13 00070.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Aghiresu Mare Commune, Cluj County, Postal Code 3469, Phone/fax 0040 264 358 001, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 1th September 2003.

Contract title: Modernization of water supply network in Grivita Commune, Galati County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 18 00020.

Public Local Council of Grivita Commune, Galati County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for an water supply network in Grivita Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 18 00020.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Grivita Commune, Galati County, fax 0040 236 825 302 phone 0040 236 825 301, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 8th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network in Lucieni Commune, Dambovita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00025.

Public Local Council of Lucieni Commune, Dambovita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for an water supply network in Lucieni Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00025.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Lucieni Commune, Dambovita County, fax phone 0040 245 631 071, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 4th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network Polovragi Commune, Gorj County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 4 20 00042.

Public Local Council of Polovragi Commune, Gorj County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for an water supply network in Polovragi Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 4 20 00042.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Polovragi ommune, Gorj County, Phone 0040 253 476 135, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 4th September 2003.

Contract title: Centralised water supply network in Strunga, Halasesti, Farcaseni, Cucova, Bratulesti and Fedeleseni Villages, Strunga Commune, Iasi County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 1 24 00084.

Public Local Council of Strunga Commune, Iasi County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for an water supply network in Strunga Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 1 24 00084.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Strunga Commune, Iasi County, fax 0040 232 714 301 phone 0040 232 714 260, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 15th September 2003.

Contract title: Modernization of water supply network in Valea Mare Commune, Dambovită County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00003.

Public Local Council of Valea Mare Commune, Dambovită County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for an water supply network in Valea Mare Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00003.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Valea Mare Commune, Dambovită County, fax 0040 245 606 322 phone 0040 245 606 322, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 1th September 2003.

Contract title: Modernization of water supply network in Voinesti Commune, Dambovita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00019.

Public Local Council of Grivita Commune, Galati County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for an water supply network in Grivita Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00019.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Grivita Commune, Galati County, fax phone 0040 245 679 450, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 5th September 2003.

Contract title: Modernization of water supply network in Merei Commune, Buzau County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 10 00014.

Public Local Council of Merei Commune, Buzau County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for modernization water supply network in Merei Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 10 00014.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Merei Commune, Buzau County, Phone/fax 0040 238 559 159, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 6th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network in Miroslvesti, Soci, Verseni, Mitesti and Ciohorani Villages, Miroslvesti Commune, Iasi County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 1 24 00029.

Public Local Council of Miroslvesti Commune, Iasi County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for an water supply network in Miroslvesti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 1 24 00029.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Miroslvesti Commune, Iasi County, Postal code 707325, Phone/fax 0040 232 713 535 Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 1th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network in Milcoiu Commune, Valcea County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 4 40 00126.

Public Local Council of Milcoiu Commune, Valcea County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for water supply network in Milcoiu Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, October 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 4 40 00126.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Milcoiu Commune, Valcea County, Postal code 1029 Phone 0040 250 760 189, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 10th September 2003.

Contract title: Extension of water supply network in Brebu Commune, Prahova County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 31 00058.

Public Local Council of Brebu Commune, Prahova County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for extension of water supply network in Brebu Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 31 00058.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Brebu Commune, Prahova County, Postal code 2169, Phone / fax 0040 244 658 041 Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 5th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network in Fartatesti Commune, Valcea County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 4 40 00084.

Public Local Council of Fartatesti Commune, Valcea County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for water supply network in Fartatesti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, October 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 4 40 00084.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Fartatesti Commune, Valcea County, Postal code 0935, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 10th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network in Prigoria Commune, Gorj County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 4 20 00035.

Public Local Council of Prigoria Commune, Gorj County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for water supply network in Prigoria Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 4 20 00035.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Prigoria Commune, Gorj County, Postal code 1348, Phone / fax 0040 253 274 607 Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 11th September 2003.

Contract title: New sewage system and water treatment station in Roesti Commune, Valcea County, Romania

Reference: C 21 3 10 4 40 00120.

Public Local Council of Roesti Commune, Valcea County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new new sewage system and water treatment station in Roesti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, October 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 3 10 4 40 00120.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Roesti Commune, Valcea County, Postal code 1071, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 10th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network in Sinesti Commune, Valcea County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 4 40 00102.

Public Local Council of Sinesti Commune, Valcea County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for water supply network in Sinesti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, October 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 4 40 00102.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Sinesti Commune, Valcea County, Postal code 1068 Phone 0040 250 704 911, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 10th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network in Sirineasa Commune, Valcea County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 4 40 00121.

Public Local Council of Sirineasa Commune, Valcea County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for water supply network in Sirineasa Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, October 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 4 40 00121.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Sirineasa Commune, Valcea County, Postal code 1015 Phone 0040 250 765 505, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 10th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network in Piscu Commune, Galati County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 18 00016.

Public Local Council of Piscu Commune, Galati County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 18 00016

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Local Council of Piscu Commune, Galati County, fax 0040 236 82 75 02, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 29th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network in Ulmi Commune, Dambovita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00024.

Public Local Council of Ulmi Commune, Dambovita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00024

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Local Council of Ulmi Commune, Dambovita County, fax 0040 245 63 10 82, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 15th September 2003.

Contract title: Water supply system in Eftimie Murgu Commune, Caras Severin County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 5 11 00025

Public Local Council of Eftimie Murgu Commune, Caras Severin County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a water supply system, in Eftimie Murgu Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 5 11 00025.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Eftimie Murgu Commune, Caras Severin County, phone /fax 0040 255 24 25 54, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 8th October 2003.

Contract title: New water supply system in Balaciu, Crasanii de Sus, Crasanii de Jos and Copozu Villages, Balaciu Commune, Ialomita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 23 00030.

Public Local Council of Balaciu Commune, Ialomita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply system in Balaciu, Crasanii de Sus, Crasanii de Jos and Copozu Villages, Balaciu Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 23 00030

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Balaciu Commune, Ialomita County, Postal Code 8411, Phone-Fax 0040 243 261 058, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 22th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply system in Bilciuresti Commune, Dambovita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00026.

Public Local Council of Bilciuresti Commune, Dambovita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply system in Bilciuresti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00026

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Bilciuresti Commune, Dambovita County, Phone-Fax 0040 245 671 331, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 30th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply system in Chiojdu Commune, Buzau County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 10 00006.

Public Local Council of Chiojdu Commune, Buzau County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply system in Chiojdu Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 10 00006

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Chiojdu Commune, Buzau County, Phone-Fax 0040 238 599 500, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 24th September 2003.

Contract title: Modernization of water supply system in Cojasca Commune, Dambovita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00029.

Public Local Council of Cojasca Commune, Dambovita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for modernization of water supply system in Cojasca Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00029.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Cojasca Commune, Dambovita County, Phone-Fax 0040 245 671 406, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 25th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply system in Cosmesti Commune, Galati County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 18 00029.

Public Local Council of Cosmesti Commune, Galati County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply system in Cosmesti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 18 00029

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Cosmesti Commune, Galati County, Postal Code 807085, Phone-Fax 0040 236 863 386, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 2 p.m. local time, 24th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply system in Darmanesti Commune, Dambovita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00014.

Public Local Council of Darmanesti Commune, Dambovita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply system in Darmanesti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00014.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Darmanesti Commune, Dambovita County, Phone-Fax 0040 245 661 333, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 29th September 2003.

Contract title: Modernization of water supply system in Garbovi Commune, Ialomita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 23 00031.

Public Local Council of Garbovi Commune, Ialomita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for modernization of water supply system in Garbovi Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 23 00031

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Garbovi Commune, Ialomita County, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 25th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply system in Gura Teghii Commune, Buzau County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 10 00012.

Public Local Council of Gura Teghii Commune, Buzau County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply system in Gura Teghii Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 10 00012.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Gura Teghii Commune, Buzau County, Phone-Fax 0040 238 520 000, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 24th September 2003.

Contract title: Modernization of water supply system in Gura Ialomitei and Luciu Villages, Mihail Kogalniceanu Commune, Ialomita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 23 00035.

Public Local Council of Mihail Kogalniceanu Commune, Ialomita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for Modernization of water supply system in Gura Ialomitei and Luciu Villages, Mihail Kogalniceanu Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 23 00035

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Mihail Kogalniceanu Commune, Ialomita County, Phone-Fax 0040 243 271 253, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 24th September 2003.

Contract title: New centralised water supply system in Perieti Commune, Ialomita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 23 00028.

Public Local Council of Perieti Commune, Ialomita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new centralised water supply system in Perieti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 23 00028

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Perieti Commune, Ialomita County, Phone-Fax 0040 243 239 534, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 24th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply system in Perisani Commune, Valcea County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 4 44 00104.

Public Local Council of Perisani Commune, Valcea County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply system in Perisani Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, October 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 4 44 00104

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Perisani Commune, Valcea County, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 29th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply system in Razvad Commune, Dambovita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00009.

Public Local Council of Razvad Commune, Dambovita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply system in Razvad Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00009

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Razvad Commune, Dambovita County, Phone-Fax 0040 245 677 530, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 29th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply system in Urdari, Hotaroasa and Fantanele Villages, Urdari Commune, Gorj County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 4 20 00027.

Public Local Council of Urdari Commune, Gorj County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply system in Urdari, Hotaroasa and Fantanele Villages, Urdari Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 4 20 00027

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Urdari Commune, Gorj County, Phone-Fax 0040 253 233 465, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 24th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply network in Munteni Commune, Galati County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 18 00011.

Public Local Council of Munteni Commune, Galati County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network in Munteni Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 18 00011.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Munteni Commune, Galati County, fax and Phone 0040 236 832 644, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 2 p.m. local time, 3th October 2003.

Contract title: New water supply network in Finta Commune, Dambovita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00068.

Public Local Council of Finta Commune, Dambovita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network in Finta Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract 21 2 10 3 16 00068.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Finta Commune, Dambovita County, fax and Phone 0040 245 265 004, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 1th October 2003.

Contract title: New water supply network in Firtatesti Commune, Galati County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 18 00028.

Public Local Council of Firtatesti Commune, Galati County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network in Firtatesti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 18 00028

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Firtatesti Commune, Galati County, fax and Phone 0040 236 347 439, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 13th October 2003.

Contract title: New water supply network in Gradinari Commune, Caras Severin County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 5 11 00011.

Public Local Council of Gradinari Commune, Caras Severin County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network in Gradinari Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 5 11 00011.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Gradinari Commune, Caras Severin County, fax and Phone 0040 255 575 722, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 30th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply network in Jugureni and Marginea Padurii Villages, Jugureni Commune and Gura Vadului, Tohani and Persunari Villages, Gura Vadului Commune, Prahova County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 31 00016.

Public Local Councils Association of Jugureni and Gura Vadului Communes, Prahova County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network in Jugureni and Marginea Padurii Villages, Jugureni Commune and Gura Vadului, Tohani and Persunari Villages, Gura Vadului Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 31 00016

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Jugureni - Gura Vadului Commune, Prahova County, fax phone 0040 244 251 005, Postal code 5025, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 26th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply network in Pietroasele Commune, Buzau County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 10 00002.

Public Local Council of Pietroasele Commune, Buzau County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network in Pietroasele Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 10 00002.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Pietroasele Commune, Buzau County, fax and Phone 0040 238 512 000, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 2th October 2003.

Contract title: New water supply network in Sendreni Commune, Galati County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 18 00031.

Public Local Council of Sendreni Commune, Galati County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network in Sendreni Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 18 00031.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Sendreni Commune, Galati County, Postal code 807290, fax and Phone 0040 236 826 375, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 24th September 2003.

Contract title: New water supply network in Sotanga Commune, Dambovitza County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00072.

Public Local Council of Sotanga Commune, Dambovitza County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network in Sotanga Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00072.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Sotanga Commune, Dambovitza County, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 6th October 2003.

Contract title: New water supply network in Tulucesti Commune, Galati County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 18 00025.

Public Local Council of Tulucesti Commune, Galati County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply network in Tulucesti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 18 00025.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Tulucesti Commune, Galati County, Postal code 807300, fax and Phone 0040 236 345 707, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 9th October 2003.

Contract title: Extention of a water supply system in Aninoasa Commune, Dambovita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00095

Public Local Council of Aninoasa Commune, Dambovita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a water supply system, in Namoloasa Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00095.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Aninoasa Commune, Dambovita County, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 6th October 2003.

Contract title: Wastewater treatment plant and sewage system in Domasnea Commune, Caras Severin County, Romania

Reference: C 21 3 10 5 11 00021

Public Local Council of Domasnea Commune, Caras Severin County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a wastewater treatment plant and sewage system, in Namoloasa Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 3 10 5 11 00021.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Domasnea Commune, Caras Severin County, phone/fax 0040 255 236 228/263 101, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 7th October 2003.

Contract title: Water supply system in Namoloasa Commune, Galati County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 18 00035

Public Local Council of Namoloasa Commune, Galati County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a water supply system, in Namoloasa Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, August 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 18 00035.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Namoloasa Commune, Galati County, phone/fax 0040 236 41 17 79, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 13th October 2003.

Contract title: Water supply system in Manzalesti and Vintila Voda Communes, Buzau County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 10 00005

Public Local Council of Manzalesti and Vintila Voda Communes, Buzau County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a water supply system, in Manzalesti and Vintila Voda Communes, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 10 00005.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Manzalesti Commune, Buzau County, phone 0040 238 52 95 12, fax 0040 238 529 508, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 07th October 2003.

Contract title: Modernisation an extension of an water supply system in Dragalina Commune, Calarasi County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 12 00059

Public Local Council of Dragalina Commune, Calarasi County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a water supply system, in Dragalina Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 12 00059

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Dragalina Commune, Calarasi County, phone /fax 0040 242 31 40 14 / 31 61 48, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 9th October 2003.

Contract title: Water supply system in Manesti Commune, Dambovita County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 16 00061

Public Local Council of Manesti Commune, Dambovita County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a water supply system, in Manesti Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 16 00061

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Manesti Commune, Dambovita County, phone /fax 0040 245 73 21 59, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 13th October 2003.

Contract title: New water supply system in Mozaceni and Babaroaga villages, Mozaceni Commune, Arges County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 3 3 00083

Public Local Council of Mozaceni Commune, Arges County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new water supply system, in Mozaceni Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 3 3 00083

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Mozaceni Commune, Arges County, phone /fax 0040 248 69 71 16 / 69 72 82, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 17th October 2003.

Contract title: Water supply system in Obreja village, Obreja Commune, Caras Severin County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 5 11 00017

Public Local Council of Obreja Commune, Caras Severin County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a water supply system, in Obreja Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 5 11 00017.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Obreja Commune, Caras Severin County, phone /fax 0040 255 53 45 01, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 15th October 2003.

Contract title: New sewage system in, Vaideeni Commune, Valcea County, Romania

Reference: C 21 3 10 4 40 00012

Public Local Council of Vaideeni Commune, Valcea County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a new sewage system, in Vaideeni Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 3 10 4 40 00012

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Vaideeni Commune, Valcea County, phone /fax 0040 250 86 50 09, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 13th October 2003.

Contract title: Water supply system in Maru, Magura, Zavoi and Valea Bistrei, Zavoi Commune, Caras Severin County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 5 11 00016

Public Local Council of Zavoi Commune, Caras Severin County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a water supply system, in Zavoi Commune, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 5 11 00016.

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Zavoi Commune, Caras Severin County, phone /fax 0040 255 53 48 22/53 48 01, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 16th October 2003.

Contract title: Modernisation of water supply network in Magura, Vernesti and Berca Commune, Buzau County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 2 10 00037

Public Local Council of Magura Commune, Buzau County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for the modernisation of a water supply network, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 2 10 00037

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Local Council of Magura Commune, Buzau County, fax 0040 238 543 189, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 22nd October 2003.

Contract title: Water supply network in Turburea Commune, Gorj County, Romania

Reference: C 21 2 10 4 20 00029.

Public Local Council of Turburea Commune, Gorj County, Romania, intends to award a works contract for a water supply network, with financial assistance from the SAPARD Programme, co-financed by the European Communities.

SAPARD Projects tendering session No. 1/0, September 2002 under SAPARD Measure 2.1 *Development and improvement of rural infrastructure*, Financing Contract C 21 2 10 4 20 00029

The tender dossier is available for inspection at Local Council of Turburea Commune, Gorj County, fax 0040 253 472 383, Romania.

The deadline for submission of tenders is 4 p.m. local time, 16th October 2003.

Anlage 2: Stand der Verhandlungen mit der EU /
Kapitel 22 Umweltschutz

**Stand der Verhandlungen zwischen Rumänien und EU
(Kapitel Wasser und Abwasser)**

**Englische Version des offiziellen Positionsdokumentes Rumäniens /
Kapitel 22 – Umweltschutz**

CONFERENCE ON ACCESSION
2001
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Brussels, 30 October

POSITION PAPER OF ROMANIA

CHAPTER 22

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

ACCEPTANCE OF THE ACQUIS COMMUNAUTAIRE

Romania accepts the *acquis communautaire* in the field of environmental protection (Chapter 22), in force on December 31, 2000.

Romania has unilaterally assumed the date of January 1, 2007 as a working hypothesis for finalising the preparations for its accession to the European Union.

Romania will implement the *acquis communautaire* in the field of environmental protection until the date of accession, with the exception of the following EU legal acts* listed below:

Air quality:

- Council Directive No 94/63/EC on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations; Romania requests a transition period of 3 years, until 2010.

Waste Management:

- Council Directive No 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste; Romania requests a transition period of 3 years, until 2010.
- Council Directive No 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste; Romania requests a transition period of 10 years, until 2017.
- Council Directive No 2000/76/EC on incineration of waste; Romania requests a transition period of 3 years, until 2010.

Water quality:

- Council Directive No 91/271/EEC concerning urban wastewater treatment; Romania requests a transition period of 15 years, until 2022.
- Council Directive No 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption; Romania requests a transition period of 15 years, until 2022.

* The argumentation for the transition period will be made within each chapter.

- Council Directive No 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community (and the 7 Daughter Directives); Romania requests a transition period of 8 years, until 2015.
- Council Directive No 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources; Romania requests a transition period of 7 years, until 2014.

Industrial pollution control and risk management:

- Council Directive No 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC); Romania requests a transition period of 8 years, until 2015.
- Council Directive No 1999/13/EC on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations (VOC); Romania requests a transition period of 8 years, until 2015
- Council Directive No 88/609/EEC on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants (LCP); Romania requests a transition period of 5 years, until 2012

Romania is prepared to further examine the development of the acquis in this field and to systematically inform the Accession Conference or the Association Council on the legislation and implementation measures adopted in order to apply the new acquis or, whenever necessary, of the difficulties that might arise in transposing the new acquis.

As regards this chapter, Romania refers to the information provided throughout the screening process and agrees on continuously communicating this information to the Member States of the European Union.

Introduction

From the institutional point of view, in the field of environmental protection the Governmental Decision No 17/2001(GD) concerning the organisation and functioning of the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection (MWEP) has been adopted. This Ministry is the central public authority for environmental protection, a legal person, subordinated to the Government. The MWEP has the following main responsibilities: policy making in the area of water and environmental protection at national level, drawing up the strategy and the specific regulations for developing and harmonising these activities into the general framework of the Government policy and co-ordinating the implementation of the Government strategy in the concerned areas, accomplishing its role as a state authority for the synthesis, co-ordination and control in these fields.

In matters concerning the European integration, The Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection is assisted in its activity by four Secretaries of State and a General Secretary. The Secretaries of State co-ordinate the activity in the following areas:

- Environmental protection
- Waters
- European integration
- Relation with the Parliament

In the view of European Integration, all the issues with a major role in the preparatory process for the accession to the European Union are considered priorities, in order to accomplish the general responsibilities of the new institutional structure.

In this respect, the Secretary of State for European Integration co-ordinates the activity of the legal approximation of the national legislation in conformity with the *acquis communautaire* in the environment field, in order to speed up the process of drafting, promoting and controlling the implementation of the new legislation. At the same time, considering the complexity of the activity related to waste and hazardous chemicals management, through the same Governmental Decision, a Directorate with specific responsibilities in this area has been established. The Public Relation Directorate has been established in order to develop the dialogue between the governmental structure in the field of environmental protection and civil society, as well as for providing a realistic view on the role and activity of the MWEP and its subordinated units.

In conformity with Governmental Decision No 352/2001 amending the GD No 17/2001, the Unit for the Co-ordination of the Implementation of the Structural Pre-accession Instrument ISPA, under the direct co-ordination of the Secretary of State for European Integration and Economic Policies Unit, under the direct co-ordination of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection have been established.

At the same time, in compliance with the provisions of Governmental Emergency Ordinance No 2/2001 (GEO) laying down measures for the establishment, organisation, reorganisation or functioning, as the case may be, of certain ministries, specialised structures of central public administration and public institutions, the National Commission for Nuclear Activity Control (NCNAC) is subordinated to the Ministry of Water and Environmental Protection as a specialised body of the central public administration in the nuclear field; NCNAC is led by a president, having the title of "Secretary of State", nominated by the Prime Minister.

The enforcement, monitoring and the implementation control of the legislation are the responsibility of the Environmental Protection Inspectorates (EPI) at county level - established through the reorganisation of the Environmental Protection Agencies, according to the GD No 17/2001- which, according to the Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection No 92/2001, have structures similar to those at central level in their organisational chart.

Therefore, each Inspectorate has within its structure a Unit for the development of the capacity to initiate and participate to the identification and implementation stages of the approximation strategies and of EU and international programmes. Furthermore, in order to decentralise the decision-making process within the institutional system for environmental protection, a Department for Nature Protection and Protected Areas and a Department for Waste and Hazardous Chemicals Management have been set up for each EPI. The Department for Integrated Monitoring of Environment Factors and the Department for Ecological Control and Monitoring of Environment Investments have been also established.

Moreover, in conformity with the new self-financing system, established by the Law on Environment Protection No 137/1995 republished, the financial support increases, which ensures the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the 42 Environmental Protection Inspectorates. The EPIs are responsible for establishing the budgetary and staff policy and the local environmental action plans, while the MWEF has only a guiding and control role. The Order of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection No 340/2000 (MO) approved the Register of works and services performed by the environmental protection authorities under the tariff regime and the related tariffs of these activities.

Taking into account the requirements of the National Development Plan, which foresees an economic and social development at regional level and on the basis of the criteria established by the MWEF, the regional EPIs, which will be responsible for the environmental protection activity, will be identified.

In the field of water management, this activity is developed in an integrated manner (quantity-quality, ground-surface) on hydrographic basins. At the level of each hydrographic basin (or in some cases groups of hydrographic basins) there is a Basin Department for water management, which is responsible for the effective management of water resources, consistent to the framework schemes basin and the basin planning programmes. According to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, the Governmental Decision No 1212/2000 for the approval of the Regulation on the setting up and operation of the Basin Committees has been adopted. These structures, which are in the process of being established will include representatives of the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Health and Family (MHF), representatives of the local public administration, representatives of the National Company "Apele Romane"(NCAR), of the National Authority for Consumers' Protection and representatives of the non-governmental organisations for environmental protection that function in the area. Some of the main responsibilities of these structures are the following: advising the schemes for water management for each river basin, approving the classification into a water quality category of the river waters within the basin, as well as analysing and recommending the financing priorities to the central and local public administration.

In order to put into practice the priority projects on environment protection, and to accelerate the process of implementing and enforcing the new legislation, the Law No 73/2000 concerning the Environment Fund has been adopted. In order to ensure the Fund functioning, the GEO No 93/2001 has been adopted to amend the above-mentioned law. After the adoption of the law for the approval of the GEO No 93/2001, the institutional structure of the Fund Administration will be established and approved by GD.

1. HORIZONTAL LEGISLATION

Romania fully accepts the *acquis communautaire* in this sector and will take the necessary measures in order to ensure its full implementation.

For this sector, Romania does not request transition period.

Romanian Legislation - transposition and implementation

In Romania, Law No 137/95 on Environmental Protection, republished, and stipulates:

- The obligation to obtain an environmental agreement and/or permit for developing social and economic activities with environmental impact.

- The obligation to perform environmental impact assessments for specific projects, according to common criteria provided by the European Union legislation.
- The designation of central authority for environmental protection and of the subordinated territorial authorities for environmental protection.
- The development of procedures which ensure the access to the environmental information and the public participation in the decision making process on environmental issues.

Order No 125/1996 of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection for the approval of the regulation procedure for social and economic activities with environmental impact details the permitting procedures for new investments and existing activities, as well as for the methodology of elaboration of the impact assessment studies.

Order No 278/1996 of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection for the approval of the Certification Regulation regarding the elaboration of the environmental impact studies and environmental audit sets the general conditions for issuing of the certification to specialised units, legal and natural persons in order to perform the environmental impact assessment and the environmental audit.

According to the Government Emergency Ordinance No 76/2001 simplifying of certain administrative formal procedures on the traders registration and authorisation, the Governmental Decision No 625/2001 for the approval of the authorisation procedure of traders has been adopted. The annex to this Governmental Decision also stipulates the authorisation procedures for traders from an environmental protection point of view, which is applied for the activities with reduced impact on the environment. The Environmental Protection Inspectorate issues the agreement/permit where the trader is functioning, through the representative of the Unique Office within the Territorial Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Two important laws facilitating the harmonisation of the national legislation to the environmental acquis in this sector have been promoted:

- Law No 86/2000 for the ratification of the Convention on access to information, public participation in the decision making process and access to justice in environmental matters (Aarhus Convention);
- Law No 22/2001 for the ratification of the Convention on the environment transboundary impact assessment (Espoo Convention).

According to the Romanian legal system, these conventions become part of the national law in the field of environmental protection, enforceable and compulsory, after their ratification and publication in the Romanian Official Gazette.

➤ **Council Directive No 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, amended by Council Directive No 97/11/EC**

In order to fully transpose the provisions related to the environmental impact assessment (EIA) of certain public and private projects, the following legal acts will be drafted, until the end of 2001:

- Law for the amendment of the Environmental Protection Law No 137/95, republished;
- Government Decision (GD) for transposing the Directive Annexes I, II, III, IV;
- Minister Order (MO) for the amendment of the MO No 125/1996 for the approval of the regulation procedure on social and economic activities with environmental impact;
- MO on the procedure for environment impact assessment and public participation to the decision making process in the case of projects with transboundary impact;
- MO for the introduction of guidelines regarding the projects in EIA procedure, establishment of the EIA study field and revision of the quality of the impact study.

The implementation of Council Directive No 85/337/EEC, amended by Council Directive No 97/11/EC, is foreseen for year 2002, at the same time with the adoption of the MO for the introduction of guidelines regarding projects in EIA procedure, establishment of the EIA study field and revision of the quality of the impact study.

Amending Law No 137/95 on Environmental Protection (republished) will ensure the legal basis for drawing up of a GD regarding the evaluation of the environment effects of certain plans and programme, which will fully transpose the provisions of Directive 2001/42/EC.

➤ **Council Directive No 90/313/EEC on the freedom of access to information on the environment**

Currently, in Romania, the free access of the public to information on the environment is stipulated by Law No 137/1995 on Environmental Protection, Law No 86/2000 for the ratification of the Aarhus Convention and Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection No 1325/2000 regarding public participation, through its representatives, to the drafting of plans, programmes, policies and legislation in the environmental field. The administrative contentious procedure is applied, according to Law No 29/1990 on the administrative contentious, in order to guarantee the rights to environment information and access to justice.

In order to fully transpose the *acquis communautaire* in this area, the following legal acts are to be approved:

- Government Decision on environment information, which will detail the procedural aspects for the access to information, the dissemination of the environment information owned by the governmental authorities and the conditions for providing the environment information – 2001;
- Ministerial Orders for the approval of the methodological norms and of the regulations for collecting, processing, reporting and dissemination of the environment information – 2002;
- Government Decision on the tariffs on environment information – 2001;

The provisions related to environment information will be implemented after the adoption of the legal acts stated above, in 2002.

➤ **Council Directive No 91/692/EEC standardising and rationalising reports on the implementation of certain Directives relating to the environment**

The Directive requirements will be fully transposed by adopting the reporting questionnaires on the implementation of certain Directives belonging to the sectoral legislation in the areas of "air quality", "water quality", and "waste management".

Currently, Romania reports to the European Environmental Agency data on the air quality in eight counties and Bucharest, using the standard format required by the Agency.

Upon accession, the provisions of this Directive will be fully approximated due to the administrative measures that will be taken.

The administrative measures are the following:

1. Planning measures: nominating the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection (MWEPE) as the responsible authority for reporting; nominating the Environmental Control and Monitoring Department as the responsible body for preparing the reports based on centralisation and analysis of the questionnaires filled in by the persons checking how the legislation is applied in the related sectors; nominating the Institute for Public Health as the responsible authority for reporting data on drinking water quality and bathing water quality .
2. Reporting measures: compulsory filling in the questionnaires with the requested parameters, establishing/harmonising the inner systems (technical improvement of the current database of MWEPE and EPIs) of information collecting and transmitting (the standard database); drafting the sectoral reports and transmitting them to the Commission. In order to draw up/standardise these systems, the following measures will be taken:

- Submitting to the National Statistics Institute the questionnaires drafted by MWEP after consulting the IT specialists of specialised units. A joint commission of specialists in the environmental and statistics will respond to the questionnaires and the statistical methods required;
 - Creating a database in compliance with the questionnaires content and establishing this database at MWEP;
 - Validating the inputs;
 - Interconnecting the MWEP, the EPI-s and the National Statistics Institute and establishing the data set to be accessed by these institutions;
- 3. Institutional development measures: to ensure human resources for responding to the questionnaires and report to the Commission;
- 4. Financial measures: to establish a budget for developing an informational system needed for data reporting;
- 5. Correlating all the administrative measures identified through the process of legal harmonisation; their approval by MWEP and introducing them in the Organisation and Function Regulations for MWEP and EPIs.

In order to apply these measures, the following actions will be taken:

1. Establishing the "Preparation Programme for Reporting" through an Order or a circular letter. This Programme will clearly define the responsibilities of the involved departments within MWEP and EPIs and will nominate the MWEP as the only responsible body for reporting the environmental issues;
 2. Transmitting the questionnaires to all the EPIs. Responding to these questionnaires will be done on an annual base and will be compulsory. The information for these questionnaires will be gathered from the economic agents involved in waste management, air and soil pollution and sewage sludge production. The information will be collected at MWEP in order to be reported every three years;
 3. Defining the logistics and human resources needed in order to accomplish the reporting task, which is compulsory after accession.
- **Council Regulation (EEC) No 1210/90 on the establishment of the European Environmental Agency and of the European Environmental Information and Observation Network (EIONET), amended by Council Regulation EC No 933/1999**

On October 9, 2000 the Agreement between the European Community and Romania was signed in Brussels, concerning Romania's participation to the European Environmental Agency and to the European Environmental Information and Observation Network (EIONET). The law for ratifying the agreement has been approved by the Parliament and is to be promulgated by the President. The co-operation between Romania and the European Environmental Agency has developed through reports on the environment state, on the basis of the questionnaires provided by the Agency. The registered data represents a basic element for the environmental strategies, which are to be implemented at European level.

