

# Roșia Montană

**Sustainable Development  
and the Roșia Montană  
Project**









## Table of contents

<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT</b>	<b>5</b>
Roşia Montană Project's economic impacts Summary	6
<b>Five CAPITALS of SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>RMGC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY: APPLICATION</b>	<b>11</b>
A) RMGC's Business CONDUCT Policy	13
B) Public PARTICIPATION & its link to Sustainable Development	14
C) RMGC Facilitated TRAINING PROGRAM	17
D) Direct and Indirect JOBS	19
E) RMGC Facilitated BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	24
F) Framework for POST CLOSURE Planning	25
G) RMGC's Selection and Recruitment Policy	26
H) GIFFORD: Initial Tourism Proposals for Rosia Montana	32
<b>ROŞIA MONTANĂ SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PARTNERSHIPS (RMSDPPs)</b>	<b>65</b>





## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT

This Annex outlines the sustainable development context surrounding the Rosia Montana Project (RMP). It addresses the direct actions that S.A. Rosia Montana Gold Corporation S.A. (RMGC) is undertaking within the Company in support of sustainable development. It also presents various sustainable development initiatives established in and around the Rosia Montana community since the Rosia Montana Project planning started and that RMGC are partnering.

A starting premise to this context is that RMGC is committed to ensuring that the Rosia Montana Project (RMP) will be a catalyst for local and regional economic development. It is recognised that, as with any major industrial development, impacts will be positive and negative. RMGC commits to work alone and in partnership to ensure that beneficial impacts will be maximised. RMGC will prioritise a participatory approach wherever possible and will seek guidance from local and regional authorities and from the community when deciding on issues that may impact the area's development. Negative impacts will be mitigated through measures as described in the EIA report.

RMGC recognizes that in order to ensure it meets its sustainable development commitments it must support, as a minimum, five key interrelated areas that make up the three traditional pillars of sustainable development - social, environmental and economic. These areas are presented below as five capitals of sustainable development and are elaborated upon further in this section.

- **FINANCIAL CAPITAL:** The financial means available to enable development of the other capitals
- **PHYSICAL CAPITAL:** The infrastructure and products required to facilitate human activities, environmental protection and community development
- **HUMAN CAPITAL:** The knowledge, skills, competence and attributes embodied in individuals derived from education, training and experience that facilitate the attainment of personal well-being.

- **SOCIAL CAPITAL:** The networks and shared norms, values and understanding that facilitate co-operation within and between groups.

- **NATURAL CAPITAL:** The renewable and non-renewable resources that enter the production process and satisfy consumption needs, as well as environmental assets that have amenity and productive use, and natural features, such as the ozone layer that are essential for supporting life.

RMGC has developed its Sustainable Development Policy<sup>1</sup> in support of this and this is presented further on in this annex. Supporting elements are also presented, as are a set of Authority, Community, and Company initiatives within the Rosia Montana sustainable development Partnerships and Programs.

Of the above capitals, Human capital is perhaps the most familiar and represents some of a community's most valuable resources. Physical capital, maybe equally familiar, uses human capital to allow a community to build its surrounding environment. Natural capital is that which allows a healthy life and is therefore vitally important to the very existence of a community. The idea of social capital is perhaps less familiar, but it highlights the importance of established social relationships, norms of behaviour and mutual trust in many kinds of social and economic endeavour. It is also necessary, however, when setting the context of sustainable development to be aware of the economic needs of development: Financial Capital enables the development or the protection of the other capitals. In this context, one of the largest single contributions that the RMP can give to sustainable development is through the capital injection of its economic activities. This is, therefore, summarised first below before further expanding on all five capitals.

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<sup>1</sup> This is an updated version of the policy already presented in the EIA management plans – it has been improved following feedback during public consultation.



## Rosia Montana Project's ECONOMIC IMPACTS Summary

The magnitude of the direct economic impacts, are here presented in US dollars, and are based on a current medium term average international gold and silver price.

Currency: US\$

Gold Price: US\$ 600/ounce (Assumption for Life of Mine) -

Silver Price: US\$ 10.50/ounce (Assumption for Life of Mine)

Royalty: 2%, Government Ownership: 19.3%, Corporate Tax Rate: 16%

TOTAL (US\$ million) (spent to date)		Notes		
<u>Taxes, Fees and dividends</u>				
Payroll taxes	177	Key beneficiary would be the Romanian State As of 2006, would be within top 5 taxpayers  Taxes related to land use change  Fully carried interest, risk - free		
Profit tax	284			
Royalties	101			
Land and Property taxes (Rosia Montana)	33			
Forestry taxes	13			
Agriculture taxes	1			
Land registration taxes	3			
Customs and excise taxes	113			
Other taxes & fees (inc. permits & visas)	1			
Romanian state dividends	306			
Total	1,032			
Total Investment (Capital Summary)				
Initial Capital	638			
Sustaining Capital	284			
(Initial investment US\$ 160 million)				
<u>Infrastructure</u>				
Roads and Power	81			
Piatra Alba and Alba Iulia (re-settlement sites)	14			
Medical Centre and Fire Department	1			
Total	96			
<u>Economic Activity</u>				
	<u>Total Expenditures</u>	<u>Non-Romanian</u>	<u>Romanian</u>	<u>% Benefit (Romania)</u>
Initial Capital	638			
Sustaining Capital	284			
Operating Expenses	2,030	190	448	70%
		135	149	52%
Gov't share of profit	306	855	1,175	58%
Profit taxes	284		-	
Royalties	101	-	306	100%
Other taxes (incl. already paid)	60	-	284	100%
		-	101	100%
		-	60	100%
Total	3,703	1,180	2,523	68%
<u>Benefits</u>				
RMGC share of direct financial benefits / percentage of total	1,258	55%		
Government share of direct financial benefits / percentage of total	1,032	45%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>100%</b>		



## Five CAPITALS of SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Given the above summary of the direct economic impacts of the RMP, the five sustainable development capitals that will use much of this economic resource are presented below.

### Financial Capital

Includes economic development impact, fiscal management, taxes, provided by:

- Average of 1200 jobs during construction over 2 years, the majority of which sourced locally
- 634 jobs during operations (direct employment including contracted employment for cleaning, security, transportation, and other), for 16 years, most of which sourced locally
- Some 6000 indirect jobs for 20 years, locally & regionally<sup>2</sup>
- US\$ 1 billion in profit share, profit tax, royalties and other taxes and fees to Romanian local, regional & national government
- US\$ 1.5 billion procuring goods & services. US\$ 400 million during construction (2 years) and US\$ 1.1 billion during production, from Romania (16 years)

To further promote and develop the economic opportunities presented by the RMP, RMGC is also cooperating with local stakeholders regarding setting up their own businesses:

- The set up of a micro-credit finance facility in the area to allow access to affordable financing
- The set up of a business centre and incubator units, offering mentoring, training (entrepreneurial, business plans, fiscal & administrative management, etc), legal, financial & administrative advice to promote local & regional business development both to service the RMP but also to encourage entrepreneurship in preparation of the post-mining sustainable development needs,

### Physical Capital

Includes infrastructure – buildings, energy, transport, water and waste management facilities

- Increases in revenue to government agencies, of the order of US\$ 1 billion over 20 years (construction + production + closure) will result in additional money the government may allocate to improving community infrastructure
- RMGC will also develop the resettlement sites of Piatra Alba and Dealul Furcilor in Alba Iulia. Piatra Alba will contain a new civic centre, commercial and residential areas. These will be transferred to the local authorities once complete. The RRAP contains full details of these initiatives

### Human Capital

Includes health and education provisions

- A private dispensary & health clinic in Piatra Alba (see RRAP),

<sup>2</sup> Economists have argued that the multiplier effect for the RMP is in the order of 1 Direct job to 30 Indirect Full Time Job Equivalents over twenty years – the methodology used may be available via a direct request to RMGC. However, the more conservative 1 : 10 Direct : Indirect figure is used here to maintain consistency with internationally accepted multiplier effects for large mining projects in impoverished regions, such as mentioned in UNCTAD (2006) Commodity policies for development: a new framework for the fight against poverty. TD/B/COM.1/75, Geneva, Switzerland. From experience, this is also the number most often quoted in Canada.

accessible to wider community through health insurance

- Upgrading of a wing of Abrud hospital, accessible to the wider community through the national Romanian health system
- Improvement of mobile emergency medical system in the area (SMURD)
- The building of a new school, residential & civic centre in Piatra Alba. This is fully described in the RRAP
- Health awareness campaigns (in partnership with local authorities & NGOs) covering: reproductive health, diet, and lifestyle amongst others
- Partnerships with education providers & NGOs concerning access to & improvement of education facilities in the area, e.g.: the NGO and local authorities lead CERT Educational Partnership ([www.certapuseni.ro](http://www.certapuseni.ro)).

### Social Capital

Includes skills training, community relationships and social networks and the institutional capacity to support them, also preservation of cultural patrimony

- Efforts to develop and promote Roşia Montană's cultural heritage for both locals and tourism – RMGC is a partner in the Rosia Montana Cultural Heritage Partnership ([info@rmchp.ro](mailto:info@rmchp.ro))
- Providing adult education opportunities and skills enhancement including training programs, funds and scholarships, to increase employment chances both direct with RMGC and indirect – RMGC is a partner in the Rosia Montana Professional and Vocational Program ([info@rmpvtp.ro](mailto:info@rmpvtp.ro))
- Programs assisting vulnerable people & groups, and to consolidate social networks particularly in Roşia Montană – RMGC is a partner in the Rosia Montana Good Neighbour Program lead by local NGO ProRosia ([info@rmgnp.ro](mailto:info@rmgnp.ro))
- RMGC supports a NGO-lead partnership working with the youth in the area to improve and increase the capacity of the community ([www.certapuseni.ro](http://www.certapuseni.ro)).

### Natural Capital

Includes landscape, biodiversity, water quality, ecosystems

- Measures contained in the RMP management plans and SOPs will result in mitigation of environmental impacts and conditions as identified in the EIA.
- The improved environmental condition will enhance the quality of life in Roşia Montană.
- Training & assistance in integrating environmental considerations into business plans.
- Awareness-building regarding positive environmental performance of business activities.
- Environmental standards associated with loans through the micro-credit finance facility including monitoring of environmental performance.
- Business Code of Conduct requiring suppliers to RMP to



comply with RMGC's environmental performance standards.

RMGC's view of the social and economic benefits of the RMP is described in the Community Sustainable Development Plan and EIA Chapter 4.8 – The Social and Economic Environment.

In order to achieve its commitments, RMGC acknowledges that it needs to collaborate with the Community, Authorities and civil society on issues that impact the area's development. This approach allows the Community to own, direct and control all relevant development issues in a multi-stakeholder and integrated manner.

In the spirit of that commitment, to date, RMGC has conducted extensive consultations, including 1262 individual meetings and interviews, and the distribution of questionnaires for which over 500 responses have been received, 18 focal group meetings, and 65 public debates, in addition to holding discussions with government authorities, non-governmental organisations and potentially affected stakeholders. Feedback has been used in the preparation of the Management Plans of the RMP's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as well as the drafting of the Annex to the EIA.

Support of the area's sustainable development will be conducted within the framework of Partnership as promoted by organisations such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). For example, future socio-economic impacts mitigation and enhancement measures will be conducted under the guidance of the Rosia Montana Socio-Economic Research Centre ([info@rmserc.ro](mailto:info@rmserc.ro)), which in turn is partnered with the local authorities. This will allow a transparent evaluation of the effectiveness of sustainable development support and will provide a forum to implement necessary improvements.

Other sustainable development support partnerships are presented under the section entitled Rosia Montana Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships further in this annex ([www.rmsdpps.ro](http://www.rmsdpps.ro)).

Beyond immediate direct and indirect benefits, the presence of the RMP as a major investment improves the area's economic climate, that will in turn encourage the development of non-mining activities. It is expected that the improved investment and economic climate will lead to business opportunities that can develop concurrent with the RMP, even as they extend well beyond economic activities related directly to mining operations. This diversification of economic development is a critical benefit of the investments generated to realise the RMP.



# RMGC Sustainable Development POLICY

**Rosia Montană Gold Corporation is committed to responsible mining and sustainable development in the communities in which we operate.**

We strive to achieve, or exceed, leading industry practice in line with Romanian and European Union legislation and international standards in all aspects of our business: social<sup>3</sup>, environment and economic.

Every effort will be made to make this policy a reality, embraced by each employee and every contractor working with the company.

To achieve our commitment, we pledge:

- *Transparency, honesty, accountability, integrity and legality in all aspects of our corporate governance, and in our dealings with all stakeholders including the authorities, the community, our employees and our shareholders*
- *To adhere to leading global Socially Responsible best practice (as defined by ISO 26000) including taking responsibility for the impact of our activities on society and the environment, and behaving in a responsible and ethical manner at all times*
- *To respect, protect and promote the human rights, culture, customs and values of our host community*
- *To involve the authorities, community, and other stakeholders in all decisions linked to our project*
- *To identify, assess, manage and mitigate risks to our host community, employees, contractors, and the environment*
- *To prevent, or otherwise minimise, mitigate and remediate any negative effects of the project on the environment.*

- *To continually seek to improve our environmental performance beyond legal requirements*
- *To implement an environmental and social management system to ensure the integration of environmental and social criteria into planning, processes and operational decisions*
- *To conduct comprehensive monitoring and audits to ensure compliance with all relevant legislation, guidelines, and standards, and to produce regular reports*
- *To actively contribute to the conservation of bio-diversity*
- *To promote and implement the efficient use of resources, and practice waste minimisation, reuse and recycling*
- *To ensure priority in employment opportunities for the local workforce by the provision of education and training according to the needs of our company*
- *To facilitate capacity building of local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and to give them preference for the provision of goods, services and other requirements for our projects*
- *To facilitate community development through the promotion, initiation and support of sustainable development partnerships*
- *To allocate and guarantee sufficient financial resources to meet all our commitments, including those extending into and beyond mine closure*
- *To participate proactively with local authorities and host community for post-mining planning*

In Rosia Montana and in any other place we operate, we want our investment to be a catalyst for the sustainable development of our host community and the country's economy. At the end of our projects we want there to remain a stronger community than we found - incorporating long term environmental stability, post closure beneficial land use and a viable, diverse economic future after the mine.

<sup>3</sup> 'Social' includes cultural heritage, education, poverty reduction, health, safety, etc.





## RMGC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICY: APPLICATION

There are a number of initiatives, policies, facts and perspectives that demonstrate how the RMGC commitment to support sustainable development is enforced. The following are some examples

- Transparency, honesty, accountability, integrity and legality in all aspects of our corporate governance, and in our dealings with all stakeholders including the authorities, the community, our employees and our shareholders

See RMGC's Business Conduct Policy: A) hereafter.

- To adhere to leading global Socially Responsible best practice (as defined by ISO 26000) including taking responsibility for the impact of our activities on society and the environment, and behaving in a responsible and ethical manner at all times

RMGC is using the ISO 26000 initiative to help its managers streamline their day to day activity to be more and more socially responsible

- To respect, protect and promote the human rights, culture, customs and values of our host community

See the Cultural Heritage Management Plans of the Rosia Montana Project's Environmental Impact Assessment (RMP's EIA) study report.

- To involve the authorities, community, and other stakeholders in all decisions linked to our project

See Public Participation: B) hereafter.

- To identify, assess, manage and mitigate risks to our host community, employees, contractors, and the environment

Documented in the Rosia Montana Project's Environmental Impact Assessment (RMP's EIA) study report.

- To prevent, or otherwise minimise, mitigate and remediate any negative effects of the project on the environment.

Documented in the RMP's EIA study report.

- To continually seek to improve our environmental performance beyond legal requirements

Documented in the RMP's EIA study report.

- To implement an environmental and social management system to ensure the integration of environmental and social criteria into planning, processes and operational decisions

Documented in the RMP's EIA study report.

- To conduct comprehensive monitoring and audits to ensure compliance with all relevant legislation, guidelines, and standards, and to produce regular reports

Documented in the RMP's EIA study report.

- To actively contribute to the conservation of bio-diversity

See the Biodiversity Management Plan of the RMP's EIA study report plus relevant clarifications in the EIA Annex Report.

