

ANNEX 3 - DATA COLLECTION ON PILOT AREAS

Pilot area of intervention		Territorial Partners				
		Abruzzo	Alba Iulia	Baia Mare	Drama	
Territorial context	Country	Italy	Romania	ROMANIA	Greece	
	State	Italy	Romania	North West Region		
	District	12 municipalities: Cortino, Rocca Santa Maria, Torricella Sicura, Campili, Teramo, Castellalto, Canzano, Bellante, Notaresco, Mosciano Sant'Angelo, Roseto degli Abruzzi	Alba	Maramures County	Drama	
	Coordinates	42°15'00"N 13°45'00"E	46°04'17"N 23°34'23"E 46°04'17"N 23°34'23"E	47°39'N 23°34'E	?	
Statistical data	Population	146.525	58681 inhabitants	220.000	110000	
	Surface Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	670,72	102,47 km <sup>2</sup>	1.382	3.468 km <sup>2</sup>	
	Density	2702,8	573 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	159	30,0 inhabitants/km <sup>2</sup>	
	GDP per capita (Euro)	21980		5989,44	6.185	16000
	Minimum Wage (Euro)	8773,25 euro/anno		179,44 euro/month	170	490
SWOT	Strengths	<p>The presence of large enterprises, the Universities, the Gran Sasso National Laboratory, the national and regional parks and mountains, the strong local tradition are just a few of the assets that the region has on which it can find ways to build a more resilient society. Compared to other rural or intermediate regions, Abruzzo is often very advanced in terms of its thinking regarding innovative solutions (for example on landscape management, knowledge and regulations for renewable energy and energy savings, investment for ICT networks, tourism in small historical centres)</p>	<p>Alba Iulia is a city which constitutes a symbol for Romania, being also recognised as of national importance, by law; The Alba Carolina Citadel, which has more than 100 ha and is the second largest Vauban fortress in Europe and the largest one in Central and South-eastern Europe – the number of the visitors increases every year (150.000 visitors in 2012); The intercommunitarian public transport system – the company which operates it was elected the best public transportation company in Romania in 2013- www.staliba.ro; The experience in attracting the European funds in the City.</p>	<p>Air &amp; Rail &amp; Road accessibility / Proximity to the Romanian-Hungarian (70 km) &amp; Romanian-Urainian (70 km) borders / Good road connexions with the regional urban poles (Cluj Napoca, Satu Mare, Oradea) / Developed educational system (University) / Skilled labor (industry) / Good territorial cooperation between Baia Mare metropolitan area localities / Functional metropolitan governance mechanism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geo-economic position in relation to the Balkan and Black Sea countries</li> <li>• The geographical position of Drama places it in a cross-road of increasing importance. The accession of Bulgaria in the EU, combined with the opening of a border crossing to Bulgaria, places Drama in a privileged position as a gate of Greece to visitors and traders from Bulgaria. Likewise, the Black Sea co-operation does not leave Drama unaffected as it is placed in the broader Black Sea basin area.</li> <li>• Strong agricultural profile</li> <li>• Drama has a strong agricultural profile, which – in times of economic troubles – is a factor of economic stability as farm products satisfying basic needs do not suffer much from the economic crisis.</li> <li>• Production of high quality and worldwide traded products</li> <li>• Drama has a long experience in the production of certain quality products, which are traded worldwide and have gained recognition and international awards, such as marble products and a wide range of prestigious wines.</li> <li>• Important investments in energy and communications</li> <li>• Drama, thanks to a couple of major investments, has become a node in Greece's energy system; especially given the fact that the power plant is one of renewable energies, unaffected by fluctuations in international fuel prices.</li> <li>• Diversification of the economy in rural regions / development of ecologic production</li> <li>• The people of Drama, based on the long tradition of respect and love for natural beauty, have oriented part of their economy towards the valorisation of nature. This has been expressed with steps towards the cultivation of organic products.</li> <li>• Development of networks of cooperation</li> <li>• The local actors of Drama have been very active in networking for co-operation at various levels and have gained in terms of knowledge, ideas and business ties with other regions and countries.</li> <li>• Rich area in natural resources</li> <li>• Drama is an area rich in natural resources: marble, farmland, woods</li> <li>• Existence of mountains, lakes, rivers</li> <li>• Drama offers a rich and diverse landscape, appropriate for the development of year-long tourism.</li> <li>• Rich biodiversity (fauna and flora)</li> <li>• The ecosystems of Drama offer a rich biodiversity, which makes them places attractive for ecological tourism.</li> </ul>	
	Weaknesses	<p>The Region faces difficulties in adopting and implementing solutions in a comprehensive and integrated way. The 2009 L'Aquila earthquake led to a sharp economic slowdown. The main problem of the proposed area is the urban sprawl and the loss of land. Decision-making processes are fragmented and conflicting. The infrastructure system must be completed</p>	<p>Alba Iulia is a small city, with only 58681 inhabitants; Alba Iulia is situated far from the Turda – Sebes highway (18 km distance); The lack of research and innovation infrastructure; The Alba Iulia University- UAB is not situated on the top best Universities list from Romania.</p>	<p>Peripheric position in relation with the major european transport corridors / decreased attractiveness of the area due to the damaged natural and constructed heritage / insufficient financial resources of local budgets for infrastructure investments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low employment rate of the active population</li> <li>• The population of Drama has a low employment rate which entails a lower productivity of the population.</li> <li>• High unemployment of vulnerable groups of population</li> <li>• Likewise, Drama suffers from higher than average unemployment rates, in particular attributed to vulnerable groups of population.</li> <li>• Structural problems in the primary/secondary sector</li> <li>• The productive capacity of Drama both in the primary and the secondary sector is suffering from structural problems, e.g. small plot size in farmland, competition from low labour costs in neighbouring Bulgaria.</li> <li>• Dominance of traditional family-owned business model</li> <li>• The businesses of Drama follow the traditional family-owned business model that limits their vision, their ability to engage into large alliances and attain economies of scale.</li> <li>• Insufficient preparation for adaptation to the new CAP</li> <li>• The farmers of Drama have not proceeded to the necessary preparations and adaptations for the new CAP</li> <li>• Delay in the adoption of new technologies and incorporation in productive activities</li> <li>• Neither the people nor the businesses of Drama have been keen on adopting and utilizing new technologies in their productive activities and dealings.</li> <li>• Increased labour cost</li> <li>• Labour cost in Drama appears to be high compared to neighbouring Bulgaria, a fact that for more than a decade resulted in the movement of labour intensive manufacturing.</li> <li>• Structural economic problems</li> <li>• The local economy appears to be unsettled concerning its structure and direction.</li> <li>• Scattered efforts for tourism</li> <li>• While tourism is recognized as an emerging powerhouse for the local economy, the efforts for its development still remain scattered, without a clear sense of direction or identity (or maybe identities).</li> <li>• Lack of highly specialized human resources</li> <li>• Human resources is a significant weakness of Drama, as the area lacks the specialised workforce for the leap in the future, either in terms of familiarity with new technologies or with an understanding of the contemporary business environment.</li> <li>• Low cross-border cooperation and integration of local economies</li> <li>• Although cross-border cooperation has increased lately, it still remains relatively low; the integration of the two economies is still far away, despite the fact that after Bulgaria's accession to the EU, most of the barriers to cross-border economic activity have been lifted.</li> <li>• Accumulation of economic activities in Drama</li> <li>• The area of the Prefecture of Drama suffers itself from the over-concentration of its economic activity in Drama, while most of the area's riches and growth potential is located in the rural areas.</li> </ul>	