- **Council Regulation (EEC) No 1973/92 establishing a Financial Instrument for the Environment (LIFE), amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1404/96**

Romania was the first among the Eastern and Central European Countries to participate in the Community Programme LIFE II during 1999, with projects for both sections (Environment-4 projects and Nature-7 projects).

According to Council Decision No 3/2001 of the Association Romania – EU for the adoption of the conditions and means for the participation of Romania to the Financial Instrument for Environmental Protection, Romania is currently part to the Community Programme LIFE III. Four Romanian projects

under LIFE-Nature and four projects under LIFE-Environment are financed by the Commission. The total amount is 3.96 million Euros.

The Governmental Decision No 643/2001 regarding Romania's financial contribution for 2001 – 2002 was approved, in order to participate to the EU LIFE Programme.

2. AIR QUALITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The air quality is indicated by the following aspects: the impact pollution by various toxic substances, the quality of atmospheric precipitation, the state of the atmospheric ozone, the dynamics of the greenhouse gas emissions and certain aspects related to climate change.

In Romania, within the monitoring network for impact pollution (pollution produced in areas located under the direct impact of the pollution sources) the levels of the following pollutants are measured: sulphur dioxide, nitrate dioxide, ammonia, suspended particulate and a series of other specific pollutants. The measurements are needed in order to establish:

- The maximum and minimum concentrations in 24 hours;
- The frequency of exceeding the maximum admissible concentration (MAC) in 24 hours;
- The annual average concentration.

According to the data provided by the monitoring network of the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, a slight improvement of the air quality has been registered. The positive evolution is due to two different factors: the first one regarding the activity of the Environmental Protection Inspectorates (increasing the number of inspections to the economic units with activities having an impact on air quality) and the second one due to the diminishing of the economic activities (through the liquidation of the economic companies) and to the update technology and modernisation programmes adopted by some companies. The air quality monitoring was improved between 1997-2000, by: increasing the number of the monitoring stations and increasing the number of the indicators monitored by one station.

Monitoring stations for air quality 1997-2000

	Total No of surveillance stations	No of indicators monitored per station	No of analyses performed
	395	1-3	395-1185
	469	1-5	469-2345
	704	1-7	704-4928
	1150	1-7	1150-8050

The increase of the monitoring stations and monitored indicators number was possible due to the acquisition of new modern equipment, which led to an efficient monitoring of air quality.

In the field of climate change, Romania plays an active role at international level. In 1994, Romania ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and ratified the Kyoto Protocol among the first signatory States (ratified by Romania through Law No 3/2001). Thus, Romania committed itself to reduce by 8 % the greenhouse gas emissions during 2008-2012 compared with the emission volume of the reference year, which was set to be 1989 for Romania (according to the provisions of article 4.6 of the Framework Convention and Parties Decisions 9/CP.2 and 11/CP.4). In this context, Romania has to develop its institutional capacity and legal framework, so that until 2007 (according to the Kyoto Protocol) a national system for the assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions should be realised.

Romanian legislation - transposition and implementation

According to Law No 137/1995, republished, the Emergency Ordinance No 243/2000 on atmosphere protection has been adopted and the law for its approval will be adopted by the Parliament until the end of 2001.

According to the Emergency Ordinance No 243/2000, the institutional framework for the implementation of these Directives is ensured by:

- At central level:
 - Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection (the highest authority for decision and control in the sector of atmosphere protection)
 - Ministry of Health and Family
 - Ministry of Industry and Resources (MIR)
 - Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests (MAFF)
 - Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
 - Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing (MPWTH)
 - Ministry of Public Administration (MPA)
- At local level:
 - Environmental Protection Inspectorates
 - County Public Health Directorates
 - County Councils
 - Municipalities and Local Councils.

The attributions and responsibilities of the central and local authorities are related to the implementation of these Directives according to the competencies established through legal acts regulating their organisation and functioning. It is not necessary to establish new institutional structures.

Currently, in Romania, two parallel networks perform the monitoring of air quality:

- one co-ordinated by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, assessing the pollution impact mainly on environment
- the other one co-ordinated by the Ministry of Health and Family, assessing the pollution impact on human health.

Both networks ensure air quality measurements at imission. Emergency Governmental Ordinance No 243/2000 on atmosphere protection stipulates the integrated approach in the process of monitoring the air quality, through the establishment of the National System for Assessment and Integrated Management of the Air Quality. This system implies the unique co-ordination of both air quality-monitoring networks by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection.

The National System for Assessment and Integrated Management of the Air Quality will be established by a Governmental Decision, which will be adopted within 18 months after the entry into force of the Law for the approval of GEO No 243/2000 on atmosphere protection.

- **Council Directive No 96/62/EEC on ambient air quality assessment and management;**
- **Council Directive No 99/30/EC relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air;**
- **Council Directive No 92/72/EEC on air pollution by ozone**
- **Council Directive 2000/69/EC relating to limit values for benzene and carbon monoxide in ambient air**

For these directives Romania does not request transition period.

The Community legal acts will be fully transposed after the approval of the following legal subsequent acts to GEO No 243/2000:

- Law regarding the establishment of taxes on air pollutant emissions, with impact on human health and the environment – 18 months after the entry into force of the Law for the approval of GEO No 243/2000;
- GD for setting up the procedure for the elaboration and implementation of air quality management plans and programmes, in order to attain the limit values within a certain period of time - 18 months after the entry into force of the Law for the approval of GEO No 243/2000
- GD for the setting up and organisation of the National System for Assessment and Integrated Management of the Air Quality – 18 months after the entry into force of the Law for the approval of the GEO No 243/2000
- GD for the adoption of the National Strategy on Atmosphere Protection - 2 years after the entry into force of the Law for the approval of GEO No 243/2000
- GD for the adoption of the National Action Plan on Atmosphere Protection - 2 years after the entry into force of the Law for the approval of GEO No 243/2000.

According to the same GEO. No 243/2000, Ministerial Orders for the following issues will be approved:

- Establishing criteria, methods and procedures for air quality assessment and designating the responsible authorities for performing and reporting – 18 months after the entry into force of the Law for the approval of GEO 243/2000;
- Establishing the atmospheric reference pollutants that must be assessed, as well as the limit values, the thresholds, the margins of tolerance and the deadlines for attaining these limit values – 12 months after the entry into force of the Law for the approval of GEO 243/2000;
- Establishing the lists with zones and agglomerations based on the air quality assessment – 24 months after the entry into force of the Law for the approval of GEO 243/2000.

The full transposition will be achieved until the end of 2003 and the implementation of the transposed legislation will be completed until 2007.

Since February 2001, for 18 months, the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection has been technically and legally assisted by the Danish Environmental Protection Agency. The main objectives of this assistance are: to support the transposition of the Directives on air quality and their implementation in 3 pilot areas (Bucharest, Ploiesti, Bacau – Piatra Neamt).

Each Environmental Protection Inspectorate (local authorities for environmental protection) owns the necessary equipment for air quality monitoring (SO₂, NO₂, total suspended particulates, NH₃ and other specific pollutants), but it does not fully comply with the requirements of the EU Directives in this field. Because of the lack of the monitoring equipment, there is no current monitoring for benzene, carbon monoxide and ground-level ozone.

The inventory of the necessary equipment for this type of measurements, according to these Directives, will be established in 2002.

The Strategy for the Approximation of the EU legislation on air quality and climate change was drafted in 1999, by the Working Group for the Air Quality and Climate Changes, with financial and technical assistance from the Danish Environmental Agency (DEPA.) According to the Strategy, the costs for the implementation of these directives are the following:

- for a permanent monitoring station: capital investment: - 70,000 USD, operating costs- 10, 000 USD/year;
 - training for the operation of the permanent monitoring stations: 300,000 USD.
- **Council Decision No 93/389/EEC for a monitoring mechanism of Community CO₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions, amended by Directive No 99/296/EEC**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Decision.

This Decision will be fully transposed by Governmental Decision on the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions, which will be drafted until the end of 2001. Its implementation will be achieved until the end of 2003.

Governmental Decision on the establishment of the National System for Assessment and Integrated Management of Air Quality (which will be promoted in 2002) will stipulate specific provisions related to the Community monitoring mechanism for CO₂ and other gases with greenhouse effect.

- **Council Directive No 93/12/EEC relating to the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels, amended by Directive No 99/32/EC**

Romania does not request a transition period for this Directive.

The requirements of this Directive have been transposed by Governmental Decision No 1336/2000 on the reduction of the sulphur content of diesel fuel, which stipulates that during 2001-2005 the economic agents have to only place on the market or use diesel fuel with a sulphur content less than 0.2%. After 2005, only diesel fuel with sulphur content less than 0.05% can be used or placed on the market.

During 2002, for Directive No 99/32/EC, amending the Directive No 93/12/EEC, the Ministry of Industry and Resources will elaborate GD concerning the reduction in the sulphur content of heavy fuel. The reduction of the sulphur content in diesel fuels is already regulated by GD No 1336/2000.

Starting with 2007, the economic agents will place on the market and/or use heavy fuel with sulphur content less than 1 %.

- **Council Directive No 97/68/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to measures against the emission of gaseous and particulate pollutants from internal combustion engines to be installed in non-road mobile machinery;**

Romania does not request a transition period for this Directive.

As an initiator, the Ministry of Industry and Resources will draft a GD in 2002, which will be implemented in 2003.

- **Council Directive No 94/63/EC on the control of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions resulting from the storage of petrol and its distribution from terminals to service stations.**

Romania requests a transition period of 3 years, until the 1st of January 2010.

The Directive is transposed by GD No 568/2001 setting up the technical requirements for limiting the VOC emissions resulting of the storing, loading, unloading and distribution of petrol from terminals to service stations. The GD will be implemented until 2010.

The transition period is justified by the necessary investment for the implementation of this Directive. The investment impact is significant, estimated at about 1.3 million Euro for a storage facility and 0.45 million for a service station.

The assessment has been performed by the main owner of this type of installations in Romania- SNP PETROM SA. The short and medium term strategy of SNP PETROM provides the measures for complying with this Directive.

The scheduling for the implementation of the technical requirements imposed by the Directive to 3, 6 and 8 years after the entry into force of the above-mentioned GD (the 1st of January, 2002) would allow the achievement of the necessary investment programmes.

The Ministry of Industry and Resources drew up an inventory of the facilities and equipment within the scope of this Directive for all economic units under its co-ordination.

➤ **Council Directive No 98/70/EC relating to the quality of petrol and diesel fuels**

Romania does not request a transition period for this Directive.

The Directive is transposed by the GD 732/2001 on establishing the requirements for placing on the market petrol and diesel fuel, at the initiative of the Ministry of Industry and Resources.

The GD will be implemented as it follows:

- between 2005 and 2007, the economic agents will place on the market and/or use unleaded fuel only if it complies with the environmental requirements provided by Annex 1 of the Directive;
- between 2005 and 2007, the economic agents will place on the market and/or use diesel fuel only if it complies with the environmental specifications provided by Annex 2 of the Directive;
- starting with 2007, the economic agents will place on the market and/or use unleaded fuel only if it complies with the environmental specifications provided by Annex 3 of the Directive;
- starting with 2007, the economic agents will place on the market and/or use diesel fuel only if it complies with the environmental specifications provided by Annex 4 of the Directive.

A study on the cost assessment has provided the following amounts:

- total value for petrol 225 million Euro
- total value for diesel fuel 40 million Euro.

➤ **Council Directive No 99/94 relating to the availability of consumer information on fuel economy and CO₂ emissions in respect of the marketing of new passenger cars**

Romania does not request a transition period for this Directive.

In Romania there is no legal framework to impose vehicle producers to display this information. There are vehicle producers giving certain information related to fuel consumption in the technical manual of the vehicle as a characteristic of its performances.

This Directive will be transposed by GD, in 2003. The GD will be drafted by Ministry of Industry and Resources and endorsed by Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing (Romanian Auto Register) and Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection.

The implementation of this Directive does not require new institutional structures or the change of the existing ones.

The costs for the implementation of this Directive are not significant and will be covered mainly by the producers.

The full implementation will be achieved by January 1, 2004.

3. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Statistical data

WASTE GENERATED IN ROMANIA DURING 1993 – 2000

Waste Type	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Industrial (including mining waste) and agricultural waste	260,82	320,79	353,11	103,23	209,39	75,80	69,00	47
Municipal waste	8,58	6,83	6,84	6,69	5,96	5,36	6,18	8,15

The industrial waste quantity decreased significantly in 2000 compared to 1993 because of the diminishing of industrial activities, particularly in the mining sector. Thus, in 1997 the mining waste represented 78% of the total industrial waste quantity, while in 2000 it only reached 50% of the total industrial waste.

The economic activities that produced the biggest waste quantities in 2000 were:

- ore mining and processing	7 mil. tons (t)
- power generation	6 mil. t
- coal extraction and processing	4 mil. t
- agriculture and live-stock	4 mil. t
- wood industry and processing	3 mil. t
- CIVIL ENGINEERING	
- metallurgy	more than 2 mil. t
- other non-metallic mineral products industry	more than 1 mil. t
- machinery and equipment industry	more than 1mil. t
- food industry	more than 1 mil. t
- textile industry	more than 1mil. t
- transport industry	more than 1 mil. t

Out of the total waste quantity generated in 2000, more than 10 mil. t (22%) was capitalised and about 37 mil. t (78%) was disposed of through different methods (landfill, incineration). The biggest quantity of waste has been disposed of through landfill, while the waste quantity disposed of through incineration amounted only to 1% of the total waste quantity produced.

The main types of landfill waste were: the mining waste, ash and slag from the thermal power plants, chemical waste, sludge from the industrial waste water treatment plants.

During 2000, about 900,000 t of hazardous waste were inventoried, among which significant quantities of phosphogypsum, soda ash and metallurgical slag.

The quantity of hazardous waste decreased considerably during the last year because of the reduced activity in the field of chemical industry and metallurgy.

Medical waste represents a special hazardous waste category, which is burnt in the hospital incinerators.

In 2000, the sanitation companies have collected about 8.15 mil. t of waste representing :

- municipal waste	6.61 mil .t (81%)
- sludge (from the municipal waste water treatment)	1.38 mil. t (17%)
- waste from civil engineering and demolitions	0.16 mil. t (2%)

Romanian Legislation - transposition and implementation

The Romanian legislation is only partly in compliance with the *acquis communautaire* related to the waste sector. The legal framework in this field includes the following legal acts:

- Law No 426/2001 for the approval of Emergency Ordinance No 78/2000 on waste regime;
- Government Decision No 155/1999 on the introduction of waste registration and the European Waste Catalogue
- Government Decision No 173/2000 on the management and control of the polychlorinated biphenyls and other similar compounds.
- Government Decision No 662/2001 on waste oil management.
- Law No 465/2001 on the approval of GEO No 16/2001 on the recyclable industrial waste management.

➤ Council Directive No 75/442/EEC on Waste, amended by Council Directive No 91/156/EEC

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Directive.

Directive 75/442 was transposed by Law No 426/2001 for the approval of GEO No 78/2000 on waste regime, which stipulates, among others:

- the definition of waste as well as the waste management, capitalisation, disposal and recycling operations.
- the authorisation of the waste management activities.
- the recording and control of activities concerning waste management.
- the obligations of waste producers, carriers and operators in the field of waste exploitation and disposal;
- the costs related to waste collecting, transport, storage, exploitation and disposal.

Decision No 94/3/EC was transposed by GD No 155/1999 on the introduction of the waste management activities record and of the European Waste Catalogue.

According to the GD, the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection draws up annually the national database on waste, taking into account the data provided by the Environment Protection Inspectorates.

Ministry of the Waters and Environmental Protection has been designated as the highest authority for decision and control in the field of waste management and the responsible authority for the elaboration of the Waste Management National Plan, according to Law 426/2001.

The Plan will include:

- a) compulsory, data related to :
 - the types, quantities and origin of the waste to be capitalised or disposed of;
 - specific measures for special waste categories;
 - areas and installations for waste capitalisation or disposal.
- b) if needed, data related to:
 - natural and legal persons authorised to carry out waste management activities;
 - estimated costs of the waste capitalisation and disposal operations;
 - measures to encourage the waste collecting, capitalisation and disposal.

The Waste Management National Plan will be completed until the second semester of 2003, will be submitted to the approval of the Government and will become immediately operational. The National Plan will be reviewed every 5 years at most.

The Waste Management National Plan will be drafted based on the county plans drafted by the Environment Protection Inspectorates. The county plans are elaborated based on data provided by the local councils and waste producers. The plans will provide measures to be taken, with respect to the following objectives:

- reduction or limitation of waste production;

- recycling, regeneration or other forms of waste use;
- the ecological neutralisation of waste.

The programmes for the management of waste related activities, foreseen in the plans, will include:

- analysis of the state and forecasting the types, characteristics and quantities of waste generated and capitalised;
- objectives, stages and deadlines for programme implementation ;
- resources for the programme implementation ;
- methods, technologies and waste treatment, capitalisation and disposal installations, as well as decisions related to site planning.

According to the provisions of Law 426/2001, the following ministries and institutions have competence and responsibilities on waste management: Ministry of Health and Family, Ministry of Industry and Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Administration, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing, Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, the local and county councils.

The local public administration authorities have prerogatives both in elaboration of the local and county plans and in their implementation, while the waste producers are responsible for the implementation of the management plans drafted for their units.

According to the provisions of Article 38 (2) of GEO No 78/2000 on waste regime, in January 2001, through GD No 17/2001, within the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, a Department for waste and hazardous chemical substances management has been set up in order to assure a good co-operation among the waste management competent authorities. According to same GD, waste and hazardous substances management offices have been set up within each local Environmental Protection Inspectorate.

It must be noted that Law No 426/2001 does not include provisions related to the waste management activities in mining industry and pits exploitation (including waste from mining exploitation, processing and from other ores treatment). According to the provisions of Article 54 (1) (f) of GEO 78/2000, these waste categories are to be regulated through specific Governmental Decisions. At present, the following Governmental Decisions are being drafted:

1. The Waste Management National Strategy which is elaborated with the technical and financial support of the German Federal Ministry of Environment Protection, within a PHARE 1998 Twinning Programme - 2002
2. Specific authorisation procedure for waste management activities - 2002

➤ **Council Directive No 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Directive.

The statistic data provided at the beginning of this chapter emphasises that a quantity of about 900,000 tons of hazardous waste was inventoried in 2000.

The provisions of Directive No 91/689/EEC have been fully transposed by Law No 426/2001 for the approval of GEO No 78/2000 on waste regime.

In this respect, the same definitions were transposed to the Romanian legislation as well as the hazardous characteristics of waste and the constituents giving hazardous characteristics to certain categories of waste. A list of the hazardous waste based on the EU codes and classification is under preparation. Hazardous waste are identified and registered in each production, capitalisation or disposal location. The mixing of hazardous and non-hazardous waste categories is forbidden, except for the cases when such mixture would contribute to the improvement of waste capitalisation and storage operations security.

The Waste Management National Plan will include a separate section related to the hazardous waste. The waste producers and, depending on the case, the local councils will be responsible for the implementation of hazardous waste management plans.

➤ **Council Directive No 96/59/EC on the disposal of polychlorinated biphenyl and polychlorinated terphenyls (PCB and PCT)**

Romania does not request a transition period for this Directive, because the deadline for its full implementation stipulated in the national legislation –2010 - is the same as the term stipulated by this Directive.

Government Decision No 173/2000 on the regulation of the special regime for the management and control of the polychlorinated biphenyls and other similar compounds transposed the directive into the Romanian legislation.

This legal act stipulates that all equipment containing PCB/PCTs in higher concentration than 500 ppm and volumes larger than 5 dm³ will be disposed of until the end of 2006, and the equipment with content between 50 and 500 ppm and volume larger than 5 dm³ may be used only until the end of 2010. According to the same GD, a Secretariat for PCB compounds should be set up within the administrative bodies of the local authority for environmental protection, until March 31, 2002. The organisation and function of the Secretariat will be approved by Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection.

According to the provisions of GD No 173/2000, the following actions will be taken:

- the Secretariat will draw up a National Inventory of the equipment and materials containing PCBs, based on the inventories provided by the Environmental Protection Inspectorates, until September 31, 2002.
- the companies will draft plans for the disposal of the equipment and materials containing the specified compounds – until December 31, 2002;
- the receiving sites for long term PCB storage or disposal will be settled – by 2002;
- after the approval of the receiving sites, the Secretariat for PCBs and the environmental protection local authorities will establish a programme for transferring the PCBs to the storage sites.

Presently, the inventoried PCB equipment is:

- PCB transformers 60,300 pieces;
- PCB condensers 734,500 pieces;
- estimated quantity of PCBs in condensers 5,480 tons
- the quantity of PCBs in transformers has not been assessed yet because of the great variety of these equipments.

➤ **Council Directive No 2000/76/EC on the incineration of waste**

Romania requests a transition period of 3 years, until 2010. The transition period is necessary for the construction of the incineration installations and for the implementation of the provisions concerning the emissions of air, water and soil pollutants, caused by the existing incineration and co-incineration installations.

A Government Decision will transpose this directive into the Romanian legislation until the end of 2001. Directive No 2000/76/EC represents the single act on waste incineration and improves the legal quality and the applicability of the other two directives (Directive No 94/67/EC on the incineration of hazardous waste and Directive No 89/369/EEC on the reduction of air pollution from new municipal waste incineration plants). Therefore, its direct transposition into the Romanian legislation is considered more appropriate.

Thus, all the new incineration plants and disposal installations should comply with the requirements of this Directive.

Only one small capacity incinerator for special and hospital waste complying with the environmental protection regulations functions at present in Romania (in Timisoara) and it has been operational since November 2000.

Incineration, as a method of household waste disposal has not been used in Romania, because of the high humidity of this kind of waste. The only disposal method available for both municipal and hazardous waste is landfill.

The Romanian legal act will set the deadlines for complying with the limit values for certain pollutants (NO_x, SO_x, heavy metals, particulates, dioxins, furans) and will contain provisions regarding the permitting procedure for waste installations, as well as control procedures for the receiving of waste. This document will also include provisions on the monitoring and control of the incineration installations, as well as provisions regarding the closing of all the incinerators within medical units until the end of 2004.

The costs for the implementation of the Directives No 89/369/EEC and 94/67/EC were assessed under the PHARE ROM 101-102 Project.

The estimated cost for the implementation of Directive No 94/67/EC is 3.26 billion Euro, distributed as it follows:

- 3.1 billion Euro for the construction, operation and maintenance of 3 hazardous waste incinerators, each of them having a lifetime of 35 years;
- 160 million Euro for the construction of 100 incinerators for medical waste, considered hazardous waste.

The costs for the incineration of certain types of hazardous waste stored on the Romanian territory are not included.

The necessary costs for modernisation (installing of new equipment for retaining pollutants in co-incinerators) have not been estimated.

The costs for the implementation of Directive No 89/369/CEE on the reduction of air pollution generated by new municipal waste incineration plants have been evaluated to approximately 990 million Euro. This amount is needed for the construction, operation and maintenance of 3 household waste incinerators, each of them with a lifetime of 25 years.

The estimated cost for the Implementation of Directive No 2000/76/EC represents the amount of the costs for the implementation of the other two directives mentioned above – 89/369/EEC and 94/67/EC and it is of approximately 4.25 billion Euro.

The cost for the implementation of Directive No 2000/76/EC evaluated under EPIQ Programme is 3,471 billion Euro, and consists of capital and operational costs.

According to the above-mentioned assessments, the necessary amount for the implementation of Directive No 2000/76 is between 3.5 and 4.25 billion Euro.

➤ **Council Directive No 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste**

Romania requests a transition period of 3 years, until 2010, imposed by the implementation of Article 6 of this directive.

The transition period is necessary to achieve the objectives that will be stipulated by the Government Decision on packaging recovery and recycling. The Government Decision will be adopted in 2002.

The legal act will contain deadlines for the achievement of specific objectives regarding packaging recovery and packaging waste recycling. The regulation will also create the legal framework for setting up an effective system of packaging waste selective collection, recovery and recycling, and will

establish economic instruments for enabling its development. The same act will establish a timetable for the heavy metal content in packaging to comply with the maximum concentration limits.

Presently, under a German financially- supported project, a model for a packaging and packaging waste database and a reporting system are created. Packaging waste produced and collected in 2000 from the public and private companies consists of approximately 156,000 tons, out of which: metals packaging waste 60,240 tons; paper/cardboard packaging waste 47,300 tons; plastic packaging waste 12,900 tons.

A 2001 preliminary study shows that:

- Plastic packaging waste as municipal waste represents 9.5 %, more than 50 % PET, over 35 % PP and PE, and 9 % PS.
- Paper/cardboard packaging as municipal waste represents 10 %.
- Glass and aluminium packaging waste as municipal waste represents 6.5 %
- Metal packaging waste as municipal waste represents 2 %.

Investigations will also continue for municipal waste generated by institutions and trade activities as well as for the street waste.

Data concerning packaging and packaging waste and the units involved in collecting and recovery of packaging waste will be completed by the end of 2002. Also, by the end of 2002 and the recovery and reusing rate for packaging and packaging waste will be established.

The implementation requests significant investments for construction the processing packaging waste installations, as well as for the development of the market for secondary raw materials resulted from the recycled waste.

The implementation costs will be assessed under PHARE 2000 Project.

➤ **Council Directive No 99/31/EC on the landfill of waste**

Romania requests a transition period of 10 years, until 2017, for the implementation of this Directive.

The Directive will be transposed until the end of 2001 by a Government Decision, which will establish the legal framework for the development of activities concerning waste landfill, monitoring and landfills closure. The legal act will contain specific provisions related to the reduction of landfill biodegradable waste, based on the national waste management strategy and will regulate the permitting procedure for landfills. All the landfills will have to comply with the Directive in 8 years after the entry into force of the Government Decision.

The Governmental Decision does not regulate the functioning of landfills for mining waste. The regulations concerning these landfills will be established by a special Government Decision, until 2003.

Romania considers 2001, and not 1995 as a reference year in reporting the quantities of landfill biodegradable waste because:

- In 1995 the composition of municipal waste was not clearly established and so there was no indication concerning the percentage of biodegradable waste
- Since 1995, the composition of municipal waste has been essentially modified, due to the increasing quantities of packaging and packaging waste

- New data concerning waste will be added by 2001 due to the last year activity of the National Statistical Institute, improving the waste reporting questionnaires.

As for the reduction of municipal biodegradable waste, Romania will comply with the time limits provided by the directive: 5, 10, 15 years after the entry into force of the national legal act.

At present, there are only 6 municipal waste landfills built according to EU regulations. Only a few industrial landfills are properly equipped with safety and control elements in order to protect the environment and human health.

Until now, 303 municipal landfills and 951 industrial landfills (83 landfills for hazardous waste) have been inventoried. They cover together a surface of 13,222 ha.

Also, the acceptance criteria for each waste category and the national list of permitted waste for each type of landfill will be established.

Environmental Protection Inspectorates and the county councils have established the necessities for setting up new landfills in every county.

Data gathered lead to the following conclusions:

- Only 49 % of the population is served by municipal sanitation agents
- 19 landfills (larger than 10 ha in surface), 15 landfills (between 5 and 10 ha in surface) and 69 landfills (between 2 and 5 ha in surface) have to be closed;
- The other landfills with smaller surfaces have not been fully inventoried, many of them being placed in rural areas;
- Closing projects are developed for 6 landfills only.

The implementation costs have been assessed taking into account data provided by PHARE ROM 101-102 Programme and EPIQ Programme.

1. According to PHARE assessment, the implementation costs for Directive No 99/31/EEC are 5.3 billion Euro, amount necessary for:

- The construction, operation and maintenance of 103 urban landfills (41 landfills with 10 year lifetime and 62 landfills with 20 year lifetime): 2.6 billion Euro;
- The construction, operation and maintenance of 5 landfills of hazardous waste with a lifetime of 38 years: 2.7 billion Euro.

The data provided by the local authorities regarding the construction of some landfills (larger than 40 ha in surface) show that the necessary amounts are between 12.5 and 74 million Euro/landfill, for the most part of them being estimated a cost of 20 million Euro/landfill.

The costs regarding the 'historical pollution' are to be assessed; these costs should cover all the expenses for closing and monitoring the old non-ecological disposal sites.

2. According to EPIQ Programme, the total costs for the implementation of this Directive are 2.5 billion Euro.

It is therefore estimated that the enforcement of this Directive requests an amount between 2.5 and 5.3 billion Euro.

➤ **Directive No 75/439/EEC on the disposal of waste oils, amended by Directive No 87/101/EEC and Directive No 91/692/EEC**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Directive.

The Directive has been transposed by Government Decision No 662/2001 on waste oils management. This GD establishes a system for collecting and recycling waste oils as well as the legal-binding duties of producers, collectors, carriers and regenerators of waste oils. Thus, it will be organised an efficient system of managing waste oils coming from industry and population. Natural and legal persons who own waste oils are requested to have them delivered to the collecting units.

The Romanian legal act sets up the conditions for collecting and sorting waste oils by four categories, classified according to the codes of European Catalogue of Wastes.

Government Decision No 662/2001 stipulates that the capitalisation of waste oils should be compulsory through regeneration, which is a priority of waste oil management. The legal act also stipulates the duties of the legal persons involved in waste oils management and the interdictions and penalties for actions that could endanger human health and environment, as well as for the uncontrolled discharge of waste oils in the environment.

Producers and importers of oils and lubricants shall inform the public about the necessity of collecting, capitalising and disposing of waste oils.

Legal persons producing or using waste oils have to fill in a form before delivery.

Legal persons collecting waste oils are requested to analyse them before delivery for reusing and disposing of.

This Directive will be gradually implemented until 2007 and the construction of modern installations for waste oil regeneration ensuring safety measures for human health and environment will be a priority.

The amount of lubricants and other industrial oils produced in Romania in 2000 was about 112,000 tons. The imported quantity in the same year was 121,650 tons.

In 2000, 44,022 tons of industrial waste oils were produced. At present, there is no appropriate system for collecting waste oils from the population.

In 1998, only 2,000 tons of waste oils were collected and regenerated compared to 1989 when 77,000 tons of waste oils were collected and regenerated.

Until 1993, 155 units equipped with special storing installations had collected the waste oils. The waste oils were transported to the unique processing unit in the country with a recovery capacity of 60,000 tons/year that could be expanded to 115,000 tons/year.

A study referring to the 'Estimation of the costs for the implementation of Governmental Decision on waste oils management' has been completed by EPIQ – USAID. The average annual mineral oil consumption has been estimated to 200,000 tons. If only 64,000 tons/year (about 32%) were recovered and regenerated, a quantity of 32,000 tons/year of regenerated oil would be obtained. The necessary costs for oil regeneration in a modern installation have been estimated to 11.6 mil USD/year. Considering that these 32,000 tons of regenerated oil were sold for only 400 USD/ton, an amount of 12.8 million USD/ year would be obtained, which means that the regeneration of used oils could be an economically viable activity. The building of a competitive installation is necessary for oil regeneration.