See also the biodiversity, environmental, forestry, youth, educational, etc partnerships in the Rosia Montana Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships (RMSDPPs) presented later in this annex.

- To promote and implement the efficient use of resources, and practice waste minimisation, reuse and recycling

See the RMP's EIA study report.

See also in the partnerships in the Rosia Montana Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships (RMSDPPs) – presented further on.



- To ensure priority in employment opportunities for the local workforce by the provision of education and training according to the needs of our company

See RMGC Facilitated Training Program: C) hereafter

See listing of Direct and Indirect Jobs: D) hereafter.

See RMGC's Selection and Recruitment Policy: G) hereafter

See also in the partnerships of the RMSDPPs.

- To facilitate capacity building of local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and to give them preference for the provision of goods, services and other requirements for our projects

See RMGC Facilitated Business Development: E) hereafter.

See also in the partnerships of the RMSDPPs.

- To facilitate community development through the promotion, initiation and support of sustainable development partnerships

See RMGC's involvement in the partnerships of the RMSDPPs.

- To allocate and guarantee sufficient financial resources to meet all our commitments, including those extending into and beyond mine closure

The foundation of this has been laid in the RMP's EIA study report (including a budget for the cultural heritage protection and renovation). It is expected that many external bodies will monitor this. Already many of the partners of the RMSDPPs have started to create a public platform for this that they name "Rosia Montana Watch" (see in the RMSDPPs section).

- To participate proactively with local authorities and host community for post-mining planning

See Framework for Post Closure Planning: F) hereafter.

See also in the partnerships of the RMSDPPs.

## A) RMGC's Business CONDUCT Policy

Rosia Montana Gold Corporation ("RMGC" or the "Company") conducts its business and affairs with honesty, integrity and in accordance with the highest ethical and legal standards. The objective of this Business Conduct Policy (the "Policy") is to ensure that all principal consultants, contractors, suppliers and agents (collectively "Suppliers") conduct their businesses in accordance with this Policy.

This Policy applies to all Suppliers of RMGC, provides a set of ethical standards pursuant to which they are encouraged to conduct their business and constitutes conditions of providing services to the Company. RMGC is prepared to withdraw from any business relationship if a Supplier does not act in accordance with this Policy.

### 1.0 COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW

RMGC will comply with all laws, rules and regulations of the location(s) in which it is performing business activities and will require all its Suppliers to do the same.

### 2.0 PUBLIC RELEASE OF COMPANY INFORMATION

RMGC is committed to compliance with the continuous disclosure obligations imposed by the law and to release certain aspects of its activities.

All communications to the investing public about the business and affairs of RMGC are informative, timely, factual and accurate, and consistent and broadly disseminated in accordance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

### 3.0 CONFIDENTIALITY

During the course of providing services to RMGC, Suppliers may receive confidential information regarding Company's business and affairs. All Suppliers will hold such information in strict confidence will not disclose such information to third parties and will not use such information for its own purpose or benefit. All restrictions regarding of disclosure of confidential information will survive the termination of any business relationship with RMGC.

### 4.0 INSIDER TRADING

No Supplier will trade in any securities of RMGC if they have confidential information that could influence the market place or value of those securities.

### 5.0 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Suppliers will be required to avoid situations and to refrain

from any activity that could be interpreted or construed as constituting a perceived or actual conflict of interest.

### 6.0 NO BRIBERY, FACILITATION OR POLITICAL PAYMENTS

RMGC prohibits bribery in all its forms, as well as facilitation or political payments. RMGC only makes payments for legitimate business services and at rates that reflect their market value and the Company neither promises, nor accepts bribes or anything that could be taken for one, either directly or indirectly.

RMGC will only work with businesses after making them aware of RMGC's policies and being satisfied that they will not engage in bribery, will not make unauthorized payments on RMGC's behalf and will not act as a surrogate for political payments.

RMGC's contractual arrangements will require all Suppliers to comply with this Policy and will provide RMGC with the ability to audit all Suppliers' books, records and other documents related to the provision of services to the Company.

### 7.0 REPORTING A BUSINESS CONDUCT ISSUE

RMGC has a strong commitment to conduct its business and affairs in a lawful and ethical manner and has adopted a report policy for unlawful conduct issues. All Suppliers are encouraged to comply with this policy in order to report violations of laws, rules, regulations and this Policy. RMGC prohibits retaliatory action against any person who, in good faith, reports a possible violation. It is unacceptable to file a report knowing it to be false.

### 8.0 CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATION OF THE POLICY

Failure to comply with this Policy may result in severe consequences, which could include termination of all contractual arrangements with Suppliers without notice. The violation of this Policy may also violate the laws in force and in such case the Company may refer the matter to the appropriate regulatory authorities, which could lead to penalties, fines or imprisonment.



## B) Public PARTICIPATION & its link to Sustainable Development

Public participation is the process by which the community acquire the skills and knowledge that will enable them to take part in making decisions about aspects of the project that will affect their lives. It enables the community to see how other possible development plans would either be enhanced or hindered by the development of the project. The process involves three key groups: the government at all levels, the company and the community. Public participation is different than public consultation in that consultation involves the company making the decisions and then informing the government and the community. Participation involves the key groups in the decision making process.

The core values for Public Participation are as follows:

- The public should have a say in decisions about actions that could affect their lives.
- Public Participation includes the promise that the public's contribution will influence the decision.
- Public participation promotes sustainable decisions by recognizing and communicating the needs and interests of all participants, including decision makers.
- Public participation seeks out and facilitates the involvement of those potentially affected by or interested in a decision.
- Public participation seeks input from participants in designing how they participate.
- Public participation provides participants with the information they need to participate in a meaningful way.
- Public participation communicates to participants how their input affected the decision.

By these very standards, the company's public participation efforts initially fell short, tending too often to present a plan to the community than to bring the community into the planning.

For this reason, both the Community Sustainable Development Plan and the Foundation will continue to be subject to the public's scrutiny. By involving local community, authorities, other investors in a participatory manner the development of any initiatives regarding the community sustainable development will guarantee the viability of the initiatives.

The aspects of the Roşia Montană project that will be included, but not limited to, the process of public participation are:

- Employment & Training
- Health
- Education
- Power supply
- Sewage and waste water discharge
- Water supply
- Domestic waste disposal

- Communications
- Resettlement
- Transport
- Housing
- Police
- Fire service
- Cultural heritage
- Physical environment
- Monitoring
- Mine closure

As a continuation of the Partnership programmes, the company will seek to work with the Government and the UNDP to set up Working Groups for all key areas and establish a Steering Committee or Forum to oversee the whole process.

### ROSIA MONTANA FOUNDATION

An example of where public participation will be ongoing well into the life of the mine is the Foundation. As a concept, the Foundation was introduced in the Community Sustainable Development Plan (CSDP) of RMP's EIA. Due to feedback already received, some activities initially conceived in the CSDP as coming under the Foundation umbrella (business oriented activities: business incubator, business advisory center, micro-finance facility, as well as social oriented activities: education and training center) have been advanced independently via partnerships with community participation and civil society involvement.

The possibility of ultimately using the Foundation as an independent instrument to manage social-related issues for the longer term is dependent on the wishes of the Authorities and the Community.

Going forward, the Foundation may well first take shape within the Rosia Montana Cultural Heritage Partnership ([info@rmchp.ro](mailto:info@rmchp.ro)) in order to manage the preservation of patrimony and cultural heritage issues, with its form determined in consultation with the community. If this were to happen, one of its major roles might well be tourism development.

### TOURISM

Tourism may be a potential source of revenue and sustainable development for Rosia Montana and the region. EIA Volume 14, Chapter 4.8; Social and Economical Environment and Volume 31, Plan L; Community Sustainable Development Management Plan contain some baseline data relating to tourism and other alternative economic solutions for the Rosia Montana region. This information was presented primarily so that an assessment could be completed on the potential effects of the proposed project on these industries.

In the EIA Volume 33, Plan M: Cultural Heritage Management

Plan, RMGC have put forward some estimates for the costs of work required for the archaeological sites, historic monuments and protected zone, all of which would act as a draw to future tourists. They have also estimated the costs involved in complying with their legal obligations to the preservation, restoration and maintenance of historic monuments and the construction of a new mining museum. These costs total US\$15.5 million, which the company is committed to spend when the project is implemented.

Since the completion and submission of the EIA, three other reports on tourism have been produced. These are as follows:

1. Romania: The Impact of Travel and Tourism on Jobs and the Economy (2006). World Travel and Tourism Council<sup>4</sup>.
2. Tourism development model and its contribution to sustainable development in Zlatna, Bucium, Rosia Montana and Baia de Aries as alternative to mono-industrial mining activities (April 2006). National Institute for Research and Development in Tourism<sup>5</sup>.
3. Rosia Montana: Initial Tourism Proposals (November 2006). Gifford – see Section H.

Alburnus Maior have also looked at tourism as a viable alternative to mining as a means to reinvigorate the local economy, and the report on their website contains some useful information and links to other websites ([www.rosiamontana.org](http://www.rosiamontana.org)).

The National Institute for Research and Development in Tourism (INCDT) report puts forward an investment model of some 16.7 million euros (US\$21.1 million), to include new hotels, pensions, ski facilities, some new roads and a museum at Rosia Montana, all of which would be required to encourage tourism in the region. The model does not include the costs of improving the general infrastructure of the area (water supply, sewage, domestic waste, electricity, etc).

The Gifford study was commissioned to provide independent professional advice and conclusions regarding both real and potential tourism in the area of Rosia Montana, and how it might be improved and developed in the context of the RMP. The conclusions of this document are that mining and tourism are not mutually exclusive and that the financial input to the economy from the mine, and the commitment to heritage development by RMGC, would encourage tourism. The example of the Waihi Gold Mine in New Zealand is presented as one where mining and tourism are complimentary.

The Rosia Montana General Urbanism Plan (PUG) 2000, approved 2002, was endorsed by the Local Council after being

<sup>4</sup> [www.wttc.travel/bin/pdf/original\\_pdf\\_file/romania2006.pdf](http://www.wttc.travel/bin/pdf/original_pdf_file/romania2006.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Tourism development model and its contribution to sustainable development in Zlatna, Bucium, Rosia Montana and Baia de Aries as alternative to mono-industrial mining activities (April 2006). National Institute for Research and Development in Tourism (commissioned by the Romanian Government, [www.povesteadeavara.ro](http://www.povesteadeavara.ro))

submitted to a public consultation process within the local community. The PUG was presented and debated within 11 council meetings and public debates. The industrial area in Rosia Montana is outlined through this PUG. At the same time a protected area was also outlined. Once the Zonal Urbanism Plan (PUZ) is endorsed by Rosia Montana Local Council, tourist activities may be developed within this area (pensions, restaurants, etc.). The Urbanism Certificate (78/26.04.2006) identifies the perimeter of the Rosia Montana Industrial Zone which comprises a total area of 1,257.31 hectares. This represents about 25% of the Rosia Montana commune. Alternative economic activities are allowed outside this zone.

Some businesses have already been established in the remaining 75% of the Commune. Once the PUZ is finalised further business start-up are anticipated to service the needs of the Rosia Montana Project and to prepare the historical center for tourism.

The Apuseni Mountains have a surface of 2,000,000 hectares. The Rosia Montana Project occupying 1,650.88 hectares (0.083% of the whole area) will likely provide an additional attraction as experienced elsewhere when tens of thousands of tourists visit modern mining sites annually when the sites are developed in such a way as to be tourist friendly. This means that tourism is still a real possibility in the region and the Rosia Montana Project will most likely act as an additional attraction.

#### OTHER ALTERNATIVES

In Rosia Montana the altitude, steep slopes and poor soils effectively minimise the role that agriculture can play in the economy. Land suitable for small scale agriculture is limited to some 7% in Rosia Montana, 6% in Abrud and 7% in Campeni. Main crops are fruit trees (85% of all households), animal forage (49%), and nut trees. The agricultural area is dominated by forests, (sub-alpine) pastures and hayfields. Most agricultural activities are primarily related to subsistence and to supplement income from wage employment. Access for farm machinery is severely limited due to the terrain and most work is done by hand with transport by horse drawn cart. No synthetic fertilizers or sprays are used, largely due to the impracticality of their application.

Agricultural activities may continue in Rosia Montana, even if the mine proceeds, in the areas where the PUG allows it. During the mine's life, if people wish to develop agriculture as an economically sustainable practice, RMGC will cooperate with Community stakeholders to provide assistance.

In the CSDP, land-based livelihoods including organic farming were presented as possibilities for development. This requires communities to actively wish to undertake these activities.

RMGC is committed to assisting in the development of Small and Medium Enterprises via improvements to logistics and infrastructure and increased awareness of the region attracting

other investors.

The company is committed to promoting long term development opportunities as part of the sustainable development plan. Under the auspices of the relevant Authorities and institutions, it is expected that a number of working groups will be established one of which will be assigned the task of exploring development opportunities. These working groups will be made up of Government, community representatives, local businesses and civil society. The working groups will welcome suggestions and contributions from all interested parties. For further information and to register interest in the working group please contact the company.



### C) RMGC Facilitated TRAINING PROGRAM

If the appropriate skills are not available in the existing workforce, RMGC will instigate and fund training programs to increase the skill base.

Vocational training is also provided free of charge to members of the local community with the aim of raising the educational profile and the level of skills in the community. Enrolments for training are made at the eight Human Resource Offices and are managed through a customized database.

Please contact the RMGC's representatives:

- at the Rosia Montana office phone number : 0258 783014,
- Dana Mihon at ph.no.: 0729 399159; email address: [dana.mihon@rmgc.ro](mailto:dana.mihon@rmgc.ro),
- Tiberiu Mera at ph.no.:0729 399430; email address: [tiberiu.mera@rmgc.ro](mailto:tiberiu.mera@rmgc.ro),
- Raul Gombos: at ph.no.: 0729 399428; email address: [raul.gombos@rmgc.ro](mailto:raul.gombos@rmgc.ro)

Human Resource Offices:

Centre	Location	Open Days	Open hours	Assistant
Rosia Montana	Model House (behind the Town Hall)	Mo-Thu Fri	08:00 -17:00 08:00 -15:00	Dana Mihon Tiberiu Mera Raul Gombos
Bucium	Bucium Town Hall – ground floor, Exploration Office	Mo	10:00 -12:00	Raul Gombos
Abrud	Abrud Town Hall – 1 <sup>st</sup> floor, Information Centre	Mo	12:30 -15:30	Raul Gombos
Brad	Brad Town Hall- Meeting Room	Mo	10:30 -14:00	Tiberiu Mera
Zlatna	Zlatna Town Hall- Meeting Room	Tue	10:30 -14:00	Raul Gombos
Campeni	Culture House Avram Iancu, Cinema entrance	Wed	10:30 -14:00	Tiberiu Mera
Baia de Aries	Baia de Aries Town Hall- Meeting Room	Thu	10:30 -14:00	Raul Gombos
Vadu Motilor	Vadul Motilor Town Hall- ground floor	Fri	10:30 -14:00	Tiberiu Mera

RMGC's professional training program, developed by undertaking vocational courses, is aimed at forming at local level a qualified labor force necessary for the construction stage includes the following occupations : maintenance mechanic locksmith, welder, maintenance automation worker, maintenance electrician, charge worker, operator of heavy-duty excavators, concreter, woodworker, constructions electrician, faience worker, steel-bender, plumber, gas and central heating worker, ventilation and air conditioning worker, isolating worker, mason plasterer, walls painter, building restorer foreman, communication and transport technician, plumber

of water supply pipeline, operator of water supply installation, circuits operator of water supply network, pipes and PEHD fittings welder, woodworker – carpenter–floorer, crane operator, fitter of plaster walls and ceilings, tessellated faience worker, painter – plasterer – paper hanger - dyer, mason, stoner–plasterer, asphalt operator, environmental auditor, water assayer, operator of processing water treatment, piler operator, security – access control – order and intervention agent, unflammable materials worker, secretary-typist, office supplies worker, accountant, domestic tourism guide, hotel maid, concierge, receptionist, baking and pastry chef, tourism agent, outgoing agent, bartender, chef, waiter, tourist pension administrator, equestrian tourism guide, medical and social worker, elder and children house keeper, social laborer, nurse, midlevel social assistant, social educator, fireman.