	Opportunities	<p>The administrative characteristics of the proposed intervention site: n. 12 Local Administration involved: 1) Cortino 2) Rocca Santa Maria 3) Torricella Sicura 4) Campili 5) Teramo 6) Castellalto 7) Canzano 8) Bellante 9) Notaresco 10) Mosciano Sant'Angelo 11) Roseto degli Abruzzi 12) Giulianova n. 1 Provincia (Teramo) n. 1 Region (Abruzzo) The institutional partner for the territorial management: Abruzzo region, Regional Dam Authority, Provincia di Teramo, Gran Sasso-Monti della Laga National Park; The strategic value of the proposed area is based on its location and on the connection mobility between the Adriatic coast and the Tyrrhenian It has been for years a very competitive and dynamic area especially in the manufacturing sector</p>	<p>Alba Iulia Municipality was elected as a European Destination of Excellency in 2012, within the EDEN project (http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/tourism/eden/themes-destinations/index_en.htm ) The presence of investors in the City and in the neighbourhoods, such as: important industries: VCST a Belgian Company specialized in CNC machines, SEWS SUMITOMO specialized in electric wires for cars, Bosch, Kronospan –wood products, - APULLUM and IPEC - Porcelain factories; Food industry; Supremia - the biggest spice factory from the south-east Europe, Transavia – the most known chicken meat factory, Elit – a large meat products factory, Albalact – one of the biggest milk products factory; Carpeting factory, textiles, clothing and shoes companies (INCOV, REKORD, TREND, FAIR PLAY); Gold and Copper extraction: Rosia Montana Gold Corporation, Cuprumin; Recently, Mercedes Daimler announced a 200 million investment in the neighbourhoods of the City.</p>	<p>The set up of Romania administrative regions, with direct effect on european funds allocation / European financing Programmes 2014 - 2020 / The National polycentric development strategy / Baia Mare metropolitan area strategy / Baia Mare metropolitan area development concept 2014 - 2030 / The priority projects of the metropolitan association; development of a metropolitan transport system, development of industrial &amp; technological parks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant investments in the cross-border area and increased interest for investments in the area due to the recent accession of Bulgaria to the EU - increasing trade with Bulgaria</li> <li>• The lifting of economic barriers between Greece and Bulgaria creates new opportunities for business. The accession of Bulgaria to the EU has opened the borders to free movement of goods, people, capital and services. The national borders are no longer barriers, but rather bridges, for the establishment of new ties among businesses and peoples.</li> <li>• The cross-border region is gradually becoming the meeting place for traders, visitors and investors who discover new opportunities for business, recreation, education or employment.</li> <li>• Financial instruments and assistance for entrepreneurship, Funding opportunities through the 4th Programming Period 2007-2013</li> <li>• The National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) that dictates the funding scheme of the 4th Programming Period 2007-2013 of EU's structural funds provides several funding opportunities for the Prefecture of Drama. It is of particular importance to the business community of Drama the fact that NSRF focuses to innovation, entrepreneurship and regional/development rather than the big investment projects of the previous CSFs.</li> <li>• Transfer of know-how and business networks and cooperation via EU cross-border programmes</li> <li>• In the recent year, several local actors in Drama (prominently including the Chamber of Drama) have opened up to cooperation with actors in other EU and non-EU regions. The cooperation resulted in the establishment of ties in the form of networks with multiple benefits for Drama. One of the biggest benefits is the exposure to new ideas and the opportunity for transfer of knowledge.</li> <li>• Development of high technological production and improvement of relationship between business and research centres - Investment in new technologies and innovation</li> <li>• The implementation of policies to support innovation and entrepreneurship combined with technological advancements give new opportunities to traditional rural economic activities of Drama.</li> <li>• Important investments in energy</li> <li>• Apart from the big hydro-electric power plant, Drama offers several other opportunities in the energy sector. The existence of active investors' interest covers broad areas of both renewable and non-renewable energy sources.</li> <li>• Protection and promotion of cultural resources</li> <li>• Both at national and EU level there is a clear policy line for the protection and promotion of cultural resources. Drama, being an area with relatively less affected cultural resources, has the opportunity to valorise them and turn them into factors of social and economic growth.</li> <li>• Development of tourism. Increasing tourist attractiveness of the region and development of alternative forms of tourism (natural, health, religion, sport, business, agricultural, etc.)</li> <li>• An increasing number of tourists are turning towards alternative forms of tourism seeking year-long original experiences in nature and traditional man-made environments. Drama has a lot to offer in this respect.</li> </ul>	

ANNEX 3 - DATA COLLECTION ON PILOT AF

Pilot area of intervention		Territorial Partners			
Foggia		Herceg Novi	Kavala	Satu Mare	
Territorial context	Country	Italy	Montenegro	Greece	Romania
	State		Montenegro	Eastern Macedonia and Thrace Region	Romania
	District	5 municipalities: Monteleone di Puglia; Anzano di Puglia; Sant'Agata di Puglia; Rocchetta S. Antonio, Candela	Boka kotorska	Prefecture of Kavala	Satu Mare
	Coordinates	from 520985,106 E; 4552852,647N to 547417,315 E; 4556051,373 N (UTM)	42°27'N 18°33'E	40°56'15" N 24°24'46" W	47°47'30" N 22°52'30" W
Statistical data	Population	9400	30,864	74.120	94.948
	Surface Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	330	235	351.350 km <sup>2</sup>	150,3 km <sup>2</sup>
	Density	2848	131	4,74 habitants / km <sup>2</sup>	1937,71; 631,72
	GDP per capita (Euro)	13700	6510 (National), 41% EU average	12.500 €	4617
	Minimum Wage (Euro)	Monteleone di Puglia: 7341; Anzano di Puglia: 4265; Sant'Agata di Puglia: 7169; Rocchetta S. Antonio: 6619, Candela:7194; Provincia di Foggia: 7226	193 (Montenegro)	460	179,44