The EPIQ study shows that in the absence of a competitive technology for regeneration, the waste oils could be co-incinerated within the 8 Romanian cement factories. In this case the annual cost of co-incineration will reach approx. 2.8 million USD/year.

The same study estimates an amount of 2.4 million USD for collecting the used oils by the economic agents.

- **Directive No 91/157/EEC on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances and Directive No 93/86/EC adapting to technical progress Council Directive 91/157/EEC on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances**

Romania does not request a transition period for this Directive.

Both Directives (91/157/EEC and 93/86/EC) will be transposed into the national legislation by a Government Decision until the end of 2001. The GD will mainly stipulate the establishment of a system for separate collection of used batteries and accumulators to be reused or disposed of.

The Government Decision does not only refer to batteries and accumulators containing hazardous substances but to all types of batteries and accumulators; it will enter into force after three months after it is published in the Official Gazette.

At present, Government Emergency Ordinance No 16/2001 on the management of recyclable industrial wastes regulates the collection and regeneration of used accumulators approved by the Law No 465/2001.

Romania will ban the production and the trading of batteries and accumulators according to the provisions of Article 3 of Directive No 91/157/EEC. The Romanian legal act stipulates interdictions both for abandoning and deteriorating used batteries and accumulators as well as for discharging the electrolyte into the environment.

In conformity with Article 6 of this directive, Romania will propose programmes for reducing the heavy metal content in batteries and accumulators within the Waste Management National Plan.

The Governmental Decision classifies batteries and accumulators according to the types of their hazardous substances content.

The decision contains provisions regarding the obligations of legal persons who collect, transport, reuse and dispose used batteries and accumulators as well as the obligations of persons who own this type of hazardous wastes. Producers and traders of batteries and accumulators have to inform the public about the necessity of collecting, reusing or disposing of such products when its turn into waste.

An economic instrument has been introduced to stimulate collecting used car batteries from population: the storage system on the retail sale price for new accumulators.

The control and authorisation of legal persons involved in the management of used batteries and accumulators will be done by the local authorities for environmental protection and by the National Commission for Materials Recycling.

Directive No 93/86/EC on the labelling of batteries and accumulators will be transposed through the same GD which stipulates that the National Authority for Consumers' Protection will ensure the control.

Yearly, approx. 2800 tons of imported batteries are placed on the market. At present, there is no system of collecting, capitalising or disposing of the used batteries.

The EPIQ- USAID study specifies that the yearly average consumption of car batteries containing lead is about 1 million pieces.

Thus, the costs for the implementation of this Directive are between 4.8-5.8 million USD as a maximal limit and 3.5 - 4.5 million USD as a minimum limit, depending on the plants and vehicles lifetime.

The costs have been separated as follows:

1. total investment costs:

- approximately 10 mil USD - investments for a complete processing plant, with an annual processing of 30,000 t accumulators and with a 10 year lifetime;
- 1.1 mil USD - investments for purchasing the vehicles to transport the waste accumulators;
- 300,000 USD - investments for storage house planning within the collecting units;

2. annual current expenses for one ton of lead recycled from the waste batteries: 110-150 USD; the collecting, transport and system operation expenses are included.

➤ **Directive No 86/278/EEC on the protection of the environment, and in particular of the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Directive.

The Directive will be transposed by a Governmental Decision in 2004. The limit values for heavy metals concentrations in soil and sludge will be stipulated by the Romanian legislation as provided by Annex I of the Directive No 86/278/EEC. The GD will also stipulate the conditions of using the sewage sludge on certain soils.

The GD will mention that only the sewage sludge from the municipal wastewater treatment and other wastewater having a composition similar to the domestic and municipal wastewater can be used for agricultural purposes.

The GD will forbid the use of sludge when the concentration of one or several heavy metals in soil exceeds the established limit values. Moreover, the document will specify the maximum sludge quantities that can be used on the soil per surface unit and per year.

It is compulsory to treat the sludge before using it for agricultural purposes. Diagrams, sampling and analysis methods according to the Annex II of the Directive will be used for the sludge and the soil.

The GD will stipulate bans on both sludge use and delivery for use on certain types of soils for different crops.

Registers concerning the information related to sludge would be drawn up by the waste sludge producers and users as well. These registers should be made available for the competent authorities that have to elaborate a synthesis report.

The costs for the implementation have been evaluated by PHARE ROM 102 Project. Consequently, the building of 7 plants for the temporary storage and stocking of the sludge before use will request 56 mil. USD. For the operation and maintenance of each plant 0.3 mil USD/year will be needed.

➤ **Regulation No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community**

A Government Decision will be adopted until the end of 2001, mainly aiming to prepare the legal and technical framework, so that Regulation 259/93 will be directly applicable upon accession.

The Government Decision will nominate the responsible authority for the control of import, export and transit of waste and will require the internal application of the notification procedure for the transboundary waste transport, as provided by Regulation No 259/93. The waste transport activity will use the same notification forms as the ones used by the European Community. Moreover, the transboundary waste transport will be classified as dangerous/non-dangerous according to Annexes VIII and IX of the Basle Convention already included in the Regulation No 259/93.

Until the entry into force of the new Government Decision, certain restrictions concerning the waste import will be maintained, as stipulated by Law on Environment Protection No 137/95 and Governmental Decision No 340/92 on the conditions for importing any waste and residues, as well as other dangerous goods for human health and environment, amended.

➤ **Directive No 2000/53/EEC on end-of life vehicles**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Directive.

A Governmental Decision will transpose the Directive until the end of 2004. The GD will stipulate measures aiming to prevent the producing of waste from end of life vehicles as well as the reuse and recycling of certain components. The GD will stipulate the following percentages for 2007: 80 % for reuse and recycling and 85 % for reuse, recycling and recovery.

The Romanian vehicle producers will have to partly finance the collecting, recycling, reuse, and recovery system. For this reason, it is firstly necessary to assess the costs and then establish the amount that will be supported by the producers according to this directive.

At present, Romania has neither an end of life vehicles collecting system nor a writing-off system requiring a disposal certificate. Furthermore, there is no database concerning the end of life vehicles. In Romania there is only one plant treating the end of life vehicles (after they had formerly been emptied of their fluids and taken off their batteries). It has a capacity of about 7,500 end of life vehicles/month. After treatment, are obtained and recycled ferrous and non-ferrous metal pieces

(about 70 %). Thus, the plant would have the capacity to treat all domestic end of life vehicles. At present, it treats about 350 vehicles /month, most of them being quashed through the 'Dacia' promotional programme, which grants lower prices when a new vehicle is purchased in exchange for an old one.

The following costs have been assessed for the enforcement of this Directive:

- 78 – 156 USD /vehicle (according to the European Commission)
- 142 –163 USD /vehicle (according to UK's Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders /2001).

The 'Renault' Company has assessed a total cost of about 1.56 billion USD for the 19 million rolling vehicles manufactured by the company.

In Romania, the fleet has 2.1 million vehicles, out of which 1.6 million are 'Dacia' brand. The costs to treat the end of life vehicles that should be supported by the producers are of about 163.8 mil. USD for the whole fleet (about 78 USD/vehicle), out of which 124 mil.USD for 'Dacia' fleet.

Another problem is due to the existence of a significant number of vehicles manufactured in the Eastern Europe or in the former USSR by companies that no longer exist ('Wartburg', 'Trabant').

The Romanian Association of Vehicle Producers (ACAROM) has assessed the quashing expenses to about 30 USD/vehicle (which means 4,8 mil. USD for the about 160,000 vehicles traded in Romania). The investment costs that will have to be supported by the national service network to implement this Directive have been assessed by ACAROM to 20,000 USD for every repair and maintenance unit (Auto Service) i.e. 32 mil. USD for the about 1,600 domestic units in the country. These costs include the spare parts and operating – maintenance liquids collecting, their storage and transport to the units dealing with the car waste recycling, recovery and collecting.

- **Directive No 78/176/EEC on waste from the titanium dioxide industry**
- **Directive No 82/883/EEC on procedures for the surveillance and monitoring of environments concerned by waste from the titanium dioxide industry**
- **Directive No 92/112/EEC on procedures for harmonising the programmes for the reduction and eventual elimination of pollution caused by waste from the titanium dioxide industry**

Romania does not request a transition period.

The directives will be transpose through Government Decision in 2004. At present, there is no titanium dioxide industry in Romania.

4. WATER QUALITY

The hydrographic basins of Romania belong mostly to the Danube River, except for a small part of Dobrogea rivers, which are tributary to the Black Sea. The Romanian water resources are mostly surface waters (inland waters, natural and artificial lakes, the Danube river) and at a lower extent - 10% - ground waters.

billion m ³		
Type of resources	Theoretical resources	Technically used resources
Internal rivers	40	25**
The Danube river	85*	30
GROUND WATERS	9	6
Total	134	61

*includes half of the multiannual medium stock of the Danube in the Bazias section

**includes approximately 5 billion m³ as a resource provided by natural flow

The main water resources of Romania are the inland rivers: 4,864 streams (listed and encoded) have a length of 78,905 km.

Related to the present population of the country, the specific usable resource is approximately 2,700 m³/inhabitants/year, while the European average is 4,000 m³/inhabitant/year, ranking Romania on the 20th position in Europe.

Because of the unbalanced distribution of the inland rivers and the use at a short extent of the Danube waters as a result of its peripheral position, at the Southern limit of this territory, water management works has been necessary to be carried out. Thus, more than 1,900 important lakes have been completed with their ancillary facilities, with a total volume exceeding 13 billion m³. Moreover, 2,000 km canals and diverting galleries to provide the water transfer from surplus water river basins to the short water basins or within the same basin.

In terms of water quality, out of total of 21,934 km of monitored rivers in 1999, the following classification shows that:

- 59% of the rivers are I quality category
- 26% of the rivers are II quality category
- approximately 6 % are III quality category
- approximately 9 % are degraded

The most unfavourable situations have been registered for the Prut basin with 35% degraded waters and the Ialomita basin with 30 % degraded waters.

In comparison with previous years an improvement of water quality has been recorded through the increase of the water lengths of the first two categories, and, respectively the decrease of the water lengths of the III category and degraded waters. Thus, compared with the total length of the surveyed rivers:

- the first category increased from 35 % in 1989 to 59 % in 1999
- the second category increased from 25 % in 1989 to 26 % in 1999

The main pollutants are heavy metals, phosphor, chloride, sodium, oil products, detergents, and extractable substances.

In terms of the quality of lakes, out of the 92 surveyed lakes;

- 64 are I quality category
- 13 are II quality category
- 13 are III quality category
- 2 are degraded waters

In terms of the chemical and physical characteristics of water lakes, the following river basins have been highlighted: Tisa, Somes, Mures, Bega-Timis, Nera-Cerna and Jiu. The River Prut and the Black Sea coast have an inadequate quality. 20 lakes out of 92 are subject to eutrophication.

Romanian Legislation --transposition and implementation

➤ Council Directive No 91/271/EEC concerning urban waste-water treatment

Romania requests a transition period of 15 years, until 2022.

In the Romanian legislation, the obligation to collect and treat urban wastewater is stipulated in the Water Law No.107/1996 and the Governmental Decision No. 730/1997, which establishes the conditions to discharge the wastewater into the natural flows. At the same time, the 1997 Joint Order of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection, the Minister of Health and the Minister of Public Works and Territorial Planning regulates the conditions under which waste water generated by different users may be discharged into the public sewage system. By the adoption of the Law No 171/1997 on the approval of the National Plan for Territorial Planning –Section II- Water, the zones and the localities considered as priorities have been set in terms of the necessary equipment and/or rehabilitation of the sewage system and wastewater treatment plants. Establishing the programme of sewage and wastewater treatment will consider the provisions of the Law No. 351/2001 on the approval of the Territorial Development Plan-Section IV-Localities network.

Directive No 91/271/EEC concerning the wastewater treatment is transposed through GD. Currently this GD is under endorsement procedure by the other ministries involved.

From an institutional and administrative point of view, the responsibility for achieving the sewage and wastewater treatment works belongs to the local authorities. The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection is responsible for the full harmonisation of the Romanian legislation with the provisions of the Directive, the identification of the sensitive areas and the surveillance, through its territorial units, of the compliance with the provisions of the legislation in force.

The programme of the completion of the necessary works and measures necessary to be taken for complying with the provisions of the Directive No 91/271/EEC will be decided by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection along with the Ministry of Public Administration and the involved local authorities.

The long transition period is requested because of the very high costs involved in meeting the requirements of the Directive. At the same time, the endowment of the localities with sewage systems has been slower than the water supply system, which represents a great discordance for the functioning of this type of public utility service.

Taking into account that, among the other candidate countries, Romania is one of the largest in terms of population and surface, the transition period reflects the country's real possibility of compliance.

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection together with the Ministry of Public Administration will assess the financial resources needed for the implementation of this directive.

A methodology proposal for limiting the sensitive areas has been drawn up within the Twinning Project with France. The preliminary identification of the agglomerations and sensitive areas has been done during September 2001. The thorough limitation of sensitive areas and agglomerations will be carried out by the end of 2002, relying upon an inventory drawn up in 2000 by the National Company "Apele Romane" on the pollution of waters by the high nutrient concentration.

➤ **Council Directive No 98/83/EC on the quality of water intended for human consumption**

Romania requests a transition period of 15 years, until 2022.

This requested transition period is due to the present state of the wastewater treatment plants and especially of the drinking water distribution networks. The rehabilitation of these facilities involves very high investments.

Currently, the quality of the drinking water is regulated by STAS 1342/1991 (elaborated according with the WHO Regulations), which includes a large part of this directive provisions (including the same limits for a large part of the quality indicators provided by this directive).

Directive No 98/83/EC is transposed through a Law that currently is to be submitted to the Parliament for adoption. The values included in Annex I of this Directive, part A, B, C have been fully transposed. So far, the parameters for which we claim a transition period have not been identified. A technical and financial support is required in order to analyse the monitoring capacity and to assess the implementation cost (a feasibility study for the water factories) and the enforcement of the Directive provisions (proper equipment for the analysis laboratories).

According to Water Law No 107/1996, the Ministry of Health and Family is responsible for surveying the quality of drinking water, through the Territorial Inspectorates for Public Health. The local authorities are responsible for the execution, the maintenance and the exploitation of the drinking water treatment and water supply works.

Until the end of 2001, the Ministry of Health and Family along with the Ministry of Public Administration and the local authorities will assess the financial resources needed for the implementation of this Directive and will draw up a draft investment programme.

➤ **Council Directive No 76/464/EEC on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment of the Community (and the 7 Daughter Directives)**

Romania requests a transition period of 8 years, until 2015, which is necessary for the implementation of the requirements of Directive No 76/464/EEC and its 7 'daughter' Directives.

According to the Water Law No 107/1996, a Technical Norm (NTPA 001) establishing the maximum admissible limit values for the most important pollutants contained by wastewater prior being discharged into the natural receivers has been elaborated. NTPA 001 has been approved by the GD No 730/1997. This legal act is partly in conformity with the provisions of the Directive, because it does not include the specific provisions for cadmium and its compounds, neither for mercury inorganic compounds.

The Water Law No 107/1996 and the Order of the Minister of Water, Forests and Environmental Protection No 699/1999 concerning the procedure and responsibilities for issuing water management permits and licences regulate the discharge of waste waters into surface waters and municipal sewage systems. These legal acts stipulate the obligation to issue a water management permit/licence for the discharge of wastewater, using quality indicators and the pollution limits provided by the GD No 730/1997, which will be up-dated until the end of 2001. However, the amended version does not contain emission limits for all the 32 hazardous substances, mainly due to the existing technologies, whose products have a concentration of hazardous substances (g/kg or g/ton of end-product), which do not comply with the quantities specified in the directive. These technologies will be improved by industry according to the BAT (Best Available Technique) principle and the new Water Law, which will be amended in 2002. The amended law will transpose the provisions of Framework Directive 2000/60/EEC related to the quality of the surface water, drinking water and to the protection of human health.

At the same time, Romania have taken certain obligations derived from the Convention for the Danube River Protection (ratified by Law No 14/1995) related to the quality of surface waters of the Danube River basin and to the monitoring of the hazardous substances programme. In this sense, according to the Ministry of Water and Environment Protection Order No 377/2001 on the approval of reference objectives for surface water quality, Romania has commenced to align, on an experimental basis, to the reference values for the surface water quality in the Danube basin. The Ministerial Order provides the admissible limits for hazardous substances in the surface waters, although there are no emission limits set for all the substances (on product unit), provided by the water management licenses.

Government Decision No 472/2000 on the water quality protection measures stipulates the tariffs on the waste waters discharge, the taxes and penalties on exceeding the limit values established; these penalties are periodically updated and the indicators list comprises a great part of the 32 hazardous substances (approximately 67%).

In October 2000, the International Commission for the Danube River Protection (ICPDR) adopted the minimum requirements for the industrial discharges, the target and threshold limit values for the water quality in the Danube River basin.

A cost assessment study for the compliance of the industrial sector will be finalised in the second half of 2002.

The requested transition period is also requested for the change of the monitoring programme both for expanding the industrial pollution sources and for increasing the number of indicators (32) and field of analysis (water, sediments, soil, fish, shellfish and water plants). The already established limits for certain hazardous substances allow sufficient time to the industrial sector to prepare for the application of new emission limits which will be imposed in 2001, based on a

cost assessment study. During 2001 a preliminary inventory of the industrial pollution sources has been drawn up.

The main activities to implement this Directive will be:

- Updating the industrial pollution sources – until the end of 2001
- Adopting of a Governmental Decision on the emission limit values of the waste water discharged into the surface waters and into the municipal sewage networks –until the end of 2001
- Amending the Water Law. No 107/1996 for the regulation of the waste water discharge into surface waters – 2002
- Assessing the costs for the compliance of different industrial sectors - the end of the first semester 2002
- Establishing, along with the industrial sector, pollution reduction programmes for the industrial pollution sources which do not comply with the Directive requirements – the end of 2002
- Adopting a Governmental Decision, according to the Government legislative timetable, which will establish the key elements for the monitoring of surface waters quality concerning the hazardous substances- the end of 2003. The cost assessment carried out by the National Institute for Research and Development of the Environment Protection estimates an amount of 33 million Euro for the initial monitoring and 3.5 million Euro for the annual monitoring
- Implementing the relevant changes in the water management licenses for the hazardous substances discharged into surface waters, complying with the new limits, establishing more restrictive limits for the heavy industrialised areas at local/zone level, construction and rehabilitation of the waste water treatment plants in order to meet these limits – the end of 2006.
- Establishing new responsibilities for data collection on the pollution sources with industrial hazardous substances, through the amending of the GD No. 172/1997 regarding the establishing of National Register for the Potential Toxic Substances and the approval of the Regulation on the Organisation and Functioning of the related institution (the National Institute for Research and Development) existing since 1997- the end of 2002.

The implementation strategy for the ISPA programme established a list of projects on wastewater treatment plants, which need to be built or extended in different towns. The SAPARD programme provides for the rehabilitation or construction of the sewage networks and wastewater treatment plants in the rural areas. These two programmes provide some elements required for the evaluation of the implementation cost of this directive, which lead to a first estimation of the implementing costs for the compliance of the industrial sector of 9.6 billion Euro.

The national monitoring network for surface waters will be expanded in order to monitor all hazardous substances, to diversify the matrix of monitoring-sediment, suspended matters and biota in line with the provisions already in force in Romania only for the Danube River (according to the ICPDR). The extension of these activities depends on Romania's financial availability, and it does not require any significant institutional reforms, except from the reorganisation of the existing central and local institutions. The reorganisation will be established by a Governmental Decision on the restructuring of the national network for the monitoring of the surface water on establishing the co-ordination role of the National Centre for the Monitoring of the Surface Waters, which should be subordinated to central Authority for Water.

The monitoring, along with the expertise, licensing and implementing will need another 2 billion Euro, which leads to a total amount of 11.6 billion Euro necessary for the implementation and the control of the enforcement of the new legislation.

➤ **Council Directive No 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources**

Romania requests a transition period of 7 years, until 2014, for the implementation of this directive.

The provisions of this directive are fully transposed through the National Action Plan for water protection against the pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources. The Action Plan was approved by the Government Decision No 964/2000.

According to GD No. 964/2000, the Order of the minister of waters and environment protection No. 740/2001 on the approval of the nominal list of the Commission for enforcement of the Action Plan for water protection against the pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources has been issued. This Commission comprises representatives of MWEP, MAFF and MHF. The Joint Ministerial Order between MWEP and MAFF No. 452/2001 and 105951/2001 on the approval of the Regulation concerning the functioning and operation of the Commission and Supporting Group to enforce this plan has been also issued. The Action Plan for water protection against the pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources transposes in detail the provisions of the Directive No 91/676/EEC and adopts a precise timetable concerning the implementation of measures to reduce and remove the water pollution by nitrates resulting from agricultural sources.

One of the difficulties encountered in implementing this directive is related to the identification of the agricultural sources from the total amount of nitrates pollution sources as well as the delimitation of sensitive areas.

Another issue regards the implementation costs of the action programmes and the substantial investment needed mainly to build adequate tanks in order to properly store animal fertilisers, as well as fodder warehouses and platforms complying with the environment protection standards.

A special problem is related to the updating of laboratories network and monitoring stations of surface waters and establishing the monitoring network for underground waters; the investment costs for both cases are significant.

The directive will be implemented through the following activities;

- the drawing up of a register of the waters polluted with nitrates from agricultural sources or which might be affected by such a pollution – the end of 2002
- listing and identifying all the sensitive areas – the end of 2003
- drawing up the reporting of the results of the surveillance for the surface waters and ground waters as well as the eutrophication of the fresh and the coastal waters – at the beginning of 2003
- drawing-up the Code on Good Agricultural Practices and a training programme for farmers in order to promote this code – the end of 2002
- establishing action programmes for all the sensitive areas, for certain sensitive areas or for parts of these sensitive areas, as appropriate, and the measures to be taken for their implementation – the end of 2005
- the drawing up of the procedures and guidelines for the surveillance and control systems (by Order of Minister MWEP) – the end of 2003
- finalising the implementation of the first action programmes related to the sensitive zones – the end of 2009
- preparing the Commission's report on the implementation of the first stage of the Action Plan for the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources – at the beginning of 2010.

➤ **Council Directive No 75/440/EEC concerning the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this directive.

The control of surface water quality is stipulated in STAS 4706-88 standard. According to this standard the water of first category quality can be used as drinking water supply. In order to comply with all the Directive's provisions GD will be approved until the end of 2001. The GD will stipulate the classification of water adequate for drinking in three categories of quality.

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection through the National Company 'Apele Romane' and the local authorities are responsible for the enforcement of the Directive. The local authorities owning the water treatment plants are responsible for the monitoring of drinking water quality.

➤ **Council Directive No 76/160/EEC concerning the quality of bathing water**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Directive.

The Ministry of Health and Family has the responsibility to transpose this directive into the Romanian legislation. Thus, until the end of 2001 a Government Decision on the quality of bathing waters will be drafted.

➤ **Council Decision No 77/795/EEC establishing a common procedure for the exchange of information on the quality of surface fresh water in the Community**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Decision.

There is 80% compatibility between the Romanian system on the exchange of information and the requests of the Decision.

An ongoing assessment of the procedures for the exchange of information on water management will take into account all the provisions of the Directives in this sector, including the Water Framework Directive.

Romania provides information on the quality of water not only under the Convention for the Protection of the Danube River but also for the European Agency for Environment.

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, through the National Company 'Apele Romane' is responsible for the transposition of this decision.

➤ **Council Directive No 78/659/EEC on the quality of fresh waters needing protection or improvement in order to support fish life**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this directive.

STAS 4706/1988 provides the quality parameters for salmonid and cyprinid waters (I quality category and II quality category).

Until the end of 2001 a Government Decision on water quality for fish will be drafted.

Based on the studies carried out by specialised research institutes, the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests will settle the boundaries between the salmonid and cyprinid waters until the end of 2001.

➤ **Council Directive No 79/869/EEC concerning the methods of measurements and frequencies of sampling and analysis of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water in the Member States**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this directive.

The transposition of the provisions of ISO into the Romanian standards is ongoing and 60% of the methodology for measuring has been taken over into the Romanian practice.

The National Company 'Apele Romane' has started a programme to endow its laboratories. The first stage is meant to provide the basic equipment for laboratories. This programme is to be extended depending on the financial resources. Until 2007 the programme will be completed.

A first assessment of the necessary costs to endow the laboratories with the basic equipment, auto-laboratories and portable kits lead to an amount of 100 mil USD.

The equipment for the laboratories network of the National Company "Apele Romane" has been purchased by own resources or with the support of international programmes (PHARE, PNUD, USAID, etc). According to the existing national legislation, the laboratories need to be

accredited in order to have an official recognition of their competencies. This process will be completed until 2007.

➤ **Council Directive No 79/923/EEC on the quality required of shellfish waters**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Directive.

The Romanian Standard STAS 4706-1988 regulates the quality of the Black Sea territorial water. The provisions of this directive will be transposed through a Governmental Decision that will be elaborated until the end of 2001. A law on integrated management of the coastal areas will be finalised until the end of 2001.

For the shellfish coastal zones which need protection, the MWEF will elaborate regulations to set the criteria for the identification of these zones, the norms regulating the water quality, quality norms for the exploitable shellfish and will co-ordinate the monitoring procedure. The assessments made by the National Institute for Marine Research and Development reveal that the implementation costs for the this directive could reach 50,000 USD.

➤ **Council Directive No 80/68/EEC on the protection of groundwater against pollution caused by certain dangerous substances**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this directive.

The provisions of Water Law No 107/1996 have set the legal framework for the groundwater protection against pollution. Unlike the directive provisions, the Romanian legislation is more restrictive because according to its provisions the discharge wastewater into the surface water is banned. Industrial wastewater, as well as mining waters, for which there are no efficient technical solutions for treatment can only be injected in very deep layers, pending special studies and the permits issued by the National Agency for Mineral Resources and the water management license of the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection issued in conformity with the Order No 699/1999. According to this Order, each economic user storing hazardous substances should have surveillance systems and in this sense it is necessary to establish a specific office within the basin directorates.

Through the Minister Order of waters, forests and environmental protection No 277/1997 related to the norms for the technical documentation required for water permits/licenses, the technical documentation for the injection into deep layers is set. Through the Minister Order of waters, forests and environmental protection No 280/1997 the notification procedure is established, stipulating that the injection of waters from the oil drills should be notified prior the commencement of this activity.

The GD No 101/1997 establishes the specific Norms regarding the type, dimension and specification of the sanitary protection zone and provides the technical guide for setting the sanitary protected area around the absorption facilities for drinking water and the monitoring and surveillance measures for the underground waters. The Romanian legislation is very restrictive regarding the direct wastewater discharge; however, in order to implement the provisions of the directive an updated inventory of the existing drillings and owners should be carried out. Because a large number of these drillings has been abandoned there is a threat of direct pollution.

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection along with the National Company, 'National Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Water Management' and the National Company "Apele Romane" will carry out an inventory of the potential pollution sources for ground water. The monitoring programme of ground waters will be reviewed after the Commission regulations concerning the framework action in the water policy will be elaborated.

The National Company 'Apele Romane' is carrying out an inventory of illegal and accidental discharges. The inventory will be completed until the end of 2001 and will represent the basic

document for an Action Plan in order to eliminate or to reduce the risk of ground water pollution.

➤ **Council Directive No 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this directive. The amended Water Law No. 107/1996 will transpose the provisions of this directive in 2002.

For the approximation of this directive, a work programme has been established, because at the EU level it is necessary to define exactly some of the most important issues on this directive (the definition of waters that are strongly altered by the anthropogenic activities, the economic aspects, the trend of pollution of ground water).

The monitoring system is being extended in order to implement the biological and sediment monitoring.

5. NATURE PROTECTION

Romania fully accepts the *acquis communautaire* in this sector and will ensure the full compliance with its provisions and implementation.

Romania does not request transition periods for this sector.

Romanian Legislation - transposition and Implementation

The Romanian bio-geographical territory comprises three geographical units - plain, hill and mountain relatively equally balanced, with a great diversity of pedo-climatic and hydrologic conditions, which differentiates about 52 eco-regions with a variety of terrestrial, aquatic ecosystems specific to coast and shore areas of the Black Sea, to steppe, forest steppe, hill, mountain areas, to lakes, watersheds and their meadows, to drought or humid areas, including those specific to the Danube Delta.

At the end of 2000, the most part of the European legislation was transposed into the national legislation. Until the end of 2005, the necessary institutional framework for implementing these legal provisions will be finalised.

➤ **Council Directive No 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora**

➤ **Council Directive No 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds**

The national legislative framework in this field includes all the international conventions and agreements, which Romania has ratified:

- Decree No 187/1990 for ratifying the Convention on protection of world cultural and natural heritage,
- Law No 5/1991 for ratifying the Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitats,
- Law No 13/1993 on Romania's adhesion to the Convention on the preservation of the European wildlife and natural habitats,
- Law No 58/1994 for ratifying the Convention on biological diversity
- Law No 13/1998 for ratifying the Convention on the preservation of migratory species of wild fauna,

- Law No 89/2000 for ratifying the International agreement on the protection of the migratory species of African- Eurasia birds
- Law No 90/2000 for ratifying the International agreement on the preservation of bats in Europe,
- Law No 91/2000 for ratifying the International agreement on the conservation of cetacean in the Black Sea, Mediterranean and contiguous Atlantic Area.

On the other hand, a great part of community provisions can be found in the national legislation. The most important laws to this respect are: Law No 137/1995 on Environmental Protection, republished in 2000, Law No 82/1993 on the establishment of the 'Danube Delta' Biosphere Reserve, Forest Code (Law No 26/1996), Law on hunting fund (Law No 103/1996), Law No 5/2000 on the territorial planning use – section III-Protected areas.

Law No 462/2000 for the approval of Emergency Government Ordinance No 236/2000 on the status of natural protected area, natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna conservation, through which the legislative framework necessary for the development of the network Nature 2000 in Romania is established, has fully transposed the community legislation.

According to Article 14 (1) and (2) of the Emergency Government Ordinance No 236/2000 concerning the national, regional and local territorial arrangement and urban plans, the natural protected areas (including special preservation areas and special preservation bird and fauna areas) must be clearly distinguished. In that area and the neighbouring ones, any activity with a negative impact is forbidden.

The management of the preserved protected areas and special protected bird and fauna areas will be based on specific plans. Any plan or project that could affect the area will be subject to an impact study, taking into consideration the preservation objective of the area. The plans or projects, which could affect the areas, will not be accepted and public opinion will be consulted for any activity to be developed in these areas. The management plans will be elaborated by the established administration and approved by the Public Central Authority for Environmental Protection, after the consultation of the Romanian Academy.