The training program will soon cover other complementary skills which contribute to increasing the profile of the workforce in the area such as: interpersonal communication, foreign language knowledge, PC proficiency, time management, presentation skills, cultural awareness, decision making,

leadership, management skills, project management skills, etc.

The training program has a link to Resettlement and Relocation Action Plan (RRAP) activities, that is business training provided to people from the impacted area.

To date, more than 5,000 people have applied for training and more than 1,500 have already received training, or are in the training process, especially in the areas of construction, wood processing industry or services: security, sales, tourism, social

assistance, transportation, utilities, environment monitoring, etc. There is also increased demand, strongly supported by the company, for training in traditional jobs, which may be lost if not preserved.

It is expected that training programs offered by RMGC, and experience gained during the RMP, will result in a highly trained and skilled workforce in a range of disciplines. This should place people in a competitive position for work with other mining companies, in an area well-known for its resource potential. Such skills are also transferable to the non-mining sector.

## D) Direct and Indirect JOBS

Mining investments help to support employment growth not only in the mining sector but also in those industrial sectors that supply materials and services for mining projects.

Traditionally, such employment stimulation effect has been referred to as the direct, indirect, and induced employment impacts of mining project investment.

Direct jobs include only jobs held by workers employed at the mine site itself. These jobs include all onsite laborers, specialists, engineers, and managers involved with specific tasks, such as pit and plant operations, administrative support functions and landscape restoration and rehabilitation, etc.

Indirect jobs are those jobs created in unaffiliated companies-subcontractors that provide goods and services to the mining company. Generally speaking, indirect jobs are those created by any activity in an economy (national or local/regional) that service that activity and the direct jobs created by that activity. As their name implies, indirect jobs are not directly related to the base activity (in our case – mining), but they are necessary to support that activity. Indirect jobs are those held by workers in industries and services that supply with materials and assistance required for the mine to be operational. Supplying industry jobs include those supported in stone and clay mining and quarrying, in petroleum refining to produce fuel, in transportation and distribution of such fuel, in steel, concrete, and cement products, in producing and delivering electricity, water, in ensuring heavy transportation, either on road, railway or sea, etc as well as in miscellaneous professional services. As can be imagined, there are always more total jobs than direct jobs created for any activity, since there are always indirect jobs needed to support the direct jobs. The ratio of the total number of jobs– direct and indirect – to the number of direct jobs is called the “employment multiplier.” This measures the employment benefit that any activity has on the economy of a certain geographical region where the impact of the respective activity is visible.

The concepts of the creation of “indirect jobs” and the “employment multiplier” are based on economic theory that was established over 70 years ago. This basic job creation theory is widely used today by organizations ranging from multilateral organizations, such as the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), to private corporations, such as OMV, Mittal Steel, and Rosia Montana Gold Corporation (RMGC). The multiplier effect for the RMP is in the order of 1 Direct job to 30 Indirect Full Time Job Equivalents over twenty years. A complex methodology used to derive this multiplier effect is available via RMGC. However, the more conservative 1 : 10 Direct : Indirect figure is used to maintain consistency with internationally accepted multiplier effects for large mining projects in impoverished regions, such as mentioned in UNCTAD (2006)<sup>6</sup> Commodity policies for development: a new framework for the fight against

poverty (TD/B/COM.1/75, Geneva, Switzerland).

Apart from the direct and indirect jobs there is also another category of jobs that are influenced by the existence of a major and complex activity – the induced jobs.

Induced jobs are jobs supported throughout the economy when mining project employees spend their wages. Expenditures by these workers on various goods and services stimulate demand for additional / supplementary production of goods (increase the demand). Thus, increased demand generates increased production which leads to additional workforce required in these industries, resulting, at a large scale in jobs being supported throughout the general economy.

Typically employment associated with a mining project has been categorized as direct, indirect and induced employment impacts. To give an example of how a mining project can influence the indirect and induced jobs creation we will focus on the transportation services required by any mining project. Transportation is one of the most demanding and challenging tasks that have to be fulfilled as part of the mining project. Therefore, any mining project contributes at enhancing / upgrading the transportation routes to the site in order to make them better, more reliable and safe.

It has long been recognized that, in general, commercial and industrial employment outlook is closely related to the quality of the transportation system serving it. A dependable transportation system allows local business to receive materials and transport finished goods to market. Transportation system improvements that decrease transportation cost, increase safety, and improve reliability, will stimulate additional economic development in the mine site area. Such economic development will generate induced jobs and maybe indirect jobs if entrepreneurs will manage to source supplies or services to the mining operation. Otherwise it is obvious that the economic development is generated first because of a more dependable transportation system and not because the mine is in operation in the area.

### Direct Jobs

During the 16 years of operation the RMP will require an estimate of over 600 direct jobs. It is expected that the most of these jobs will be sourced locally, from the project impacted area. The areas and the functions are presented in general terms:

#### Management:

- General Manager
- Operations Manager
- Mine Manager
- Process Manager
- Administrative Assistants

<sup>6</sup> UNCTAD 2006 Commodity policies for development: a new framework for the fight against poverty. TD/B/COM.1/75, Geneva, Switzerland



### Process Plant / Tailing

- Plant Metallurgist
- Mill Shift Supervisor
- Metallurgy and Laboratory Technicians
- Various Multifunctional Operators
  - Control room
  - Crushing
  - Grinding
  - CIL
  - Goldroom
  - Tailings
  - Reagents
  - Water Treatment Plant
- Chemical Laboratory
  - Chemist
  - Assayers
  - Sample preparation (labourers)

### Mine Operations

- Mine Operation Shift Foremen
- Drilling & Blasting Foremen
- Mine Supervisors
- Dispatch Operators
- Training Supervisors
- Statistical Cost Control Supervisors
- Loading Operators
- Haul Truck Drivers
- Support Equipment Operators
- Drilling Operators

### Maintenace

- Maintenance Foremen
- Electrical Engineers
- Equipment Supervisors
- Equipment Multifunction Technicians
- Maintenance Planners
- Electricians
- Mechanics
- Welders
- Instrument Technicians
- Carpenters
- Clerks

### Technical Services

- Geologists
- Mining Engineers
- Mine Planners
- Geotechnical Engineers
- Drafts Technician

- Dispatch Engineer
- Surveyors

### Administrative and support

- Finance / Accounting / IT
- Supply Chain (Purchasing, Planning, Warehouse)
- Human Resources
- EHS (Environmental, Occupational, Health, Safety)
- Patrimony (Archaeologist, Specialist, Workers)
- Community Relations
- Legal
- Various Contracted Services for cleaning, security, transportation and other.

Additionally, the Roşia Montană Project (RMP) will create an average of 1,200 jobs during the 2 year construction period. It is expected that the majority of these positions will be sourced locally, from the project impacted area, and will therefore be Romanian.

If the appropriate skills are not available in the existing workforce, training programs will be made available to increase the skill base. Employment will be prioritised at the local level with people from the impacted area being given the first priority for work on the project. Should positions still not be filled from labour available at the local level recruitment will take place at the regional level.

### Indirect Jobs

For clarity reasons we outline below a list (in alphabetical order) of required goods, equipments and services that will be sourced by the mining operation and will contribute at stimulating the indirect jobs. We also indicate the possible areas to use such products or services.

#### • Abrasives

Description - Materials for grinding, polishing, blasting, either in loose form or bonded to form wheels, bricks, or files, or applied to paper and cloth by glue or resin. Natural abrasives include emery, corundum, garnet, sand, flint, etc. Metallic shot and grit are also used as abrasives in cleaning castings.

Deployment - Used to wear down and smooth out rough surfaces, such as sandpaper.

#### • Adhesives, Coatings and Sealants

Description - Substance capable of holding materials together by surface attachment or of protecting materials surfaces from various agents.

Deployment - Used in the maintenance of all project facilities and equipment.

#### • Aggregates

Description - Sand and gravel, crushed rock and other bulk materials used in the construction industry for purposes such as the making of concrete, mortar, asphalt or for drainage or bulk filling.

Deployment - Mill, Mine, and other areas roads construction and maintenance.

- **Automotive Electrics**

Description - Automotive parts and accessories with electrical functions.

Deployment - Used in the maintenance of all vehicles, including on and off-road vehicles.

- **Automotive Power train and Brakes**

Description - Automotive supplies and parts related to power train and brakes.

Deployment - Used by the maintenance shops for maintaining both on and off-road vehicles, including heavy equipment.

- **Batteries and Chargers**

Description - Batteries, chargers and parts.

Deployment - Used by the maintenance shops for maintaining both on and off-road vehicles, including heavy equipment.

- **Building and Building Materials**

Description - Includes all building materials used for new construction, renovations and maintenance.

Deployment - Maintenance of all buildings, offices for mill, mine.

- **Castings**

Description - Castings for primary crusher wear parts.

Deployment - Mill primary crushing circuit.

- **Cement and Concrete Products**

Description - Includes all cement and concrete products, including machinery and equipment for using concrete, both pre-set blocks and cement mix.

Deployment - Maintenance and alterations to mill, mine facilities such as equipment foundations, sumps and buildings.

- **Chemicals**

Description - Includes all chemicals used in the mining and milling process.

Deployment - Used primarily for the milling operations.

- **Industrial Cleaning Agents**

Description - Cleaning agents and supplies used for industrial purposes.

Deployment - All areas.

- **Cleaning Contracts**

Description - Includes cleaning contracts provided to 3rd party janitorial firms.

Deployment - Housing facilities and offices.

- **Cleaning Machines**

Description - Includes a wide variety of machinery used for cleaning, both portable and fixed.

Deployment - Mill, offices and living facilities.

- **Computer Equipment and Supplies**

Description - Includes all computer-related equipment and supplies.

Deployment - Offices and process control equipment.

- **Electrical Instrumentation**

Description - Electrical and instrumentation parts and components required to maintain electrical equipment and

high voltage distribution system.

Deployment - Maintenance of mine, mill electrical and instrumentation system.

- **Engineering, Geological and Environmental**

Description - Survey equipment, and sampling equipment for water discharge, etc.

Deployment - Mine and mill.

- **Explosives**

Description - Mine.

- **Fasteners - Rock Bolts**

Description - Fasteners required for the maintenance of equipment and facilities.

Deployment - All areas.

- **Filters and Media**

Description - Filters for mobile equipment, dust collectors, water, and process press filter cloth.

Deployment - Mill, mine and surface facilities.

- **Finished Product Handling**

Description - Containers and packaging materials.

Deployment - Shipping and materials handling.

- **Foodstuffs and Confectionery**

Description - Food, and kitchen supplies for camp and catering.

Deployment - Surface facilities.

- **Fuels, Gases and Lubrication**

Description - Fuel oil, diesel fuel, Acetylene, Lubricants etc.

Deployment - All areas.

- **Heating Equipment (Building)**

Description - Heaters, boilers and furnaces.

Deployment - All areas.

- **Janitorial Supplies**

Description - Supplies used in the cleaning and maintenance of the accommodations complex and administrative offices.

Deployment - Buildings and offices.

- **Laboratory Supplies**

Description - Laboratory supplies for processing samples from the mine and mill.

Deployment - Mine and mill.

- **Lumber, Timber and Wood Products**

Description - Lumber and timber.

Deployment - All areas.

- **Material Handling**

Description - Equipment used for storage and handling of material.

Deployment - Mine, mill.

- **Medical Supplies**

Description - First aid and other medical supplies required to meet all health and safety standards.

Deployment - Medical support services and at first aid stations throughout the site

- **Office Equipment Supplies and Services**

Description - Office Supplies including stationery, furniture and miscellaneous items.

Deployment - Mine, mill, offices

- **Off-Road Vehicles**

Description - Operation of mobile equipment.

Deployment - Site services

- **On-Road Vehicles**

Description - Includes vehicles that are not heavy equipment; usually pick-up trucks.

Deployment - Site services

- **Personal Hygienic and Sanitation**

Description - Personal hygiene and sanitary products required for the accommodations facilities.

Deployment - All areas

- **Pipe and Fittings**

Description - Steel and polyurethane pipe and fittings required for maintenance of plant equipment and facilities

Deployment - All areas

- **Plastics**

Description - Materials and supplies made from plastic.

Deployment - All areas

- **Plumbing**

Description - Plumbing supplies

Deployment - Maintenance.

- **Promotional Supplies**

Description - Various promotional materials such as clothing and stationary with corporate logo.

Deployment - All areas

- **Pumps**

Description - Process pumps will be purchased as rebuild is frequently required in the mill and tailings application.

Deployment - Mill, utilities. Maintenance of pumps is a major expense in a milling operation.

- **Rock Drilling**

Description - Rock drilling supplies include drill bits and steel.

Deployment - Drilling of ore and waste in pit and underground

- **Rubber, Industrial**

Description - Rubber lining, hoses, tires and belting

Deployment - Mine, mill for replacement and consumable parts

- **Safety and Fire Protection**

Description - Fire protection will be installed. Miscellaneous supplies and replace items will be replaced as required.

Deployment - All areas

- **Services**

Description - all services, as listed below:

- accommodations services
- postal services (regular, express, courier)

- telephone services

- banking (all types of services)

- transportation (shuttle, taxi, public transportation)

- cleaning services

- security services (available on site)

- secured transportation of money and valuables

- professional consultancy services (for the companies asking for accounting services and legal assistance etc)

- renting out various office spaces, spaces for business meetings

- certified translation services

- professional printing and editing services

- photo lab services ( photo development, scanning and printing on different materials)

- sound and lighting for different events

- maintenance services

- notary's office,

- legal assistance services

- event organizer services

- translation and interpretation services

- etc.

Deployment - All areas

- **Tools**

Description - Hand and power tools required by maintenance and operating personnel.

Deployment - All areas

- **Welding Equipment**

Description - Welding and burning equipment, and supplies

Deployment - All areas

- **Wire Rope Chain and Fittings**

Description - Slings, cable and cable fitting required by maintenance and operating for rigging and slinging work.

Deployment - All areas.

Additionally, other indirect jobs will be created in the tourism and tourism-related activities.

## Tourism

For tourism in general, based on:

- tourism attractiveness of the Rosia Montana commune- archeological remains & monuments of architectural interest
- features that make Piatra Alba unique in the world
- a mixture of tradition and modernity
- an area offering services at European levels
- the area has been declared a mountain resort
- it represents a model of transformation from a disadvantaged region into a development area (attractive for business-related tourism)



For industrial tourism, based on:

- the mining museum
- modern or disused mines developed as tourist attractions
- stamp mills displayed for tours and tourist activities.

Mountain tourism - landscapes characteristic of the Apuseni Mountains area.

Agro tourism - being involved in the community's life, taking part in the major events in the life of the community: daily life in a traditional household, festivals (Christmas, Easter, the Miner's Day), patron Saint festivals, life's events, meetings of 'the sons of the village, etc).

For other tourism-related activities

- traditional craft workshops, open to tourists as part of a live museum-live presentations, children's camps
- craft shops-souvenirs etc
- restaurants and catering
- agro tourism farms, inns, hotels
- tourism information centres, tourism & ticketing

## E) RMGC Facilitated BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

RMGC has established a microcredit facility Rosia Montana MicroCredit, known as, “IFN Gabriel Finance SA”, through which small loans can be obtained for local businesses. Information regarding this facility can be obtained in Abrud, at “ IFN Gabriel Finance S.A.”, the Rosia Montana MicroCredit office, 2 Horea Str., ph.. no.: 0258 780 116; fax no.: 0258780112; [aneta.nascu@rmgc.ro](mailto:aneta.nascu@rmgc.ro) and [simona.gligor@rmgc.ro](mailto:simona.gligor@rmgc.ro).

This microcredit facility is designed to provide funding and necessary resources to the people of Rosia Montana, Abrud, Câmpeni and Bucium. The objective is supporting local people in establishing small businesses or expanding existing ones. Business training is part of this program. A business incubator will also be established.