SWOT	Strengths	In the area there are a lot of natural and landscape resources, cultural heritage. The network of tratturi is itself a resource as fuel-free or low-speed mobility ways (cycling, walking, trekking, riding). So we can use tratturi to connect the other territorial resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Geographic and climatic characteristics;</li> <li>2. Three-town-triangle Herceg Novi-Tivat-Kotor is the largest regional resource in this area;</li> <li>3. Closeness to airports Tivat and Cilipi;</li> <li>4. Natural resources and unique natural surrounding ambient;</li> <li>5. Cultural and historical diversity;</li> <li>6. Potential for development of entire-year-long tourism and of special tourist industry;</li> <li>7. Trained personnel;</li> <li>8. There is a network of institutions in accordance with the Montenegro standard;</li> <li>9. Existence of good legislations;</li> </ol>	Geographical position of Kavala - a cross-road of increasing importance: East – West and South (Aegean harbour) to North (South-eastern European mainland). Entrepreneurial culture with high quality standards - quality products with trademark recognition are produced in Kavala, Wide range of tourist activities that are developed both in an industrial manner as well as in agro-tourism developments, Summer, cultural and religious tourism, significant cultural and natural resources, good connection (port, airport, Egnatia national road)	proximity to the Hungarian (10 km) and Ukrainian (35 km) borders; road, rail and airways connections; industrial tradition, foreign investments, friendly business environment, skilled and dynamic workforce, multiculturality, touristic potential, thermal water resources, low pollution
	Weaknesses	Pilot project site is poor and marginal area with subsistence farming, lack of services, strong depopulation, hydro-geological instability	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Certain parts of the municipality are overcrowded. Inadequate use of the advantages of the location and position;</li> <li>2. Underdeveloped infrastructure, inadequately controlled spatial development;</li> <li>3. Supporting tourism activities and services are not at a level that would support the successful development of tourism;</li> <li>4. Herceg Novi branding and placement on the international tourism market is weak and inadequate;</li> <li>5. Privatization is still not showing good results;</li> <li>6. Incompatibility between the built accommodation and supporting touristic infrastructure;</li> <li>7. Development without functional connection of three main factors: traffic-purpose construction;</li> <li>8. Insufficient capacity of the existing infrastructure;</li> <li>9. Traffic jams during the summer season;</li> <li>10. Insufficient transport connections with the rural areas;</li> <li>11. Inadequate treatment of channelled wastewater;</li> <li>12. Pollution of the sea water;</li> <li>13. Lack of the waste water from the food industries;</li> <li>14. Construction of man-made concrete beaches and artificial structures in the coastal zone;</li> <li>15. Limited resources.</li> </ol>	Low percentage of exploitation and inclusion of new technologies at the entrepreneurial activity of the area, Low degree of internationalization of the local economy with very low levels of specialization, Low employment rate of the active population, High unemployment of vulnerable groups of population, Leakage of young people that look for better and more job opportunities to metropolitan Greek cities and cities across Europe Structural problems in primary and secondary sectors, Dominance of traditional family-owned business model, Scattered efforts for tourism development, Lack of highly specialized human resources, the capacity of the regional administration to promote tourism and attract tourists from abroad needs to be strengthened and become more effective	lack of motorway connections, ring road and corresponding bridge, excentric geographic placement, stagnating industry, underdeveloped touristic sector, low unemployment rate, inadequate transport and edilitary infrastructure, rather low quality of life (educational, health-care and social assistance systems do not satisfy the inhabitants' needs)
	Opportunities	Pescasseroli-Candela royal tratturo area is one of the largest (111 mt) and most intact among other tratturi; these areas are all public and are managed by Apulia Region. There's a european cycling way CYRNOMED (route n.3)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Investments in development, especially tourism development;</li> <li>2. Great potential for medical and spa tourism;</li> <li>3. Investments in infrastructure improvement and development;</li> <li>4. Integration of natural resources into development of tourism and services;</li> <li>5. Growth of foreign investors and interest for investing in the municipality;</li> <li>6. Municipality is supporting investments and potential investors;</li> <li>7. Interconnections of development of tourism and infrastructure;</li> <li>8. The development of blue and green economy;</li> <li>9. Intensifying the high education and integration into a national network of higher education;</li> <li>10. Activation of the cross-border cooperation;</li> <li>11. Access to the EU pre-accession funds;</li> </ol>	Kavala at the crossroad of major energy networks that come from the East and end to the major European markets, Exploitation of EU-funded programmes to the primary economic sector, Taking advantage of new types of territorial and cross-border cooperation programmes, Exploitation of Public Private Partnerships for investments Public and private investments for tourism, Favourable environment through the EU and national development policies for the region, Advantage and use of EU funded programmes for the strengthening of the human resources in the rich tourist sector of the region, Targeted policies to develop and promote the distinct cultural heritage of the region in order to attract not only tourists but entrepreneurial capital for new investment, as well, Institutional effort to develop the religious tourism.	proximity of the Hungarian motorway, consolidation and development of the higher education institutions, attraction of further foreign investors, absorption of EU funds, revitalization of industry, development of tourism, return of the highly skilled emigrated workforce

**ANNEX 3 - DATA COLLECTION ON PILOT AF**

Pilot area of intervention		Schwechat	Temerin	Balti
Territorial context	Country	Austria	Serbia	Republic of Moldova
	State	Lower Austria	Vojvodina (AP)	Republic of Moldova
	District	Wien-Umgebung	South Backa	Balti
	Coordinates	48°08'28"N 16°28'43"E	45°24'19" N 19°53'13" E	47°45'52"N 27°54'32"E
Statistical data	Population	16.571 (1 January 2012)	28.287	150 000 (1 January 2014)
	Surface Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	44.7 km <sup>2</sup>	170 km <sup>2</sup>	78 km <sup>2</sup>
	Density	370/km <sup>2</sup> (1 January 2012)	166.394	1.912.8/km <sup>2</sup>
	GDP per capita (Euro)	47,083 (2012 estimate, Austria)	3800	765,5 (2012 estimate, Moldova)
	Minimum Wage (Euro)	no national gov. regulation	150	50