The management of these areas could be done through special established structures, autonomy administration, national and commercial companies, local public administration, decentralised office of central public administration, scientific, research and educational institutions in the public or private sector, non-governmental institutions or individuals.

The natural heritage goods existing in situ, owned in the private property are protected and will be preserved by their owners, respecting the legal rights and obligations. The Public Central Authority for Environmental Protection will ask, for the temporary or definitively unavailability of the property, establishing a special administration in accordance with the law if the owner does not accept or, if accepts, does not respect the special measures for protection and preservation, established by the environmental authority or does not have the capacity to implement them.

In order to extend the necessary financial resources for an efficient management, the Public Central Authority for Environmental Protection or local public administration could approve a tariff system. The tariffs are paid by natural or legal persons, which benefit from the goods and specific activities in the natural protected areas.

In accordance with Law No 137/1995 on the environmental protection, republished in 2000, the owners irrespective of their property rights which apply the preservation measures are tax exempted and the private owners are compensated in relation with the value of the restoration activities.

As regards the amending of the Annexes to Directive No 92/43/CEE, the proposals for the natural habitat types (10 proposals) to be included in Annex 1 and plant species to be included in Annex II

and IV were transmitted at the beginning of February 2001. The scientific data for Annex II and III of Directive No 79/409/CEE were transmitted in July 2001. The habitat types are the following:

- **Ponto-Sarmatic salt steppes and salt marshes**
- Central Eurasian crypsoid communities
- Sub continental and continental deciduous thickets
- Peri-Alpine spruce forests
- South-eastern European Scots pine forests
- Transylvanian hot-spring lotus beds
- Sacred lotus bed
- Dobrogea beech forest
- South-eastern European oak-hornbeam forests
- Dacian beech forests

The schedule for the implementation of the Directive No 92/43/CEE:

1. Establishing the competent authorities – accomplished
2. Listing the sites –2004
3. Establishing the special preservation areas and management plans (Article 4) - 2005
4. Establishing the necessary measures for the preservation of that areas, including co-financing (Articles 6 and 8) – 2005
5. Establishing the strict protection system of the species from Annex IV (Articles 12 and 13) – 2005
6. Establishing the monitoring system for the preservation status of habitats and species (Article 11)
7. Assessing the status of species from Annex V and seizing and killing measures for some animal species (Article 15) –2003
8. Prohibiting the use of means and methods for seizing and killing of some animal species (Article 15) – prohibited
9. Establishing the monitoring system of accidental seizing /killing of species from Annex VI (Article 12) - established but it will be improved until 2005.
10. Establishing the mechanism for public consultation on the projects that could affect the special preservation areas or reintroduction of some species (Articles .6 and 22) - established
11. Establishing the promoting mechanism of education and public information (Article 22)- established
12. Full implementation –2005

Natural and half-natural eco-systems represent about 47% from the Romania's total surface. As a result of the studies financed through CORINE Biotops Programme, a number of 783 habitats were identified and characterised (13 coastal habitats, 89 wetlands, 196 meadows, 206 forest areas, 54 swamp areas, 90 rocky/sandy areas and 135 agricultural areas) of 261 areas analysed on the entire national territory.

Also, 44 important areas for the wild birds life, with a total surface of 6,557 km² representing 3% from the country's surface were identified.

In Romania, 3,700 species of plants were identified out of which: 23 are declared at present natural monuments, 74 species have disappeared, 39 species are endangered, 171 species are vulnerable and 1,253 are rare species. The meadow species represent about 37% from the total existent species in Romania.

Regarding the animals, 33,792 species were identified out of which 33,085 invertebrates and 707 vertebrates. Concerning the vertebrates, 55 species are endangered (11 species of fish, 3 species of amphibians, 4 species of reptiles, 18 species of birds and 19 species of mammals), 69 species are vulnerable (16 species of fish, 9 species of amphibians, 1 species of reptile, 17 species of birds and 26 species of mammals) and 24 are rare species (11 species of fish and 13 species of mammals).

The total surface of the 827 natural protected areas established through Law No 5/2000 represents 1,234,710 ha, that means 5.18% of the country's surface.

The Danube Delta protected area stands out, for its surface (580,000 ha) and level of biological diversity. The Danube Delta has a triple international status: it is a Biosphere's Reserve, a Ramsar Site (wetland of international importance), and also a Site of World Natural and Cultural Heritage. In 2000, the Council of Europe awarded the European Diploma for the Danube Delta for the favourable conservation status of its ecological systems and species.

Within the context of the European Union enlargement, the European Commission initiated at the beginning of 2000 a series of negotiations with the candidate countries in order to amend the annexes of Council Directives No 92/43/EEC and 79/409/EEC taking into account the proposals made by each candidate country. Some of the Romanian proposals have already been accepted; the others will be further discussed.

The accepted proposals are the following:

- Annex II (animal species whose preservation requests the designation of special preservation areas) to Directive No 92/43/CEE:

- *Cricetus cricetus*
- *Alces alces*
- *Bison bonasus**
- *Triturus montandoni*
- *Triturus vulgaris ampelensis*
- *Austropotamobius torrentium**
- *Colias myrmidone**
- *Lycaena helle*
- *Leptidea morsei**
- *Nymphalis vaualbum**
- *Pseudophilotes bavius*
- *Isophia harzi*

- Annex IV (animal species strictly protected) to Directive 92/43/EEC:

- *Alces alces*
- *Bison bonasus**
- *Triturus montandoni*
- *Triturus vulgaris ampelensis*
- *Colias myrmidone*
- *Lycaena helle*

* priority species

- *Leptidea morsei**
 - *Nymphalis vaualbum**
 - *Pseudophilotes bavius*
 - *Isophya harzi*
- Annex I (birds species protected) to Directive No 79/409/CEE:
 - *Falco cherrug*
 - *Falco vespertinus*
 - *Oenanthe isabellina*
 - *Oenanthe pleschanka* (ssp. *pleschanka*)
- Annex II/2 (bird species accepted for hunting) to Directive 79/409/EEC:
 - *Anser brachyrhynchus*
 - *Anser albifrons*
 - *Branta bernicla*
 - *Netta rufina*
 - *Aythya marila*
 - *Somateria mollissima*
 - *Clangula hyemalis*
 - *Melanitta nigra*
 - *Melanitta fusca*
 - *Bucephala clangula*
 - *Mergus serrator*
 - *Mergus merganser*
 - *Bonasa bonasia*
 - *Tetrao urogallus*
 - *Coturnix coturnix*
 - *Gallinula chloropus*
 - *Philomachus pugnax*
 - *Limosa limosa*
 - *Columba oenas*
 - *Streptopelia decaocto*
 - *Streptopelia turtur*
 - *Turdus pilaris*
 - *Turdus philomelos*
 - *Turdus iliacus*
 - *Turdus viscivorus*
 - *Sturnus vulgaris*
 - *Garrulus glandarius*
 - *Pica pica*
 - *Corvus monedula*
 - *Corvus frugilegus*
 - *Corvus corone*
- Annex III/2 (marketable bird species) to Directive 79/409/EEC:
 - *Netta rufina*
 - *Clangula hyemalis*
 - *Melanitta fusca*
 - *Bucephala clangula*
 - *Pica pica*
 - *Corvus corone cornix*
 - *Anser fabalis*

- o *Anas querquedula*
- o *Anas strepera*
- o *Coturnix coturnix*
- o *Streptopelia turtur*
- o *Fringilla coelebs*

Also, the Strategy for the harmonisation of the national legislation with the Community provisions in the field of nature protection has been drafted.

- **Council Regulation No 338/97/EC on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein, and subsequent amendments;**
- **Council Directive No 83/129/EEC concerning the importation into Member States of skins of certain seal pups and products derived therefrom;**
- **Council Regulation No 348/81/EEC on common rules for imports of whales or other cetacean products;**
- **Council Regulation no 3254/91/EEC prohibiting the use of leg holds traps in the Community and the introduction into the Community of pelts and manufactured goods of certain wild animal species originating in countries which catch them by means of leg hold traps or trapping methods which do not meet international humane trapping standards**

The great variety of wild flora and fauna of the Romanian territory has a special economic importance with multiple uses in various sectors. In order to avoid over exploitation of these resources, starting with 1997, the regime of harvesting/capturing and purchasing activities of wild species and other natural heritage goods commercialised on domestic market and exported has been regulated. These regulations were amended by the Order of the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection No 322/2000 regarding the approval of the Procedure of authorising the harvesting/capturing and/or purchasing activities of wild flora and fauna species in order to be traded on the domestic market or exported taking into consideration also the EU and international procedures. In addition to the above mentioned document, the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection issued the Order No 647/6.06.2001 for the approval of the authorisation procedure for the harvesting, seizing, and/or acquisition and trading on the domestic market and export/import of the plants and animals from the wild flora and fauna, clarifying some procedural aspects concerning the trading activity with CITES wild species (endangered) and not endangered.

Therefore, the provisions of the Convention concerning the international trade with endangered species of wild flora and fauna (ratified by Law No 69/1994) entered into force.

According to article XV (1, c) and article XVI (2) of the Convention concerning the international trade with endangered species of wild flora and fauna (CITES), the amendments to the annexes I, II and III, adopted at a session of the Conference of the Parts enters into force 90 days after this session for all the above mentioned parts, except those who expressed a reserve.

Until now, Romania has not transmitted any notification to express reserves on the adopted amendments.

In this field, the Romanian legislation is stricter than the Community provisions. The evaluation and authorisation of harvesting/capturing activities are compulsory for all wild species not only for the endangered ones. In addition, the importation of certain seal pups skins and products derived there from and the use of leg hold traps is completely forbidden.

- **Council Directive No 99/22/EC relating to the keeping of wild animals in zoos**

This directive will be transposed until the end of 2001 and will be implemented until 2005.

6. INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The industrial companies that are within the scope of these Directives are assessed according to the national legislation in force.

There is no system of the best available technology to be used as a basis for establishing the emission limit values. The permits do not contain measures related to other conditions than the normal operating conditions, such as for example functioning in case of technical accidents, breakdowns, etc.

The present definitions stipulated by the Romanian legislation are not in compliance with the directives.

According to the preliminary inventory carried out there are 746 installations within the scope of the IPPC Directive.

Romanian legislation – transposition and implementation

Relevant legislation comprises the following:

- Law No 137/95 on Environmental Protection, republished
- GD No 17/2001 concerning the functioning and operation of MWEP, amended and completed by GD No 352/2001
- Order No 756/1997 of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection (MWFEP) on the approval of the Regulation for environmental pollution assessment
- Order No 184/1997 of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection (MWFEP) on the approval of the Regulation establishing the procedure for environmental audit
- Order No 462/1993 of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection (MWFEP) on the approval of Technical norms regarding the emissions into air from stationary sources

The institutional framework for implementing these Directives will be ensured by the following:

- At the central level:
 - ◆ The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection jointly with National Commission for Nuclear Activity Control
 - ◆ The Ministry of Public Administration
 - ◆ The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests
 - ◆ The Ministry of Industry and Resources
 - ◆ The Ministry of Health and Family
 - ◆ The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing
- At the local level:
 - ◆ Environmental Protection Inspectorates
 - ◆ County Inspectorates for Civil Protection
 - ◆ Works Territorial Inspectorates
 - ◆ County Councils
 - ◆ Local Councils and Mayoralties

The *acquis communautaire* on this chapter is partially transposed. The full transposition will be done by amending and completing the national legislation.

In this respect, an important objective for transposition and implementing of the EU requirements is to establish a National Register. The National Register will be a database, which should include all the necessary data requested by the directives for the approximation process.

Also, until 2003, the Pollutant Emission Register (EPER) is going to be established and inserted into the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR), according to the provisions of the European Commission Decision no 2000/479/EC.

In order to establish the procedures and perform the assessment as required by SEVESO Directive, a Risk Secretariat will be set up, within the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, until 2003.

The Permanent Technical Secretariat will propose measures for protection, intervention for recovery and rehabilitation and will supervise their enforcement.

This Secretariat will employ 5 persons, and will co-ordinate the risk assessment as well as the implementation of the SEVESO Directive.

Until 2015, all the existing activities should be in full compliance with the Directive No 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) and Directive No 1999/13/EC on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations (COV). By 2012, the national legislation should comply with the Directive no 88/609/EEC.

➤ **Council Directive No 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC)**

Romania requests a transition period of 8 years, until 2015.

The transition period is requested for existing activities which request long-term investments for BAT implementation and reaching the emission values by using BAT.

A Government Decision will transpose all the specific requirements concerning the establishment of an integrated permitting system, according to the provisions of the IPPC Directive until the end of 2001. In order to elaborate this Government Decision the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection benefits from the technical assistance of the PHARE 98 Programme.

As regards the correlation of the provisions of this Government Decision, which transposes the IPPC Directive with the legislation in force, the elaboration of subsequent documents in order to establish an implementation strategy and a timetable according to the requirements of the integrated permitting document is taken into consideration.

The Order No 541/2000 of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection on the approval of the Technical Norms regarding the inspection and environment control activity provides the technical and methodological framework for the ecological control activities and ensures the implementation of the principles regarding the inventory of the polluting sources according to Annex I of the IPPC Directive and with the BAT principle.

The transposition timetable is the following:

- | | |
|---|------|
| ➤ Adoption of the Government Decision on integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) | 2001 |
| ➤ Amendment of the Order of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection No 756/1997 on the approval of the Regulation regarding environment pollution assessment | 2002 |
| ➤ Amendment of the Order of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection No 184/1997 on the approval of the Regulation establishing the procedure for environment audit | 2002 |

In 1999, a preliminary inventory of the economic agents with major impact on environment was carried out and the critical areas from the environmental protection point of view were identified. This inventory was updated based on the IPPC strategy. The programming of the installations in order to request and obtain the integrated environment permit will be carried out taking into consideration the results of this inventory.

In 2002, in order to justify the request for a transition period and identify the relevant sectors of the existing activities, an implementation strategy including also the re-inventory of the plants under IPPC provisions will be elaborated, along with the Ministry of Industries and Resources. The implementation timetable complies with 'The Approximation Programme for Industrial Pollution Control'. For the implementation of these provisions the following measures are necessary:

- The establishment of an industrial pollution control compartment, as the competent authority, within the Directorate for Ecological Control and Monitoring of the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection. Initially, the compartment will employ five people. The number of employees will increase to 25 by 2015, when the implementation completion is foreseen;

- Identifying and establishing of the best available technology for the industrial sectors of this field, according to the principles of art. 3 of the Directive;
- The cost assessment for the implementation and the compliance with the Directive;
- Carrying out an inventory of the industrial activities and creating a data base with the information requested by Directives: IPPC, Seveso II, LCP, VOC,
- Setting up an integrated permitting system, according to the provisions of Directive IPPC;
- Establishing a progressive programme for different industrial sectors by consulting the significant industrial manufacturers; specific stages will be established on the basis of criteria such as the level of impact on environment quality and human health;
- Training and accreditation of the staff, having in view the compliance with the following obligations:
 - All the new installations within the scope of this directive annexes will have to obtain an integrated permit before starting to function, according to the provisions of the Government Decision (2001). As regards the new installations, the conformity with the new legislative provisions will be already ensured in the stage of feasibility study, by co-operation with the environment authority.
 - All the existing installations within the scope of the Directive annexes suffering significant changes after 1 January 2002 must obtain an integrated permit before starting to function.
 - During 2002 - 2003 all existing installations, must request and obtain an environment permit in order to be able to function, according to a compliance programme, with progressive achievement, which will be finalised until 2015. Installation within each industrial sector will request the integrated permit according to a timetable. All the integrated permits should comply with the provisions of the new Government Decision.
 - The Government Decision will stipulate the correspondent legal responsibilities for the implementation of this directive.

The present permitting system will be adapted to the requirements of the IPPC Directive. The procedures and responsibilities regarding the issuing of the environment agreement and permit will be established by an Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection.

The Ministerial Order No 541/2000 established the principles regarding the accomplishment of the conformity control (inspection).

According to the preliminary inventory, approximately 746 industrial companies are within the scope of the Directive.

In order to implement the best available technologies supplementary financial resources should be allocated. Currently, there is no data available on the assessment of the necessary cost of the implementation. As regards the BAT and the development process of these techniques, the co-operation with EU and international specific bodies is taken into account.

In order to assess the necessary staff and its level of training, the specific requirements will be detailed. These requirements will follow the assessment that will be carried out in the frame of the implementation strategy that will be finalised in 2002.

➤ **Council Directive No 88/609/EEC on the limitation of emissions of certain pollutants into the air from large combustion plants (LCP)**

Romania requests a transition period of 5 years, until 2012, because most of the combustion plants use domestic fossil fuels with high sulphur content. These plants need to be equipped with installations for retaining the sulphur compounds. Until the end of 2002 the cost assessment for these installations will be carried out. At the same time, the strategy and the action plan for reducing the SO₂ and NO_x emissions will be done in compliance with the directive provisions.

This Directive will be transposed through a Common Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection and the Minister of Industry and Resources in 2002.

The new LCP installations that are under construction and the existent ones that will suffer significant changes should comply with this Ministerial Order on the date of its entry into force.

For existing installations, this MO will provide a staged schedule for the reduction of the SO₂ and NO_x emissions, thus:

- For SO₂:
 - 2004 40% decrease
 - 2007 50% decrease
 - 2012 70% decrease
- For NO_x
 - 2007 20% decrease
 - 2012 70% decrease

Until 2012 the plan for decreasing the emissions according to the provisions of directive will be implemented.

This request is justified by:

- The necessary costs for the continuous flux monitoring equipment
- The elaboration of a strategy by the Ministry of Industry and Resources on the reduction of SO₂ and NO_x emissions
- The elaboration of an implementation action plan.

Romania requests that the year 1989 should be considered as a reference year for the emission reporting because:

- 1989 was a peak year for the economic activity in general and particularly for industry. All installations operated at full capacity
- 1989 was accepted as a year of reference for setting up the reduction levels of greenhouse gas, according to the provisions of the Kyoto Protocol
- In Romania there is no area where SO₂ emissions exceed the limits for critical areas, according to the evaluation date obtained by MWEP.

➤ **Council Directive No 96/82/EC on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances (SEVESO)**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Directive.

The transposition of the provisions of this directive will be achieved in 2002 through two Government Decisions that will stipulate the procedures regarding:

- The inventory of the hazardous substances control
- The programming of the existent companies for the submittal of the safety report

The implementation of these GD will take into account the following aspects:

- All existing companies must notify, according to art. 6 of the Directive until 2007
- All existing companies, within the scope of article 9 of the Directive will have the legal obligation to submit safety reports, starting with 2003, according to a "SEVESO programming". This programming must be correlated with the staged schedule related to the application for the IPPC permit – "IPPC programming". The assessment of the companies according to art. 9 of the Seveso Directive could be carried out along with the programming for applying for the integrated permit.

The environmental authority will establish a rigorous compliance programme, including the specific requirements of the authorisation act. The aim of this programme is to compel the industrial operators to observe the provisions of the new legal acts. At the same time, the environmental authority will elaborate the Norms of Application in order to put into practice the requirements with a final term of observance of one year after its entry into force.

The assessment of the implementation costs at the level of the industrial operator will be done within the frame of the conformity programme required by the new authorisation act.

An important step in the implementation of this Directive is to establish the Risk Secretariat within the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection. The main responsibilities of this Secretariat are:

- The co-ordination of the relevant authorities that should apply the provisions of this Directive;
- The inventory of the companies within the scope of this Directive
- The preparation of the company programming for the submittal of the safety report.

MWEP will request PHARE support in order to carry out and implement the activity of the Risk Secretariat.

An important objective is to ensure that the competent authorities have the capacity to evaluate and process the safety reports.

MWEP will receive support through the PHARE 2000 - Twinning Programme in order to assess the costs regarding the implementation of the provisions of the new legislative act.

In order to corroborate with the requirements of the IPPC and SEVESO Directives for industrial pollution control in a transboundary context, Romania will ratify in 2002 the Convention on transboundary industrial pollution signed in Helsinki in 1992.

➤ **Council Directive No 1999/13/EC on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations (VOC)**

Romania requests a transition period of 8 years, until 2015 taking into account that the preliminary inventory revealed approximately 235 companies that should comply with the provisions of this Directive.

The provisions of this Directive will be transposed through a Common Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection and the Minister of Industry and Resources on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations, in 2003.

All the installations/activities within the scope of this directive will have to comply with the emission limit values established by the directive.

Regarding the setting up of the register of the emitted pollutants as well as the drafting of an emission reduction plan, the implementation of this directive (COV) should be closely related to the implementation of the IPPC Directive. The necessary costs of the implementation of this directive will be assessed later.

In order to assess the costs, the Ministry of Industry and Resources and the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection should draw up a global and a sectoral strategy until the end 2002.

Based on the results of the assessment and the financial resources of the companies, a financial mechanism should be established in order to allow the companies to comply with these requirements.

➤ **Council Regulation (EEC) No 1836/93 allowing voluntary participation by companies in industrial sector in a Community eco-management and audit scheme**

The Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection on the eco-management and audit schemes will be adopted in 2003. The institutional structures and the EMAS procedures will be established also in 2003.

The institutional and legal frame for the implementation of this Regulation will be created upon accession.

➤ **Regulation (EC) No 1980/2000 of the European Parliament and of the Council on a revised Community eco-label award scheme**

Government Decision on the procedure for award of eco-label will be adopted until the end of 2001; it will contain provisions regarding the following:

- Nominating the national authority responsible for: receiving the eco-label application, evaluating the product environment performances based on the specific criteria, deciding the degree of compliance with eco-label requirements;
- The standard contract setting up the conditions for the use of the eco-label.

In order to adopt the UE legislation in this field, upon the date of accession Romania should take up the standards on analysis methods required by the decisions regarding the establishment of specific labelling criteria for different product groups.

The subsequent decisions will be transposed during 2003 – 2004.

By the date of accession, Romania will create the institutional and legal framework for the implementation of this Regulation.

7. CHEMICALS AND GENETICALLY MODIFIED ORGANISMS

Romanian legislation –transposition and implementation

7.1 Chemicals

In Romania, several public authorities are responsible for the chemical product regulations. These are the following:

- The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection;
- The Ministry of Industry and Resources;
- The Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- The Ministry of Health and Family and Public Health Inspectorates
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity;
- The Ministry of Interior.

Moreover, the following research institutes are involved in this field:

- The National Institute for Research and Development of Environmental Protection;
- The Institute for Hygiene and Public Health;
- The National Institute for Research and Development of Labour Protection,
- The National Institute for Statistics and Economic Study.

These institutes collect databases and act as national reporters for chemicals registers drawn up at national level as a result of the provisions of international conventions in which Romania takes part.

Preventing and reducing the environment pollution by asbestos

- **Council Directive No 87/217/EEC on the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by asbestos**

Romania does not request a transition period for this field.

At present, the Romanian legislation does not provide specific elements regarding the prevention and reduction of the environmental pollution by asbestos. Law No 426/2001 for the approval of the Government Emergency Ordinance No 78/2000 on the waste regime includes Annex 1 D – hazardous components of waste, where the asbestos is also mentioned (dust and fibres). This GEO covers only the overall problems resulting from the asbestos use. To this respect, during 2002, a Government Decision will transpose this directive which will include the provisions of the following Directives: **Council Directive No 83/478/EEC amending for the fifth time (asbestos) Directive No 76/769/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States relating to restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations**

In order to ensure the legal framework for the Government Decision on the prevention and the reduction of the environmental pollution by asbestos, a Framework Law on chemicals must be promoted in 2002, which should stipulate the necessity to regulate the regime of certain dangerous substances, including asbestos. The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection is responsible for the elaboration of this law which will be endorsed by the Ministry of Industry and Resources, the Ministry of Health and Family, the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Public Administration, the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Housing, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Foreign Trade Department. Until 2007, Romania will gradually develop all the necessary actions in order to implement the *acquis communautaire* regarding the prevention and reduction of the environment pollution by asbestos.

Dangerous chemicals

Romania does not request a transition period for the directives in this field.

Currently, the Romanian legal acts in this field are:

- Law No 137/1995 on Environmental Protection, republished;
- Law No 451/2001 for the approval of Emergency Government Ordinance No 200/2000 on the classification, labelling and packaging of dangerous chemical substances and preparations;
- Law No 90/1996 on Labour Protection –Methodological norms regarding its implementation.
- Law No 85/95 for approval of Government Ordinance No 4/95 on the producing, placing on the market and the use of the phyto-sanitary products for combating diseases, pests and weeds in agriculture and forestry;
- Government Decision No 437/1992 amending of the GD No 340/1992 on the conditions for importing any waste and residues, as well as other dangerous goods for the public health and environment;
- Government Decision No 175/1997 on the establishment of the National Register Office for Potentially Toxic Chemical Substances;
- Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection No 125/1996 on the approval of the regulation procedure on social and economic activities with environment impact;

These legal acts partially transpose the provisions of the EU Directives in the sector of dangerous substances. Thus, Law No 451/2001 for the approval of the Emergency Government Ordinance No 200/2000 partially transposes the following Directives: **Directive No 67/548/EEC** up to the 5th amendment and **Directive No 88/379/EEC**, up to the 3rd amendment.

Until the end of 2001, the Ministry of Industry and Resources will elaborate the Methodological Norms in order to apply the provisions of Law No 451/2001 for the approval of GEO No 200/2000, which will include:

- The list of the dangerous substances classified according to **Directive No 67/548/EEC** (Annex I).
- General requirements for classification and packaging of dangerous substances; symbols and hazard indicators; methods for testing/identifying the physical-chemical characteristics, the toxicity and eco-toxicity properties; a guideline regarding the elaboration of the technical security paper;

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, along with the Ministry of Industry and Resources, the Ministry of Health and Family, the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests and the Ministry of Public Finance will elaborate series of legal acts on:

- The notification of hazardous chemicals and preparations (**Directive No 92/32/EEC**) that will include the inventory of the existing substances traded according to the List of trade chemicals in quantities greater than 1000 tons/year (EINECS) and the List of the new chemicals produced or imported in quantities greater than 1000 tons/year (ELINCS) until the end 2002, drafted by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Industry and Resources;

- The restrictions of placing on the market of certain dangerous chemical substances and preparations (**Directive No 76/769/EEC**), by 31 December 2002, drafted by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection and the Ministry of Industry and Resources;
- The regulations regarding the import, the export and the placing on the market of the dangerous chemical substances and preparations – implementation of Prior Informed Consent – PIC during 2002-2003, elaborated by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection;
- Control and risk assessment of hazardous chemicals for human health and environment, according to **Regulation No 793/93** during 2004, elaborated by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Health and Family and endorsed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity;
- The description and the classification of the dangerous chemical substances and preparations in the Romanian Customs Tariff, elaborated by the Ministry of Public Finance - General Customs Directorate during 2003;

Along with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs – General Directorate for Commercial Policies, in the first part of 2002, Romania intends to adhere to and to ratify the Rotterdam Convention on prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade.

Biocidal products

Romania does not request transition period in this field.

The existing Romanian legislation concerning the pesticide regime and their use in agriculture includes provisions for other types of products as well, such as the biocidal products. These are regulated by **Directive No 98/8/EEC concerning the placing of biocidal products on the market**.

The national legislation in force regarding the biocidal products contains the following legal acts:

- Law No 5/1982 on the protection of crops and the regime of pesticides;
- Law No 85/1995 for the approval of Governmental Ordinance No 4/1995 on the producing, the placing on the market and the use of phyto-sanitary products for combating the diseases, pests and weeds in agriculture and forestry,
- Law No 426/2001 for the approval of Governmental Emergency Ordinance No 78/2000 on the waste regime (the waste containing biocide is considered dangerous waste);
- Governmental Emergency Ordinance No 108/1999 amending Law No 98/1994 on the sanctioning of the minor offences to the legal hygiene and public health norms.

All these regulations partly comply with the provisions of the Directive No 98/8/EEC on the placing of biocidal products on the market, and with the recommendations on such product classification and packaging. Not all products covered by Directive No 98/8/EEC can be found in the national legislation.

Therefore, Romania will initiate and pursue the overall legal actions (transposing the directive provisions in the context of transposing the other Directives regarding hazardous chemicals) needed for the implementation and enforcement of the *acquis* on biocides, namely Directive No 98/8/EEC.

In the Romanian legislation, this type of products is not subject to a special control, and the national regulations mentioned above cover only in part some specific groups of products that belong to the biocide class. The classification system of biocides is similar to the one of the chemical substances and products, according to the provisions of Directive No 67/548/EEC, amended. Once the system of classification, labelling and packaging of chemical substances and products is implemented, it will be possible to apply the biocides system.

Substances that deplete the ozone layer (ODS)

Romania does not request a transition period in this sector.

The Romanian legislation in this field includes the following legal acts:

- Law No 84/1993 on Romania's adhesion to the Convention on the protection of the ozone layer, adopted in Vienna on March 22, 1985 and to the Protocol on the substances that deplete the ozone layer, adopted in Montreal on 16 September 1987, and the acceptance of the amendment to the Montreal Protocol on ozone depleting substances, signed at the second meeting of the Member States in London, on 27-29 June 1990.
- Law No 9/2001 on the approval of the Governmental Emergency Ordinance No 24/2000 on the acceptance of the Amendment of the Montreal Protocol on ODS regarding substances that deplete the ozone layer, adopted in Copenhagen on 25 November, 1992.
- Law No 206/2001 on the acceptance of the Amendment adopted at Montreal of The Montreal Protocol
- Government Decision No 243/1995 on the establishment of the National Committee for the Ozone Layer Protection

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection organises the Ozone Secretariat, which is responsible for the monitoring of the activities regarding the phasing out of the ODS. Some provisions of **Regulation No 2037/2000 on substances that deplete the ozone layer** may be found in the following legal acts:

- Law No 159/2000 on the approval of the Government Ordinance No 89/1999 on commercial regime and restriction use of halogenated hydrocarbons that deplete the ozone layer.
- Government Decision No 91/1995 concerning the completion of the name and classification of goods in Romania's Import Customs Tariff, describing and classifying substances that deplete the ozone layer;
- Government Decision No 437/1992 amending GD No 340/1992 on the conditions of importing any type of wastes and residues, as well as other goods dangerous for human and environment health.
- Law No 206/2001 on the acceptance of the Amendment adopted at Montreal of the Montreal Protocol
- Order No 506/1996 of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection on the approval of the procedure regulating the import and export activities of substances, products and equipment listed on the annexes of the Montreal Protocol on ODS.

Upon accession, Romania will ensure the legal and institutional framework in order to apply Regulation 2037/2000.

This Regulation stipulates a series of measures regarding the implementation of the Montreal Protocol such as: the regulations of production, import, export, sale, use, recovery, recondition, destruction and prevention of discharge of ODS emissions into the air, phasing-out plan for CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons), halogens, methyl bromide (MeBr), HCFCs (hydrochlorofluorocarbons), the system of import, export and production licensing, the procedure of data reporting, control of the ODS placing on domestic market, the monitoring of ODS consumption.