If the business in question does not qualify for microcredit funding then a direct appeal to the company will be considered by the relevant working group.

RMP is committed to giving priority to local businesses and other enterprises when awarding contracts for the project.

RMGC will spend some US\$1.5 billion procuring goods and services during construction and operations. This includes US\$ 400 million during construction (2 years) and US\$ 1,1billion during production from within Romania (16 years), locally, regionally and nationally.

The presence of the RMP as a major investment will improve the area’s economic climate, encouraging and promoting the development of non-mining activities. It is expected that the improved investment and economic climate will lead to business opportunities that can develop concurrent with the RMP.

## F) Framework for POST CLOSURE Planning

The mine closure programme and post closure planning has been outlined in the EIA (Volume 29, Plan J and Volume 31, Plan L) and will be developed in more detail once the mine is in operation. The social and economic aspects of mine closure are part of the Updated Feasibility Study made by IPROMIN in 2006 (social impact mitigation)<sup>7</sup>.

It is expected that the Rosia Montana Project will act as a catalyst for local and regional economic development. Just as a major mining project can be the economic backbone of a community and region with positive impact, so too, there will be a large number of social and economic impacts, some negative, but most positive if managed responsibly. Beneficial impacts will be maximised by involving local and regional governments and other relevant parties from the community in development initiatives as part of a participatory approach. Negative impacts will be mitigated through measures as described in the EIA report.

The closure of a mining project, if not carefully planned, is likely to have a severe negative impact on the socio-economic status of the community by the sudden removal of this major financial provider with nothing to take its place. Before starting any physical mine site rehabilitation, closure objectives and a detailed plan of action will be established. The essential goal of site rehabilitation is to return all affected areas, as near as possible, to their optimum economic value, fit for public use. This will be done in participation with the government and the local community.

The socio-economic aspects of closing the mine will take into consideration the workforce and the community. To try to lessen the impact, the company will work with both these groups and the government to establish strategies for ongoing support. It is expected that a development plan for the region, taking into consideration the continuation of essential services such as medical care, schools, etc., and the formation of self-sufficient industries, will be established. Critical to this goal is ensuring that the full benefits of the project, including revenues and expertise, are employed to develop the region in a way that will survive after the closure of the mine.

Taken over 20 years, the injection of investment into the area, if handled correctly, should stimulate other development. RMGC is committed to promoting long term development opportunities as part of the sustainable development plan.

Meanwhile, a number of programs already in place aim at raising both the educational profile and the level of skills in the community, to meet the needs of the project and to encourage people think of other ways of making a living apart from mining. The vocational training program is one of them.

Business training is part of the vocational training program. A business incubator is also established.

RMGC established Rosia Montana MicroCredit in January 2007 "IFN Gabriel Finance SA" to encourage the local investors. This micro lender is designed to provide funding and necessary resources to the people of Rosia Montana, Abrud, Câmpeni and Bucium. The objective is supporting local people in establishing small businesses or expanding existing ones

At the time of closure the company will do all it can for the existing workforce in providing assistance in finding alternative employment. Given the skills base and experience that the workers will have acquired, this might be jobs on other mining projects. Alternatively, RMGC will provide the opportunity of re-training and support in setting up alternative businesses. Provision for funding this commitment will also be included in the financial surety.

<sup>7</sup> Updated Feasibility Study. 2006. Ipromin SA – executive summary available on [www.gabrielresources.com](http://www.gabrielresources.com)



## G) RMGC's Selection and Recruitment Policy

### Purpose

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) is committed to implement a rigorous and fair process to identify, attract and select the people and talent necessary to grow our business.

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that RMGC will attract and retain the most highly qualified workforce available to us. It is our intention to make known information about employment opportunities with the company to the largest practicable number of persons necessary to ensure compliance with the law and with the commitments the company has towards the community, attraction of new employees, and recognition and development of current employees.

### Benefits

The existence of a systematic framework to ensure soundly based and justifiable selection decisions will help fulfill RMGC objectives.

The success of any organization depends on the quality and talent of its employees. Hiring decisions are among the most important that supervisors make.

### Issuing arrangements

The Human Resources department will hold responsibility for controlling the evolution this document and relevant attachments and will ensure that it is available and accessible directly, upon request, from the Human Resources department or via the Human Resources web site.

Attachments may be used freely for use without the associated document. However, this document may not be revised, amended or updated without management's approval.

### Principles

Everyone involved in the recruitment and selection of staff has a responsibility to ensure that candidates are equally treated and decisions are made objectively.

RMGC will achieve the aims of the Recruitment and Selection Policy by ensuring that:

- vacancies reach as wide a pool of potential applicants as practicable;
- there are clear job descriptions and objective person specifications for every job;
- procedure for recruitment and selection for appointment is followed by every employee involved in recruitment and selection process;
- staff involved in the recruitment and selection process are given adequate training on the RMGC's policy and procedures and their responsibilities.

The Company must be able to document that it made good faith efforts to meet any established goals. In general, "good faith efforts" means that the Company shall take appropriate steps to ensure that persons living in the impacted area of the project, of the underutilized group, whether women or

minorities or both, as well as all others, have access to the selection process.

This policy is specifically concerned with the selection and recruitment phase of the staffing process and addresses the behavior expected from all persons in the Company who have any role in determining specific recruitment activities when an employment opportunity exists.

Specifically, recruitment strategies must be designed to actively and publicly inform persons about opportunities. Further, job prerequisites such as education, experience, job performance, references, etc., must not disproportionately exclude locals from the community living in the impacted area of the project, unless such requirements are demonstrably job related and significant to successful performance.

Equal opportunity in employment is the policy and practice of Gabriel Resources Ltd and its subsidiary, RMGC. It is a concept that exceeds merely prohibiting discrimination because of an individual's race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or physical handicap.

Employment with the Company is based on skill, experience, knowledge, aptitude and ability. The Company provides equal opportunity for equally qualified applicants and prohibits discrimination based on: *age, color, creed, disability, ethnic origin, gender, marital status, national origin, political belief, race, religion, sexual orientation, family relationship* or any other reasons which are not occupational requirements nor legislated.

Taking in consideration the location of our project, sons or daughters of employees or other first degree relatives may apply and attend interviews if selected. If they qualify they may be selected provided that their educational training and work experience are at least equal to other applicants. However, employment of first degree relatives in the same department is not accepted. Selection of applicants will not contravene the applicable employment and labor laws, nor human rights legislation.

Employees must not work in a position where they may have influence over the career, or salary, of relatives.

To conclude, our key points related to our selection and recruitment policies are as follows:

- Every new employment action has to be based on the actual need of labour force resulted from project's activities and objectives. Therefore, for every new job opening there must be a clear and specific role, a job description sheet and a set of personal requirements for applicants;
- Every new employment activity is based on a contest or an interview. Therefore for every new job opening, a contest or a selection interview is going to be organized (depending on the job level and the specific requirements for every position);
- In order to attract potential candidates, the company checks the Human Resources Department's internal database and advertises the job opportunity within the project's impact area. In order to be very specific, when saying impact area, we

understand: Roșia Montană, Abrud, Câmpeni, and Bucium. In order to attract candidates and only if it is recommended, the company can decide whether to disclose the existence of the job opportunity among its employees or not.

- If the aforementioned process does not work, and it does not bring eligible candidates, then the company can also select other areas to search for candidates;
- The company is committed to interviewing all candidates who have applied or who are present at the date and time of the contest or interview (according to the specific level and requirements of the position)
- The company's commitment is to ensure equal contest or interview conditions for all applicants, to apply the same standards or control keys while examining contest's papers or tests, in order to avoid any kind of potential discrimination;
- The company takes the liberty to generate the selection rules for every process that will be organized for applicants according to the requirements and particularities of the position that is intended to be filled, and at the same time, according to the needs of the project;
- The company pledges to publish the results of the contests and interviews very clearly;
- The company's commitment is to grant all necessary time and the right to challenge the results of the interview or of the selection contest, to discuss all objectors' concerns; if an error is discovered, the company is ready to acknowledge it and take immediate and legal actions to remedy the error;
- The locals will have first preference for these job opportunities when the hiring decision is made and when several candidates have the same skills and experience.
- When the decision to hire is made and there are more than one eligible candidates, all having comparable results and coming from the region, those who come from families having no other members hired at RMGC, locals who are on the dole or having no income, young unemployed university graduate locals, or to other locals from vulnerable categories will be preferred;
- The company's commitment is to avoid by all means the "nepotism"; in this respect we are not going to hire first grade relatives, husbands or wives in positions that are directly subordinated;
- The company is interested to openly discuss with the representatives of the local community, all issues related to the need of labour force as well as the means of attracting candidates from the Rosia Montana region and form project's impact area.

#### Forms

- Selection and recruitment policy
- Staffing authorization
- External application form.
- Internal application form
- Recruitment advert draft
- Interview report form
- Candidate long listing form
- Candidate short listing form

- Rejection letter post interview
- Employment decision note
- Employment offer

Overview of Recruitment and Selection Policy content and timing

RMGC's Recruitment and Selection Procedure has five main stages. These are summarized below together with key responsibilities at each stage.

An average selection and recruitment process lasts between 4 to 6 weeks.

Over this period the following table shows estimated average length of each step of a selection and recruitment process.

	Process schedule					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Identifying the need						
II. Setting up the plan						
III. Handling applications, screening, holding first interview, testing						
IV. Short list / holding final interview, reference check						
V. Make offer, sign contract, communicate results						

#### Phase I Identifying the need

- Review whether recruitment is the most appropriate solution.

Selection and recruitment are needed whenever a job vacancy occurs or a new position is required.

This process should begin as early as possible (e.g as soon as a resignation is received, a job move agreed or whenever a new position is created).

Suitable alternatives to recruitment should be considered before approval can be sought.

Human Resources can provide detailed advice and guidance on a number of possible options, including:

- reorganising work distribution;
- increasing an existing employee's responsibilities;
- restructuring within the related area or department.

The advice of Human Resources department should be sought as to the most appropriate cost-effective method of filling the staff requirements.

- Staffing authorization

Recruitment into any vacant position / new position requires authorization by the department manager, and one higher level of management. The recruitment request is formalized by filling in form Staffing authorization, or even by sending a comprehensive e-mail message to the Human Resources Department, getting the required electronic approvals and forwarding them to the Human Resources Department.

Job description, line of reporting, appropriate job grade and associated ranges of salary (and stock options, where applicable) it is recommended to be agreed prior to the search for candidates – as indicated in the form.

## Phase II Setting up the plan for attracting applications

As soon as the Recruitment authorization has been issued, a recruitment plan should be discussed between the immediate superior, head of department and Human Resources department; agreed upon and documented.

This will involve reviewing available options and deciding on:

- the most appropriate approach to attract applications from suitable candidates.

RMGC is committed to the development of its current employees and internal advertising of all vacancies is encouraged.

Human Resources will take a proactive approach when attracting applicants. They will use existing knowledge of the target market to advise upon and implement the most appropriate and cost-effective method.

- the selection and testing strategy

Determine how many interviews are required and whether professional testing is needed or not. Agree this with the immediate superior of the position to be filled and Head of Department.

Decide how many applicants could be expected at each stage.

There is no minimum or maximum number of candidates required for long list, short-list or testing, however, it is recommended that:

- a minimum of six candidates be retained for a long list, first interview and test phase;
- a maximum of six candidates be interviewed in one full day;
- a minimum of three candidates to be short listed and invited for a second interview;
- developing tests and supplementary material (if required).

If required, the Human Resources Department together with the immediate superior will work to develop professional skills testing materials. Alternatively all available tests already developed by the firm, are reviewed and amended so that to serve the purpose of this recruitment. Additional materials or professional cases may be used to develop mock situations or scenarios.

When recruiting for particular / sensitive positions, the Human Resources department can advise on, or assist with the design of, appropriate assessment / testing methods to gather evidence to assess the key skills of the candidates.

Appropriate assessment methods may include one or more of the following:

- structured interview(s) – list of required / essential questions can be developed;
- work simulations such as role plays or “in-tray” exercises;
- candidate group discussions;
- assessment centers;

Ensure sufficient time has been allowed to design or get any non-existing assessment material.

- agreeing appropriate time scale;

Agree on the advertisement period (date), number of inserts, allocated costs, closing date for applications, period of first interview, period of testing, period of the second interview, and the dead line for closing the process. Also expected date of new employment should be considered.

- candidates search methods.

The Human Resources Department initiates a process of search and selection of suitable candidates.

The following sources will be used:

### 1. Internal Search

Minimum posting period is 5 working days. Adverts will be placed on the HR section on Intranet and on the HR posting board at the HR office. Internal search is applicable for recruitment at all levels.

Internal candidates to fill vacancies are preferred, if they have the required qualifications, aptitude and potential for the job. Employees should make their aspirations known to management so that they will be considered for appropriate vacancies.

Internal candidates may be considered concurrently with external searches. Therefore, ads will be placed simultaneously for both internal and external search.

### 2. External search

Local Search: Minimum posting period is 5 working days (only for use in searches where the primary source of applicants is Rosia Montana and close neighborhood: Abrud, Cimpeni). Adverts will be placed in as many public advertising places as needed, and also in the local newspaper. Local search is applicable for recruitment at all levels but is compulsory for the recruitment of low to medium level positions (e.g. workers – skilled and unskilled, assistants, accountants, administrative staff, etc).

### Standard Search

Minimum posting period is 5 working days. Following advertising media may be used:

- Selected / specific / national newspapers/publications - based on skills, experience, or knowledge required;
- Appropriate professional journals;
- Regional newspaper;
- Professional organizations and business/industry contacts;
- Recruitment web sites;

Standard search is applicable for specialized, highly skilled positions.

### Head hunting / Search & Selection agencies

Search consultants will be used selectively when required, otherwise the Human Resources department will carry on the process on behalf of the department manager.

Search consultant fees, including estimated expenses, must be determined and approved according to the authority levels approval process in advance of the search.

### Advertisement

Advertisements in the media or on the internet are prepared in draft by the Human Resources Department and they must have prior approval as to content and format from the highest level of management.

Related media plan and associated costs require also prior electronic approval from the highest level of management.

Corporate image rules for any public document of RMGC apply.

Standard content as presented in the Recruitment advert draft is compulsory to ensure completion of information provided.

The completed Job Description should form the basis of the recruitment advertisement.

### Phase III - Handling applications / Screening / Holding first interview & tests

#### In-house application:

The following policy applies in connection with RMGC employees who apply:

- The promotion of existing employees who have increased their skill and job potential and who qualify shall be encouraged.
- Interdepartmental recruitment of qualified RMGC employees shall be encouraged.
- No employee shall be intimidated or discouraged from applying for a vacant position.
- RMGC employees who apply for vacant positions are not required to notify their supervisors. However, if such an employee should become a finalist for the position (upon the recommendation of the appropriate department head), his/her supervisor will be notified of the application process for, among other things, an assessment.
- Education, past work experience, and experience gained at RMGC are criteria that should be considered in recruiting applicants.

#### In-house Application Procedure:

- RMGC employees are encouraged to apply for open positions by completing the Internal application form. (available from the Human Resources Department or it may be downloaded from the HR section on intranet) that has to be submitted to the Human Resources within the timeframe mentioned above.
- All qualified RMGC employees who apply for vacant positions in a timely fashion shall be provided with an opportunity for an interview.
- Applicants shall be notified of a decision after the entire recruitment procedure has been completed.

#### External application:

#### External applications:

External applications shall be made by submission of a cover letter and comprehensive resume that provides detailed information related to an applicant's work and educational experience. An application can also be made by completing RMGC External application form available from the Human Resources Department, or that may also be downloaded from RMGC website.

#### Screening applications

All candidates who apply will be considered in compliance with the equal opportunity requirements documented above. The screening process will be conducted by the Human Resources Department. Out of the total number of applicants the screening should produce a long list of 6 to 10 candidates that will be invited for a first interview.

The screening process will vary according to the circumstances of the vacancy and applicants. Applicants will be sorted by review of resumes and / or application forms (or in the case of internal candidates, by demonstrated experience, skills and qualifications).