SWOT	Strengths	<p>International transport hub (incl. Vienna International Airport with 22 million passengers/year, A4 and S1 Motorway being part of major Trans-European-Infrastructure Network)</p> <p>Rich industrial tradition beside the Austrian Capital Vienna</p> <p>Central Freight Railyard</p> <p>OMV oil-refinery</p> <p>Borealis plastic production company</p> <p>Schwechat Brewery</p> <p>Service-oriented activities</p> <p>High quality of life with lots of green space</p> <p>Extensive sport and leisure facilities (Multiversum Schwechat, Stadium, Bath)</p> <p>Additional local taxes make Schwechat an above-average community in financial terms</p> <p>eSchwechat</p> <p>Living Lab Schwechat</p> <p>Political willingness for further improvement and development of the city</p> <p>Danube wetlands National Park within the city boundaries</p> <p>High share of community housing</p>	<p>Favourable geographic position; vicinity of Novi Sad</p> <p>Multiculturalism; Good natural conditions for production (land, climate, water resources); Presence of two scientific-research institutes in the field of agriculture;</p> <p>Developed private entrepreneurship; Industrial tradition; Large number of associations and developed non-government sector; Potentials of thermal waters, Hunting tourism; Developed event tourism;</p> <p>Developed gasification, asphalted street road network, water supply network; Good telecommunication network,</p>	<p>City Balti the second largest in terms of area and economic importance after Chisinau;</p> <p>The experience in attracting the European funds in the City and private financing through the PPP projects in the field of public services;</p> <p>Existence of higher education institutions (5 universities);</p> <p>Existing of a relatively strong economic potential (one free economic zone, over 15 enterprises of national level of importance, one industrial park)</p> <p>Continue the formation of socio-administrative center ( localization of the Agency of North Development Region and other representatives of governmental bodies),</p> <p>Is developing the road network in the underdevelopment sectors of the city</p> <p>Existence of railway transport (Chisinau – Cernaui si Chisinau – Ribnita);</p> <p>Existence of the north regional airport</p> <p>Green spaces possess a considerable capacity for development and systematization</p> <p>Tourism potential by historical and cultural monuments, cultural institutions , sport infrastructure of national significance.</p>
	Weaknesses	<p>Too close to Vienna for independent development inside Schwechat</p> <p>Increase of traffic, noise, emissions and their impacts on quality of life</p>	<p>Outflow of the young people, Unemployment; Unregulated land complex,</p> <p>Insufficient utilisation and bad economic conditions for utilisation of water potential for irrigation, Extensive method of agricultural land utilisation; Unequipped industrial and working zones; Underdeveloped information basis for making of long-term and short-term business decisions; Lack of accommodation facilities, Unsatisfying hotel-restaurant capacities</p>	<p>Using of old methods and tools in urban development planning</p> <p>High level of degradation of many historical monuments and historical buildings;</p> <p>Lack of modern playgrounds;</p> <p>The lack of research and innovation infrastructure;</p> <p>Environmental problems (pollution of Raut river, accumulation of household waste in th area of park etc.);</p> <p>Underdeveloped tourism infrastructure;</p> <p>Over-concentration of commercial companies in the central core of the city;</p> <p>Damaged local road infrastructure and old urban networks ( the wearing degree is over 80%) .</p> <p>Overloading of the center area with urban transport networks that connect all city sectors .</p>
	Opportunities	<p>Expansion of the Vienna International Airport more into an Airport City in terms of population, job development, real estate, third runway.</p> <p>National and international accessibility</p> <p>Huge employment potential</p> <p>Industrial and housing developments</p> <p>e-industry</p> <p>Educational location for the region</p> <p>Regional cooperation on different levels (SUM, Dialogforum Schwechat, ...etc.)</p>	<p>Utilisation of good geographic position; EU, foreign, republic and provincial funds;</p> <p>Increase of irrigated surfaces; Establishment of public experimental technological park and incubator for development of agro-business; Reproduction linking of primary agricultural production and processing industry; Development of Wellness centre;</p>	<p>Utilisation of good geographic position; Advantage and use of national and regional funded programmes; Establishment of first industrial park and business incubator; huge employment potential; Development of transport infrastructure, inclusive airport; national and international accessibility; Industrial and housing developments; Exploitation of Public Private Partnerships for Public and private investments in municipal infrastructure.</p>

		<b>Territorial Partners</b>			
<b>Pilot area of intervention</b>		<b>Abruzzo</b>	<b>Alba Iulia</b>	<b>Baia Mare</b>	<b>Drama</b>
	<b>Threats</b>	The main problem of the proposed area is an incoherent urban development for which it needs an integrated and sustainable urban strategies agendas, based on participatory planning tools to get regeneration and management tools in urban settlements systems. The area needs an integrated strategy approach to guarantee a competitive system and to maintain a good economic and productive level. The production system is currently undergoing a crisis and need to plan for conversion.	Alba Iulia is situated in the vicinity of Rosia Montana gold mines (80 km), a very disputed environment project; The low level of specialization in of the human resources and the migration of the professionals towards the big cities;	Different political views regarding the local & metropolitan development in Baia Mare / Difficulties in European Funds absorption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new CAP affects current agricultural activities</li> <li>The new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) will affect negatively rural income, unless the necessary adjustments are made in time. The rural economy of Drama will be affected.</li> <li>Entry of new workforce from the neighbouring countries</li> <li>One of the major social problems of Drama is the comparatively low cost of labour in the neighbouring Bulgaria. In the short-term, local businesses and professionals (and therefore the local economy) may confront the competition from Bulgarian peers in several service sector fields.</li> <li>Deterioration of the market conditions for the local traditional enterprises due to strong competition from other European companies</li> <li>The enlargement of the EU has increased competition for Greek companies. Other EU countries move faster and are in a more advantageous position than their Greek counterparts, which have to cope with shrinking sales and possibly increased taxation, resulting in significantly lower profit margins.</li> <li>Loss of traditional and conventional markets</li> <li>The final threat is that of the loss of traditional and conventional markets that might arise from the inability of local companies to sustain their marketing activities due to the continued economic crisis in Greece. The crisis may shrink the markets to a degree where products will not be possible to be marketed in a profitable way.</li> </ul> <p>Other threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The primary sector becomes too much dependent from Community subsidy systems and loses its competitive edge.</li> <li>Agricultural products face fierce competition not only from corresponding product imports from the EU, but from third countries, as well.</li> </ul>