At present, Romania acts according to Art. 5 of the Montreal Protocol, which stipulates a 10 year derogation from the application of control measures as established by the Protocol.

Thus, the deadlines for ODS consumption freezing and phasing-out are delayed with 10 years compared to the deadlines provided by the Protocol for the developed countries. In order to adopt the Regulation No 2037/2000 upon accession, Romania will comply with the deadlines for ODS consumption freezing and phasing-out, which are specific to the phasing-out scheme for developed countries.

In 2007, Romania will also provide information regarding the CFC and HCFC consumption in 1989, with the purpose of being in line with the provisions of Annex III of the Regulation No. 2037/2000. The CFC production in Romania is non-existent since 1995. Romania has no HCFC production capacity. According to Order No 506/1996 of MWFEF, imports are allowed only in order to meet the 'basic domestic needs'.

Law No 159/2000 prohibits the production, marketing and use of the CFCs that belong to the 'other CFCs' category.

As for the methyl bromide, its use will be prohibited for soil fumigation since 2002, and for storage application since 2005, according to Law No 159/2000. The data concerning the quantities of methyl bromide intended for quarantine use and pre-dispatch applications in 1996, 1997 and 1998, will be provided until the accession date.

7.2. Genetically modified organisms

Romania does not request any transition period for this sector.

The creation, testing and use of genetically modified organisms and their derived products are currently an issue of great dispute in the international arena; the most spectacular results have been achieved in agriculture, food industry and in the field of human and animal sanitary therapy.

The use of biotechnologies may become an important factor for sustainable development of socio-economic systems, especially for developing countries; however, the experience regarding the impact of any human activity, particularly of the new ones, compels/ forces everyone to make strict use of the precaution principle.

Romanian legislation - transposition and implementation

- **Council Directive No 90/219/EEC on the contained use of genetically modified micro-organisms, amended by Directive No 98/81/EEC**
- **Council Directive No 90/220/EEC on the deliberate release into the environment of genetically modified organisms, amended by Directive No 2001/18/EC**

This Directive was transposed by the Government Ordinance No 49/2000 on the conditions of creating, testing, using and trading of the genetically modified organisms as well as their derived products by modern biotechnologies. Based on the amendments of the Directive No 90/220/EEC of April 2001, the Law on the adoption of the Government Ordinance (already sanctioned by the Parliament and presently about to be promulgated by the President) includes the new Community provisions. This legal act comprises detailed provisions regarding the authorisation, labelling and control procedures as well as the obligation to inform the public and public participation to the decision - making process regarding the placing on the market of genetically modified organisms and their derived products and their release into the environment. The Central Public Authority for Environmental Protection was assigned as the competent National Authority.

The decisions will be made after consulting the public and the Commission for Biological Safety and the Central Public Authorities for Agriculture, Food and Health and the National Authority for Consumers Protection. The procedure of licensing the activities to deliberately release genetically modified organisms and their derived products into the environment and on the market is public.

Within 10 days from notification, the Central Public Authority of Environmental Protection should inform the public on the issue by specifying the means of information.

The public comments will be received within 30 days from the date the public was informed. Based on the comments, public debates may be organised on any aspect of the notification.

The cost assessment for setting-up, equipping and accrediting a laboratory intended to test the genetically modified organisms content of agricultural and food products and staff training are estimated to \$90,000.

➤ **Council Directive No 86/609/EEC on the approximation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States regarding the protection of animals used for experimental and other scientific purposes**

The provisions of this Directive will be transposed through Law, until the end 2001. The Directive will be fully implemented until 2005.

8. NOISE

Romania does not request a transition period in this sector.

Romanian legislation - transposition and implementation

The general legal framework is provided by the Law No 137/1995 on Environmental Protection, republished, which includes provisions on:

- ensuring the air resources quality in order to secure human health;
- imposes upon natural and legal persons to take special measures for sound insulation and protection of the sources generating noise and vibration;
- provides the necessary legal framework for drawing up sectoral strategies and environment policies;
- represents a legal basis for initiating the laws, technical norms and procedures in accordance with the international standards in the field;
- stipulates responsibilities for ministries and other public authorities (the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing has the responsibility of ensuring the control of the intensity of the noise and vibration generated by motor vehicles), etc.

Moreover, according to Law No 90/1996 on Labour Protection, republished, the General Labour Protection Standards have been issued, which include noise related provisions and the Methodological Standards concerning the quality certification of the technical equipment from the point of view of the labour safety.

According to the Law No 100/1998 on public health care, the Ministry of Health and Family has the responsibility to control exposure to noise. The Hygiene Standards and Recommendations regarding life environment of population have been approved by the Ministry of Health Order No 536/1997, while Law No 98/1994 stipulates what the minor offences of the legal standards of public hygiene and health are.

These legal acts regulate the ambience noise while the Directives of the environment acquis *communautaire* refer to noise control at source.

In this respect, it is necessary to ensure the harmonisation of the community legislation provisions in this field.

Draft Law on the assessment of product conformity in Romania has been submitted to the Parliament. This law provides the legal framework for harmonising the legal acts related to the field of free movement of goods and industrial product safety. This law will transpose the New Approach and Global Approach principles referring to the technical harmonisation and conformity assessment in correlation with the market control requirements and the use of the EC mark (label).

The Directives related to the noise generated by motor vehicles and aircraft will be transposed and implemented by the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing. Further on, reference will be made to the Community legislation related to the open-air equipment and household appliances.

➤ **Council Directive 2000/14/EC on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors**

This Directive will be fully transposed through a Government Decision concerning the noise emission in the environment by the outdoor equipment, on the legal basis of the Law No 137/1995 on Environmental Protection, republished, and the Law on the assessment of the product conformity in Romania. The proposed term for adoption is 2004.

In order to elaborate this legal act, it is necessary to:

- complete the package of applicable standards, by the Romanian Association of Standardisation (RAS);
- carry out, with the assistance of the Ministry of Industry and Resources, a study to identify the impact that the implementation of the Directive will have on the producers, that means to identify the type of equipment produced within the country, the noise level of the equipment, the possibilities and costs of reducing noise within the limits settled by the Directive (the deadline for the accomplishment of this study has been jointly agreed upon by the Ministry of Industry and Resources and by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection to be the end of the first semester of the year 2002).

The Association for Standardisation and the National Institute of Research and Development for Labour Protection (within which it functions the secretariat of the Technical Committee CT 274 Labour Safety - Human Protection against noise and vibrations) work together on the adoption of certain European and ISO standards, specific to this field.

The Law on the assessment of product conformity in Romania creates the necessary legal framework to establish the institutions and mechanisms needed for the implementation of this Directive. The producers of specific equipment will bear the implementation costs.

➤ **Council Directive No 86/594/EEC on airborne noise emitted by household appliances**

In Romania, the Community standards specific to the provisions of this Directive have already been adopted.

The Directive has been transposed through the Government Decision No 672/2001 setting up the conditions for placing on the market of household appliances, depending on the level of airborne noise. The implementation deadline is 2002.

The Ministry of Industry and Resources and the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection are in charge with the full application of all the provisions of this Directive.

To ensure the implementation of this Directive, the following measures have been established:

- Providing information on airborne noise emitted by household appliances on the label of the appliance and in the technical documentation enclosed;
- the form of the labels on which the noise level is written down is the one used for energy certification; the form will be specific for each class of household appliance (according to Directive No 92/75/EEC, replacing Directive No 79/530/EEC on the indication for labelling the energy consumption of household appliances). The Ministry of Industry and Resources will transpose the Directive on energy labelling;
- the Community standards regarding the requirements of this Directive (test codes, measurement of noise level and control procedures, noise limits, acoustic power levels) will be adopted as national standards according to the annex of the Government Decision No 672/2001 applying the Directive;
- the National Agency for Consumer Protection is assigned to control the products on the market as regards their compliance with the requirements settled by the Government Decision No 672/2001 that transposes the Directive, and will apply suitable penalties in case of offence.
- the Ministry of Industry and Resources will acknowledge at national level the noise control accredited laboratories, according to its own procedures.

From the institutional point of view, the following stages are to be covered, in order to transpose both of the Directives:

- establishment of certification bodies in the field of the 'New Approach', according to the provisions of the Law on the assessment of product conformity in Romania (covering of the accreditation stages by RENAR, the national body of accreditation, the acknowledgement by the public authority which transposes this Directive and notification by the Ministry of Industry and Resources);
- accreditation of laboratories by the national body of accreditation – according to the Draft Law on the assessment of product conformity in Romania – on the control of the noise level; the accredited laboratories, private or state-owned, should meet the impartiality requirements of the above mentioned law.

9. CIVIL PROTECTION

Romanian Legislation – transposition and implementation

The basic national legislation in this area includes:

- Law No 106/1996 on Civil Protection;
- Law No 124/1995 for the approval of Governmental Ordinance No 47/1994 on the fighting against disasters;
- Law No 160/2000 for the approval of Governmental Ordinance No 14/2000 on Romania's accession to the International Convention on preparation, response and co-operation in case of sea pollution with hydrocarbons, adopted in London on November 30,1990 (OPRC '90).

The Civil Protection Committee represents the institution empowered by law to organise and lead the preparation, prevention and protection activities for people, to ensure the protection of goods and cultural values, in emergency situations, and to participate with all means and resources, in diminishing and eliminating the effects of disaster.

The institutional framework for the implementation of these Directives will be ensured by:

- at the national level:
 - The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing;
 - The Ministry of Public Administration;
 - The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection;
 - The Ministry of Interior;
 - The Ministry of National Defence;
 - The Ministry of Industry and Resources;
 - The Ministry of Health and Family;
 - The Ministry of Communication and Information Technology;
 - The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests;
 - The National Administration of State Reserves.
- at the local level:
 - The institutions subordinated to or co-ordinated by the above-mentioned ministries;
 - County Civil Protection Inspectorates;
 - The central units for the co-ordinating of the local public administration (prefectures);
 - Municipalities and City Councils
 - Local Civil Protection Intervention Corps;
 - Private and non-governmental organisations (by contract).

- **Council Decision No 99/847/EC establishing a Community action programme in the field of civil protection**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of the provisions of this decision.

The decision requirements are fully transposed in the Romanian legislation, and the Civil Protection Headquarters is presently co-operating with the EU, UNO, and NATO.

The national legislation complying with the mentioned Decision is represented by Law No 106/1996 and Law No 160/2000, which define the civil protection as including the ensemble of the adopted measures and the actions undertaken in order to ensure people and environmental protection in emergency situations.

According to the Council Decision COM (2000) on the establishment of a Community mechanism for the co-ordination of the Civil Protection intervention in case of emergencies, a permanent contact point (24hours/day) functions within the Civil Protection Headquarters. The Civil Protection Headquarters carried out an inventory of the intervention facilities of the civil protection sub-units. This inventory was sent to the EADRCC/NATO.

Regarding the single emergency call number '112' two pilot centres sponsored by the THW organisation from Westfalia Land, Northern Germany, have been organised within the Civil Protection Inspectorates of Arad and Caras Severin. Currently, both centres are closed because of the absence of resources. At national level, the full implementation of Council Decision No 91/396/EEC on the introduction of a single European emergency call number is the responsibility of other institutions.

- **Commission Decision No 87/144/EEC amending Decision No 80/686/EEC, setting up an Advisory Committee on the Control and Reduction of Pollution Caused by Hydrocarbons Discharged at Sea**

Romania does not request a transition period for implementation of this Decision.

The amendment of this Decision stipulates the nomination of two representatives for each Member State instead of three representatives for each Member State, as it was, initially, stipulated by Decision No 80/686/EEC.

- **Decision No 2850/2000/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2000, setting up a Community framework for co-operation in the field of accidental or deliberate marine pollution**

Romania does not request a transition period for the implementation of this Decision.

In order to transpose the Decision, a Governmental Decision on the approval of the National Plan concerning the hazardous substances discharged at sea will be elaborated until 2004, once the methodology is finalised by the competent international bodies. The Plan will be elaborated according to the provisions of the following legal acts:

- Law No 98/1992 for the ratification of the Convention concerning the protection of the Black Sea against pollution and Law No 137/1995 on Environmental Protection, republished, providing the prevention, mitigation, control and co-operation in marine environmental pollution abatement with hazardous substances, other than hydrocarbons;
- Law No 6/1993 for Romania's accession to the 1973 International Convention on the prevention of pollution by ships, Annexes II, III, and V, on the prevention of pollution by shipped bulk liquid substances, prevention of pollution caused by shipped packed hazardous substances and prevention of pollution caused by ship waste.
- Law No 106/1996 and Law No 124/1995 providing defensive measures against chemical accidents with major impact on the environment.

- Governmental Ordinance No 38/2001 on the acceptance of Annex III, amended, and of some amendments to the International Convention on the pollution prevention by ships, amended by the Protocol concluded in London on 17 February 1978 (MARPOL 73/78).

With regards to hazardous substances, an international co-operation framework has not been established yet by the European Community or by IMO (by 13th of March 2000, only the methodology concerning the elaborating of onboard emergency action plans for ships carrying liquid substances in bulk was issued by IMO Resolution MEPC 85/44). This framework is expected to be provided for the Black Sea basin countries, within a common programme, so as the existing national plans for controlling and reducing the pollution in case of oil spilling at sea could be extended to other hazardous substances. Additional plans could also be prepared, according to the drafting procedure of the Regional Plan for the Black Sea basin.

For the implementation of this decision the following steps and the Community support are required:

- initiating a joint project for the setting up of national plans and of the regional one on the discharge of dangerous substances at sea for the Black Sea basin candidate countries. The project will be developed within Community programmes, and assisted by DG Environment – ENV. B4 - Civil Protection and Environmental Accidents and the International Maritime Organisation;
- finalising the methodology for a uniform drafting of the Plans concerning the spillage of hazardous substances at sea, at Community level;
- setting up the regional co-operation agreement on action procedure and damage compensation;
- reaching a technological compatible level on operational support and the automatic information system of the Black Sea basin countries
- ratifying the international conventions on dangerous substances and approve the National Plan for pollution abatement by dangerous substances discharged at sea;
- assigning new responsibilities to the existent institutions (i.e. National Company 'Apele Romane', Civil Navigation Inspectorate, Environmental Protection Inspectorate, Civil Protection Headquarters).

Based on the technical and economic assessments which are to be made by the Ministry of Public Administration, The Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Housing and the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection, the costs for investing in de-pollution and monitoring facilities, joint training funds, professional training programmes, will be estimated.

Since 1995, Romania initiated the drafting of the National Plan on preparing, co-operating and responding in cases of hydrocarbons spillage at sea, which includes provisions regarding the informational system, reporting method, the list of co-operation plans, the national responsible authorities and institutions involved, the inventory of the existing means for abatement oil pollution, etc., as provided by Law No 6/1993, Law No 98/1992, and the Ministerial Declaration on Black Sea Protection. This Plan will be adopted through Governmental Decision in 2002. The methodology for elaborating correlated plans for the countries concerned has been elaborated within the GEF Programme for the Black Sea, managed by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), according to the provisions of the Strategic Action Plan for the Black Sea Protection and Rehabilitation.

Romania's commitment and obligation to prepare and approve the National Plan on preparing, co-operating and responding in cases of hydrocarbons spillage at sea are provided by Law No 160/2000.

According to the provisions of Law No 85/1997 the Ministry of the Public Works, Transport and Housing verifies and certifies the observing by each shipping company and each ship under Romanian flag of the provisions of the international conventions, in accordance with ISM Code.

The GD No 494/1990 on setting up and re-organising some units subordinated to the Ministry of Transport, and on setting up the Group of naval intervention and rescue-Constanta, with responsibilities in case of sea pollution, stipulates the carrying out interventions at sea, related to pollution caused by naval incidents.

The GD No 627/1998 on setting up and operating the Civil Navigation Inspectorate enforces the regulations control and the inspection of the ship's safety certificates.

To fully implement this legal act, the setting up of an international framework and the European Community procedural support are needed for the hazardous substances discharge at sea.

As regards the supply of technical action means and monitoring equipments, which involve important costs, the current perspective do not allow budgetary subsidy. An evaluation of the costs could be made only after the elaboration of the action methodology.

10. NUCLEAR SAFETY AND RADIATION PROTECTION

Romania does not request a transition period in this sector.

Romania fully accepts the Section I of the *acquis communautaire* 'Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection', including the EUROATOM Treaty (requirements of art. 33, 35 and 37), as well as the secondary legislation in this field, with respect to health protection of workers and the general public against ionising radiation, health protection measures in case of a radiological emergency, and transport of radioactive waste.

In relation to 'Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection', Romania does not foresee any difficulties with respect to environmental protection.

In Romania, the Environmental Radioactivity Surveillance Network, comprising laboratories located in the territorial Environmental Protection Inspectorates, perform the environment radioactivity monitoring.

The responsibilities of the Ministry of Health and Family related to nuclear safety and radiation protection are fulfilled through the radiation hygiene and labour medicine network, comprising laboratories of the territorial Public Health Institutes and Directorates.

The Community legal acts, which regulate maximum permissible levels of radioactive contaminants in foodstuffs, will establish applicable norms for producing, trading and importing foods and food ingredients with direct impact on environment and human health.

As for the radiological protection of population and environment in case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency, the notification and intervention system, already in place in Romania, transposes the provisions of Directive No 89/618 on informing the general public about health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency.

Romanian legislation – transposition and implementation

The institutions involved in the transposition of the section I 'Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection', are as follows:

- The National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control (CNCAN) is the national authority for authorising, regulating and controlling, having responsibilities in drawing-up instructions with a compulsory character, as well as nuclear safety regulations to ensure the protection against nuclear radiation of the professionally exposed personnel, of the population and of the environment, in accordance with Law No 111/1996 republished.
- The Central Commission for Nuclear Accident and Fall of Cosmic Objects (CCANCOC), is the national body responsible for planning, guiding, controlling, advising, decision and intervention, at national level, in case of a nuclear accident or fall of cosmic objects. CCANCOC elaborates,

organises, co-ordinates, prepares and runs activities related to prevention, protection and intervention, reduction and removing of the negative effects on individuals, goods and environment in case of nuclear accident or radiological emergency. CCANCOC was set up in accordance to the Governmental Ordinance No 47/1994.

- In accordance with the provisions of Governmental Decision No 22/2001, Law No 100/1998 on public health care and Law No 176/2000 on medical devices, the Ministry of Health and Family (MHF) is responsible for ensuring, co-ordinating and controlling, if necessary, the organisation of public health activity, the promotion of human health and of the preventive medicine, the assistance in case of emergency, curative assistance, medical recovery, residence health assistance, that is supplied through the public and private medical units, and also the legal medicine assistance. The Ministry of Health and Family is also the competent and decisional authority in the field of medical devices, including radiology and nuclear medicine devices.
 - The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forests, the Ministry of Health and Family, and the National Commission for Nuclear Activities Control are the authorities empowered to adopt common regulations regarding the treatment with ionising radiation of foodstuffs, in accordance with GEO No 97/2001 - article 15, paragraph (9) - on regulating the production, movement and trading of foodstuffs.
- **Council Directive No 96/29/Euratom, laying down basic safety standards for the protection of the health of workers and the general public against the dangers arising from ionising radiation**

The national legislation related to this field includes the following legal acts:

- Law No 111/1996, republished, on safe deployment of nuclear activities
- Law No 176/2000 on medical devices
- Order No 14/2000 of the CNCAN President, on the Fundamental Norms for Radiological Safety.

In Romania, the Fundamental Norms for Radiological Safety are in force, which have been approved by Order No 14/2000 of the CNCAN President and published in the Official Bulletin No 404/2000. The norms transpose the directive, except for the requirements related to medical surveillance of the individuals professionally exposed to ionising radiation (Articles 30 to 37).

Until the end of 2001, Ministry of Health and Family will issue the regulations on medical surveillance in case of professional exposure to ionising radiation. The normative act will be subsequent to the MO of Minister of Health and Family 615/2001 regarding the organisation of labour medicine.

Until the end of 2001, there will be amended MO 15/1982 in particular the chapter regulating the check-up conditions for persons to be employed and their periodical re-examination, and MO 331/1999 on sanitary notification and authorising norms of objectives with impact on the public health. Until 2002, the General Labour Protection Norms will be amended, with regard to investigating and declaring professional diseases.

Law No 111/1996 republished (Article 29) provides aspects related to the exposure due to natural radiation sources:

'(1) Natural and legal persons extracting or processing mineral substances associated in the deposit with uranium or thorium, or substances which in the technological processing flow are susceptible to contain radioactive materials shall check the materials and equipment over the whole production, handling, transport and storage cycle, in order to find whether they have a concentration of radioactive substances or a radioactivity exceeding, at a given moment, the accepted limits included in the regulations provided under art. 16.'

Article 16 establishes that 'activities in which materials with low total activity or with low mass concentration, generating ionising radiation of the type approved by the Commission, and any electron tubes fulfilling the limits and criteria of exemption provided in international standards so that the risks relating to the activity or the source are the minimum accepted ones, shall be exempt, partially or totally, from the application of the authorisation conditions provided under the present law'.

The provisions under the title VII of Directive 96/29/Euratom are detailed in Chapter VII 'Significant increase of exposure due to natural sources of radiation' of the Fundamental Norms for Radiological Safety (Articles 90 to 95).

The main difficulty in the implementation of the above-mentioned norms is related to the observance of the limit of effective dose of 20 mSv/year for uranium industry miners, taking into account that Romanian uranium industry miners receive doses between 30 and 45 mSv/year. The regulatory body considers that the strategy to reduce the effective dose for miners should include:

- the recalculation of the effective dose for the most exposed workers of the operating mines. This should be between 35 – 40 mSv/year taking into account the fact that the dosing of the old mines is in progress;
- the improvement of the ventilation, which will lead to an effective dose of 30 mSv/year;
- the rotation of workers between positions with different committed dose rates, if the observance of the dose limit of 20 mSv/year needs supplementary action to be taken for effective dose reduction.

The implementation of this strategy will require approximately 3 – 4 years. In the meantime, the mining activities in places where the effective dose exceeds 20 mSv/year, will be treated as cases of specially authorised exposure.

Until 2003, the complete implementation of this Directive will be attained, by issuing new specific regulations on: authorisation of practice (CNCAN), accrediting of experts and of dosimeter and radiation protection bodies (CNCAN), setting up of the National Register of Doses (CNCAN). Also, the Ministry of Health and Family will issue a new regulations on medical and epidemiological surveillance of the individuals professionally exposed workers and the population.

At the same time, the Ministry of Health and Family will elaborate the secondary legislation subsequent to Law No 176/2000 on medical devices, that will transpose most of the provisions of Directives No 90/385/EEC, No 93/42/EEC and No 98/79/EEC implicitly regulating the essential requirements on radiation protection which have to be fulfilled by the medical devices. Upon accession, the Ministry of Health and Family will set up a database for organising the following specific Registers: activities in the field of medical devices, certified medical devices, certified suppliers of medical devices, professionally exposure to medical radiation and for the individual radiation surveillance data.

➤ **Council Directive No 89/618/Euratom on informing the general public about health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency**

The national legislation related to this Directive includes:

- Law No 111/1996 republished, on safe deployment of nuclear activities;
- Order No 242/1993 of the Minister of Water and Environmental Protection on approving the Republican Nuclear Safety Norms for Planning, Preparation and Intervention in case of Nuclear Accidents and Radiological Emergencies
- Law No 106/1996 on Civil Protection
- Law No 124/1995, which approved the Governmental Ordinance No 47/1994 on fighting against disasters.

Upon accession, Romania will be prepared to comply with the requirements of this Directive.

The Civil Protection Headquarters elaborates the methodological norms on setting up protection and intervention plans in case of radiological emergency, according to the provisions of Community legislation on environment and the recommendations included in the technical

Documents issued by the International Agency for Atomic Energy (IAAE), and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The deadline envisaged for the approval of these norms is September 2002.

The modifications and updating of the Plans of Protection and Off-Site Intervention in case of a nuclear accident at Cernavoda NPP, Kozloduy NPP, Nuclear Fuel Plant Pitesti and the Institute for Nuclear Physics Engineering Magurele, will be finalised till September 2002.

According to the provisions of Law No 111/1996 republished, CNCAN approves the on-site intervention plans in case of a nuclear accident, which are drafted by the user together with the central and local public authorities and the other bodies involved, and takes part in the intervention.

The above-mentioned documents include the provisions of Directive No 89/618 on informing the general public about health protection measures to be applied and steps to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency.

The measures will be made public by specific means of training the population (documentary materials, booklets containing protection and intervention measures, practical exercises, broadcasting, press release at local and national level, training courses and workshops for students and other categories, etc.).

➤ **Council Decision No 87/600/Euratom on Community arrangements for the early exchange of information in the event of a radiological emergency**

The national legislation in this field includes:

- Law No 111/1996 republished, on safe deployment of nuclear activities;
- Order No 242/1993 of the Minister of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection on approving the Republican Nuclear Safety Norms for Planning, Preparation and Intervention in case of Nuclear Accidents and Radiological Emergencies
- Law No 106/1996 on Civil Protection
- Law No 124/1995, which approved the Governmental Ordinance No 47/1994 on fighting against disasters,
- Law No 11/1998 on ratifying the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on the civil protection co-operation field during peacetime, concluded at Bucharest, on January 18, 1996
- Decree No 223/1990 on ratifying the Convention on early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on assistance in case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency
- Governmental Decision No 734/1997 on approving the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria on the early notification in case of a nuclear accident and information exchange on nuclear installations
- Governmental Decision No 541/1997 on approving the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Hungary on the early notification of nuclear accidents
- Governmental Decision No 332/1995 on approving the Agreement between the Government of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Greece on the early notification in case of a nuclear accident and information exchange on nuclear installations.

At present, Romania has a notification system based on the IAEA Convention on early notification of a nuclear accident, and has concluded, at governmental level, Agreements on Notification with Greece, Hungary and Bulgaria.

CNCAN represents the national contact point in relation with the IAEA, regarding the early notification of nuclear accidents, assistance in case of a nuclear accident or radiological emergency.

➤ **Council Directive No 90/641/Euratom on the operational protection of outside workers exposed to the risk of ionising radiation during their activities in controlled areas**

Law No 111/1996 on safe deployment of nuclear activities, republished, represents the national legislation in force in this field.

At present, in Romania, most of the outside workers are in activity at Cernavoda NPP. The surveillance of outside workers exposed to the risk of ionising radiation during their activity in controlled areas, and of workers employed on a permanent basis, is performed according to the internal procedures of the NPP, approved by CNCAN.

Order 353/2001 of the president of CNCAN on Norms of Radiological Security regarding the radiation protection of outside workers. These norms approximate the provisions of Directive 90/641/Euratom and will enter into force starting 1st of January 2002. Their implementation does not need special financial efforts but only the authorisation of the outside undertakings, recording the data of previous radiological surveillance of outside workers in the individual document and updating the data base on the medical surveillance of the outside workers, by the responsible bodies accepted by the competent authority in the field.

- **Council Directive No 92/3/Euratom on the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste between Member States and into and out of the Community**
- **Commission Decision No 93/552/Euratom establishing the standard document for the supervision and control of shipments of radioactive waste referred to in Council Directive No 92/3/Euratom**
- **Council Regulation No 93/1493/Euratom on shipments of radioactive substances between Member States**

The national legislation in the field covered by Directive No 92/3 and the Council Regulation No 1493/93 includes:

- Law No 111/1996 on safe deployment of nuclear activities, republished
- Law No 106/1996 on Civil Protection
- Law No 105/1999 on ratifying the Joint Convention on the Safe Management of Spent Fuel and on the Safe Management of Radioactive Waste
- Order No 318/1975 on establishing the Republican Norms on Nuclear Safety for the Transportation of Radioactive Materials (NRSN-TMR)

The National Commission for the Control of the Nuclear Activities (CNCAN) is the responsible body for the safety of the nuclear activities in Romania, including those related to the transport. Upon accession, CNCAN will notify the transport provided by the Community legislation.

According to Law No 111/1996 on the safety of the nuclear activities (Article 22, paragraph 3) 'any shipment into Romania is considered as an import'.

Article 7 of the same legal act provides that 'the import of radioactive waste is prohibited, except for the situations when the import follows directly the processing, outside Romania's territory, of a previously authorised export of radioactive waste, including nuclear spent fuel, according to the provisions of certain international agreements or contracts concluded with commercial partners having been registered abroad, under the terms provided by the present law.'

According to the above-mentioned articles, the transit of radioactive waste within Romania is forbidden.'

The implementation of these Community legal acts requires the modification of Law No 111/1996, republished.

Until accession, CNCAN will issue the Norm on transportation of radioactive materials, which will include:

- aspects of the regime of transport authorisation and the necessary documentation
- technical requirements to be fulfilled for transport (requirements of ST-1/1996)
- introducing the requirements of specific Community legal acts in this field (Council Directive No 92/3/Euratom, Commission Decision No 93/552/Euratom, Commission Regulation No 1493/93).

As for the external transport, Romania complies with the following international acts:

- (a) international regulations concerning the Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID)
- (b) European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods (ADR)

As for the transport by air, Romania complies with the international provisions and practice, applying as it follows:

- Annex 18 ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organisation) issued by Order of the minister of transport No 186/1998 for approving the Romanian civil aeronautics regulations – RACR – Transport by air of dangerous goods – TABP, edition 1998
- JAR-OPS 1 and JAR – OPS 3 issued by order of the minister of Transport No 437/1999 for approving the application of European regulations JAR-OPS 1 – Commercial Transport by Air (aeroplanes) and JAR – OPS 3 - Commercial Transport by Air (helicopters). JAR-OPS 1 and JAR – OPS 3 - subsection R, establish the responsibilities of air operators regarding the transport of dangerous goods.

Upon accession, Romania will use the standard document for the transport of radioactive waste. The radioactive waste from medical or industrial activities is processed in Romania and stored at the Low and Intermediate Radioactive Waste Repository in Baita-Bihor. The radioactive waste Cernavoda NPP is stored in an intermediate on-site repository. In the future, low and intermediate waste from Cernavoda NPP will be stored in a final repository near the NPP site. Geological studies and preliminary analyses for the storage area building have been performed. The radioactive waste from the uranium ores processing are wet stored in pools located on the site of the processing facilities. Under these circumstances, there is no possibility on a short or medium term for Romania to export radioactive waste. At present, the existing capacities for processing and storing are designed only to satisfy the internal necessities.

- **Council Directive No 97/43/Euratom on health protection of individuals against the dangers of ionising radiation in relation to medical exposure, and repealing Directive 84/466/Euratom**

The Minister of Health and Family and the National Commission for the Control of the Nuclear Activities will issue the norms on health protection against the risks of ionising radiation in case of medical exposure, as a consequence of the medical use of generators and ionising radiation sources, until the end 2001. After the entering into force of these norms, in 2002, the Order of the Minister of Health No 51/1983 will be amended. Until accession, the radiological equipment, the generators and the ionising radiation sources will comply with the requirements of Directive No 97/43/Euratom.