Selections for interviews shall be made of the best qualified persons in terms of experience, skills, training, education and aptitude. Employment opportunities shall be made available on an equal opportunity basis to qualified persons without regard to race, color, religion, sex, sexual preference, national origin, political affiliation, disabilities, age, personal appearance, family responsibilities, matriculation or marital status.

Educational requirements for a particular job are important, and shall be given priority when interviewing applicants. Consideration also will be given to, but not limited to, an applicant's work experience, skills and demonstrated expertise in his/her field.

Desirable criteria should be used to reduce large numbers of applicants who appear to meet all the essential criteria. Selection criteria should not be changed or new criteria introduced at this stage.

The Human Resources Department may reject any application which indicates that the applicant does not possess one or more of the requirements essential for that position being advertised. Applications may also be rejected if the applicant is known to be a current user of illegal drugs; has a record of conviction of crime related to the responsibilities of the position or that might directly impact on the position for which the applicant has applied; has made false statements of any material fact in his/her application or resume; or has a past employment record which is unsatisfactory as determined by the Human Resources Department together with the Head of Department.

If necessary and applicable, as a result of the screening process, the Human Resources department will complete the Candidate Long-Listing Form.

Applications should be treated as confidential and kept securely so that they are available, should there be any enquiries, during the process, or afterwards.

#### First interview and tests

Human Resources is responsible for arranging that long-



listed candidates are invited to interviews and tests. The following information, where applicable, should be provided to candidates:

- details of the assessment interviews, (tests) process; date, location and time;
- an RMGC contact name and telephone number for the candidate to communicate.

The immediate superior and Human Resources department are responsible for carrying out the interview / assessment(s), ensuring that, during the process:

- evidence of qualifications deemed to be essential is checked initially, and, if possible, verified, ensuring photocopies are retained;
- tests are carried out and checked;
- candidates are advised when to expect the outcome of the selection process;
- candidate current salary details are recorded, if appropriate;
- clear notes are made by the interviewers, as appropriate, throughout the assessment(s).

Notes collected during interviews are accurately summarized in the Interview Report Form.

Next step recommendation is made at the end of the interview report form.

#### Phase IV – Short list / Holding final interview / Reference check

Based on the recommendations from the interview report forms top 3 - 5 applicants are short listed and the Candidate short listing form is completed.

Schedule and hold second / final interview

If requested, Human Resources Department can schedule second interview with the immediate superior and the head of department. Alternatively, departments can run the communication process by themselves during the entire recruitment process until the final decision is made.

It is recommended that interviews are organized over maximum two days and clear records are made during the meetings.

Make the hiring decision

Immediately after second / final interview the head of departments reviews together with the immediate supervisor (and Human Resources) the short list, makes the final decision and communicates the decision, through the Employment decision note or through a comprehensive e-mail message, to the Human Resources department.

The decision should be reached:

- systematically and objectively, on the basis of evidence obtained throughout the selection process;
- without making assumptions or stereotyping;
- based on the requirements of the job, as specified in the Job Description.

If there are several suitable candidates, it may be appropriate to “hold” rather than reject these until the outcome of the offer to the most suitable candidate is known.

Ensure all unsuccessful candidates are notified of the outcome appropriately and are provided with feedback, if requested, by the Human Resources.

If ability tests or personality questionnaires are used, feedback on these should always be offered to all candidates by a suitably qualified human resources staff.

The original CVs/applications of all candidates it is recommended to be returned to Human Resources together with all original assessment notes / test sheets and the completed interview report form(s).

Reference check

If requested and only for particular / sensitive positions, a minimum of 3 reference checks should be conducted (by the Human Resources representative) preferably before an offer is made. Candidate approval for reference check should be gained before initiating the process.

The result of the reference check is communicated in a confidential manner to the Head of Department and the immediate superior of the future employee.

#### Phase V – Make offer / Sign contract / Communicate results

Make offer

The selected candidate must receive a written offer detailing full employment terms and conditions. The employment offer is drafted by the Human Resources Department, who may be also responsible with signing the offer with the candidate in due time.

The full terms and conditions of an offer letter must be approved internally by the department manager, one higher level of management before approaching the candidate. The offer is drafted in Romanian, based on the legal provisions in effect. Standard content as per the Employment offer form.

When deciding upon an appropriate package (salary) to be offered, consideration will normally be given to the following objective criteria:

- current salary scales within RMGC;
- the level, breadth, depth and complexity of the individual's knowledge and understanding of different aspects of the job and, as appropriate, expert, professional and theoretical knowledge;
- the level and breadth of existing relevant skills;
- qualifications and length of relevant experience of the successful candidate;
- current salary and monetary benefits (e.g. bonus) of successful candidate;
- comparative salaries of peer employees in RMGC;
- equal pay principles that all staff should receive equal pay for the same or broadly similar work, for work rated as equivalent and for work of equal value;
- current market forces (e.g. areas of skill shortages) and local labour competition.

The offer letter will request the applicant to sign acceptance of the conditions and to return a signed copy of the letter to the Company. The acceptance must be contingent on receipt of the signed-back offer letter. It is not acceptable to sign the

letter after employment has commenced.

Offers will include job title, Department, job location, starting date (we highly recommend as starting date the 1st or the 15th of the month, as the logistics of employment process is easy to be handled this way), salary and any other remuneration, benefits, vacation eligibility, probation period and any other relevant conditions such as relocation expenses, etc. A job description must be attached to the offer letter in order to ensure that the candidate has a clear understanding of job responsibilities prior to acceptance.

Offers to new hires will be subject to:

- willingness to sign a confidentiality agreement.
- willingness to comply with all internal policies, procedures, codes;
- taking a pre-employment medical examination – if determined to be necessary. This is to protect the Company against unwarranted claims of illness or injury and to ensure that new employees are physically capable of performing the work.

Offers made for expatriates will include additional requirements, which are included in expatriate's policy.

Sign employment contract

Should the candidate accept the written employment offer, then Human Resources will ensure that a formal employment contract is prepared and signed with the successful candidate, before or upon the first working day, the latest. This step must be in compliance with the Labor Legislation.

Communicate results

The Human Resources is responsible for ensuring that unsuitable applicants are sent suitable response letters (as per the Rejection letter post interview model) as soon as possible after short-listing has taken place. Feedback should be offered to unsuccessful candidates.

Handling Complaints

If any employee/job applicant considers that he or she has been unfairly treated in relation to the Recruitment and Selection Policy or Procedures, he/she can make a complaint which will be dealt with in accordance with the agreed procedures.

## H) GIFFORD: Initial Tourism Proposals for Rosia Montana

### Introduction

An application has been made for renewed open-cast gold mining at Roşia Montană, Alba County, in the Transylvanian region of Romania. As part of the application procedure SC Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA (RMGC) have undertaken an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), following Romanian legislation and European Union guidelines. The EIA Study Report and supporting Management Plans provide a comprehensive package of works to mitigate adverse impacts from the proposed mine and ancillary works, as well as an extensive range of pro-active heritage management and presentation works that go well beyond what would normally be required simply as mitigation based on European best-practice. This study has been undertaken by Gifford to give guidance to SC Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA (RMGC) in the form of initial proposals into how it may positively contribute to the development of a local tourism industry as a partner with the community, local and regional governments and other interested parties. The conclusion reached is that mining and tourism can co-exist while the mine is in operation, and the mine works can serve as a stimulus for a successful tourism industry after the mine has closed.

As a part of their role in the mitigation of impacts e.g. environmental, social, archaeological, and enhancement of the many heritage assets in Rosia Montana, and through their commitment to building capacity for post-mining livelihoods as part of the social aspects of a 'Mine Closure Social Plan' RMGC will be in a position to implement works that have very beneficial effects for future tourism development. However, RMGC is equally clear that the future tourism development does not fall under the authority of RMGC, and thus the proposals made in this document are intended to be helpful in a dialog between the company and the local communities and governments (county and national) to examine tourism development in support of sustainable development. Success will depend upon decisions taken, and actions implemented by the authorities and 'partner' organisations. It is recognised that the development of tourism can be much improved with all stakeholders pooling their knowledge, resources and commitment.

A starting point for this report is that in Gifford's European experience, the development of Roşia Montană's tourism potential can be done in parallel with active mining operations. Chapter 5 of the EIA Study Report identifies and assesses project alternatives, including tourism. Importantly, the EIA concludes that the project does not preclude the development of other industries such as tourism. On the contrary, the mining project would remove some of the existing significant impediments to establishment of other industries, such as pollution, poor access, lack of formal accommodation and other problems that have arisen through lack of inward investment. As described in Volume 14, section 4.8 Social and Economical

Environment, and in Volume 31, Community Sustainable Development Management Plans, and in Appendix 1 to this report, there are currently some tourism activities in Rosia Montana. However, it also shows that the tourism industry is not at present a significant economic driver.

From experience, tourism will be possible and profitable only when there is something to offer to tourists in terms of clean environment, proper infrastructure (good roads, accommodation, restaurants, running water, proper sewage system, waste disposal facilities, etc.), attractions (museums, other things to see such as historical monuments, etc). A mining project such as the one proposed by RMGC will provide, through taxes, and the development of service industries, the necessary funds to improve the infrastructure. Through the RMP and its heritage management plans, US\$25 million will be invested by the company in the protection of cultural heritage in such a way to support tourism. A training program will provide the necessary skills to develop tourist activities and the Roşia Montană Micro Credit will support people in starting pensions, restaurants, etc., all needed for attracting tourists. At the end of the project, there will be a new village, plus the restored old centre of Roşia Montană with a museum, hotels, restaurants and modernized infrastructure, plus restored mining galleries (e.g. Catalina Monulesti) and preserved monuments such as the one from Tău Găuri - all of which would serve as tourist attractions. Further to this, it is understood that the government will be acting locally to encourage economic growth.

There are good examples where tourism and mining have been carried on side by side. The examples of the Martha Gold Mine in Waihi, New Zealand and the Rio Narcea Gold Mine in Spain have been cited. This is because these mines are operated efficiently, safely and with care of the environment. Because these mines are located in districts with a long history of mining, visitors can be shown mining technology old and new. Roşia Montană is in a good position to take similar advantage of its mining history.

This is a succinct document at a strategic level; baseline data is largely lacking and the emphasis will be forward looking to provide guidance to the various partners and RMGC. This plan also indicates the potential for - and costs associated with - tourism development in the context of no resumption of mining. We conclude that, on its own, the development of tourism into a sustainable industry would require investments of such size as to be unlikely to be achievable.

## Tourism Context

The most useful insight at national and international level, into the Romanian Travel and Tourism sector, is provided by the World Travel & Tourism Council's publication Romania: the Impact of Travel and Tourism on Jobs and the Economy (WTTC 2006; the source for all data referenced below). This publication makes a number of directly relevant points which are summarised here, and also provides a useful summary of the tourism industry and economy in Romania. There are in fact few other authoritative sources of such information, and the WTTC report makes a strong recommendation to the government to support the collection and analysis of information to enable more accurate forward planning.

One of the first points to be made is that there is no national strategic plan for tourism development in Romania (WTTC 2006, 8). Despite this, the travel and tourism sector was assessed as being quite strong – for example it accounts for 5.8% of the country's workforce (some 485,000 jobs) and for 4.8% of gross domestic product (15.5 bn RON; US\$4.454bn).

There is however a number of limiting factors noted as well. The domestic travel and tourism market is relatively undeveloped but shows good forecast growth potential. International travel and tourism forecasts are equally strong, but of these some 75% come from Romania's five bordering neighbours and the majority do not stay in paid accommodation, apparently staying with friends/relatives or simply not staying overnight. The remaining international visitors are drawn primarily from Germany, Italy, France, Austria and the UK. Domestic travel and tourists tend to travel and 'stay' for an average of four days, whilst international visitors stay for an average of 2.5 days. These figures must increase to bring about the positive forecasts expected.

The need for a strong national branding 'Brand Romania' is considered (WTTC 2006, 41) a fundamental issue to address. Other limiting factors noted include relatively poor travel infrastructure (air, roads and rail; but road and rail are improving as a consequence of accession to the EU) and a relative preponderance of accommodation at the lower – one and two-star- end of the market. If Travel and Tourism (T&T) economy GDP is expressed as a % of total national GDP, Romania ranks poorly at 162nd among 174 countries. Romania is ranked 138th in the world in investment into the T&T industry sector. Both estimates confirm the need for a strong priority on Travel and Tourism by the government in order to realise the natural potential of the country (WTTC 2006, 31). On the other hand:

Forecasts by WTTC and its research partner, OEF, are extremely positive, pointing to an average annual growth in Travel & Tourism Demand of 7.9 per cent over the next ten years, ranking Romania fourth in the world in terms of long-term growth. If this growth is realized, the wider Travel & Tourism Economy will contribute 5.8 per cent to Romania's GDP by 2016.

The natural and cultural heritage – and their strong correlation with sustainability issues - is noted by the WTTC study as being very strong attractions. The report includes these relevant statements:

Travel & Tourism is one of the few ways – if not the only way – in which heritage preservation can be carried out so as to produce financial returns. The government should prioritize the development of cultural tourism as a way of preserving the country's rich heritage, particularly as traditions become threatened by EU regulations (2006, 38).

The country is richly endowed with culture, folklore and heritage sites throughout its regions and in many areas where there are few options other than tourism for economic development. Using gateway towns such as Braşov, Sibiu and Sighişoara these areas should be encouraged to embrace tourism and facilities should be developed to accommodate tourists (2006, 40). [to which we would add, below, the cities of Cluj-Napoca and Alba Iulia]

This shift of focus towards the rural cultural heritage leads to the second useful document (Tourism Development Model Of The Zlatna - Bucium - Roşia Montană - Baia de Aries Mining Area Within The Context Of Sustainable Development As An Alternative To The Declining Mining Mono-industrial Activity; Phases 1- III Project for Tourism Construction & Development 2006; referred to as 'INCDT' below, published in 3 parts – Phase 1 in December 2004, Phase II in June 2005 and Phase III in February 2006). This report is a feasibility study prepared for the government and is therefore not a policy document. This is however a wide-ranging consideration of tourism development in the region including Roşia Montană.

This study documents that, however modest its size in absolute terms, the tourism economy in the Apuseni Mountain area has been developing steadily for the past 10 years. From this starting point, the study separately considers both 'private sector investments' and those investments – such as infrastructure – that are more properly the domain of national and county governments.

The study does not address the quality of the experience, focussing primarily upon access, accommodations and visitor attractions. The study makes a number of fundamental assumptions from which all conclusions flow. Gifford and RMGC have considered these assumptions and accept them as working hypotheses. These include:

- The estimated costs for various civil and building engineering works, such investment to be met by either private investment or by government
- The assumption of a specific number of types of accommodations in various places with a specific number of rooms
- The % of rooms estimated to be occupied in the various tourist 'seasons'



- The price of various rooms in the various tourist ‘seasons’ and
- Most importantly of all, that the tourism demand for and uptake of these investments will develop as modelled over the 10 year plan period.

Gifford recommends that it may be more appropriate, to begin detailed planning to translate this strategy into a detailed action plan, to work with estimates for 5000 - 7500 visitors per annum for the first four or five years, then rising to circa 15,000 visitors by year 10, and then continuing to rise to 25-30,000 in year 20. These figures are more in line with the numbers of visitors generated by other European mining and cultural heritage attractions rather than skiing attractions as modelled in the INCDT 2006 report.

If the assumptions are accepted then the study’s mathematical modelling indicates that there would be a modest – but adequate - positive return on investment for both private and governmental agencies by the end of the 10 year period.

The model postulates an investment of some €16,700,000 (US\$21,042,000 at rate 26/10/06) to include new hotels, pensions, ski facilities, some new roads, a museum at Roşia Montană. This model does not however include provision of infrastructure in the various towns/villages such as water supply systems, sewerage, domestic waste services, electrical supplies and sustainable heating (most heating locally is by wood-burning stoves). Partly because of these omissions, and also because the RMGC-funded cultural heritage studies include a very great deal of work restoring historic buildings in Roşia Montană, which do not appear in this study, forecast costs developed by RMGC (and costed in US\$ rather than €) are essentially additional to these costs. Reconciling the costs is not within the scope of this report. In simple terms, the sum of the two sets of costs is approximately US\$46,743,500, of which US\$25,701,500 would be provided by RMGC in the context of renewed mining. Investment on this scale would make the development of tourism a viable proposition.