	<b>Past Interventions</b>	The Province of Teramo proposed an area project that included solutions: construction of pedestrian path along the river reorganization and completion of the settlement and conversion of production rationalization of territorial links Actions aimed at reducing energy both for individual building structures for new settlements of an urban planning. Enhancement of local agricultural and landscape values intact always with a view to develop tourism. Policies to encourage rural tourism linked, above all, to the hill systems exist to promote a different way of doing tourism, alternative to the coast and the mountains. Port system: strengthening the functional role and think about its development.	In the last 5 years over 200 million euro were attracted in the Alba Iulia Municipality from the European funds (over 5,5 times the yearly value of the city budget); The renovation of the Alba Carolina Citadel 90% of the surface of Alba Iulia City is covered by the sewerage and water supply network; The Daily Centre for the Elderly People; The "Saint Andrew" Establishment for the Elderly People; The installation of photovoltaic panels on the subordinated buildings of the Alba Iulia City Hall; The Alba Iulia school buildings renovation; The arrangement of the green areas in the city; The professional training of the Alba Iulia City Hall employees; The renovation of 24 streets inside the City The best local public transport from Romania in 2013 (accordingly to a jury formed by members of the National Union of the Transporters in Romania and the International Union of the Transporters) – an integrated system in 7 localities members in the Alba Iulia Association for Intercommunity Development with low carbon emission, approach ramps, air conditioning, e-ticketing, GPS – electronic panels	<b>LUMASEC project</b> - Land Use Management for Sustainable European cities URBACT II project, focused on discussion and dissemination of strategies concerning land use management / <b>MBC-Millennium Business Centre project</b> , considered as an urban regeneration model for Baia Mare City - rehabilitation and management of functional change in some areas of the historical core, under preservation regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening of all basic infrastructure</li> <li>Water purification and distribution systems</li> <li>Waste management of sewage systems for all major communities</li> <li>Opening of ski resort on Falakro mountain</li> <li>Improving schools, hospitals and social support centers</li> </ul>
<b>Policies and Strategies</b>	<b>Ongoing Projects or Investments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New schools</li> <li>Solar energy production investment</li> <li>Waste management sites</li> <li>Upgrade existing infrastructure</li> </ul>	The organization of events (Dilema Veche festival); The Alba Jazz festival; the Medieval Citadel days; Alba Iulia Music and Film Festival etc) A new waste water treatment plant is in construction at present time; The GIS system implemented in order to modernize the IT infrastructure of the City Hall; The renovation of the city exits situated on two national roads: one towards Cluj Napoca City – DN1, a road situated in the middle of the industrial zone and one towards the Apuseni Mountains – DN74, situated on the most expansive residential zone; A waste management system project (landfill) started in the vicinity of the city; The arboretum park with picnic places for the visitors.	<b>Baia Mare Urban Development Integrated Plan (2007-2013)</b> , consisting in urban regeneration & redevelopment projects, infrastructure improvement projects and green spaces redesign projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New schools</li> <li>Solar energy production investment</li> <li>Waste management sites</li> <li>Upgrade existing infrastructure</li> </ul>
	<b>Planned Interventions</b>		The restoration of Mamut (a forest area near the centre of Alba Iulia Municipality); The arrangement of Mures Riviera; The construction of a polyvalent hall; The development of the road infrastructure: a beltway between Turda and Sebes, a road to a new residential area from Alba Iulia, a road connecting the Municipality to the Transylvanian highway; The development of an industrial park and a technical competences centre near the Municipality; To populate the Citadel as an economical development pole.	<b>2014 - 2020 metropolitan projects:</b> Development of the metropolitan transport system / Modernizing and expanding Baia Mare City's ring road / Development of business support infrastructure: industrial & technological parks, business incubators, exhibition centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Connecting highway to the major highway access of northern Greece</li> <li>Gas distribution network</li> <li>Improving road network connecting to Bulgaria and to the harbor of Kavala</li> </ul>
	<b>Existing (planning) networks</b>		The development strategy of Alba Iulia Municipality – 2004 - 2012 The Integrated Urban Development Plan of Alba Iulia Municipality – 2009 -2015 The Integrated Plan of the Territory Arrangement – 2009 The Action Plan for Sustainable Energy – 2010 - 2020 The Local Strategy for the Prevention of the School Abandonment – 2011 The Sustainable Development Strategy of Alba Iulia Association for Intercommunity Development – 2011 The Social Services Strategy of Alba Iulia Association for Intercommunity Development – 2010 The General Urban Plan – in approval at present time	<b>The metropolitan association network (18 municipalities)</b> , consisting in: <b>B.M.M.A. Board of Directors</b> - 18 mayors & <b>B.M.M.A. technical experts network</b> - 18 public servants (management responsibilities) - 1/each municipality	<p>Business Support Organizations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The BSO network is sufficiently developed and includes: the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Drama, which is the first organization which support the enterprises, Drama Development Company S.A., and the Technical Chamber</li> <li>The region has a well developed and functioning industrial zone.</li> <li>There is a close cooperation of the Drama Chamber with the Eurochambers, (www.eurochambers.com), the pan-European organization representing all the Chambers of Europe in Brussels. Since 1994, the Drama Chamber has participated in many programmes and events funded by the Eurochambers.</li> <li>The Euroregion Nestos-Mesta was founded in 1990 by the Drama Chamber as an initiative designed to support business activities with neighboring Bulgaria. It has now developed into an organized form of trans-border cooperation – a ground-breaking scheme and a paradigm of Cross Border Cooperation for the whole of South Eastern Europe.</li> <li>Through the Euroregion Nestos – Mesta, the Drama Chamber has strong representation in the Association of European Border Regions AEBR (www.aebr.net). AEBR is a Pan-European network of border regions designed to promote and develop such regions and support them within EU structures.</li> <li>DESMOS S.A. was established some years ago in the Region of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace to function as an intermediate agency supporting the investment plans of the Region's businesses. It runs a branch office within the Drama Chamber to provide a closer service for local businesses.</li> <li>CEASAR: The Drama Chamber has been selected as one among the 50 Chambers from Europe to participate in the CEASAR programme. This is a EUROCHAMBERS initiative and it is partially funded by the European Union's "Mainstreaming CSR among SMEs" programme. Executives from the Drama Chamber have had the unique opportunity to be trained to offer and develop CSR services to the small companies in the Prefecture of Drama. Through the programme the Drama Chamber wishes to encourage all enterprises – large and small – to voluntarily adopt CSR practices and to help them understand how it can add value to their businesses.</li> <li>OAKD aims at providing the conditions, which are necessary for Employment, and creating all the necessary presuppositions for immediate matching of Supply of Labour to Demand. It takes action in the following sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the adjustment of the Employment Services for the prevention of unemployment through Vocational training and "life long learning",</li> <li>the strengthening of business spirit, through the facilitation of establishment (start-up) and operation of new enterprises, etc.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Other vocational training centres: Technological Professional Lyceum of Drama</li> </ul>

Pilot area of intervention		Territorial Partners			