- **Council Regulation No 3954/87 laying down maximum permitted levels of radioactive contamination of foodstuffs and of feeding stuffs, following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency**
- **Council Regulation No 770/90 laying down maximum permitted levels of radioactive contamination of feeding stuffs following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency**
- **Council Regulation No 2219/89 on the special conditions for exporting foodstuffs and feeding stuffs following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency**
- **Commission Regulation No 944/89 laying down maximum permitted levels of radioactive contamination in minor foodstuffs following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency**

- **Council Regulation No 737/90 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station**
- **Commission Regulation No 727/97 establishing a list of products excluded from the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 737/90 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power-station**
- **Council Regulation No 616/2000 amending Regulation (EEC) No 737/90 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station**
- **Commission Regulation No 1609/2000 establishing a list of products excluded from the application of Council Regulation (EEC) No 737/90 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station**
- **Commission Regulation No 1661/1999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation No 737/90 on the conditions governing imports of agricultural products originating in third countries following the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station**
- **Commission Regulation No 1627/2000 amending Regulation (No 1661/999 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation No 737/90**

In Romania the surveillance of radioactivity levels in food is accomplished by the network of laboratories of the Ministry of Health and Family and the National Sanitary Veterinary Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests.

The network of the Ministry of Family and Health comprises 4 radiation hygiene laboratories within the Public Health Institutes in Bucharest, Timisoara, Iasi and Cluj and in 19 county laboratories (including Bucharest).

The radioactivity level in foodstuffs and feeding stuffs is assessed by 12 laboratories of the Sanitary-Veterinary Directorates in 11 counties and of the Institute of Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health in Bucharest. This Institute is the national reference unit in this field and also a member of CCANCO. The measurements performed by the 12 laboratories concern Caesium ($^{134}\text{Cs} + ^{137}\text{Cs}$) and Potassium (^{40}K).

For establishing the radioactivity level in foodstuffs and feeding stuff, at least 3 state-of-the-art measuring systems are required for the measurements of α , β and γ emitting radio nuclides - Canberra type (for the network laboratories of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forest). The cost of one such unit is estimated at about 150 000\$. In order to allow the participation in inter-laboratory tests with EU countries, it is necessary to train at least two Romanian specialists in this field in special EU laboratories. These specialists will then ensure other specialists' training in the laboratory network for testing foodstuffs and feeding stuff.

For regulating the above-mentioned fields the Ministry of Family and Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forest and CNCAN will issue joint orders for the approval of Norms regarding radioactively contaminated foodstuffs and feeding stuff that will come into force in 2003.

Approved by the Government of Romania in its sitting of October 18th, 2001

Anlage 3: ISPA Strategie



ROMANIA

**NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR
ENVIRONMENT-ISPA
IMPLEMENTATION**

**STRATEGIC PAPER
of the Ministry of Waters
and Environmental Protection**

Revised, May 2001



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NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR ENVIRONMENT-ISPA IMPLEMENTATION

- MoWEP STRATEGIC PAPER -

1. ROMANIA – BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Romania is located in the eastern side of Central Europe. There are three important elements that define the geographical position of Romania in Europe: The Danube River, The Black Sea and The Carpathian Mountains.

Romania covers an area of 237,391 sq.km. Out of the total boundary length of 3,190.3 km, the river boundary represents 1,865.7 km, the territorial boundary 1,037.7 km and the sea boundary 287.9 km

The country is drained by a hydrographical network with permanent flow of about 76,000 km total length belonging to the Danube hydrographical basins and on its lower course also accompanying the Black Sea basin.

From the administrative point of view, Romania is divided in 41 counties, plus the capital, the Municipality of Bucharest. The average area of a county is about 4,600 sq.km, with an average population of 500,000 inhabitants. The counties area (ranging from 8,678 sq.km on Timis County - to 3,705 sq.km on Covasna County) is determined by the geographical conditions, traffic routes and by the traditional relation between the localities.

According with the 1st of January, 1999 census, Romania had a population of 22.5 million inhabitants, of whom 55% are living in the urban areas and 45% in the rural areas. The average population density is 94.3 inhabitants/sq.km, with the range from 1,291.7 inhabitants/sq.km in Bucharest, to 32.1 inhabitants/sq.km in the Tulcea County. At the end of 1999, the gross domestic product of the country was about \$34 Billion, representing a GDP per capita of \$1,520. This is one of the lower figures amongst the East and Central European Countries applying for membership of the European Union.

These statistics of area, population and GDP, all contribute to the decision by the ISPA Management Team in Brussels to allocate the ISPA funds as shown in the following table:

Country	Proportion of ISPA funding (%)
Bulgaria	8.0-12.0
Czech Republic	5.5-8.0
Estonia	2.0-3.5
Hungary	7.0-10.0
Lithuania	4.0-6.0
Latvia	3.5-5.5
Poland	30.0-37.0
Romania	20.0-26.0
Slovakia	3.5-5.5
Slovenia	1.0-2.0

In practice this distribution of ISPA funding represents an opportunity for Romania to receive between 208 – 270 MEuro per annum (for both environmental protection and transport sectors), of which 104 – 135 MEuro per annum only for environmental infrastructure projects.

This document describes the Strategy adopted by the Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection for the utilization of these funds

2. OVERVIEW OF THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE ENVIRONMENT IN RELEVANT SECTORS

2.1. WATER MANAGEMENT (WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND WASTE WATER TREATMENT)

Romania's water resources are relatively poor and unequally distributed in time and space, being formed of surface waters - inland rivers, lakes and reservoirs, the Danube River and, of ground waters.

The available water resource

The available water amounts are abstracted from the following water resources:

(Billions m³/average year)

Resource Category	Theoretical	Available	
		Potential	Actual
Inland Rivers	40	24-25	14
Danube River	85 ^x	20-30	20
Groundwater	9	5-6	3
TOTAL	134	61	37

^x Half of the stock at the country entrance

The Black Sea water resources although very important, can not be taken into account for the time being because of the technical and economical difficulties in sea water desalination.

The theoretical water resources of the inland rivers and lakes are estimated at about 40 billions m^3 /year (with an multi-annual average flow of 1,300 m^3/s), of which, in natural flow regime, only 5 billions m^3 /year are usable, and, in the actual controlled river regime 13 billions m^3 /year. Taking into account only the rivers, the specific resource is of about 1,700 m^3 /inhabitant/year, a value which compares badly with the resources of other European countries.

Out of the Danube's theoretical resources, Romania receives 85 billions m^3 /year, but the possibilities of their actual use are limited because of the river's navigable character. Thus, only 30 billions m^3 /year can contribute to the water stock that is technically available for consumption.

The Danube, the second longest European River, flows alongside Romanian territory, with 37% of its length forming the Southern boundary of our country. From upstream, the river has already acquired important pollutants, its water being included in pollution class II as defined by the Romanian Standard STAS 4706/1988 as it enters our country.

Because of the high water flows which ensure adequate dilution, the overall Danube river quality in 1998 as it passed round Romania's borders was in the range classes I to II.

The quality of the Danube's water is adversely affected by diffuse and points source pollution throughout its catchment. In particular, agricultural pollution and untreated discharges from municipal and industrial sources in Romania have a negative effect, both directly from riparian sources and indirectly via its tributaries.

Although in Romania there are about 3,450 natural lakes with a water capacity of 2 billions m^3 , these are only of local importance in water management because only 400 millions m^3 are fresh water.

Because natural flow regimes can only supply 12% of the potential resource, many reservoirs have had to be constructed to balance water availability over time. Inter-basin diversions for a territorial reallocation of the water resources according to local demands had to be developed as well.

In 1996, the existing reservoirs were storing a total volume of 13 billions m^3 of which 5.5 billions represent useful volume, generally after complex treatment.

The country's ground waters, generally of better quality than that of the surface waters, are estimated at an available annual amount of 9 billions m^3 , of which about 3 billions m^3 can be used under the existing technical and economical conditions.

These resources, though technically usable, can not be used without significant investments in complex development works of the hydrographical basins and in treatment installations because:

- the major water resource, the Danube river, can only be used to a small extent, owing to its position;
- the inland rivers are unequally distributed all over the territory, significant areas remaining with insufficient resources, presenting at the same time important flow variations in time and space;
- the pollution of certain inland rivers exceeds the admissible limits, which makes their use difficult and sometimes even prohibitive.

Surface waters quality evolution

Water quality	1989	1998	Long-term Tendency (10 years)	1999
1-st category	35 %	58 %	increase	53%
2-nd category	25 %	27 %	increase	31%
3-rd category	18 %	6 %	decrease	5%
D (degraded) category)	22 %	9 %	decrease	11%

As a general conclusion we can say that the surface water quality has been improved in the period 1989-1996 mainly because of the closing down of many polluting units and also by the measures aimed at waste water treatment before its discharge into the natural receivers.

The hydrographical basins having the longest degraded watercourses (as related to the total length of the river) are: Ialomita River and Prut River.

In Romania there are no wastewater treatment plants having a tertiary treatment step (for nitrogen and phosphorus elimination) and for this reason eutrophication is present in many lakes and reservoirs.

Diffuse pollution due to fertiliser application as well as to that of pesticides and herbicides on the agricultural lands is also a major concern. At the hydrographical basin level, in recent years the average values of the concentrations of these substances entering the watercourses were below the maximum admissible concentration. But

the average values of the concentrations of pollutants in the rivers are only a global indicator.

Accidental pollution is regular feature in river sectors located near serious polluting units (Bistrita, Bahlui, Trotus, Ialomita, Dambovita, Arges, Olt, Jiu, Bega, Bega Veche, Someș) in which the concentration of various polluting substances exceeds by 3-10 times the standard maximum.

A recent comparative analyses of the dynamics of ground water quality has highlighted a deterioration of quality, in terms of both the extent of pollution and its intensity in the worst affected areas. As a result, in many areas, especially where the aquifer is located close to the ground surface, the groundwater cannot be used directly for drinking purpose, requiring additional treatment.

The challenges facing water and sanitation projects include: ensuring that operation and maintenance are adequate, that cost recovery improves with a view to the creation of viable services, the benefits are distributed to those in greatest need, that the use of the system leads to the benefits for health and convenience as originally envisaged.

Population and waste water flow of major cities in Romania

The quantities of wastewater discharged from the main cities of Romania are presented in the table below. It is to be noted that in Romania, owing to variations in industrial inflow and engineering solutions as well as to the economic situation, wastewater discharges are not in a direct proportional relation with the size of the town, expressed in terms of population.

No	City	Population (no. of inhabitants)	Waste water flow discharged in 1998 (m ³ / day)
1)	Bucharest	2,037,278	1,555,208
2)	Constanta	346,830	359,770
3)	Iasi	346,613	339,898
4)	Cluj	332,297	196,740
5)	Timisoara	332,277	102,168
6)	Galati	327,975	200,000
7)	Brasov	319,908	185,230
8)	Craiova	310,838	118,762
9)	Ploiesti	253,623	78,875
10)	Braila	235,243	98,000
11)	Oradea	223,680	155,520
			<i>continued</i>

No	City	Population (no. of inhabitants)	Waste water flow discharged in 1998 (m ³ / day)
12)	Bacau	208,565	112,300
13)	Pitesti	185,693	146,016
14)	Arad	185,475	68,400
15)	Sibiu	169,460	130,032
16)	Tg. Mures	166,099	74,385
17)	Baia Mare	149,307	89,596
18)	Buzau	149,293	92,093
19)	Satu Mare	130,271	59,814
20)	Botosani	129,019	63,504
21)	Piatra Neamt	125,803	41,152
22)	Rm. Valcea	118,593	74,232
23)	Drobeta Tr. Severin	118,114	50,777
24)	Suceava	117,571	56,246
25)	Focsani	100,314	34,871

Adoption of the EU Acquis in this field requires implementation of investment – heavy directives, as defined by PEPA Program (Priority Environmental Projects for Accession). Capital investments in the field of water supply and wastewater treatment must be immediately developed to reduce the intense impact of the partially treated wastewater to the ecosystems overall Romania. Complying with the EU Acquis is requiring for these major cities more than 10 Billion Euro, basically to improve the WWTP up to the standards required by the Urban Wastewater Directive (91/271/EEC), to extend the sewage system to make it able to collect as much as possible from the generated wastewater and to up-grade the drinking water network up to the level provided by the Drinking Water Directive (75/440/EEC).

The list of measures are listed in the Annex 2, which was constructed by the MoWEP ISPA Unit from available data in NEAP and in preliminary ISPA identification actions. The feasibility studies carried out for most pollutant urban areas identified as priority projects the ones located in the largest communities.

However, since both economic evolution and environmental status are under continuous and rapid changes in Romania, up-to-date information available through public documents of the Ministry of Water and Environmental Protection should be added to the data listed hereby.

2.2. WASTE MANAGEMENT

In the present economic situation in Romania, waste materials, the final link of all the human activities, represent a major problem for environmental protection, due to their accumulation in large quantities over a long period of time and their inappropriate disposal. The deposits of industrial or domestic wastes cover large areas and are a permanent pollution threat to the environment (especially for underground waters) and for human health.

The sources, the quality and quantity of the wastes, is a pre-condition of choosing the best methods to manage them in the framework of a comprehensive strategy.

Generation of waste (sources, categories and types)

In 1997, the total amount of Romanian waste ranged to 217.5 million tones; in 1998 this quantity was reduced by 10-25%, owing to the economic recession in industry and especially in the mining industry.

The proportion of solid *waste categories* is as follows:

- Industrial wastes – about 91%
- Urban wastes – about 6%, category that includes domestic, street, commercial, hospital and industrial wastes similar to the domestic ones, collected by sanitation enterprises;
- Agricultural wastes – 2%.

The main *types* of industrial and agricultural wastes are the following:

- Sterile from mining and quarrying;
- Ashes from steam-generating stations;
- Metallurgy wastes;
- Industrial sludge;
- Chemical wastes (organic and inorganic);
- Metal wastes (ferrous, non-ferrous and mixed).

Although mining activities have been reduced in recent years, sterile wastes continue to generate extended pollution. Other waste found in huge quantities is the ash from burning processes (about 10 mill tones in 1998; ash and slag from steam-generating stations represent 80% of this quantity).

The ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy generate about 4 million tones of metallurgic wastes registered in 1998 (metallurgical sludge, metal dust and ashes, refractory materials, as well as mould crust, core and forms).

Chemical wastes (organic and inorganic), amounting to 2.6 mill tones in 1998, include numerous types such as: residual acids, residual bases, salt wastes, wastes with metal content, wastes with halogen content, wastes with phosphorus, wastes with nitrogen content, etc.

There are a total of 2.3 mill tones of hazardous waste. The majority is generated in the chemical industry (0.6 mill tones); the metallurgical industry (0.09 mill tones) and the industry of electronic and optical equipment (0.04 mill tones) are the second and third largest groups of generation.

The total quantity of urban waste collected in 1998 was 5.5-6.0 mill. tones, including:

- 75% proper domestic wastes (from population and economic agents);
- 12% street wastes;
- 9% sludge from residual urban water cleaning;
- 4% other waste types, including hospital and construction wastes.

As compared with the number of inhabitants in the urban environment, the evolution of the quantities and indexes of domestic and urban wastes is listed in the following table:

Year	Urban wastes			Household wastes	
	mill tones/ year	Kg / Inhabitant year	Kg / Inhabitant day	Kg / inhabitant year	Kg / Inhabitant day
1995	6.84	300	0.90	186	0.51
1996	6.7	304	0.83	194	0.53
1997	6.0	263	0.72	203	0.55
1998	5.5-6.0	250	0.5-0.6	180-200	0.50

The household wastes generated during year 1999 are ranging between 0.5 and 0.9 kg/inhabitant.day. The average amount is therefore 8700 t/day, out of which almost 5% are incinerated, the balance being disposed on landfills, which do not comply with environmental standards.

Disposal of wastes of all kinds in Romania is largely not carried out according to EU standards and methods. Municipal, domestic and many other types of waste are disposed of in landfill sites, none of which meeting EU engineering, nor operational standards. In addition, fly tipping is very common.

The rural population (some 50% of the total) essentially does not benefit from any public waste collection and transport. There is no system for the safe handling or disposal of hazardous wastes; in general they are required to be stored by the producer. Clinical wastes are either disposed in landfills or burned in incinerators far from being able to treat the wastes according to standards.

Waste treatment is on major weakness in Romanian environmental infrastructure, which exposes the population to serious problems of health and decreasing the general quality of life. Selective collection is not in place and re-use and recycling are done on ad-hoc basis.

However, since both economic evolution and environmental status are under continuous and rapid changes in Romania, up-to-date information available through public documents of the Ministry of Water and Environmental Protection should be added to the data listed hereby.

2.3. AIR QUALITY

There has been a dramatic drop in emissions of polluting substances since 1989. This is largely due to the contraction of the economy during the period 1990-1994 but also to some protection measures.

Figures for emissions per inhabitant in 1994 show that for Romania CO₂ emissions were less than half average for EU countries at 1 tone C/inhabitant; by contrast emissions of SO₂ were about 50% higher than the EU average.

The major sources of pollutants are:

- for SO₂, thermo-electric plants and power plants (70%);
- for NO_x, thermo-electric plants and road transport (60-65%);
- for CO, industry and combustion (75-80%);
- for CO₂, thermo-electric and industrial combustion (75-80%).

The maximum lead content allowed in leaded petrol was 0.40 g/l from 1990 to 1995 and 0.32g/l from 1996 (higher than the EU standard of 0.15 g/l). There is a program to reduce lead content further but no plans to phase out leaded petrol all together.

The Government Decision no.1336/2000 has create the legal basis for introduction and use on the Romanian market of liquid fuels with sulfur content less than 0.5 % of total fuel weight. It is planned that this decision to be enforced till 1st of January 2005.

A summary of Romanian air quality data for 1998 is given below:

- 29 localities of the 87 monitored exceeded the EU SO₂ 24-hour limit value of 125 µg/m³, two of these, Baia Mare and Zlatna, by considerable amounts;
- 13 localities of the 76 monitored exceeded EU NO₂ annual limit value of 40 µg/m³, seven of these above the limit value plus margin of tolerance;
- 31 localities of the 55 monitored exceeded Romanian annual particulate standards of 75µg/m³;
- 4 localities of the 5 monitored exceeded the EU annual Pb standard of 0.5µg/m³.

During 1999, the average concentrations (for 24 hrs) of air pollutants have risen above the standards as shown by the following table:

Pollutant	Cities
S02	Zlatna, Baia Mare, Copsa Mica, Tirgoviste
No2	Craiova, Savinesti, Hunedoara, Tirgu Mures, Isalnita, Pitesti
NH3	Pitesti, Bistrita, Resita, Miercurea Ciuc, Iasi, Tirgu Mures, Savinesti, Turnu Magurele, Rimnicu Vilcea, Riureni, Tirgoviste, Sendreni, Slobozia, Brasov, Fagaras, Buzau, Arad, Bacxau, Sfintu Gheorghe, Cazanesti, Suceava, Tirgu Jiu, Hunedoara

(For further details, please refer to the Environmental Status Report).

A preliminary analysis suggests that considerable effort will be needed to meet EU air quality standards in some areas. This should be confirmed with a more detailed analysis.

High costs regarding the conversion of existing vehicles to unleaded fuel and regarding the conversion of refineries to the production of unleaded fuel and liquid fuel with low S percentage represent major investment needs in the transposition and enforcement of the EU Acquis.

The EU Air Quality Directive defines *agglomerations* as towns with more than 250,000 population. According to this definition, Romania has 9 agglomerations: Bucharest, Constanta, Iasi, Timisoara, Galati, Brasov, Cluj-Napoca, Craiova, Ploiesti. All these towns, and also Sibiu and Arad (which are less than 250 000 habitants, but are situated on Trans-European highways, with a high intensity traffic) are the Romanian priorities in the field of building-up belt roads in order to protect the population from traffic pollution.

INCDPM (The National Research and Development Institute for Environmental Protection) has also identified **14 hotspots in urban areas** (see details on Annex 5).

As for further environmental status data, please refer to Environmental Status Report, which is elaborated by mid-year for the previous year.

3. KEY FEATURES OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN ROMANIA

3.1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The environment sector has been subject to a number of recent changes.

In July 1999 (updated in November 1999) a Ministerial Order established working groups to elaborate the National Plan for Romanian Approximation to the EU for all the nine sectors of the Environmental Acquis.

The structure of the minister was completely modified by the Romanian Government Decision no.17/4.01.2001, since this date being established the new Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection.

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection (MoWEP) is responsible for the development of general environmental policy and legislation.

There are 42 local *Environmental Protection Inspectorates* (EPIs) in Romania, one for each of the 41 counties and one for Bucharest City. They have responsibility for monitoring the environment and also for issuing environmental permits. MoWEP has to establish 8 out of the 41 EPIs (in Bucharest, Constanta, Giurgiu, Baia Mare, Drobeta Turnu Severin, Targu Mures, Piatra Neamt and Timisoara) as Regional EPIs. These will be better able to deal with regional issues which arise from the management of waste and wastewater at river basin level and to provide high quality laboratory services to other local inspectorates (roles and exact assignments of EPIs are still to be developed under PHARE 2000).

a) Water

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection is responsible for the adoption of the EU water quality Acquis in Romania. The Ministry is

responsible for drawing up national water policy and the preparation of legislation and regulation within this field.

In order to elaborate the water policy and legislation the Ministry is supported by its research institutes, namely:

- *National Company "National Institute for Meteorology, Hydrology and Water Management" SA,*
- *National Research and Development Institute for Environmental Protection, Bucharest,*
- *National Research and Development Institute for Sea Studies "Grigore Antipa", Constanta,*
- *National Research and Development Institute "Danube Delta", Tulcea.*

Water management policy is enforced by the *National Company "Romanian Waters" (Apele Romane SA)* which is under the co-ordination of MoWEP. This company has 11 branches organised at the river basin or hydrographical space level with the responsibility in preparing plans and programmes for water management and the protection of surface water bodies in their area of jurisdiction.

Ministry of Health and Family is responsible for drinking water quality.

Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forests is responsible for the use and protection of water in agricultural field.

At local level the *Local or County Council* is the authority granting development consent and is the owner or supervisor of water abstraction, supply and treatment infrastructure.

b) Waste

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection is responsible for the adoption of the EU Waste Acquis in Romania. The Ministry is responsible for overall waste management strategy and policy, including, domestic waste, industrial and hazardous wastes.

At local level, the *Local or County Council* is the authority granting development consent and is the owner of deposit areas or supervisor of collecting, transport, deposit and incineration of waste.

c) Air

The Ministry of Waters and Environmental Protection is responsible on policy-making and legislation drafting in the field of air quality management.

The Ministry of Public Works, Transports and Housing is responsible for the development of policy and legislation on transport-related emissions to air. It has issued legislation transposing the vehicle emission Directives and the roadworthiness of vehicles Directive. It records data on emissions to air from vehicles.

The Ministry of Health and Family is currently responsible for initiating air quality legislation. Air quality standards are developed by ASRO and some air quality monitoring is carried out on behalf of the ministry by the Institute of Public Health, Bucharest. In addition, County Public Health Offices also carry out air quality monitoring for health purposes and send the results to the Ministry.

Romania plans to introduce, among the economic instruments, environmental taxes on lead and sulphur content of fuels.

3.2. PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED IN THE MAIN STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS

In Romania, the following are documents of reference for future activity and arguments for the efforts of our country towards integration into the European Union:

- *The National Plan for Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire;*
- *The National Development Plan;*
- *The National Environmental Protection Action Plan;*
- *Sectoral Strategies in the field of Environment Protection;*

In addition to the above documents, we have taken into consideration the contents of the National Environmental Protection Strategy, which was first elaborated in 1996, and most recently updated in 1999.

This document provides a comprehensive policy for environmental capital investments in both the public and the private sectors.

3.2.1. National Plan for Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire

The Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire in the environmental field proposes the implementation of short and medium term measures for the harmonisation of the national legislation with current European Union requirements, as well as the strengthening of the institutions for the implementation of environmental legislation in Romania

The fundamental gap between Romania and the European Union concerning environmental standards represents mainly a heritage from the past, the result of a development policy un-correlated with concern for the environment, which has resulted in its degradation.

A lack of efficiency in the use of energy resources, which is still encouraged by low prices which included no environmental costs, represents a major cause of environmental damage.

At the same time the following issues have widened the gap:

- A low level of investment, in quantitative and qualitative terms, in environmental infrastructure;
- Generally relaxed enforcement of those environment standards, which have been imposed by the national legislation.

Currently, Romania faces acute problems concerning air, water and soil pollution, which require large investments in the short and the long term and the participation of both the public and the private sectors. Essential measures are needed in the fields of waste management, the improvement of water quality, and the enforcement of integrated pollution prevention and control.

Preliminary results of European Community financed projects, which have evaluated progress in the approximation of environmental legislation, have indicated that full transposition of legislation will not be complete before 2005.

Implementation of the Acquis will require substantial investments, so the timetable will to a large extent be dependent on the overall economic development of Romania.

3.2.1.1. Investment costs

The investments which should lead to gradual attainment of environmental standards required by the provisions of the EU directives mostly fall under the responsibility of the public sector (in particular the municipalities)¹ and will create a heavy burden on public finances. The compliance costs related to the Investment heavy Directives are given in the following tables:

(1) Investments in the air quality sector and integrated pollution prevention and control may fall under the responsibility of the private sector as well

Estimated Compliance Costs for the Key Environmental Sectors
 (Source: National Plan for approximation of the national legislation
 with the EU Acquis – March 2000)

Sector	ROM-102 Compliance Cost Estimate (EURO million)	Adjusted Compliance Cost Estimate (EURO million)
Waste		
• Capital cost	• 2.788	• 2.975
• O&M (annual)	• 219	• 234
• O&M (total/discounted)	• 2.808	• 2.996
• Total cost (NPV)	• 5.596	• 5.971
Air		
• Capital cost	• 409	• 3.075
• O&M (annual)	• 30	• 226
• O&M (total/discounted)	• 385	• 2.893
• Total cost (NPV)	• 794	• 5.968
Water		
• Capital cost	• 3.440	• 4.650
• O&M (annual)	• 316	• 427
• O&M (total/discounted)	• 7.491	• 5.475
• Total cost (NPV)	• 10.931	• 10.125

Note:

- Derived from ROM-102, DGXI and World Bank estimates
- A discount rate of 5% is used over a 20 year investment horizon.
- For simplicity, it has been assumed that all capital investment occurs in year 1.

Estimated Compliance Costs for 'Investment-Heavy' Directives
 (Source: National Plan for approximation of the national legislation
 with the EU Acquis – March 2000)

Sector	ROM-102 Compliance Cost Estimate (EURO million)			Revised Compliance Cost Estimate (EURO million)		
	Capital	O&M/yr	Total	Capital	O&M/yr	Total
Drinking Water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Urban Waste Water Treatment	3.440	316	7.378	4.502	414	9.656
Hazardous Waste Incineration	180	83.3	1.218	191	89	1.294
Municipal waste incineration	60	10.8	195	64	11	207
Large combustion plants – power plants	125	0.15	127	961	1	975
Large combustion plants – district heating	56	0.15	58	430	1	445
SO _x (under IPPC)	175	0.25	178	1.345	2	1.369
Landfill	840	13.3	1.006	893	4	1.069

Note:

- (1) The previous adjustment factor was used for both capital and O&M costs for simplicity
- (2) Total costs are a net present value (NPV) calculation and include O&M discounted at 5% over a 20 year investment horizon

3.2.1.2. Timetable for approximation

The National Plan for Approximation of the National Legislation with the EU Acquis (March 2000, under preparation in May 2001) gives estimates for the transposition of the most relevant (and investment-heavy) Directives.

These are shown in the following tables:

a. Water

Directive	Transposition
Drinking Water (98/83/EEC)	2001
Urban Wastewater (91/272/EEC)	2001
Surface Water for Drinking purposes (75/440/EEC)	2001
Hazardous Pollutants into ground water (80/68/EEC)	2001
Hazardous Pollutants discharged in water (76/464/EEC)	2001

b. Wastes

Directive	Transposition
Waste Framework Directive (75/442/EEC)	2001
PCB/PCT Directive (96/59/EC)	2000 (achieved)

c. Air

Directive	Transposition
Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC)	2001

d. Environmental Impact Assessment

Apart from the sector-specific Directives, the EIA Directives will be transposed into the Romanian Legislation as shown in the table below (Existing Romanian EIA legislation provides for public consultation, which is slightly less restrictive than the EU acquis):

Directive	Transposition
Free access to environmental information (90/313/EEC)	2000 (achieved)
EIA Directive (85/337/EC), with further revision	2001

Enforcement and implementation deadlines of the listed Directives are detailed within the Romanian National Plan for Approximation of the National Legislation with the EU Acquis

Generally, the enforcement follows the transposition in one year time, while full implementation is expected to take far more time, because of budgetary constraints.

3.2.2. National Development Plan

As required by the National Programme for Accession of Romania into the European Union and the 151/1998 Law on Regional Development Provisions, the National Development Plan of Romania was elaborated in October 1999 and up-dated in mid 2000.

This document correlates and integrates the following:

- *Regional Development Plans;*
- *National Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development;*
- *National Plan for Transport;*
- *National Protection Environmental Action Plan;*
- *National Strategy for Development of Human Resources.*

The regional development of Romania will take into account environmental protection and conservation considerations, the proposed strategy being articulated into the following main directions: improvement of water quality, the reduction of emissions to air (especially Sulfur and Nitrogen dioxides), the re-use of wastes, and landfill disposal.

3.2.3. National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP)

The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), drawn up in 1995 (latest version 1999), was updated in compliance with the National Plan for the Adoption of the Acquis Communautaire in order to provide a key instrument for setting the measures within the European integration process.

In August 1998, by Governmental Decision, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has come into existence in order to implement the NEAP which requires the integration of environmental policies within those of other sectors (industry, agriculture, transport, physical planning and health). In November 1999 the new version of the NEAP was prepared; the selection, analysis and implementation of projects in the NEAP were achieved according to the following criteria:

- major fields of activities;
- levels of approach (local -county, national);
- period of implementation: short term and medium term;

- general problems approached: protection of water quality, protection of air and atmosphere quality, protection of soil quality, bio-diversity conservation, forestry, wastes management, urban engineering and transport;
- legislation, institutional development and regulations.

In the field of water quality protection, one of the main objectives is the improvement of supply water quality and water resources, as well as the treatment of waste waters.

As regards wastes management and problems related to populated centres, the proposed projects refer to the construction, modernization or extension of household landfills in the area of large cities, realizing of central disposal facilities for dangerous wastes and treatment by incineration of waste and waste recovery.

In the field of protection of air and atmosphere quality, the priority problems are caused by pollution with various substances from activities such as: production of electrical and thermal energy, chemical industry and oil chemistry, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, etc.