The Project for Tourism Construction & Development study also provides a summary of types of tourism/attractions upon which the model is based. These overlap with the categories used in this document and include:

- Mountain tourism, with a wide range of outdoor activities (hiking, climbing, camping, biking etc), hunting/fishing, speleology, and simply relaxing in a natural beautiful landscape, nature reserves.
- Cultural heritage including historic buildings and sites, archaeological remains, ethnology and folklore
- 18th-19th century history
- Industrial (mining) tourism
- Winter sports –skiing, although it should be noted that this requires mountains with north-facing slopes of higher elevation than exist around Roşia Montană, so this is not an option in the immediate locality.

The Alba County Tourist Guide 2006 is the only regional or local document that was easily locatable. Its main provisions are summarised in section 4.8 and in Appendix 1. It is available only in Romanian and is a detailed summary rather than a strategic planning document in nature.

Every discussion on tourism depends entirely upon how one defines ‘tourism’. Commercial (business) travellers certainly can contribute to the tourism industry but their travel patterns are determined by wider business and economic trends, and their available time may be limited, and thus tourist benefits are secondary. For the purposes of this study we have therefore based our analysis of tourism upon a simplified range of types of visitors – described below – but essentially consisting of personal travel for non-commercial purposes. However, it is important to note that facilities such as accommodation and restaurants serving business travellers will also serve and attract tourists, and business travel in the study area is forecast to grow in the next decade.

### **Tourist Profiles – International and Domestic**

There are at least 3 categories of international tourists relevant to this study:

- those at the top-end (i.e. well educated, financed and discerning travellers, using primarily package holidays designed for small groups staying in 4\*- 5\* hotels (by western European standards), usually in small-medium sized tour-groups who expect a ‘cultural experience’ provided for them;
- a group very similar to the first but with a well-developed interest in, and knowledge of, cultural heritage; willing to be a little more adventurous and seeking to be just a little bit ‘different’ or ‘exclusive’ in their travelling and destinations so long as the package is superbly organised and led; and
- the more adventurous travellers willing to stay in more basic accommodation and more often travelling solo or in small groups, again with a knowledge of the Roman or perhaps Austro-Hungarian history, who would likewise be based in Cluj-Napoca or Alba Iulia.

Of these three groups, the first is unlikely to be attracted to Roşia Montană – they will wait some years to see if tourism takes off in the area. The second group would be attracted by the ‘exotic’ nature of the sights, and by the lack of other tourists, BUT organisers will be deterred by the lack of infrastructure and facilities. It is worth noting that organisers of tours in the first two groups will visit an area at least 1 year in advance to explore and test everything – for appropriateness for their clientele, and not on what ‘the tourism industry’ thinks or advertises. The third group is already appearing in Roşia Montană and district, and this should be encouraged and developed. Fairly basic hostel or pension-type accommodation should be provided (this need not be luxurious at all, but needs to be clean and well-tended). This group of traveller has quite diverse interests – including all forms of cultural heritage and mountain tourism, and should be focussed upon to provide a solid and sustainable base for local tourism development. [All this may change with EU membership and consequently this

strategy should be reviewed in 3- 5 years.]

Romania is known to have received ca. 110,000 international visitors from the USA in 2004 (WTTC 2006, 15) and some 450,000 international visitors from the EU countries. Both of these segments of the international tourism stream are strong contributors to the Romanian tourism economy. We ask ourselves: what are international visitors in this context? Are they tourists (unlikely?) or people visiting family and friends (possibly) or are they commercial travellers? Obviously if the latter, one wonders what potential impact they might have on Roşia Montană. Or is all this travel focussed on Bucharest and the Black Sea? The point is that our analysis suggests that this is not an industry with much direct impact upon Roşia Montană.

Throughout this report greater emphasis has been placed upon international tourists simply –if bluntly – because they tend to have greater disposable wealth and therefore are likely to make a greater contribution to the local/regional economy. Over the long-term, domestic Romanian tourism, and visitors from neighbouring countries are more important as a strong foundation of an enduring tourism industry. It would appear to be a sensible strategy to focus initially on international tourism and then gradually introduce strategies to encourage domestic and regional visitors.

The 5 neighbouring countries (Ukraine, Moldova, Hungary, Bulgaria and Serbia & Montenegro) contribute some 5 million border-crossing visitors (mostly arriving by road) in 2005, but this latter group tends not to use paid accommodation or to stay in-country very long – clearly visiting friends and family. This is also reflected in the fact that 62% of arrivals in Romania are destined for countryside/mountain residences, areas that contain less than 25% of the total hotel beds in Romania. This group is likely to make only a very modest financial contribution to the Romanian tourism economy.

The domestic travel and tourism market has in recent years been hard hit by competing resorts in Greece and Turkey. Nonetheless it remains strong but predominately focussed on the Black sea coast (43% of hotel beds are in Black Sea coastal resorts).

## **Types of Attractions**

Romanian Tourists and International tourists are likely to be interested in slightly different but over-lapping types of attractions. For the purposes of this study, we have identified five primary tourism sectors, which represent ‘constellations’ of detailed types of attractions that tend to attract similar groups of tourists. These include:

- Industrial-Mining Interests
- Cultural Heritage and Ethnography
- 18th – 19th century social context – including the Austro-Hungarian Empire connections (the parallel in this point is to the complex but enormous tourism industry linking the

USA with the UK and the Republic of Ireland, arising from the diaspora of the Irish in the 19th century). One wonders what the Romanian public opinion will be about this, or whether the socio-political implications are still too uncomfortable.

- Mountain tourism: including remote mountain landscapes, eco-tourism and a wide variety of outdoor pursuits and simply relaxing in a natural beautiful landscape. This ties in very closely with eco-tourism, small-scale simple accommodation.
- Skiing and winter sports on higher mountains – at some distance from Rosia Montana

These primary attractions will bring both domestic and international tourists into the area from, for example, Bucharest and other countries. To these may be added a range of secondary attractions – which would interest a visitor who has come to the area for other reasons, and cause them to stay longer. This generates the ‘multiplier effect’ as the longer a visitor stays the more money is spent locally on secondary attractions, accommodation and food, and gifts, craft items etc.

The success of any such strategy is outside the control of the partner organisations and RMGC – this ultimately depends upon Romanian national, European, and world-wide tourism trends. These are currently all very positive. However, these trends can be notably fickle and changeable – the consequences of 9/11 and the tsunami in Sri Lanka are examples of how travel and tourism are susceptible to outside influences.

The accession (or otherwise) of Turkey to the EU will also have impacts upon Romanian tourism trends and will bear scrutiny in the future. The potential role of Romania vis-à-vis Islam and the Islamic world, with regard to immigration and related border formalities and possible effects on tourism will also need to be reviewed.

On a more positive note, Sibiu, only about 2 hours from Rosia Montana, is the European Capital of Culture for 2007 (the sister capital is Luxembourg). This provides Romania, Transylvania, and even the Rosia Montana locality with an unprecedented opportunity to begin a marketing campaign that should not be missed.

## Current Tourist Provision

In general the provision for tourists within 100km of Roşia Montană is very uneven – the county towns of Cluj-Napoca, Alba Iulia and Deva have useful levels of provision (especially Cluj-Napoca), but closer to Roşia Montană the provision is generally quite poor, and, where present, information about attractions and accommodation is often poorly accessible. Most of the tourist routes are described in the Tourist Guide for Alba County (published in 2006), but the information is provided only in Romanian. It is therefore very difficult for a foreign tourist to get basic information about accommodation in the study area.

In the absence of real data derived from a scientific survey of visitors, our observations, made during the tourist seasons tends to confirm the national picture, that the tourists are coming into the area based upon their personal knowledge / personal relationships (relatives, friends who have visited in the area) rather than as a result of a tourism marketing strategy.

It is obvious that the area surrounding Roşia Montană has a tourism potential, based on cultural and natural landscapes, but there are few visible initiatives on behalf of the authorities (national, regional, local – with the notable exception of the Albac-Arieseni communes) to promote adequately such an asset.

It will also be a necessary pre-requisite of a successful tourism industry for good travel agencies, well-aware of the various markets, to develop in places like Cluj-Napoca or Alba Iulia, to work with western European or American agencies.

Such potential won't be realised without considerable investment in infrastructural development as an essential precursor to tourist developments.

## Infrastructure

Regional roads are generally in a poor condition and a 4 x 4 vehicle makes the area more accessible – this is almost essential. Other basic tourist infrastructure is lacking in most of the area - even for basic needs such as pharmacies, general shops, souvenir shops, tourist information centres (including guides), post offices, ATM / cash machines, exchange offices, Internet cafes, bus stations, rent-a-car offices, auto services, etc.

## Accommodation

Roşia Montană, Bucium and Abrud area

The area around Roşia Montană, Abrud and Bucium has very basic tourist accommodation provision, consisting of a relatively small number of very basic pension or bed+breakfast type establishments (see Appendix 1).

Wider Region: Arieseni, Lower Arieş basin, and Zlatna-Almaşu Mare-Cib valley

These areas cover a large geographic area. There are numerous basic pension type establishments known within the area, some of which could be judged to be of superior standard. Accommodation at the upper end of the market is almost non-existent. Access to information is difficult especially for international tourists – although some web-sites and published materials exist and serve a basic Romanian clientele, they are in Romanian only.

It is almost impossible to gain international access to information on attractions and access and accommodation – and very few international tourists will visit without advance knowledge of accommodation etc.

## Industrial-Mining Interests

The only currently operating and potentially publicly accessible mining works are the Rosia Poieni open pit – one of the largest open pits in Europe which is accessible via the Corna valley (about 9 km from Abrud).

A Roşia Montană Roman mining gallery has been set up for visitors with an entrance located in the yard of RosiaMin-MinVest. In the same yard there is an out-door display of Roman tombstones and 19-20th century mining machinery. Although the Roman gallery is not suitable for the less-than-fully-mobile visitor (access is via steep steps and a length of modern gallery), the Roman tombstones and the machinery would all appeal to a wide range of domestic and international tourists, the current display standards are inadequate.

There is a Gold Museum in Brad, to be visited only by appointment and a Roman gallery with access stairs from Ruda Brad but this is currently closed.

The Turda salt mines are another tourist attraction dating originally to the Roman period and operated until 1932. It was re-opened as a tourist attraction in 1992.

Also, in the immediate area there are two other attractions: Scarisoara Ice Caves and Rametea, which both attract relatively large numbers of visitors. In both cases these currently have active "tourist industries". Rametea just east of Rosia has historical mines, a mine museum, Austro-Hungarian History (some very interesting Hungarian artefacts), Agro-Tourism, an intact and functioning water wheel, even a castle.

A high quality museum complex with all known artefacts displayed and interpreted in a modern interactive style – with information internationally accessible via the www would be a major 'draw' with visitors based in Cluj-Napoca and / or Alba Iulia.

## **Cultural Heritage and Ethnography**

The Cultural Heritage attractions are headlined by Roşia Montană, including the historic centre of the Piata and several dozen historic buildings. In addition there is the Tau Gauri funerary monument – a Roman funerary monument preserved in situ, currently in process of restoration. There are also rescue archaeological excavations occasioned by the Alburnus Maior National Research Program which will continue up to about 2012.

The Roman remains – if properly displayed, advertised, visitable, with access to up-to-date information on the WWW, would attract significant numbers of people. One wonders whether ethnography on its own would attract very many?

### **18th – 19th century Austro-Hungarian tourism**

Given that the historic buildings are important, one wonders who will want to see them, and why? The reader may refer back to 3.2 point number 3 – is this the answer? Based on analogies with the tourism industry linking the USA with the UK and the Republic of Ireland arising from the diaspora of the Irish in the 19th century, our professional judgement is that the historic buildings in Roşia Montană and neighbouring villages, along with genealogical – including the churches and burial monuments - and social connections represents a generalised tourism attraction with very considerable potential. Romania is part of a network connected to Austro-Hungary and Southern Germany with strong familial links – and therefore a large potential number of visitors. The very large numbers of Hungarian tourists who travel to Cluj-Napoca to see the house where Matyas Corvinus (king of Hungary 1458 – 1490) was born in 1440 (which sadly is not open to the public!) are a very concrete example of this. Closer to Rosia are Scarisoara Ice Caves and Rametea. What is likely to be of overwhelming attraction to this group will be the historic buildings and other tangible remains linked to their ancestral families. We have no way of knowing from publicly available statistics the numbers of people in this group but in our view it is significant and should be taken into account.

### **Mountain Tourism**

This includes mountain landscapes, caves, gorges, forests, nature reserves, plus eco-tourism and a wide variety of outdoor pursuits (hiking, climbing, camping, biking, hunting, fishing, speleology, etc) and simply relaxing in a natural beautiful landscape.

There are nationally important natural reservations for: Detunata Goala (Naked Detunata), Detunata Flocoasa (Hairy Detunata), The Daffodils Clearing from Negruleasa. The Apuseni Natural Park includes natural reservations such as: Cheile Gardisoarei, Cascada Varciorog, Avenul din Hoanca Urzicarului, Pestera Gura Apei, Coiba Mica, Coiba Mare, Pestera Huda Orbului, Ghetarul de la Vartop, Pestera

Hodobana, Avenul cu doua Intrari, Izbuluc Tauzului. These may be taken to typify a large area of attractive mountain landscapes. Ranging further, in the Zlatna – Almaşu Mare – Cib valley area there are the Fenes and Ampoitei Gorges, and Geoagiu.

This group of tourism attractions has an advantage over skiing in that climate change may be less disruptive. It is also almost inherently more sustainable as it functions best when visitors are dispersed relatively widely across the landscape, thus minimising adverse impacts arising from localised crowding.

One asks: what numbers of visitors – real and potential – are involved in mountain tourism? Our instincts suggest that this – especially if combined with eco- or agri-tourism, has much greater potential within the area than cultural heritage to attract visitors.

### **Skiing and Winter Sports**

Romania has a modest skiing tourism industry, some within the study area around Roşia Montană. Other studies e.g. Tourism Development Model Of The Zlatna - Bucium - Roşia Montană - Baia De Aries Mining Area Within The Context Of Sustainable Development As An Alternative To The Declining Mining Mono-industrial Activity; Phase III (Project for Tourism Construction & Development 2006) suggest that this is a growth industry. However, it is important to note that serious concerns have been expressed recently about the long-term viability of skiing at Italian, French Alpine and Pyrenean resorts due to global warming. These resorts are typically at significantly higher altitudes than the 1,500m / 4,600' elevations cited for Romanian ski-runs. The recently published 'Stern Report' provides interesting reading and much scientific evidence and interpretation of expected consequences of climate change and global warming.

#### **Other Attractions**

The district around Roşia Montană also has a wide variety of lesser attractions that could be marketed. While these are unlikely to serve to bring tourists to the area, they would be very valuable at providing additional places for tourists to visit, thus extending the average tourists 'stay'.

In Roşia Montană itself there are a series of religious festivals such as the religious feasts / parish fairs: Orthodox / Greek Catholic – dedication day for the Dormition of the Mother of God Church and the dedication day of the Descent of the Holy Spirit Church – both in July, All Saints Day – in early November (Catholic, Unitarian, Reformed congregations), and of course Christmas and New Year folk traditions (Craii, Capra, colindatori – carols singers). An ecclesiastical tourism market undoubtedly exists but is relatively small. There are however obvious links to the 18th-19th century buildings and their social context, thus tapping into a much larger potential based on familial connections some of which are still quite



direct and immediate to the wider 18th-19th century world.

Roşia Montană, Bucium and Abrud contain many old buildings, houses and annexes, in the vernacular traditional style, characteristic of the countryside, and in Abrud there is the old station of the Mocanita train (from Abrud to Campeni) which could be re-opened – this has considerable potential. Taking this point further, nearly the complete length of the 19-20th century narrow-gauge mineral railway tracks, from Turda to Campeni and then to Abrud, survives, albeit in need of repair and restoration. Should such works be undertaken, the railway would become a very considerable tourist attraction in its own right as well as serving as a means of access to the region around Roşia Montană.