		Foggia	Herzeg Novi	Kavala	Satu Mare
Policies and Strategies	Threats	lack of real improvement projects, inconsistent use of the areas which are public but often they are granted to the farmers; lack of coordination both in planning and acting on tratturi.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Delays in implementation of the Strategy;</li> <li>Lack of funds;</li> <li>Disposal of key development measures and projects;</li> <li>Inappropriate approach to development issues;</li> <li>Inefficient control;</li> <li>Insufficient understanding of the importance of protecting and preserving the environment in the developing world;</li> <li>The escalation of environmental issues;</li> <li>Lack of monitoring and indicator systems;</li> <li>Not understanding the importance of increasing capacities and delays in appropriate education of municipality administrative staff;</li> <li>Delays in incorporating more efficient and more modern ways of management.</li> </ol>	Inertia and inward attitude impede the development of new resources in the tourist sector and the culture sector, Highly competitive tourist infrastructure is developing fast in other area of northern Greece, Other, highly competitive tourist infrastructure and services develop fast and more efficiently in other markets of the wider area such as in Turkey, Croatia, Albania, etc., Low competitiveness from other sectors of economic activity, Demographic problems with the aging of the population, Entry of new workforce from the neighbouring countries, Deterioration of the market conditions for the local entrepreneurs and professionals.	insufficient funds, incoherent regional infrastructure investments, loss of influence to the future regional centre, unfavourable evolution of European crisis, further emigration of the skilled workforce, loss of attraction for foreign investors
	Past Interventions	POM 1994-1996: Multiregional Project that involved 'Abruzzo-Molise-Puglia' Regions; Tratturi Improvement Plan of Molise Region (R.L. 1997); POR Campania (200-2006): actions on Pescasseroli-Candela Tratturo	<b>INFRASTRUCTURE:</b> Location selection, adoption of local study sites and project documentation for the sanitary landfill "Dubok Do"; Completion of planning documentation and of final project documentation for the sanitary collector and plant for waste water treatment; Acquisition of land for the location for plant for waste water treatment; Planning documentation for the new highway which will avoid the town center and will connect with the international traffic infrastructure – with Adriatic-Ionian motorway; Completion of traffic connections with Bosnia and Herzegovina; Completion of processing facility for recycling of municipal waste. <b>TOURISM:</b> Partial privatization of existing tourism/hotelier industry; Number of planning documents for new hotels and apartment complexes (including existing and new complexes); Number of planning documents for the tourism supporting activities and services; Number of international architectural and urban design competitions for the new solutions for attractive locations development; Introduction of two strategic partners for realization of two major planned touristic complexes on former military property.	Integrated Urban Development Plan (2000 - 2006), Aim: Integrated urban development actions, Output: urban regeneration plans  URBAN II (2000 - 2006), Aim: Sustainable development of urban concentrations, Output: Guide / Handbook "The urban dimension in Community policies for the period 2007-2013"  FATE Project (2010 - 2011), Aim: Re-using military brownfields, Output: urban regeneration study for Asimakopoulou camp  LUMASEC II-Land Use Management for Sustainable European (2008 - 2010), Aim: Competitive Land use management, Output: urban study for integrating the area of Panagouda in the City's Plan.	The South Industrial Park 5,83 mil., The railroad overpass 6,98 mil., Expanding and rehabilitation of the water plant and waste water treatment station 37 mil., Ecological Waste Deposit and Regional management of urban waste 32 mil., Ecological education complex 0,75 mil., The Slavici Highschool Rehabilitation 2,1 mil
	Ongoing Projects or Investments		Thirty (30) new planning documents; Construction of the new main sanitary collector and plant for waste water treatment; Resurfacing of the main pedestrian street along the sea wall;	Mare Nostrum (MED): Facilitating the implementation at local level of the Protocol for "Integrated Management of Coastal Zones in the Med", Main outcome: an Observatory will operate in Kavala collecting data on Coastal Management Policies and Development of Coastal Zones, Contribution: the Observatory could provide data on Strategic and Policy matters that could be utilized within the STATUS project. / InTourAct (SEE): Integrated Action Plans for Tourism in the South East Europe, Main outcome: 4 task forces dealing with Environment, Culture, Mobility, Innovation, Training will be created for contributing to the formation of a common marketing strategy, Contribution: task forces could be involved as actors, contributing to the formation of the Agendas and facilitating the establishment of Urban Centers.	Expanding and rehabilitation of the county water and waste water networks and waste water treatment stations 102 mil, of which 29 mil for the city, The Integrated Urban Development Plan 15,9 mil: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>municipal streets rehabilitation</li> <li>theatre building rehabilitation</li> <li>technologic and business centre</li> <li>multifunctional social services centre</li> <li>public areas video surveillance system</li> </ul> The Luna Ses Ski resort 8,9 mil, The bicycle track 2,3 mil
	Planned Interventions	restructuring the way Anzano-S. Maria di Olivola (Anzano di Puglia); regeneration of urban peripheral areas of Anzano; improvement of ecological network: naturalization of rivers (all municipalities); sistemazione a struttura ricettiva con annesso centro visite della transumanza (Candela); placement, maintenance, protection of natural and forestry heritage (all municipalities); project of improvement of beatens (all municipalities); improvement of some tratturi areas (Monteleone di Puglia); Adventure Park: trekking and orienteering (all municipalities);	A large touristic complex "Concept One and Only", first in Europe, is scheduled to start in September 2013; Municipality is looking for strategic partners for investing in development of number of infrastructural and tourism projects, including: new main bus station Igalo, Business Center Igalo and new sport complex hotel in Igalo, etc. Government of Montenegro is looking for a strategic partner to invest in development of new Adriatic-Ionian motorway.	Urban regeneration projects (Agiou Nikolaou street, Kapnergati square, West coastal wall), study for regenerating "Old Mentrese" at the area of Kamares and reusing it as space for cultural activities, Perimeter Road of Kavala. Significant future projects: Railway connection (connecting the port of Kavala to Toxotes railway station), Drama - Kavala closed highway.	City bypass road and bridge over the Someş river, Use of geothermal water and bio-gas for public buildings heating, Turning condominium blocks and schools into energy efficient buildings
Networks	Existing (planning) networks	Network to draft: Strategic Territorial Planning 'Area Vasta - Monti Dauni', Regeneration Plan 'Culture villages' -PO-FESR A. VII; Excellence Tourist Project 'Monti Dauni'	National Planning and Local Planning defined by law; Regional Planning is not institutionalized, in practice National authority's responsibility.	The envisaged Task forces of the InTourAct Project. The envisaged Urban Task Force described in Output 3.1. of STATUS Project.	The envisaged Urban Task Force described in Output 3.1.