The NEAP-the updated version authorised by Government Decision in late 1999, includes 286 projects, out of which 233 priority projects on the list for short term and 53 on the list for medium term. The total value priority projects included on the list for short term is estimated at 2276.5 million EURO.

The Romanian Government is expecting to provide some of the finances for these priority projects, and indeed is in the process of establishing a National Environmental Fund as a co-financing facility. However it will be necessary for international sources of funds to play an important part in their implementation. ISPA is recognised as a key funding source, and all projects selected to apply for ISPA funding are incorporated within the NEAP.

4. THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.1. WATER MANAGEMENT

Polluters Pays Principle is seen as a driven force as it concerns funding of water management infrastructure.

The National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) defines the national requirements for water management as follows:

Strategic objectives

- Permanent water supply to users
 - To develop new water sources, particularly multifunction reservoirs in the poor-water areas;
 - To carry out distinct water supply distribution networks for population and industry;
 - To save water and to reduce its cost.
- Water resources quality improvement
 - To use new clean, non-polluting technologies;
 - To develop new waste water treatment plants and modernize the existing ones;
 - To implement the means for preventing, reducing and limiting the effects of accidental pollution.
- Ecological river reconstruction
 - To improve and develop adequate habitats for conserving biodiversity;
 - To ensure, if possible, adequate water flows in the rivers to protect aquatic eco-systems, and to facilitate fish migration.
- Reducing flood risk
 - To develop multifunction (complex) reservoirs to provide a protection volume against floods;
 - To make embankments which are compatible with wetlands protection;
 - To ban the construction of buildings on flood plains.

Priority activities relevant to ISPA

- Improvement of the quality of supplied water infrastructure;
- Improvement of waste water treatment infrastructure;
- Reduction of the load of household waste water ;
- Reduction of the concentration of nitrogen, pesticides and other degradation products in waters.

4.2. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Strategic objectives

The NEAP expresses strong concern about the alarming increase in the impact of wastes on human health, either directly or via water and air pollution.

It therefore quotes the following strategic actions: Completion of the legislative framework and local regulations concerning the management of all types of wastes

- Optimisation of partnership relations between recycling companies and local public administrations
- Creation of networks of systems for management of wastes segregated at source
- Stimulation of the recycling industry through appropriate economic and financial instruments
- Encouragement of low-waste production technologies
- Creation of a monitoring network for toxic and radioactive wastes

Priority areas relevant to ISPA

- Construction, modernization or extension of domestic landfill sites, for large towns, localities and villages;
- Development of systems for separate collection and recycling of wastes;
- Construction of deposits for industrial wastes, and development of opportunities for their profitable re-use;
- Creation of secure centralized deposits for dangerous wastes;
- Establishment of EU-standard incinerators for dangerous and clinical wastes.

4.3. AIR QUALITY

Strategic objectives

The NEAP defines the following strategic actions for air quality management, including climate change considerations:

- Creation of the integrated monitoring system for the environment;
- Creation of a data base attached to the information system for the environment;
- Reduction in the main pollution emissions (sulphur dioxides, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, ammonia);
- Use of the "Polluter Pays Principle" in reducing emissions into the air;
- Stabilization of greenhouse emissions according to the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol.

The strategic objectives are supported by the development of the air monitoring system (financed under PHARE). The system will serve as a sound basis for formulating air protection policies.

Priority areas relevant to ISPA

- Reduction of emissions derived from pollutant processes such as generation of electrical and thermal energy;
- Improvement of air quality in polluted urban areas by traffic.

5. SELECTION AND PRIORITISATION CRITERIA FOR ISPA MEASURES

5.1. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AS DEFINED IN THE ISPA REGULATION AND GUIDELINES

The ISPA Programme is designed to provide assistance in the improvement of environmental (and transport) infrastructure through the partial funding of major construction projects. Regulation no. 1267/1999 of 21 June 1999 defines the following criteria for eligibility of measures:

- minimum project size is EU 5 million (although in exceptional cases, smaller projects may be considered);
- ISPA financing shall in general be in the range 50-70%, with the rest being provided by locally raised co-financing. In exceptional circumstances this level can be raised to 85%;

Priority sectors in the Environment Part of ISPA are:

- ***drinking water, wastewater treatment,***
- ***waste management, and***
- ***air quality.***

In order to maximize the impact of the individual investments it is recommended that environmental infrastructure measures should serve a significant number of population (for ISPA 2000 the minimum limit was established at 300,000 inhabitants).

5.1.1. General criteria

The ***general criteria*** for selecting priority areas for ISPA are similar to those defined in the NEAP. Measures must aim towards:

- compliance with EU environmental principles and policy;
- contributing to the gradual achievement of economic and social cohesion of Romania with the EU
- satisfying the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis, and the new National Environmental Policy;
- preserving, protecting and improving environment quality;
- protecting the health, and improving living conditions, for a maximum number of people;

- enhancing protection of environmentally sensitive areas;
- tackling pollution problems at source;
- satisfying the Polluter Pays Principle.

As an overall strategic approach for ISPA funding, public funds is to go first to the infrastructure where private (or local budget) capital may not enter very easily.

Measuring by expression of interest and my concluded concession contracts, the environmental infrastructure attractiveness is ranked as following:

- Air pollution abatement projects –less attractive
- WWTP (sewage & drinking water supply included)
- Urban Waste Management System –most attractive

However, air protection projects have an un-clear status by the procedures point of view, which heavily prevents their development.

ISPA area	Reasons for ranking
1. Waste Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urgency given by poor status of related river segments - lack of proper WWTP facilities in almost all large urban agglomerations - less interest of private capital - less available public funds - clear institutional (EBRD-MUDP) and procedural framework
2. Urban Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generalized impact on surface and ground water - legislative framework not yet completed
3. Air protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - less opportunities for infrastructure investment - procedures less clear

As for strategic approach the following directives are used:

- all measures shall be part of Master Plans and/or River Basin Management Plans (both in waste and Water sector)
- as for the waste management, application shall consider the waste management system (preferably on regional basis), including: landfill constructed according to EU acquis, selective collection and processing, recycling, as well as provision for further development of the system (e.g. composting, incineration, power co-generation etc.).
- The EIA in all cases shall at least shape the sensitivity situation of the target area ("fragility" and "value" of ecosystems - indicators to be used according to the VIENNA Declaration; when completed the criteria catalogue for sensitive areas will be ready, it is to be properly used). Experience of

Member States in applying Water Framework Directive in this respect is also indicative.

- ISPA measures will clearly NOT assist investments under 5 MEURO, in no cases; informal support could be however offered to similar but smaller projects to be considered by other community Instruments (such as Regional PHARE and SAPARD)
- Singular projects (e.g. construction of a costly long sewage pipe) will also not be supported

The less accepted value for TA out of ISPA funds is 200,000 EURO per project (preferably between 400,000 EURO and 900,000 EURO).

The applicant for TA shall first document its request and present a financial analysis stressing:

- a) The elaboration of the application requires complex, highly-qualified international expertise.
- b) The local budget has enough resources for covering 25-50% out of the total request (at least 50,000 EURO). Usually, this may be financially reasonable for projects higher than 10 MEURO

Local councils (especially for cities with less than 100,000 inhabitants) are advised to first explore existing documentation and Romanian expertise, before going to ask TA funds.

Although there is no provision as it concerns funding both waste and water projects for the same municipality, the MoWEP may refrain itself in endorsing applications falling inside this category, unless the EIA demonstrates a fatal environmental impact as a consequence of combined effects of waste-generated pollution and water pollution. Even so, municipalities shall prove, in a request submitted to the MoWEP ISPA Unit their capacity to pay the combined amount of both projects, endorsed by Romanian financial bodies.

To ensure proper focus of available funds, ISPA measures should first serve the most acute water pollution cases.

Usually, the lack of finance prevent municipalities to maintain, up-date or even construct Waste Water Treatment Plant. As a consequence, the status of river-related ecosystems has gradually and progressively decreased. In addition, market condition makes WWTP Public-Private-Partnerships even less attractive for private capital.

Consequently, WWTPs comes as first priority for ISPA measures, ranked by population size which is served.

5.1.2. Specific criteria

The selection of individual projects for ISPA support will depend on the conformity of applications to the following *specific criteria*.

- Sector

In line with overall ISPA priorities, Romania will place drinking water supply and wastewater treatment as its top priority; it will also consider as a second priority the waste treatment; air quality improvement measures are considered last.

- Direct impact on environment and health

Priority will be given to measures, which will alleviate problems, which have a particularly severe effect on the local environment or on the health of the population.

Obvious cases of this kind are following:

- significant population do not have access to drinking water of reasonable quality or the access is not continuous because of technical inadequacy, weather condition or geographical reasons,
- essentially untreated sewage from a large population is discharged into a small watercourse or into a recipient already severely affected by pollution,
- particularly toxic effluent or other wastes are being discharged into the environment to the detriment of human health.

- Co-financing capability

Priority will be given to the application with a higher level of co-financing, usually to the one which can demonstrate a firm commitment to at least 25% of co-financing, supported by a sound economic and financial analysis of the measure, and by written documentation from the co-finance partner.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to rise their contribution to 30-40%, especially for ISPA 2002 onwards.

- Commitment

Priority will be given to those municipalities (or groups of municipalities) who demonstrate their commitment to improving their environmental infrastructure through ISPA support, by providing adequate effort and financial commitment to the application process.

- *Convergence and additionality with international agreements plans (transboundary effects)*

Romania is a signatory to a number of international agreements, which require it to make improvements to its environmental infrastructure. Examples of these are the Black Sea Environmental Programme and the Danube Pollution Reduction Programme.

Whilst it is recognized that any improvement of wastewater discharges in Romania will have an influence on the Danube watershed, priority will be given to those projects which can have a direct demonstrable trans-boundary effects.

- *Priority related to target area and management approach*

Specific attention will be given to the urgent measures to be taken whenever ecosystems, sensitive areas or protected areas are under threat by sources whose infrastructure for pollution abatement is eligible under ISPA .

As for approach of pollution reduction and compliance with EU –acquis in the fields of water and waste management, priority will be given to those projects proving integrated river basin management (according with EU and international rules) is in place (both in general terms and in respect of the proposed project). Water Framework Directive is the major baseline in this respect.

First step has been already completed by the elaboration of River Basin Water Management Framework Plans (end 2000). The plans will be followed by complex reviews aiming to mix the given plans with the existing County Master Plans and NEAP. This exercise is accompanied by the evolution of legislative framework in the aim of the transposition of the Water Framework Directive.

5.2. SECTOR-SPECIFIC CRITERIA

For each sector, the basic criteria for prioritisation of potential ISPA measures are the following:

5.2.1. Waste Water and Drinking Water Sector

a) Population size

Given the general relationship between population size and the amounts of wastewater generated, then priority will be given to measures

designed to improve wastewater management in the largest agglomerations. For ISPA 2000, the population target has been above 300,000; for subsequent years, agglomerations must be of at least 100,000 population, and above that figure larger agglomerations will have priority (see annex 4).

b) The level of performance in current wastewater treatment

Higher priority will be given to cities with no wastewater treatment plant, or to the cities where the facilities have been partly constructed but are not operational, where the ISPA funded investment will show additionally.

c) Sensitivity of the recipient and related ecosystems

The impact of wastewater on the watercourses and sensitive environmental areas depends on the relationship between the amount of pollution and the absorption capacity of the recipient. Two priority cases are envisaged: i) recipient ecosystem is particularly sensitive ii) the support capacity is exceeded by the amount and characteristics of the wastewater discharged into it.

d) Overall environmental and health benefits

The use of the receiving watercourses for a number of economic activities allows a quantified presentation of the economic benefits of the planned wastewater capital investment. Priority will be given to measures, which show maximum economic benefits.

e) Increased effectiveness of resource use

Measures which increase the effectiveness of the use of water resources will be given priority. Examples of this will be reduction in drinking water transmission losses, introduction of individual metering systems, accurate sizing of treatment facilities to match potential demand.

5.2.2. Waste management sector

a) Population size

Given the general relationship between population size and the amounts of waste generated, then priority will be given to measures designed to improve waste management in the largest agglomerations. For ISPA 2000, the population target has been above 300,000; for subsequent years, agglomerations must be of at least 100,000 population, and above that figure larger agglomerations will have priority (see annex 4).

b) Impact on ecosystems

The ecosystems around cities are already under obvious pressure from the neighbouring industries, and poor urban waste management comes as an added pressure on them. Priority will be given to projects, which maximize the positive impact on the status of ecosystems.

c) Regional collection schemes

Since waste management benefits from the economies of scale, priority will be given to those schemes that collect and process waste from large populations. This can be achieved either from major con-urbations or through regional schemes, which will be encouraged. According to the urgent ordinance on waste management, the commitment to regional schemes have to be proved by a plan set up by the regional authorities co-ordinated by the Ministry of Public Works.

d) Waste minimization and recycling

EU legislation actively encourages waste minimization and recycling. Whilst it is recognized that in the short term there is a need to provide basic services, schemes which establish separate collection and recycling of domestic waste will be encouraged

5.2.3. Air quality sector**a) Cross-border effect**

Air pollution often has a significant cross-border effect. Preference will be given to such proposals that are more likely to reduce this cross-border air pollution.

b) Pollution reduction at source

Priority will be given to measures that promote the use of cleaner production technologies rather than end-of-pipe solutions to air pollution problems.

c) Beneficiaries and scope of projects

Population served and the degree of reduction of air pollution are important criteria for prioritization of measures.

This criteria is to be enforced after National Air Monitoring System will be in place.

5.3. MAINTAINING AND UP-DATING THE ISPA PROJECTS PIPELINE

The ISPA Unit in the Ministry of Water and Environmental Protection has the overall responsibility to maintain and up-date the ISPA programming documents and to comment and endorse the ISPA applications.

The document is to be up-dated and officially submitted to the EU Commission on yearly basis.

Main inputs for this process are the following:

- Reviews of the environmental status
- River Basin Plans
- Strategic documents of the MoWEP
- Related assistance programs (Regional PHARE and SAPARD)
- Investigation of the situation in the local councils

For the municipalities not yet included in the pipeline with full completed applications, but falling within the priorities, first step in approaching ISPA is to prepare a brief application letter stating:

- nature of infrastructure investment (technical description, existing infrastructure and its status) ;
- sensitivity review of the concerned natural area;
- financial status, including last financial (balance) sheet (proving capacity to pay).

Phone / e-mail inquires are welcome, although meetings are to be set only on exceptional basis. Applicants, Consultants, as well as any interested municipality or individual are invited to visit first the Web sites of the EU (www.europa.eu.int) and MoWEP (www.mappm.ro) and then call ISPA Unit.

All applicants (regardless the status of the application) are invited to inform ISPA Unit about potential alternative funding bodies which they approach and whenever additional funds are available for the already forwarded applications.

In the aim of transparency and for ensuring evolution of the programming exercise, any municipality, public and, or private entity which thinks is entitled to receive ISPA funding and or to comment on the existing or planned ISPA projects is invited to follow the same procedure.

All the support documents, including brief preliminary letter, application form and EIA study are public documents, while any other documents accompanying ISPA application remain the property of the Applicant itself.

6. FINANCING OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN ROMANIA

6.1. BACKGROUND

The need for investment in environmental infrastructure in Romania is immense. This has been caused primarily by lack of investment funds over many years – there are several wastewater treatment plant projects for major cities that have remained uncompleted owing to lack of funds.

The NEAP includes 286 projects, out of which 233 priority projects on the list for short term and 53 on the list for medium term. The total value priority projects included on the list for short term is estimated at 2,276.5 million EURO.

Evaluations carried out by the DISAE programme (within Phare) have indicated that the cost of Romanian compliance with investment-heavy EU environmental directives is of the order of 20 billion Euro. More detailed evaluations of the country's needs in terms of water and waste management infrastructures are currently being undertaken under the twinning programmes with France and Germany respectively.

With the Romanian economy in continuing decline, there is little funding available to meet these investment requirements. Central and local budgets are under considerable strain, and are unable to support the investments. The population as a whole has no money to pay the increased tariffs that will be necessary to justify the costs of the investments.

There is therefore an urgent need for support for the development of environmental infrastructure, such as that offered by ISPA. However, it is important to realise that the ISPA programme will only go a small way towards resolving the overall problem.

A significant response to this need has been the Municipal Utilities Development Programmes (MUDP 1 and MUDP 2), where funding from Phare and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has helped 12 major municipalities in improving their environmental infrastructure. An important by product of these programmes is that the involved municipalities have obtained expertise in the management of civil engineering projects, including the establishment of project implementation units.

6.2. FINANCIAL SOURCES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Environmental infrastructure projects can in principle be financed through the following mechanisms:

- *The National Budget;*
- *Local budgets;*
- *Commercial loans;*
- *International Financial Institutions;*
- *The National Environmental Fund.*

The National Budget

The Romanian situation is unusual, in that in 1999 the Law on Local Administration established the financial autonomy of local government. Since most environmental infrastructure is the responsibility of local government, it has followed that no funding will be available from the central budget.

This lack of support from central government has until mid 2000 extended to a lack of any sovereign guarantees for municipally raised loans. The Ministry of Finance has now established a guarantee fund specifically for ISPA projects.

Local budgets

Even in the larger cities, in general the local budget does not have the resources to finance directly environmental infrastructure projects. The existence of support from ISPA grants does not have a fundamental influence on this situation.

The low level of wages, linked with the high inflation rate, mean that consumers of municipal services cannot afford to pay the increased tariffs which would be required to cover the investment costs for improvements in infrastructure.

Therefore there is a severe problem throughout Romania in the financing of environmental infrastructure projects from local budgets. This problem extends to the co-financing of ISPA supported projects, since the 25% minimum which is required is still beyond the direct funding capacity of local budgets.

Commercial loans

Romanian municipalities cannot take loans from commercial banks. However, in principle the Autonomous Regie could do so, particularly if supported by a municipal guarantee. Two commercial banks (Romanian Development Bank, "Tiriac" Bank) have the mechanisms in place to provide this type of loan.

As far as official information is revealing, no such loans have been established, because of their costs and the bureaucracy involved.

International Financial Institutions

Loans for environmental infrastructure development must be provided without sovereign guarantee. This means that the only international financial institution that is normally available for this purpose is the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

During 2000, the Ministry of Finance has instituted a special mechanism to provide sovereign guarantees for ISPA projects. This now means that the European Investment Bank can provide co-financing for environmental ISPA projects.

National Environmental Fund

Romania has been the only country in central Europe without an Environmental Fund, which has limited the country's ability to tackle environmental problems. In May 2000, a law was published and ratified, then authorized by the President in June, which established a National Environmental Fund. This Fund will receive financing from the central budget, from local budgets, from environmental fees and fines.

It is anticipated that this Fund will be fully operational in due time, and will represent an important source of financing of environmental infrastructure projects, including the co-financing of ISPA projects.

Technical Assistance Input is expected from international financing sources. USAID has already carry out technical assistance to the National Environmental Fund (NEF) for 15 months, starting June 2000, having as main objectives:

- a) establish internal mechanisms (including creation of an Implementing Agency for environmental infrastructure projects, including ISPA);
- b) elaboration of an investment strategy;
- c) promotion of economic instruments;
- d) elaborate compliance strategy;
- e) self-financing mechanisms for the Environmental Protection Inspectorates.

6.3. ISPA CO-FINANCING STRATEGY

The economic and social conditions in Romania mean that most beneficiaries find it difficult to provide co-financing of ISPA projects beyond the minimum level of 25%. This is made particularly difficult owing to the unwillingness of central Government to contribute to ISPA co-financing.

However, since a primary objective of the ISPA programme is to maximize the additionally of the ISPA grants, it will be a strategic objective of the Romanian ISPA Programme to encourage potential beneficiaries to expect grants of less than 75% wherever this is feasible.

Although the predominant source of co-financing for the ISPA Programme so far has been EBRD, there are also other sources. EIB are already involved thanks to the special arrangement of the Ministry of Finance, and in some cases there is a small but significant contribution from the local budget. Bilateral support has also been used (for example Danish co-financing in Piatra Neamt).

The ISPA Strategy will encourage these other sources of co-financing in addition to EBRD, and to support the development of the National Environmental Fund as a major source of ISPA co-financing.

This broach, justified by immediate investment necessities and the amplitude of impact against environment in the case of the large cities, completed with a strategy to support small investment projects, including public utilities sector, is suggestive actuate by the contribution of private sector.

In this, more than the grant mechanisms (donation) will be initiated and completed alternative mechanisms such as:

- state-guarantee soft loans combined with revolving funds;
- financing by financial contracts in public-private partnership (BOOT, BOT);
- mixing up with other financial assistance programs (EU or WB programs);
- commercial banks loans and co-financing investment funds;
- softening the venture capital input from business sector, assigned to environmental protection, including public utilities;
- grouping of projects by hydrographic basin basis.

The exact timetable and related measures are linked to the new package of Directives on public procurement, under preparation within EU Commission.

The privatization process has included the environmental bondage as compulsory. Particularly, the business sector needs to cover increased costs to comply with EU legislation. For that reason the EU assistance instruments, inclusive ISPA, must facilitate the investment efforts connected to the environmental standards, disclosed by PEPA reports (at European level), and twinning reports (at National level).

Proposed Measure:

Revolving ISPA Trust Fund to be managed by the National Environmental Fund (NEF)

After assessing the co-ordination issues and the National Environmental Fund (NEF) activity, a revolving financing mechanism for groups of smaller ISPA projects might be set up to be managed by the NEF on a soft loan basis. An application in this sense will be drafted, providing the NEF with the opportunity to make a significant impact on the status of the environment via this envisaged mechanism.

The beneficiaries of ISPA funding should then demonstrate along with the engineering solution, their capacity to perform the following activities:

- a high level of project management competence during the construction phase (including some financial control),
- an operational regime for the installation after construction which ensures an adequate revenue to their activity – in the case of most environmental infrastructure projects, this implies a changing structure which brings an adequate return whilst being sustainable by the customer base.

The development of public/private partnership will be also analysed, exploring the possibilities to apply the mentioned co-financing charts.

Within the process of ISPA pipeline projects identification, a set of industrial pollution sources have been found out. Their common features is the high pollutant load and small volume waste-water as well as their small size and their placement within human settlements. As private industries are not eligible for ISPA funding, the investments efforts in such areas would provide the necessary support, complementary to sectors addressed by ISPA Programme.

Regarding to ISPA projects co-financing, the Romanian Ministry of Public Finances is reviewing the individual proposal, in line with Romanian legislation on public debt.

7. ISPA ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES

7.1. INPUT OF THE MAIN ROMANIAN STRATEGIC DOCUMENTS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF ISPA PRIORITIES

Rationale:

Environmental health remains the first priority in Romania for environmental protection.

- The major environmental impact in this sense is caused by the poor quality of surface and underground waters, as a result of discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater. Wastewater treatment facilities in most large cities around Romania are far from the requirements of both EU and national standards.

- The second cause of environmental damages, leading to relevant threats to human health is the uncontrolled disposal of waste, mainly in the field of urban waste management. To enforce both Romanian Law and recently transposed EU legislation on waste management, municipalities need cost-effective capital investments to dispose of urban wastes.

- The third environmental concern of relevance to ISPA comes from air pollution. This is given a relatively low priority since air quality in general is improving owing to the closing down of many polluting factories. Power generation and heating based on low-quality coal need to be replaced by alternative generation sources; however, this is regarded as a longer term requirement.

These basic facts have led to the following ISPA areas to be given first priority for ISPA funding:

- 1) Drinking water supply, sewerage and wastewater treatment,*
- 2) Urban waste management (priority given to landfill disposal and selective collection),*
- 3) Improving of air quality.*

Since the environmental impact of any community is broadly related to population size, priority for ISPA funding will in general be given to projects for larger agglomerations, or groups of communities.

7.2. IDENTIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES

Taking into consideration the criteria defined in previous sections of this document, the priorities for ISPA project selection in Romania will be as follows:

Sector

- Priority 1: *water sector - drinking water supply and sewerage systems and waste water treatment plants;*
- Priority 2: *waste sector - waste management systems – sanitary landfill sites including closure of existing sites; separate collection and recycling systems;*
- Priority 3: *air quality sector - works for improving air quality in the main cities, using ecological heating technologies.*

Population served

This must be over 100,000 people, either in a single beneficiary or in a group of projects in a single river basin. In general, measures serving larger populations will be preferred.

Co-financing capacity

Priority will be given to measures that have attracted guaranteed co-financing to at least 25%. In addition, priority will be given (especially for waste management systems) to those measures attracting higher levels of co-financing (preferably up to 50%).

Environmental impact

Measures will have high priority if they demonstrate a particularly great improvement in environmental quality, and if they contribute to Romania's satisfaction of international environmental obligations.

Commitment

Priority will be given to measures that attract a high level of commitment from potential beneficiaries. This can be demonstrated by a willingness to commit local money to effective project preparation, and the availability of competent project implementation capability.

7.3. PRIORITISED LIST OF PROJECTS FOR POTENTIAL ISPA FUNDING (PIPELINE) - FOR 2001

Rationale

The Romanian Ministry of Water and Environmental Protection has reviewed the identified projects, on the basis of the above listed criteria and after extended consultations with all relevant stakeholders

A. ISPA ENVIRONMENT – ROMANIA: APPROVED PROJECTS

< Euro >				
No	Project title	Total eligible value	ISPA Grant	Allocated out of ISPA budget 2000
1.	Extending the pilot project concerning the selective collection of household wastes in Piatra Neamt	13,846,000	10,384,500	8,307,600
2.	Rehabilitation of the sewerage network in Constanta Area in order to reduce pollution of the Black Sea	96,556,653	72,417,490	44,304,233
3.	Wastewater treatment plant and main trunk collector in Craiova City	70,378,000	52,783,500	38,342,250
4.	Upgrading the water and waste water system in Iasi in order to comply to EU Standards for water quality and environment protection	51,378,000	38,533,500	23,839,250
5.	"Danutoni" Wastewater Treatment Plant –in the Jiu River Valley	9,680,000	7,260,000	5,808,000
TOTAL 1		241.838.653	181,378,990	120,601,333
				Allocated out of ISPA budget 2001
6.	Rehabilitation of drinking water network, sewerage and wastewater treatment plant in Braila City	59,877,400	44,908,050	13,680,000
7.	Rehabilitation and upgrading of the sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Arad City	18,000,000	13,500,000	8,100,000
2.	Rehabilitation and modernization of water supply and sewerage systems for the Area of Cluj	46,755,800	35,066,850	24,546,795
3.	Rehabilitation of sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant in Oradea City	23,906,000	16,734,200	13,387,360
4.	Rehabilitation of sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant in Focsani City	15,876,500	11,748,610	9,398,888
5.	Rehabilitation of drinking water, sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities in Targu Mures City	27,909,400	20,932,050	10,466,025
6.	Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment technology, drinking water supply and sewerage improvement for the population of Timisoara City	48,080,000	34,136,800	13,654,720

7.	Upgrading the water and wastewater system in Pascani City in order to comply with European Standards for water quality and environmental protection (*)	27,200,000	20,400,000	
8.	Integrated Municipal Waste Management - Ramnicu Valcea City (*)	24,970,000	15,350,000	
TOTAL 2		240.405.100	177,026,560	93,233,788
TOTAL GENERAL			358,405,550	213,835,121

In addition, the European Commission has approved during first quarter of 2001, the Technical Assistance for completion of Bucharest Waste Water Treatment Plant application:

< Euro >				
No	Project title	Total value	ISPA grant	Commitment 2000
1.	The completion and upgrading of the Bucharest Waste Water Treatment Plant	1,810,000	1,350,000	460,000

B. ISPA ENVIRONMENT – ROMANIA: PROJECTS SENT TO BRUSSELS, TO BE REVIEWED BY THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE IN 2002

< Euro >			
No	Project title	Total value	ISPA Grant
ON-GOING ELIGIBLE ISPA PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO BRUSSELS WHICH ARE GOING TO BE ANALISED AT THE BEGINING OF 2002			
-	Ecological Landfill at Timisoara (regional landfill)	23,985,000	17,980,000
-	Waste management project for Targoviste City and surroundings	32,600,000	24,500,000
-	Treatment of drinking and wastewater for Brasov City and neighbouring communities	67,100,000	50,300,000

C. ELIGIBLE ISPA PROJECTS: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE APPLICATION SUBMITTED TO CE

<i>Euro</i>			
No	Project title	Total TA	ISPA grant
1.	Rehabilitation of drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Galati	900,000	675,000
2.	Rehabilitation and extension of regional drinking water supply system, and sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities in Drobeta Turnu Severin	1,000,000	750,000
3.	Rehabilitation and modernization of drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Botosani City and neighbouring localities	700,000	525,000

4.	Improvement of water management for Baia Mare City and neighbouring localities	760,000	570,000
5.	Ecological landfill and selective collection system for Baia Mare Area		
6.	Ecological landfill and integrated management system for Cluj-Napoca City		
7.	Modernization and development of sewerage system and wastewater treatment facilities in Buzau City	300,000	225,000
8.	Regional Project – Rehabilitation of sewerage and drinking water networks in the Mures River Valley – Hunedoara County (Cities of Deva and Hunedoara)	790,000	590,000
9.	Environment and sanitary rehabilitation of drinking water network, sewerage and wastewater treatment plant in Focsani	325,000	244,000

D. ON-GOING ELIGIBLE ISPA PROJECTS (TO BE REVIEWED IN THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE DURING THE COMING YEARS)

MEuro

No.	Project Title	Total Estimative Value (MEuro)	ISPA Grant (MEuro)	Present Status	Submission date
1.	Modernisation and development of sewerage system and wastewater treatment facilities in Buzau City	31.7	23 (75%)	APPLICATION UNDER PREPARATION	Q1 - 2002
2.	Rehabilitation and extension of sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Tulcea City	19	14.25 (75%)	APPLICATION UNDER PREPARATION	Q1 - 2002
3.	Rehabilitation and extension of sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Satu Mare City	24.3	18.2 (75%)	APPLICATION UNDER PREPARATION	Q1 - 2002
4.	Improvement of water supply system, sewerage and wastewater treatment for Piatra Neamt urban zone	10	7.5 (75%)	APPLICATION UNDER PREPARATION	Q1 - 2002
5.	Group of 4 projects regarding water management in Sibiu City and neighbouring localities	39.1	29.3 (75%)	APPLICATION UNDER PREPARATION	Q1 - 2002
6.	REGIONAL INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT - TELEORMAN COUNTY	30	22.5 (75%)	APPLICATION UNDER PREPARATION	Q1 - 2002
7.	Regional ecological landfill and waste management in Brasov Area	30	15 (50%)	APPLICATION UNDER PREPARATION	Q3 - 2002
8.	Integrated waste management project for Galati – Braila Cities	35	24.5 (70%)	APPLICATION UNDER PREPARATION	Q4 - 2002
9.	Rehabilitation of drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Galati	108	70 (75%)	APPLICATION FOR TA SUBMITTED TO BRUSSELS	Q1 - 2003
10.	Rehabilitation and modernization of drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Botosani City and neighbouring localities	96	70 (75%)	APPLICATION FOR TA SUBMITTED TO BRUSSELS	Q1 - 2003
11.	Improvement of water management for Baia Mare City and neighbouring localities	31.4	23.5 (75%)	APPLICATION FOR TA SUBMITTED TO BRUSSELS	Q1 - 2003
12.	Rehabilitation and extension of regional	40	30	APPLICATION	Q1 - 2003

	drinking water supply system, and sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities in <i>Drobeta Turnu Severin</i>		(75%)	FOR TA SUBMITTED TO BRUSSELS	
13.	Ecological landfill and integrated management system in <i>Cluj-Napoca</i>	30	22.5 (75%)	APPLICATION UNDER PREPARATION	Q2 - 2003
14.	Regional ecological landfill at Ungheni – Mures, and selective collection system for wastes in <i>Mures County</i>	22	12 (60%)	APPLICATION UNDER PREPARATION	Q3 - 2003
15.	The completion and upgrading of the <i>Bucharest</i> Waste Water Treatment Plant	300 - 490	(50%)	TA APPROVED/ TERMES OF REFERENCES FOR TA UNDER PREPARATION	Q4 - 2003
	TOTAL	546.25 ^d	352.25 ^d		

Other eligible projects have been identified during the prioritising phase in the waste field; among which: Vaslui – Barlad, Tg. Jiu, Suceava – Botosani, Bacau, Slobozia – Calarasi, Resita.