In Campeni there is a weekly market of goods from Apuseni Mountains (cheese, milk, cream, wooden household items etc). In Lupsa there is the Lupsa monastery and the Lupsa Ethnographic Museum.

## **The 'Gateway' Towns – see Appendix 2**

### **Alba Iulia**

Alba Iulia is accessible by train from Bucharest, then 1.5 hours by car to Roşia Montană. It is possible to fly from Bucharest to Sibiu and then to Rosia Montana via Alba Iulia (about 2.5 hours from Sibiu). In two bookshops in downtown Alba no tourist materials are available for the area of interest although there is a new guide for Alba County not yet on the shelves. There is a wide range of accommodation, restaurants, cafes etc. but none at the top end of the market. A variety of attractions, with some low-key Art-Deco buildings in the lower town and some grand Baroque architecture – for example 2 cathedrals plus the very interesting visible remains of the Roman city walls including a gate (very interesting with international parallels, and with site presentation much improved as part of the restoration of the Citadel), and the Museum (with interesting artefacts presented in a disappointingly old-fashioned and uninteresting manner!) are to be found within the very imposing Vauban style citadel above and just west of the lower town. Alba Iulia is, intrinsically, probably worth a full day stay, but improved accommodation and restaurants, and above all greatly enhanced presentation facilities (walking maps, interpretive leaflets etc) will be necessary precursors.

### **Cluj-Napoca**

Cluj-Napoca is accessible by air and train from Bucharest, then 2+ hours by car to Roşia Montană. In four major bookshops in downtown Cluj there were no tourist materials available for the area of interest. The local museum – the National Museum of History of Transylvania – is closed to visitors on Monday. There is no information available via a potential information centre. There is a wide range of accommodation, (including top-end hotels) and restaurants, cafes etc. A variety of attractions (e.g. the house where Matyas Corvinus was born) and grand Baroque architecture including two Cathedrals are to be found in Cluj-Napoca. There are also several places where fragmentary

remains of the underlying Roman city can be seen, but these are without any form of presentation and will be bewildering to visitors. Cluj-Napoca would make an ideal base to see the city and, from which visitors might then visit Roşia Montană, but publications –easily available and up-dated walking maps and interpretive leaflets are an absolute must-have, and very much greater use should be made of the www. If these suggestions were implemented, Cluj-Napoca would be well worth a full day of any international tourist's time.

### **Deva**

Deva is accessible by train from Bucharest and Budapest (some 7 hours distant once accession to the EU obviates the need for customs inspections) and then 1.5 hours by car to Roşia Montană. In 3 major bookshops in downtown Deva no tourist materials were available for the area of interest. The local museum with impressive Roman and later collections is closed to visitors and no information was available via a potential information centre. Deva has a useful but limited range of accommodation, restaurants, cafes etc. About one hours drive from Deva is the Dacian and Romano-Dacian capital of Sarmizegetusa with its awe-inspiring, well-preserved amphitheatre, but with no local accommodation or other facilities. Deva would not seem to have the same range of attractions to international tourists.

## Strategy for Responsible development of Tourism Attractions

### Aims and objectives

RMGC's stated commitment to sustainable development (RMGC Sustainable Development Policy) includes a facilitation of a framework for change, from dependence on only mining as an income source in its host community to a prosperous economy after the mine is closed, resulting from an improvement of social capital over time. By working in partnership with the community, the company plans to ensure that the benefits of the project will extend well beyond the life of the mine. The RMGC has developed policies, and is implementing strategies, that will contribute to sustainable development. These may be summarised in three spheres of activity, including:

#### Social Policies and Strategies:

This includes training programs to local residents to upgrade their existing skills, or develop new ones, which will allow them to take advantage of the employment opportunities that the project will offer, either directly or indirectly. This may also include community based initiatives aimed at providing the community with skills and support.

#### Environmental Policies and Strategies:

The environmental degradation of the region created by past mining activities will be rectified as part of the environmental management programme. Environmental problems in the community will be addressed through support and participation in such initiatives as the Roşia Montană Environmental Partnership. All future environmental risks linked to mining will be addressed through the application of EU Best Available Techniques (BAT).

#### Economic Policies and Strategies:

The mining project will necessarily have many potential impacts ranging from employment opportunities, to procuring goods and services, to stimulating other businesses and payment of taxes.

Tourism could be developed making use of the mining works as an attraction for visitors, and using financial support from RMGC for the implementation of the many necessary works that will be required to support tourism (detailed below). Equally however, tourist development could be pursued even in the absence of renewed mining, based simply upon the existing potential attractions. In the latter case however, financial support would have to be generated entirely through EU funding, national government budgets, and private sector enterprises, and in our judgement would have to include much renovation work directed at the cultural heritage assets as well as developing access to the natural, mountain, assets.

This is a brief outline of some basic principles which RMGC suggest might guide detailed planning and implementation. This is envisaged as a 'working' document' used to present some ideas and opportunities to be used by the communities, authorities and businesses as they see fit in their collaboration to support sustainable development and local economic growth.

### Objectives for Sustainable Development

RMGC's objective for sustainable development is to create the context and opportunities for a sustainable, successful community after mining has ceased – but success will depend entirely upon the ability, will and effectiveness of local communities (and local, entrepreneurial individuals) as well as county and national government agencies in first engaging in a positive discussion of strategy and thereafter taking action to make ideas become reality.

In order to achieve this, investment in local communities / authorities would be made by developing partnerships with local organisations, with special emphasis upon education of local communities regarding the value of the patrimony, the environment, their own social skills and expertise and the beauty of the natural landscape surrounding the mining zone (and noting here the post-mining restoration plans). This can only be successful if these other organisations participate positively in the process.

### Thematic groups of attractions

#### Mining operations

The proposed mining operations could become a major potential tourist attraction – especially in combination with the heritage elements located nearby (see below). No detailed plans have been drawn up as yet, and public health and safety issues will play a role in determining what is practically achievable. However, present plans include a mini-bus tour of the workings – especially the open-cast mining pits and the extraction machinery and trucks – all with stopping points for photographic opportunities. Access to the processing plants would also be arranged. Access to the copper open-cast mine at Rosia Poieni might also be possible.

Many Roman mining galleries and remains are also located in close proximity to the proposed mines and some will remain visible to visitors, providing an informative contrast in mining technology and scale.

#### Martha Mine, in Waihi New Zealand

Martha Mine in Waihi, New Zealand is an important comparison for Rosia Montana, being an operating gold mine in a sensitive rural location, adjacent to a working town – and most relevant of all is that as a result of careful planning, it is also a successful tourist attraction. The Martha mine, ([www.rosiamontana.com](http://www.rosiamontana.com))

newmont.com/en/operations/australianz/waihi gold) located in the town of Waihi, is 66 miles (110 kilometers) southeast of Auckland, and dates from an 1878 discovery, producing 5.6 million ounces of gold before closing in 1952. With higher gold prices, improved exploration and modern mining and processing technology, the mine reopened in 1988. Open-pit extraction is changing to the Favona underground mine decline which commenced in the second half of 2004 in time to allow for a smooth transition from open pit to underground production in 2006. The Martha operation incorporates rigorous environmental controls to minimize its impact on the town, which surrounds the mine. The Company closely monitors water quality and atmospheric dust levels as well as noise and blast vibration levels. A special effort is made to keep local residents informed of mining plans, staffing changes and other activity affecting community life. With 260 workers, most of whom are drawn from Waihi or other nearby communities and through the local purchase of supplies and services, the Martha mine is an economic mainstay of the region.



More pertinent to the present discussion, the Martha Mine is recognised as a major tourist attraction for the area, with many people taking advantage of the lookout platforms to view a modern, operating gold and silver mine. Over 12,000 people a year take guided tours to see the entire operation.

The Waihi Information Centre was built by the Company in 1990 and relocated to its current site in 2003. It caters for visitors, providing information and brochures relating to tourist attractions throughout New Zealand but focussing on Waihi and the surrounding district.

Similarly, the Golden Legacy Centre in Moresby Avenue, adjacent to the western viewing platform, provides photographic displays, videos and models describing the mining process, from geological sampling and assaying to excavation, processing, and the extraction of the precious metals. Further displays outline the environmental monitoring, progressive rehabilitation and closure plans. Information about the Favona

underground project and ongoing exploration programmes in and around Waihi is available at the Centre and staff are on hand to answer questions. Artefacts from the previous underground mine workings uncovered during the present mining operation are also on display.

A discussion of other European mining attractions is presented Appendix 3. These are largely about historic mines as attractions although some started tourist operation before mining ceased. The relevance here is in providing an example of the sort of target that Rosia Montana might aim to achieve.

Success in attracting larger numbers of visitors also raises the spectre of an influx of property speculators, and as a consequence land and house prices rising above locally accessible levels, whilst still leading to restoration, modernisation, plus some income for local residents.

#### Cultural heritage and Ethnography

The Cultural heritage attractions at Roşia Montană – combining both the historic structures and the historic monuments and the results of the very extensive archaeological programme will attract a moderately large but dedicated tourist profile. In combination with a visit to the active mining this is a major attraction.

Works intended include:

- Complete refurbishment of Roşia Montană Village – new electrical supplies, water supply, sewerage system, roads, cable TV and telephone
- Conservation and refurbishment for new use of all historic buildings in Roşia Montană
- Enhanced restoration and display of the Catalina Monulesti gallery and a museum of Roman Mining
- Complete restoration and display at Tau Gauri Roman mausoleum.

Ethnography - This is a set of secondary attractions, unlikely to attract visitors from any great distance, but visitors who are already in the area can be tempted to prolong their stay to visit these attractions.

#### Mountain and eco- (or agri-)Tourism

This includes: quiet / remote mountain landscapes, caves, gorges, forests, nature reserves, plus eco-tourism and a wide variety of outdoor pursuits (hiking, climbing, camping, biking etc), hunting/fishing, speleology, and simply relaxing in a natural beautiful landscape . Remote, quiet, mountain countryside is the basis of this tourism sector.

This is an excellent, sustainable form, of tourism attractive to both Romanian and international visitors (especially in 'category three' as defined above), and is judged to have the potential to attract large numbers of visitors. There is often a useful cross-over between interested people with attractions

listed above in Cultural Heritage.

Eco- (or agri-) tourism has seen rapid growth in recent years and by its nature is sustainable in rural areas. The context and growth of this sector in Romania can be assessed from relevant organisations web-sites such as Environmental Partnership [EPCE] and the International Network for Traditional Building Architecture and Urbanism [INTBAU] (see [www.intbau.org](http://www.intbau.org) and [www.eco-romania.ro](http://www.eco-romania.ro) for examples). INTBAU's Workshop on Eco-tourism and Cultural Heritage ([www.intbau.org/Transylvaniaecotourism.htm](http://www.intbau.org/Transylvaniaecotourism.htm)) is an excellent summary statement available as a download.

The new village at Piatra Alba – created to re-locate villages from Roşia Montană affected by the proposed mining works - could become an attraction, as a mountain village with traditional architecture and modern facilities.

### **Delivery of the Strategy**

For the purpose of this project, the term 'stakeholders' is taken to include the public sector (local governments and authorities), the private sector (businesses and commercial operations), the civic sector (residents, NGOs, CBOs, etc) and the mining company. It is our opinion that for any development to achieve maximum potential it requires the full cooperation and integrated efforts of all stakeholders in an open participatory process that identifies common goals and then designs, implements and executes the measures necessary to achieve them.

RMGC is committed to advancing the existing consultation process to ensure that the local community, and other stakeholders, are wholly involved in the process of developing and implementing a community sustainable development management plan. To this end RMGC have proposed their Community Sustainable Development Plan as a tool to facilitate sustainable development. This could be viewed as a set of ideas and proposals that RMGC have tabled because the ideas/proposals are to some extent within RMGC's sphere of influence. However, it would be more productive to consider these as suggestions, and that RMGC await a response from the local communities or governments as to whether those communities wish to see these suggestions – or variations, or entirely new suggestions - developed into formal development plans – what could more fully be termed a Community Sustainable Development Plan. If ideas or suggestions are adopted by a community or organisation, then RMGC would wish to participate. The recently announced United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Agenda 21 (promoting international cooperation to accelerate sustainable development in developing countries and related domestic policies) is an appropriate umbrella for these suggestions to move forward (<http://www.undp.ro/poverty/agenda21.php>).

In the present context focussing on heritage works as a

precursor to a sustainable tourism offering in Roşia Montană, the Heritage Foundation proposed in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan Part III is a firm proposal (RMGC 2006). This Foundation is a mechanism for fulfilling the legal commitments as part of the mining proposals to restore the historic monuments, the creation of a historic and Mining Museum, and much of the infrastructure work necessary to under-pin tourism development. It is noteworthy that this Foundation is explicitly envisaged as a community-led organisation.

RMGC is committed to promote sustainable development at a local and regional level in partnership with all interested stakeholders and encourage the long term viability of the community.



## Local initiatives: Alburnus Maior's Tourist ideas

Opposition to the proposal to renew mining at Roşia Montană has been focussed by a local group – Alburnus Maior - who have also espoused tourism – especially based on the heritage or patrimony - as a viable alternative to mining as a means to reinvigorate the local economy (see [www.rosiamontana.org](http://www.rosiamontana.org) and other linked websites, some of which contain useful, local tourism information amongst much polemic directed against RMGC). As this document makes clear there is a very considerable tourism potential, but there are also very significant investments required to realise this potential. Current tourism initiatives include:

- **The Golden Way** - Declared goal: to promote mining tradition and local identity of the area, involving the local community
- **FânFest** - Declared goal: to protest against the open cast gold mine, a protest of all wanting to protect the environment
- **The Land of Bucium** - Declared goal: to promote traditional mountain life style in the Bucium area, historical testimonies and legends through tourism (Annual Feast of the Daffodils)
- **International Sculpture Center/International Monumental Sculpture symposium** -Declared goal: to promote Roşia Montană and its historical patrimony

We consider that these ideas and initiatives are all viable and complementary to the higher level strategies discussed here. All would seem to make valuable partners to strategic investment in the case of renewed mining, or as local level initiatives in the event of 'no-mining'. Please note that the numbers of visitors quoted below are derived from Alburnus Maior's information and are, according other estimates, considerably higher than were actually achieved.

### The Golden Way of Roşia Montană

Website: [www.drumulaurului.ro](http://www.drumulaurului.ro)

The aim of the project was to create a framework favourable to sustainable development as an alternative to mining in Roşia Montană by including the area on the list of "Green way" initiatives beneficiaries. The project objectives were:

1. Identifying traditional customs related to mining and other aspects of local identity in Roşia Montană and neighbouring villages.
2. Promoting these as assets of the area through a "Golden Way".
3. Involving the inhabitants in potentially income-generating activities

Target group:

- the inhabitants of Roşia Montană who were directly involved in activities related to the development of the "Golden Way", at least 300 families.
- the FânFest participants (approximately 8000 people) who witnessed the launch of the "Golden Way"

The geographical area covered by the project: the villages under the jurisdiction of the Roşia Montană commune (Gura Cornei, Corna, Roşia Montană, Bunta, Ignăteşti, Gura Roşiei, Balmoşeşti, Iacobeşti, Ţarina, Blideşti, Bucium Sat, Dogăreşti, Hilesti, Floreşti, Bisericani, Cârpeniş), as well as the Bucium commune and the town of Abrud.

The implementation of the first stage of the project demonstrated that Roşia Montană is not a mono-industrial area and that there is potential for development alternative to mining which must be exploited. The inhabitants were encouraged to recognise and capitalise on local traditions through small-scale economic initiatives. Stagnation due to the presence of the Canadian investors in the area will end if the first step is taken towards sustainable development.