Pilot area of intervention		Schwechat	Temerin	Balti
	Threats	Too fast expansion of the airport.	Insufficiently high birth rate; Increase of unemployment trend; Limitations of the national market; Reduction of competitiveness due to further technological lagging of economy; Reduced significance of traditional industries; Underdeveloped know-how and human-resources	unfavourable evolution of European crisis, insufficient funds, incoherent regional infrastructure investments, loss of attraction for foreign investors, the escalation of environmental issues; Lack of monitoring and indicator systems; Not understanding the importance of increasing capacities and delays in appropriate education of municipality administrative staff; Delays in incorporating more efficient and more modern ways of management.
	Past Interventions	Redevelopment of the town center Public Space projects Livable/Walkable urban space projects Development of Brownfield areas like Schwechat Brewery Frauenfeld real estate development (subsidized housing) New multi-purpose location, Multiversum Schwechat Sport, cultural and artistic events on national and international level Establishment of Schwechat Information Society - eSchwechat Foundation of VIA Danube-the conservation and development of Danube waterway	Pre-feasibility and feasibility study of sustainable productive areas (SEPA) in Temerin municipality Social living houses Daily center for children with disabilities School and sports buildings development Development of Vojvodina Metal Cluster	Project - «Sustainable Energy Planning in Eastern Europe and South Caucasus – towards the Covenant of Mayors – Moldova, Ukraine and Azerbaijan» Reconstruction and repair of traffic light / signals in the Centre of the Balti Municipality Modernization of the 20 km of Water pipelines and 6 Pump Stations in the Centre of the Balti Municipality Creating of the Social Community centers ( 11 centers for all categories of social vulnerable people) Modernization of the heating systems of 7 kindergarten of the city Landscaping of the central public park „Andriies” Connection of Free Economic Zone (FEZ) „Balti” to the municipal utilities: water, sewage, access roads
Policies and Strategies	Ongoing Projects or Investments	The Expansion of the Vienna International Airport The extension of the Vienna U-Bahn line to south of Vienna, closer to Schwechat The extension of the B14 way with a bike path connection which ends just before the Schwechat city limits Airport Railway Station (Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest, etc.) The Port of Vienna and its surrounding transport connections	Development of regional optical network Development of sustainable productive area (SEPA) Backi Jarak South Development of the Sustainable Energy Action Plan (SEAP) Municipal and public property inventory Integrated spa development strategy for spas situated in the area of the main traffic route through the Hungarian-Serbian cross border region Improvement of water supply system Development of sewage system	The modernization of the public transport system in Balti, Moldova – “Trolley bus for Balti ”
	Planned Interventions	Development of parts of the Schwechat Brewery Brownfields Further development of Frauenfeld real estate	Use of geothermal water Implementation of Sustainable Energy Action Plan by turning public buildings into energy efficient buildings The development of an industrial park and a technical competences centre near the Municipality Completion of sustainable productive area (SEPA) Backi Jarak South Modern Municipal Property Management Backi Jarak and Temerin settlements bypass road Completion of sewage system	Repair of road and bridge infrastructure The development of the public transport infrastructure: new trolleys and buses Modernization and Upgrading and of street lighting Modernization of the public heating system of city The development of an industrial park Reconstruction of a tourism sport complex for kayak canoeing sport (on the base of existing Kayak Canoeing Canal) The reconstruction of the municipal sports arena "Olympia"
Networks	Existing (planning) networks	ENoLL (European Network of Living Labs), <a href="http://www.openlivinglabs.eu">www.openlivinglabs.eu</a> ISOCARP (Global Association for Professional planners), <a href="http://www.isocarp.org">www.isocarp.org</a> EARTO (European Association of Research and Technology Organisations), <a href="http://www.earto.eu">www.earto.eu</a> EAI (European Alliance for Innovation), <a href="http://eai.eu">http://eai.eu</a> SUM_Stadt Umland Management ( <a href="http://www.stadt-umland.at/">http://www.stadt-umland.at/</a> ) DialogForum ( <a href="http://www.dialogforum.at">http://www.dialogforum.at</a> ) The Austrian Association of Cities and Towns - Der Österreichische Städtebund ( <a href="http://www.staedtebund.gv.at">www.staedtebund.gv.at</a> )	Strategic development plan of Temerin municipality 2010-2015 Youth action plan of Temerin municipality 2010-2014 social protection development strategy of Temerin municipality 2010-2014 Spatial plan of Temerin municipality Urban plan of Temerin municipality Urban plan of Backi Jarak settlement Urban plan of Sirig settlement	General Urban Plan of the Balti city, 2005 Economic and Social Development Program of Balti, 2005-2020; Municipal target Program "Support to the development of civil society on the territory of Balti municipality for 2013-2015"; Municipal Program of efficiency energy on the territory of Balti municipality for 2014-2016 years; Supporting Program for development of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Balti municipality, 2013-2015

Pilot area of intervention		Territorial Partners			
		Abruzzo	Alba Iulia	Baia Mare	Drama