(1 The totals do not include the amounts related to Bucharest project.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – LIST OF ISPA ENVIRONMENT LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**a) ISPA - related EU Directives**

- 98/83/EC Directive on the quality of water intended for human consumption
- 75/442/EC Directive on Waste management
- 75/440/EC Directive on the quality required of surface water intended for the abstraction of drinking water
- 91/271/EC Directive on urban wastewater treatment
- 80/778/EEC and its amendments: The Drinking Water Directive,
- 96/62/EC Framework Directive on Air
- 88/609/EC Large Combustion Plant Directive
- 89/369/EEC Municipal Waste Incineration Directive
- 94/67/EC Hazardous Waste Incineration Directive
- 96/61/EC Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive

b) Most relevant existing Romanian Legislation

- Law 137/1995 Environmental Protection Law (framework law)
- Law 107/1996 Water Law
- Law of air protection – approved by Urgency Ordinance of the Government no.243/2000
- Law 171/1997 Law for approval of the Plan of National Planning of the Romanian Territory – section II – Water
- Governmental Decision 730/1997 for approval the NTPA 001 concerning the charging with pollutants of the wastewater discharges into water resources
- Governmental Decision on the adoption of the European Wastes Catalogue
- Law 6/1991 for ratification of Basel Convention on trans-boundary transportation of the dangerous substances
- Law 86/2000 for ratification of Aarhus Convention on public access to the environmental information
- Law 14/1995 for ratification of Danube Convention on co-operation regarding protection and sustainable use the River water
- Urgency Ordinance of the Government no.78/2000 on Waste Management

c) Most relevant proposed Romanian Legislation

- Framework Law on Dangerous Chemicals
- Law for ratification of Convention on the ratification of the Espoo Convention regarding the environmental trans-border impact assessment
- Governmental Decision concerning urban wastewater treatment (referring to Directive 91/271/EEC)

The MoWEP revises a Plan for Adoption of the EU Acquis in the field of environmental protection each year.

ANNEX 2 – ISPA-ENVIRONMENT IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

1. Water & Wastewater Measures

No	Title of project	Total costs for the implementation of the project (Mill. Euro)
1.	The completion and upgrading of the <i>Bucharest</i> Waste Water Treatment Plant	300 – 2 treatment lines 460 – 3 treatment lines 490 – 3 lines + sludge treatment system
2.	Wastewater treatment plant and main trunk collector in <i>Craiova City</i>	70
3.	Rehabilitation of the sewerage network in <i>Constanta Area</i> in order to reduce pollution of the Black Sea	106
4.	Rehabilitation of wastewater treatment technology, drinking water supply and sewerage improvement for the population of <i>Timisoara City</i>	62
5.	Upgrading the water and waste water system in <i>Iasi</i> in order to comply to EU Standards for water quality and environment protection	51
6.	Treatment of drinking and waste water of <i>Brasov City</i> and neighbouring localities	67
7.	Rehabilitation of the water supply and sewerage systems in <i>Cluj-Napoca</i>	64
8.	Rehabilitation of drinking water network, sewerage and wastewater treatment plant in <i>Braila City</i>	60
9.	Rehabilitation and upgrading of the sewerage and waste water treatment plant in <i>Arad City</i>	18
10.	Rehabilitation of drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment plant in <i>Galati</i>	108
11.	Rehabilitation and upgrading of the sewerage and waste water treatment plant in <i>Oradea City</i>	24
12.	Rehabilitation and extension of sewerage and waste water treatment plant in <i>Tulcea City</i>	18
13.	Rehabilitation, upgrading and extension of sewerage network and improving of waste water cleaning process in <i>Ploiesti City</i>	
14.	Group of 4 projects regarding water management in <i>Sibiu City</i> and neighbouring localities	56

15.	Drinking water supply, sewerage and wastewater treatment system in Targu Jiu	
16.	Rehabilitation and extension of drinking water and sewerage regional networks, and local waste water treatment plants in Tarnava Mare River Basin (Counties Harghita, Mures and Sibiu). Zetea – Copsa Mica Area	150
17.	Regional Project – Rehabilitation of sewerage and drinking water networks in the Mures Valley – Hunedoara County (Cities of Deva and Hunedoara)	68
18.	Rehabilitation and upgrading and extension of sewerage network and improving of waste water cleaning process in Pitesti	25
19.	Environment and sanitary rehabilitation of drinking water network, sewerage and wastewater treatment plant in Focsani	14
20.	Water supply, sewerage and wastewater treatment systems in Resita – Bocsa area	
21.	Rehabilitation of drinking water and wastewater facilities in Satu Mare City	25
22.	Rehabilitation and modernization of drinking water supply, sewerage and waste water treatment plant in Botosani City and neighbouring localities	96
23.	Improvement of water supply system and rehabilitation of sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities in Bacau City area	50
24.	Improvement of water management for Baia Mare City and neighbouring localities	67
25.	“Danutoni” Wastewater Treatment Plant – in the Jiu River Valley	10
26.	Rehabilitation of drinking water, sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities in Targu Mures City	37
27.	Regional water supply system, sewerage and wastewater treatment in Bistrita City – Viisoara area and Bargau and Teaca River Valleys	23
28.	Modernization and development of sewerage system and wastewater treatment facilities in Buzau City	
29.	Improvement of drinking water and waste water treatment systems in Pascani City	27
30.	Rehabilitation of drinking water system, sewerage and sewerage in Roman City	15

31.	Technical works for improvement of drinking water supply, sewerage and wastewater treatment in <i>Alba Iulia – Sebes Area</i>	
32.	Improvement of water supply system, sewerage and wastewater treatment for <i>Piatra Neamt urban zone</i>	
33.	Drinking water supply system <i>Bradisor – Ramnicu Valcea – Dragasani</i> ; wastewater treatment plant in <i>Ramnicu Valcea City</i>	
34.	Technical rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plant and extension of sewerage system in <i>Suceava City</i>	20
35.	Extension of wastewater treatment plant and rehabilitation of sewerage system in <i>Targoviste City</i>	15
36.	Rehabilitation and extension of regional drinking water supply system, and sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities in <i>Drobeta Turnu Severin</i>	
37.	Drinking water supply and wastewater treatment facilities in <i>Vaslui City</i>	
38.	Regional project – rehabilitation and development of drinking water, sewerage and wastewater treatment systems in Timis River Basin, <i>Lugoj – Caransebes Area</i> (Counties Caras-Severin and Timis)	
39.	Rehabilitation and extension of the sewerage network and wastewater treatment plant for <i>Zalau City</i>	
40.	Sewerage and wastewater treatment facilities in <i>Sulina City</i> (placed near the Biosphere Reserve - protected area in the Danube Delta)	5

3. Waste Management Measures

No	Title of project	Total costs for the implementation of the project (M.Euro)
1.	Extending the pilot project concerning the selective collection of household wastes in <i>Piatra Neamt</i>	15
2.	Ecological landfill and management of wastes in <i>Timisoara City</i>	24
3.	Regional ecological landfill and waste management in <i>Brasov Area</i>	20

4.	Ecological Landfill on <i>Ramnicu Valcea – Fetei</i>	25
5.	Waste management in the <i>Constanta Harbor Area</i>	35
6.	Ecological landfill for <i>Bucharest Urban Area and Surroundings</i>	40
7.	Ecological landfill and management of urban wastes for <i>Iasi Area</i>	
8.	Ecological landfill in <i>Suceava City</i>	
9.	Ecological landfill and integrated management system in <i>Cluj-Napoca</i>	
10.	Arrangement of an ecological regional landfill and waste selective collection system for the <i>Mures County</i>	
11.	Regional ecological landfill and selective collecting system for the area <i>Buzau – Ramnicu Sarat</i>	
12.	Regional ecological landfills for <i>Barlad and Vaslui Cities</i> in Vaslui County	
13.	Ecological landfill and waste selective collection system for <i>Focsani City</i>	
14.	Ecological landfill and integrated system for selective collection and recycling of urban wastes in <i>Alba Iulia - Sebes area</i>	
15.	Regional ecological landfill for <i>Calarasi County - Calarasi City area</i>	23
16.	Arrangement of a regional ecological landfill and waste collection system in <i>Satu Mare Area</i>	25
17.	Integrated waste management system for the western side of Bacau County (cities of <i>Onesti, Targu Ocna, Slanic Moldova, Darmanesti, Comanesti, Moinesti</i> and the respective rural area)	
18.	Integrated waste management system for <i>Bacau City</i>	
19.	Integrated waste management project for <i>Galati – Braila Cities</i>	
20.	Ecological landfill and selective collection system for <i>Baia Mare Area</i>	
21.	Ecological landfill for <i>Drobeta Turnu Severin City</i>	7
22.	Waste management project for <i>Targoviste City</i> and surroundings	
23.	Integrated waste management system for <i>Turda – Campia Turzii Area</i>	
24.	Waste selective collection system and ecological landfill for <i>Arad City Area</i>	

25.	Craiova City integrated waste management project	
26.	Ecological landfill and waste selective collection in Oradea City	
27.	Waste management project for Deva – Hunedoara Area	
28.	Regional ecological landfill for the eastern part of Botosani County, Botosani – Dorohoi Cities	
29.	Regional waste management project for Zalau – Jibou – Simleu Silvaniei area	
30.	Regional ecological waste management system for Gorj County – Targu Jiu area	
31.	Waste management complex regional project for the southern part of Prahova County; Ploiesti – Campina area	
32.	Regional integrated urban waste management system for Slatina – Piatra Olt – Bals and zonal rural area	

3. Air Quality Projects

No	Title of project	Total costs for the implementation of the project (M.Euro)
1.	Rehabilitation of the district heating network, construction of the natural gas distribution grid and inclusion of the geothermal energy sources in the district heating system in the City of Oradea	160.8 of which 87.0 (55%) ISPA Grant
2.	Rehabilitation and modernization of the heating system in Iasi City	
3.	Rehabilitation of central heating system in Satu Mare City	46
4.	Construction of Targu Jiu – Rovinari – Motru gas pipe and local heating systems for improving of air quality	
5.	Rehabilitation and modernization of the heating system in Slobozia City	12

ANNEX 4 – POPULATION AND WASTE WATER FLOW OF MAJOR CITIES IN ROMANIA

No	City	Population	Waste water flow discharged in 1998 (m ³ / day)	Existing WWTP	Planned extension, upgrading and rehabilitation works	Cost of compliance (MEuro)
1	Bucharest	2,037,278	1,555,208	No WWTP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanical stage - Biological stage - N and P phase out 	300
2	Constanta	346,830	359,770	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cta North WWTP – 31000 m³/day (mechanical and primary settlement with sludge digesting) - Cta South WWTP – 276480 m³/day (mechanical and primary settlement with sludge digesting) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completely new Cta North WWTP - Abandon existing WWTP - Provide for Cta South WWTP a new third line with preliminary primary and biological treatment and refurbish digestion for the first and second line - Pumping stations - Extension of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area 	106
3	Iasi	346,613	339,898	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uncompleted WWTP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of the existing WWTP of Iasi - Rehabilitation of drinking water treatment plants 	51
4	Cluj	332,297	196,740	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cluj WWTP is designed for 104000 m³/day - Collected wastewater 153000 m³/day - Primary sedimentation, biological stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New inlet line - New aeration tanks - Third sludge digester - Extension of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area 	64

5	Timisoara	332,277	102,168	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The designed capacity of the WWTP is of 2000 l/s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refurbishing and extending of the mechanical stage - Double the capacity of the biological stage - Extend the anaerobic digestion to process the 3500 l/s of collected wastewater 	60
6	Galati	327,975	200,000	N/A	Rehabilitation and extension under ISPA Programme	108
7	Brasov	319,908	185,230	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No operational WWTP yet - The WWTP is in the final stage of completion on the EBRD Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area 	67
8	Craiova	310,838	118,762	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No operational WWTP - Mechanical stage and main trunk are in the final stage of construction - Domestic and industrial wastewater is discharged directed into a partly open channel which pass through the city - Wastewater flows without any treatment into the Jiu River tributary of Danube River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of the sewer system - The WWTP is designed with the following components: mechanical stage, biological stage (including removal of N and P), and sludge handling 	69
9	Ploiesti	253,623	78,875	N/A	N/A	30*
10	Braila	235,243	98,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No WWTP - Wastewater is discharged direct into the Danube River 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Completion of the new main sewer of Braila - Extension of the sewerage system 	60

11	Oradea	223,680	155,520	Yes - The existing WWTP use a conventional activated sludge process and anaerobic sludge digestion - Designed for 2200 l/s	- Sewerage refurbishment and extension - WWTP refurbishment and extension	24
12	Bacau	208,565	112,300	N/A	N/A	30*
13	Pitesti	185,693	146,016	N/A	N/A	30*
14	Arad	185,475	68,400	Yes - mechanical stage since 1968 - biological component and digesters since 1984 - sludge treatment since 1998 - sewer network covers 60% of Arad City	- Arad WWTP rehabilitation (including secondary sedimentation tanks) - Sewer network rehabilitation and extension	18
15	Sibiu	169,460	130,032	Yes - The collected wastewater overpass the designed capacity - Discharged outflow not complying with EU and Romanian standards	- Extension of the WWTP for a waste water flow of 1500 l/s - Extension of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area	56
16	Tg. Mures	166,099	74,385	N/A	Rehabilitation and extension under ISPA Programme	37
17	Baia Mare	149,307	89,596	N/A	Rehabilitation and extension under ISPA Programme	67
18	Buzau	149,293	92,093	N/A	Rehabilitation and extension under ISPA Programme	29

19	Satu Mare	130,271	59,814	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, for 700 l/s maximum - South Satu Mare City does not have WWTP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Redesign and build the existing WWTP to 1000 l/s - Extension of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area 	30
20	Botosani	129,019	63,504	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - North Botosani only - 610 l/s (60000 m³/day) in the South Botosani are discharged without any treatment - the North Botosani WWTP comprise only mechanical and biological stages, largely overpass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Redesign the existing North Botosani WWTP for 920 l/s - Construct the South Botosani WWTP for 610 l/s - Rehabilitation of the drinking water supply and sewerage systems in the entire area 	96
21	Piatra Neamt	125,803	41,152	N/A	N/A	30*
22	Rm. Valcea	118,593	74,232	N/A	N/A	30*
23	Drobeta Tr. Severin	118,114	50,777	N/A	Rehabilitation and extension under ISPA Programme	30*
24	Suceava	117,571	56,246	N/A	N/A	30*
25	Focsani	100,314	34,871	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes - WWTP at 600 l/s 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refurbishment and extension of the sewer network - Refurbishment of the WWTP to 1100 l/s 	14
TOTAL						1461

Note:

For the municipalities marked with (*) the information will be available by the end of year 2000.

The same for a detailed waste management infrastructure.

For the municipalities marked with (*) the compliance costs have been obtained by interpolation.

**ANNEX 5 – AIR POLLUTION HOTSPOTS IDENTIFIED BY MINISTRY OF
WATERS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MINISTRY OF
HEALTH AND FAMILY, JOINTLY**

Area and industry	Air Pollutants
1. Copsa Mica – non-ferrous metal ind., chemistry (including methane gas chemistry)	SO _x , Carbon black, aerosols with Pb, Cd, Cu, Zn
2. Baia Mare - non-ferrous metal ind.	SO _x , aerosols with Pb, Cd, Cu, Zn, H ₂ SO ₄
3. Zlatna – non-ferrous	SO _x , aerosols with Pb, Cd, Cu, Zn, H ₂ SO ₄
4. Ploiesti – Valea Calugareasca – chemical and petrochemical industry	SO ₂ , NO ₂ , VOCs, suspended particulates with sulphates, Fe, fluorides
5. Onesti-Borzesti – petrochemical and chemical industry	VOCs, synthesis compounds, CO, heavy particulates
6. Bacau – chemical, pulp and paper industry	NO _x , NH ₃ , CS ₂ , H ₂ S, aerosols with synthesis compounds, suspended particulates
7. Suceava – energy, chemical, pulp and paper	CO, CO ₂ , CS ₂ , H ₂ S, NO _x , suspended particulates
8. Pitesti – chemical and petrochemical industry	SO _x , NO _x , VOCs, aerosols with synthesis compounds, suspended particulates, heavy particulates
9. Targu Mures – chemical industry	NO _x , NH ₃ , Aerosols with nitric acid and products resulting from the synthesis of nitric dyes, suspended particles
10. Turnu Magurele – chemical industry (fertilizers)	NO _x , NH ₃ , NO _x , sulfuric acid aerosols, suspended particulates
11. Tulcea – non-ferrous metal ind.	NO _x , NH ₃ , aerosols
12. Craiova – Isalnita – chemical ind. (fertilisers), power plant	NO _x , NH ₃ , CO, CO ₂ , VOCs, Aerosols rich in mineral acids, suspended particulates
13. Brasov – energy, chemical and petrochemical industry	Manganese aerosols
14. Govora – Rm. Valcea – chemical industry	Hydrochloric acid, gas chlorine, suspended particulates

Other polluted areas: Polluting industries	Pollutants
- Slatina – non-ferrous metal ind.	Fluorine, hydrofluoric acid, aerosols with fluorine, suspended particulates
- Hunedoara-Calan – ferrous metal ind.	SO _x , aerosols with sulfuric acid, suspended particulates
- Tarnaveni – chemical industry	SO ₂ , NO _x , ammonia, suspended particulates, Cr
- Navodari-Midia – chemical and petrochemical ind.	SO ₂ , NO _x , H ₂ SO ₄ , fluorides, aerosols with inorganic compounds, VOCs
- Savinesti-Roznov – chemical (synthetic yarns and fibres, fertilizers)	VOCs, CS ₂ , H ₂ S, NO _x , NH ₃ , inorganic compounds, aerosols with sulfur containing compounds
- Galati – ferrous metal industry	Irritant pollutants and CO

ANNEX 6 – PRIORITY AREAS AND ACTION PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS WITH EU WATER DIRECTIVES

Priority areas

The priority projects included in the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), in the framework of water quality protection, are as follows

Field of application	Number of projects	Estimated cost (M.Euro)
water supply, drinking water treatment, distribution system	86	881.89
works for maintenance of river banks and beds, of lakes for fisheries and groundwater	67	260.75
sewerage system and waste water treatment plants	84	669.72

In accordance with NEAP, in the field of water quality there was established the following priorities:

<p>Short term Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Full transposition of 91/271/EEC Directive on urban waste water treatment - Full transposition of 91/676/EEC Nitrates Directive - Governmental Decision for approval of Normative concerning the protection of waters against certain dangerous substances stipulated in 76/464/EEC Directive and in its "Daughter Directives"
<p>Medium term Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of terminology concerning the water sources and collecting system - Elaboration and development of investment programs for improvement of water quality

Priority areas for action can be selected based on a number of criteria, such as:

- compliance with EU legal requirements;
- degree of environmental problem;
- cost implication;
- achieve-ability;
- or a combination of these.

It is suggested that priority for action should be selected based on compliance with EU legal requirements taking into account the degree of environmental problem.

If we consider the current EU water legislation – the following order of priority can be assigned:

First priority

- Surface Water including the corresponding Monitoring Directives, taking into account that the surface water is the main source for abstraction of drinking water in Romania;
- Drinking Water;
- Dangerous Substances Directive and its Daughters;
- Urban Waste Water Treatment;
- Nitrate Directive.

It must take into account that the most polluting industries will now be controlled under the IPPC Directive and there are severe analytical limitations to assess the extent of compliance and the cost of implementing the directives.

Second priority

- Water Policy Framework;
- Information Exchange;
- Bathing Water;
- Groundwater Directive as this will be incorporated into Water Policy Framework.
- Fresh Water Fish;
- Shell Fish Directive.

The Action Plan

The Action Plan for compliance with EU Water Directives should be considered as a guide and should be updated when the Water Policy Framework Directive, the Drinking Water or the Surface Water Directives have been adopted. The speed with which the Action Plan can be implemented will depend on the available financial resources.

Directive	Actions	Year
Proposed EU Water Policy Framework Directive COM 2000/49,	Approval of River Basin Management schemes through GD	2001
	Organizing of the Basin Committee on the RB	2001
	Draft revision of the Water Law no.107/96	2002
	Standards for classification of surface and groundwater and main conditions for establishing of protected areas	2002
	Conclusions of the bilateral hydrotechnic agreements between Romania and the Republic of Moldova	2002

	Analyze and bringing into force a system of penalties in compliance with the Directive	2005
	Forward the list of RBD to the European Commission	2003
	Bringing into force all laws and regulations needed	2004
	Development of the monitoring of chemical and ecological status of surface waters and the chemical status of ground-waters	2007
	River Basin Management Plans and submit drafts plans to public, Commission and EEA for public consultation	2008
	RBDs review the environmental impact of human activity on the river basin taking into account the RB management plans provisions	2005
	Agree RB Management Plans	2007
	Implement RB plans to achieve "good surface water status" and "good groundwater status" and full cost recovery for water resource cost and for sewerage cost	2010
<i>Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC</i>	Identification of agglomerations requiring sewerage and wastewater treatment systems	2001
	Amendments of the Water Law no.107/96	2002
	Revision of the Romanian GD no.730/97 concerning the discharging of waste effluents into water resources and the introduction of the "p.e. and agglomeration" definitions	2001
	Designation of waters into sensitive, normal or less sensitive. Priority Action Program for the implementation of the Directive	2002
	Development of strategies for the beneficial use of sewage sludge	2004
	Assessment of any training needs for operation, planning and finance	2002
<i>Dangerous Substances Directive (74/464/EEC) and the "Daughter Directives"</i>	Amendments of legislation to require establishment of EQSs for whole List II substances of national importance and production of action plans	2002
	Establish priority action program for the monitoring and reduction of dangerous substances discharged	2002
	Assessment of limit values and EQSs used in other countries	2001

Fresh Water Fish Directive (78/659/EEC)	Amendment of the Water Law no.107/96	2002
	Review Law no.12/74 and Romanian Standard STAS 4706/88 to allow implementation.	2002
	Assessment of existing monitoring data to assess current water quality compliance	2002
	Expansion of the monitoring system to assess water quality for possible designation.	2004
	Designation of <i>salmonid</i> and <i>cyprinid</i> waters	2003
Shellfish Directive (79/923/EEC)	Amendment of the Law no.12/74 and Romanian Standard STAS 4706 to allow implementation	2002
	Assessment of existing monitoring data to assess current water quality compliance.	2002
	Expansion of monitoring system to assess water quality for possible designation.	2004
	Designation of waters	2003
Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC)	Elaboration of the new regulations (GO and MO) to allow implementation.	2003
	Designation of the bathing waters.	2003
	Assessment of existing monitoring data to assess current compliance.	2003
	Implementation of necessary sampling and analytical methods.	2004
Nitrate Directive (91/676/EEC)	Assessment of current monitoring data to identify vulnerable zones.	2001
	Identifying of the specific waters and designation of vulnerable zones.	2002
	Establishment of action programmes for vulnerable zones and their implementation.	2003

Actions Post-accession

Directive	Actions	Year
Fresh Water Fish Directive (78/659/EEC)	Notification of Commission on the water quality of designed waters.	(after accession of RO in EU)
Shellfish Directive (79/923/EEC)	Notification of Commission on the water quality of designed waters.	
Bathing Water Directive (76/160/EEC)	Reporting of designed waters and compliance data to Commission.	

Note

Bolded directives and actions are related to ISPA.

Anlage 4: Liste der angesprochenen Firmen

.....
Bereich: Tierzucht

AVICOLA BRASOV

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Brasov, jud Brasov
Romania
Tel: +40 (268) 257762
Fax: +40 (268) 481510
Ansprechpartner: Herr Ion Codreanu

AGRARIA ROMPROD SRL

Str. Al. Odobescu nr. 3
Bistrita, jud Bistrita Nasaud
Romania
Tel: +40 (263) 233665
Fax: +40 (263) 233493
Email: agraria@die.ro
Ansprechpartner: Herr Marius Danciu

Bereich: Chemie

OLTCHIM SA

Str. Uzinii nr. 1
Ramnicu Valcea
Tel: +40 (250) 736101; 736102; 736103; 736104; 736105
Fax: +40 (250) 736188; 735030; 730877
Ansprechpartner: Frau Dumitriu

HENKEL ROMANIA

Str. Ionita Vornicul nr. 1-7
sector 2, Bucuresti
Tel: +40 (21) 2555913
Fax: +40 (21) 2032600

UNILEVER SOUTH CENTRAL EUROPE SRL

Bd. Republicii 291
2000 Ploiesti, jud Prahova
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Fax: +40 (244) 198270
Ansprechpartner: Frau Elena Tanasescu; Herr Alexandru Fagaras

Bereich: Lebensmittel

MAREX SA

Sos. Buzaului km 7
Braila, jud Braila
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Tel: +40 (239) 684688
Fax: +40 (239) 681150
Web: www.marex.ro
Ansprechpartner: Frau Maria Lupascu; Herr Marin Morar

BUCOVINA SA

Str. Humorului 4
Suceva, jud. Suceava
Romania
Tel: +40 (230) 526550
Fax: +40 (230) 526271
Ansprechpartner: Herr Daniel Condrovici

PRODLACTA SA

Str. Ecaterina Teodoroiu 5
Brasov, jud Brasov
Romania
Tel: +40 (268) 441050
Fax: +40 (268) 441952
Email: prodlacta@deuroconsult.ro

BERE SA

Str. Soimoseni nr. 30
Satu Mare
Romania
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Bereich: Metallbearbeitungsindustrie

DUAL SRL

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Email: dualman@kappa.ro
Web: www.dualman.ro
Ansprechpartner: Herr Florin Andreescu

.....

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RO-1900 Timisoara
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Fax: +40 256 194808

SC TESS Conex SA Iasi

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RO-6600 Iasi
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Email: sales.tess@mail.dntis.ro

Bereich: Textilien

ALTEX SA

Str. Dunarii nr. 277
Alexandria, jud. Teleorman
Romania
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1 IUNIE SA

Str. Penes Curcanu 6
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Tel: +40 (256) 208484
Fax: +40 (256) 190335
Ansprechpartner: Frau Igna Cristina

3 STARS INTERNATIONAL SA

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Ansprechpartner: Herr Ioan Ciubotaru; Herr Dragos Ranca

Anlage 5: Liste der Inspektionen für
Umweltschutz

.....
Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Alba Iulia
Str. Lalelelor nr. 7A, cod 2500, Alba Iulia, judetul Alba
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Fax. +40 (258) 816834
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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Alexandria
str. 1 Mai nr. 124, cod 0700, Alexandria, judetul Teleorman
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Fax. +40 (247) 316228
E-mail: apm_alex@dwcomp.mediasat.ro

Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Arad
bd G-ral Dragalina nr. 16, cod 2900, Arad, judetul Arad
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Fax. +40 (257) 280815
E-mail: apmar@arad.ro

Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Bacau
str. Oituz nr. 23, cod 5500, Bacau, judetul Bacau
Tel: 034 124691
Fax. 034 112004
E-mail: ipmbacau@mido.ro

Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Baia Mare
str. Iza nr. 1A, cod 4800, Baia Mare, judetul Maramures
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Fax. +40 (262) 275222
E-mail: office@apmbm.ro

Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Bistrita-Nasaud
Str. Parcului nr. 20, cod 4400, Bistrita, judetul Bistrita- Nasaud
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Fax. +40 (263) 223709
E-mail: monitor@logitec.ro ; agenpro@logitec.ro

Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Botosani
bd Mihai Eminescu nr. 64 bis, cod 6800, Botosani, judetul Botosani
Tel: +40 (231) 584135
Fax. +40 (231) 584138

Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Brasov
Str. Politehnicii nr. 3, cod 2200, Brasov, judetul Brasov.18
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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Braila
Bd Independentei bl. B5, cod 6100, Braila, judetul Braila
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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Bucuresti
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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Buzau
Str. Democratiei nr. 11, cod 5100, Buzau, judetul Buzau
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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Calarasi
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Tel: 042 315035
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E-mail: apm_cl@nex.ro

Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Cluj-Napoca
Calea Dorobantilor nr. 99, bl. 9B, cod 3400, Cluj- Napoca, judetul Cluj
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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Constanta
bd Mamaia nr. 300, cod 8700, Constanta, judetul Constanta
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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Craiova
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.....

Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Drobeta-Turnu Severin

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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Pitesti

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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Ploiesti

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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Sfântu Gheorghe

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Inspectratul de Protectie a Mediului Slatina

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**Anlage 6: Liste der Projektanten und
Beratungsbüros**

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Ansprechpartner: Frau Liliana Dragan (Geschäftsführerin)

Comproiect 92 SA

Str. Maramures 12

Ploiesti, Romania

Te: +40 (244) 518565; 542041

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Ansprechpartner: Präsidentin: Frau Catalina Carstocea; Geschäftsführer: Herr

Teodor Cerchez; Abteilungsleiter – Umweltschutz: Herr Marcel Dinca

Ecoproiect SRL

Bd. Independentei nr. 30, ap. 1

Satu Mare

Romania

Tel: +40 (261) 766990

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Email: dbumbac@ecoproiect.ro

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Ansprechpartner: Herr Dumitru Bumbăc

Ecotech SRL

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Ansprechpartner: Herr Gheorghe Lupan (Geschäftsführer)

ISPH

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sector 2, Bucuresti

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Ansprechpartner: Herr Lucian Lefter (Geschäftsführer)

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Romania

Tel / Fax: +40 (264) 433703

Ansprechpartner: Herr Arghir Bizo (Geschäftsführer)