<b>Visions and Strategies for U/TA</b>	The main topic that would be addressed in the U/TA	The main problem of the proposed area is an incoherent urban development for which it needs an integrated and sustainable urban strategies agendas, based on participatory planning tools to get regeneration and management tools in urban settlements systems. The area needs an integrated strategy approach to guarantee a competitive system and to maintain a good economic and productive level.	The Alba Iulia Association for Intercommunity Development aims to use all the natural, human and financial resources that Alba Iulia Municipality and the neighbor localities dispose, for a common development and interest: future projects that will be useful to Alba Iulia and its neighbors which will have a stronger impact from the administrative point of view. The Alba Iulia Association for Intercommunity Development aims to elaborate the Alba Iulia Municipality Strategy for 2014-2020 period	<b>Metropolitan Territorial Agenda</b> - territorial strategy, land management, economic development aspects	development of the mountainous region of Drama
<b>Links</b>	Websites of the municipality	<a href="http://www.comunedicortino.gov.it/">http://www.comunedicortino.gov.it/</a> <a href="http://www.roccasini.it/">http://www.roccasini.it/</a> <a href="http://halleyweb.com/c067043/hh/index.php">http://halleyweb.com/c067043/hh/index.php</a> <a href="http://www.campli.it/">http://www.campli.it/</a> <a href="http://www.comune.teramo.it/">http://www.comune.teramo.it/</a> <a href="http://www.comune.castellato.te.gov.it/">http://www.comune.castellato.te.gov.it/</a> <a href="http://www.comune.canzano.te.it/">http://www.comune.canzano.te.it/</a> <a href="http://www.comune.bellante.te.it/">http://www.comune.bellante.te.it/</a> <a href="http://www.comune.notaresco.te.it/">http://www.comune.notaresco.te.it/</a> <a href="http://www.comune.mosciano.te.it/">http://www.comune.mosciano.te.it/</a> <a href="http://www.comune.roseto.te.it/">http://www.comune.roseto.te.it/</a> <a href="http://www.comune.giulianova.te.it/">http://www.comune.giulianova.te.it/</a>	<a href="http://www.apulum.ro">www.apulum.ro</a> <a href="http://www.turism.apulum.ro">www.turism.apulum.ro</a>	<a href="http://www.zmbm.ro">www.zmbm.ro</a>	<a href="http://www.dimos-dramas.gr">www.dimos-dramas.gr</a>
	Statistic websites	<a href="http://dati.istat.it/?lang=it">http://dati.istat.it/?lang=it</a> <a href="http://www.comuni-italiani.it/">http://www.comuni-italiani.it/</a> <a href="http://www.urbistat.it/adminstat/it/it/classifiche/tasso-disoccupazione/comuni/teramo/67/3">http://www.urbistat.it/adminstat/it/it/classifiche/tasso-disoccupazione/comuni/teramo/67/3</a>	<a href="http://www.alba.inse.ro/cmsalba/rw/pages/index.ro.do">http://www.alba.inse.ro/cmsalba/rw/pages/index.ro.do</a>	<a href="http://www.inse.ro">www.inse.ro</a>	

Pilot area of intervention		Territorial Partners			
		Foggia	Herzeg Novi	Kavala	Satu Mare
Visions and Strategies for U/TA	The main topic that would be addressed in the U/TA	The improvement of tratturo Pescasseroli-Candela making it usable, continuous, identifiable/visible	infrastructure issues (inappropriate communal and traffic infrastructure, and Tourism development (lack of adequate hotel capacities including number of quality hotel accommodation and appropriate services )	Planning an integrated and unified tourism product based on culture (archaeological and religious sites and monuments) and natural resources. Key focus points for the project: a) Motivating & Committing local actors / stakeholders, b) Further incorporating strategic and participatory approach on the planning process, c) Improving quality of life within the city / extending the "living space" of the city, d) Enriching tourism product / planning for alternative – "4 season" tourism. Interventions:i) Urban web of the City of Kavala: Implementing Urban Regeneration plans, ii) Cultural Monuments: Creating and promoting cultural routes, iii) Archaeological sites: Preserving and enhancing archaeological sites, iv) Natural Resources (mudbaths - spa): Planning infrastructure interventions	The city sustainable development strategy
	Links	<a href="http://www.territorio.provincia.foggia.it">www.territorio.provincia.foggia.it</a>	<a href="http://www.herceg-novi.me">www.herceg-novi.me</a>	<a href="http://www.kavala.gov.gr/">www.kavala.gov.gr/</a> , <a href="http://www.kavalagreece.gr">www.kavalagreece.gr</a>	<a href="http://www.satu-mare.ro">www.satu-mare.ro</a>
	Statistic websites	<a href="http://www.fg.camcom.it/cgi-bin/documents/20120514121058.pdf">http://www.fg.camcom.it/cgi-bin/documents/20120514121058.pdf</a>	<a href="http://www.monstat.org">www.monstat.org</a>	<a href="http://www.statistics.gr">www.statistics.gr</a> , <a href="http://observatory.egnatia.gr/">http://observatory.egnatia.gr/</a> , <a href="http://www.oaed.gr">http://www.oaed.gr</a>	<a href="http://www.insse.ro">www.insse.ro</a>



Pilot area of intervention		Schwechat	Temerin	Balti
<b>Visions and Strategies for U/TA</b>	The main topic that would be addressed in the U/TA	Development of Vienna International Airport to an Airport City Further development of the Schwechat Brewery borwnfields and Frauenfeld Real estate Development	Further systematic development of local infrastructure Synergy with Strategic development plan of Temerin municipality 2014-2020	increasing of the Balti municipality historical center attractiveness through the identification and implementation of the projects with impact on development of tourism and urban infrastructure, including improvement of the architectural aspect of the city
<b>Links</b>	Websites of the municipality	<a href="http://www.schwechat.gv.at/">http://www.schwechat.gv.at/</a>	<a href="http://www.temerin.rs/">http://www.temerin.rs/</a>	<a href="http://www.balti.md/">http://www.balti.md/</a>
	Statistic websites	<a href="http://www.noel.gv.at/Land-Zukunft/Zahlen-Fakten.wai.html">http://www.noel.gv.at/Land-Zukunft/Zahlen-Fakten.wai.html</a> <a href="http://www.statistik.at/">http://www.statistik.at/</a> <a href="http://www.ams.at/">http://www.ams.at/</a> CentropesSTATISTICS - <a href="http://www.centropemap.org">www.centropemap.org</a> <a href="http://www.ngo.wien.at">www.ngo.wien.at</a>	<a href="http://webzrs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/">http://webzrs.stat.gov.rs/WebSite/</a>	<a href="http://www.statistica.md/">http://www.statistica.md/</a>