The following are the concrete and quantified results:

- the identification and inclusion of 20 tourist objectives on the "Golden Way"
- involving a number of 50 locals in identifying and capitalising on tourist objectives
- assisting a number of 3 families in obtaining a producer certificate or licence, for a family business or for encouraging free economic initiative, the creation and registration of new businesses
- placing 30 signs which mark important tourist objectives on the "Golden Way"
- placing three "Golden Way" signs in Gura Roşiei, the Roşia Montană centre, Podul Iancului
- the "Golden Way" presentation at the FânFest Festival
- initiating approval procedures for the tourist trail which links the "Golden Way" objectives to existing tourist trails
- initiating procedures for the opening of an Eco-business club in Roşia Montană

Fân Fest Roşia Montană 2004 was a novel festival targeted both at dynamic and adventure-seeking young people, and at the inhabitants of the Arieş Valley area. The idea was born out of the wish to promote the Roşia Montană area and to assist the locals in finding alternative development methods (cultural tourism, agri-tourism, traditional product trade). The participants could hike in the area, visit the Mining Museum, explore the Cărnăc Mountain with its Roman galleries, and take part in a musical protest night with popular rock and hip hop bands. Approximately 4000 people attended, mainly Romanian and foreign young people between 15 and 30 years of age, but also locals from the Arieş Valley. Taking into account the fact that the main organisers of the event are non-governmental organisations, FânFest was also a celebration for all volunteers and those preoccupied by the sustainable development of Romanian rural areas. FânFest promotes alternatives, dynamism and a civic spirit!

FânFest Roşia Montană 2005; ( Web site: [www.fanfest.ro](http://www.fanfest.ro) ) was the second celebration of life and continuity in Roşia Montană. Beyond its protest dimension, the festival proved that the

tourist alternative in Roşia Montană is possible. A three-day event, the festival included varied activities and a complex entertainment programme for nature and music lovers. The location of the festival remained the same – the Jig-Văidoaia plateau in Roşia Montană, at an altitude of approximately 1000m. The second FânFest edition included new and innovative experiences for a Romanian festival: hay-jumping and artificial climbing walls, poster and graffiti exhibitions and competitions, ecological film screenings, presentations on topics related to Roşia Montană, a local products fair, the launch of the “Golden Way” tourist project and many excursions in the area with local guides.

FânFest Roşia Montană 2006 was the third edition of the festival, carrying on the message of protest of the past years, but also the message of life and continuity in Roşia Montană. The 2006 edition focused on cultural and environmental activities; not so much on the music concert, but on the alternative activities throughout the three-day period. Combining environmental and cultural activities is innovative for this type of festival in Romania. The two-night concert featured bands with a social message who believe in the “Save Roşia Montană” Campaign and promote its message. The local products fair was at the centre of the festival, as before, and enabled the inhabitants of the area to benefit from the festival. The locals met in advance with FânFest co-ordinators in order to be better prepared and organised for the duration of the festival. The audience was expected to be 10,000 participants.

### **Sustainable development in Bucium**

The aim of the project is the consolidation of the ability of the Bucium commune citizens to capitalise on agrotourist potential as a viable sustainable alternative to the RMGC mono-industrial project. The inhabitants have started small-scale agri-tourist businesses, but these are only at the beginning and have limited promotion possibilities. Moreover, there is a large number of locals who have expressed their wish to invest in agri-tourism but who know neither what steps must be taken in this direction, nor the scale of such efforts. The project aims to consolidate the tourist potential capitalisation capacity through a double process of community awareness-raising and promotion. The project is targeted at locals interested in agri-tourism (both those already running a small business and those who have expressed interest in starting one). The expected results for the eight-month programme are: editing and disseminating a guide on how to start a guest house, facilitating a work exchange programme between people in Bucium and people in Sâncraiu, county Cluj, making tourist signs, creating a website for the commune, disseminating brochures at national level, identifying and supporting new guest house initiatives, promoting the cultural and natural potential of the commune at national level.

### **Pre-requisites for successful Tourism Development**

All of the tourism developments discussed below have some pre-requisites in common if they are to be successful. These include:

- Roads
- Hotels, pensions, and other accommodation
- Provision of infrastructure in the various towns/villages such as water supply systems, sewerage, domestic waste services, electrical supplies and sustainable heating (most heating locally is by wood-burning stoves)
- Complete refurbishment of Roşia Montană Village – new electrical supplies, water supply, sewerage system, roads, cable TV and telephone
- Restaurants
- Museums and information on what to see and do – accessible via the WWW as well as in printed format
- Connections and links to other interests and attractions
- Publicity – local, regional, national and international especially via the WWW but also in printed format.

These actions would be required at several levels, ranging from locally in Roşia Montană, to nearby villages, and extending to Cluj-Napoca and Alba Iulia. The costs for such works may be derived from the tables in Appendix 4 below, but would exceed US \$ 35,000,000.

Some critical works are within the remit of RMGC should mining works be resumed. However, long term success will depend upon active support and action at county, regional, and national levels directed towards both strategic and site-specific works. RMGC can and should make every effort to support and encourage such action as within its sphere of influence.

## Outline of strategic development actions

### Mountain Tourism

Definition:	This includes a variety of activities exploiting quiet and remote mountain landscapes, caves, gorges, forests, nature reserves, with links to eco-tourism and simply relaxing in a natural beautiful landscape. It would be very effective to ensure that trails all pass by Roşia Montană and therefore the Cultural Heritage and 18-19th century attractions encourage visitors to deviate from the trail to visit the village, museum etc
Potential:	Considerable
Actions Required:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Way-marked trails and walking infrastructure</li> <li>· Marketing – www, leaflets, brochures etc. especially link to major outdoor organisations.</li> <li>· Accommodation with links to/from Roşia Montană, way-marked from trails. Basic accommodation for independent travellers should be established in Roşia Montană, Piatra Alba and nearby villages; not luxurious but simple and clean – eco-tourism type developments would be most effective.</li> <li>· Access arrangements</li> <li>· Guidebooks and maps for walkers and hikers</li> <li>· Cooperation with any national efforts to develop a 'Brand Romania'</li> </ul>
Timescale:	5-10 years

### Cultural Heritage

Definition:	This includes visitors interested in the Roman period remains, including the proposed Museum, archaeological sites and artefacts, and historic buildings in and around Roşia Montană. This has close links to the 18-19th century Austro-Hungarian theme below and would be most effective if developed in close conjunction.
Potential:	Some, but would be greater in combination with others, especially mountain tourism and mining tourism. Roman remains in Romania are widely scattered and are difficult to fit into an itinerary.
Actions Required:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Infrastructure improvements – roads etc.</li> <li>· Hotels and other accommodation along with restaurants, cafes. Accommodation with links to/from Roşia Montană. Basic accommodation for the independent travellers should be established in Roşia Montană, Piatra Alba and nearby villages; not luxurious but simple and clean, eco-tourism would attract adventurous travellers, others might prefer to be based in Cluj-Napoca in 4/5 star accommodation.</li> <li>· Publicity and marketing – www and direct to major tourism agencies</li> <li>· Links to Roşia Montană and elsewhere in Romania (e.g. Cluj-Napoca and Alba Iulia)</li> <li>· Guidebooks, leaflets, use of www</li> <li>· Local specialist guides trained by RMGC – on heritage, geology, ecology</li> <li>· Local history exhibits</li> <li>· Cultural centre in the newly established Piatra Alba village</li> <li>· Reinvigorate local craft traditions – possibly in the context of a 'living history' museum/display in Roşia Montană</li> <li>· Churches and cemeteries will be attractions and may need refurbishment</li> <li>· Cooperation with any national efforts to develop a 'Brand Romania'</li> </ul>
Timescale:	3 - 5 years

## 18th-19th Century Austro-Hungarian Empire History

Definition:	This would include people with historical, cultural and familial links with Hungary, Austria, Germany and the Czech and Slovak Republics. This has close links to both Industrial mining and to cultural heritage, and would be most effective if developed in conjunction with them.
Potential:	Considerable
Actions Required:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Infrastructure</li> <li>· Hotels and other accommodation, restaurants (note comments above)</li> <li>· Publicity and marketing, especially throughout the old Empire, and utilising genealogy and historical societies as channels for marketing and publicity</li> <li>· Links to Roşia Montană and elsewhere in Romania (especially Cluj-Napoca)</li> <li>· Guidebooks</li> <li>· Churches and cemeteries may need refurbishments</li> <li>· Develop international links to the other countries</li> <li>· Cooperation with any national efforts to develop a 'Brand Romania'</li> </ul>
Timescale:	3 – 5 years

## Industrial Mining Tourism

Definition:	Attractions for people with a fairly specialised interest in mines and mining. Potentially useful cross-marketing with the Cultural heritage interests in Roşia Montană.
Potential:	Some
Actions Required:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· As for cultural heritage above PLUS</li> <li>· International publicity and links e.g Rio Tinto, Las Medulas, Great Orme, Dolaucothi, The Wieliczka Salt Mine</li> <li>· Websites and marketing via mining and geology societies, websites etc.</li> <li>· Links to other attractions in Roşia Montană and elsewhere in Romania (Turda Salt Mines)</li> <li>· Guidebooks, leaflets at Museum etc</li> <li>· Cooperation with any national efforts to develop a 'Brand Romania'</li> </ul>
Timescale:	5 – 10 years

## Winter Sports (Skiing)

Definition:	Traditional skiing holidays during the winter months (NB. this can be developed hand-in-hand with mountain tourism as they both 'exploit' the same mountain landscapes). Concerns re climate change should be considered prior to investment.
Potential:	Limited in the medium and longer term in its own right, but could be coupled with mountain tourism to increase the potential
Actions Required:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Ski runs/trails and infrastructure such as lifts</li> <li>· Marketing</li> <li>· Accommodation and restaurants with links to/from Roşia Montană</li> <li>· Access</li> <li>· Guidebooks and maps</li> <li>· Cooperation with any national efforts to develop a 'Brand Romania'</li> </ul>
Timescale:	5 – 10 years



## Development of the Tourism potential in the context of no mining

Tourism is clearly a development which could be undertaken in parallel with the proposed mining operations. This could be developed making use of the mining works as an attraction for visitors, and using material and financial contribution from RMGC for the implementation of the many necessary works that will be required to support tourism (detailed above).

Equally however, tourist development could be pursued even in the absence of renewed mining, based simply upon the existing potential attractions. In the latter case however, financial support would have to be generated entirely through EU funding, national government budgets, and private sector enterprises. Works based upon these funding sources would necessarily be promoted and undertaken by governmental agencies at levels ranging from local to national.

Much development work in Cluj-Napoca and Alba Iulia (and possibly Deva) will also be needed as we consider that these 'gateway' towns will have to serve as tourist attractions in their own rights, especially with regard to international tourism, and offer appropriate accommodation and other facilities for tourists. One question is how successful a tourism development in Roşia Montană would be unless it was supported by parallel development in Cluj-Napoca and Alba Iulia.

If consent for mining is not given by the Romanian government, and if the tourism potential discussed here is to be achieved, then alternative funding sources for these pre-requisite infrastructure works and the more direct tourism investments will be required. The levels of investment required, even by the very optimistic INCDT 2006 report discussed above, are very significant. In simple terms the total estimated costs of the combined projects, as expressed in INCDT 2006 and in the proposals by RMGC, would be in the region of US\$44 million.

These investment costs could, perhaps, only be achieved by a very significant investment by the Romanian government with matching grants from EU programmes, but these investments are considered to be beyond the means of the private sector. Attracting EU and other international development aid will be dependant upon detailed, well-analysed, and realistic development forecasts, and must be administered by public sector organisations demonstrably capable of delivering the projects to time and budget.

A very real danger to this scenario is simply that it is difficult to envisage this as anything except a more-or-less one-off capital investment in one or more individual projects. A one off or even a few limited capital investments are not likely to generate any longer-term, sustainable conservation or restoration of the heritage assets, rather remaining as a short-term fix leading to even greater longer-term problems.

## Concluding Remarks and way forward

It is our opinion that the greatest tourism focal points are:

- 18th – 19th century or 'Austro-Hungarian Empire' tourism
- Cultural Heritage and Roman Heritage
- Modern industrial mining
- Eco-tourism especially when combined with 'mountain' tourism

Even with the infrastructure development as noted; the tourism potential of any one of these themes would at best attract relatively small numbers of people with specialist interests.

It seems clear based upon our studies that a combined – and integrated - development of these themes holds the greatest potential for success. This would appear to be best implemented by means of a relatively dense scatter of small-scale, simple, eco-tourism developments in the area around Roşia Montană. Encouragement and support should also be given to establishing, promoting, sponsoring and supporting the development of 4/5 star top-end tourism developments based especially in Cluj-Napoca, but also Alba Iulia and Deva. It might be reasonable to expect to attract up to 5000-7500 tourists to the Roşia Montană area in the first few years and thereafter increase this number as the local capacity is developed in scale. This number would be additional to those attending any future FanFest events or similar attractions. This is, of course, only achievable in the context of renewed mining.

The following elements should be considered for inclusion in community sustainable development plans:

- Continued mining operations as a tourist attraction in their own right
- Development of several eco-tourism projects in Rosia Montana village and also Abrud and Campeni.
- A new modern mining museum incorporating all the exhibits from the current (closed) museum, plus links to a facsimile of a Roman mining complex and preservation and access (if practicable) to some of the surviving Roman galleries
- Refurbishment or creation of village infrastructure and public services
- A cultural / interpretation centre presenting the history of Roşia Montană over the last 2000 years
- Restoration of the historic buildings in Roşia Montană and return to everyday uses
- Creation of walking tours/loops, mapped, signed and way-marked
- Property purchase by foreigners for holiday and second-homes

If mining were not to be resumed, then the combination of eco-tourism accommodation and mountain-tourism would probably remain the most viable option for development. We assume that efforts would be made to pursue, on however

limited a scale, the restoration, display and interpretation of the cultural heritage. A successful tourism development in this scenario would almost certainly be very small-scale, perhaps only 20% of the scale that could be achieved under the 'mining scenario'.

It would be prudent to make longer-term plans with the aim of making domestic tourists, and international tourists of the adventurous types the basis for a sustainable development in and around Roşia Montană.

## References

International Network for Traditional Building Architecture and Urbanism [INTAUB] 2005	Workshop on Eco-tourism and Cultural Heritage ( <a href="http://www.intbau.org/Transylvaniaecotourism.htm">www.intbau.org/Transylvaniaecotourism.htm</a> )
National Research Institute – Tourism Development (INCDT) Bucharest, December, 2004	Model Of Tourism Development Of Zlatna - Bucium – Rosia Montana – Baia De Aries Mining Area In The Sustainable Development Perspective, As An Alternative To Regressive Extractive- Mono-industrial Activity Phase I; Analysis Of Tourism Potential Of The Area And The Present Valorization Way
National Research Institute – Tourism Development (INCDT) Bucharest, June 2005	Model Of Tourism Development Of Zlatna - Bucium – Rosia Montana – Baia De Aries Mining Area In The Sustainable Development Perspective, As An Alternative To Regressive Extractive- Monoindustrial Activity Phase II: Analysis Of Socio-Economic And Development Potential Of The Area
National Research Institute – Tourism Development (INCDT) Bucharest February 2006	Model Of Tourism Development Of Zlatna - Bucium – Rosia Montana – Baia De Aries Mining Area In The Sustainable Development Perspective, As An Alternative To Regressive Extractive- Monoindustrial Activity Phase III: Project For Tourism Construction & Development
Roşia Montană Gold Corporation 2006	EIA Study Report Part III: Management Plan for Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană
World Travel and Tourism Council 2006	Romania: The Impact of Travel and Tourism on Jobs and the Economy

## Appendix 1: Detailed review of Current tourism provision – Roşia Montană and District

### Existing Tourism

Roşia Montană is south of the region of the Apuseni Mountains, well known for its tourism potential that stems from picturesque mountains, hiking trails, skiing and biking. Current levels of tourism in the region are measured in the 1992 census, where the trade, tourism and food industry accounted for 7.5% of employment of the active population (NSI, Population and Buildings Census, 1992).

In the Roşia Montană comuna, the combined total employment of trade, hotel and food activity, and culture, sport, tourism, and associated activities in 1992 was 4.4% (NSI, Population and Buildings Census, 1992).

Roşia Montană's landscape has already been heavily degraded by mining, just as mining totally dominated the local economy, resulting in an absence of local artisans in Roşia Montană. Both factors contribute negatively to existing tourism potential. Furthermore, the road infrastructure leading to Roşia Montană from regional centres such as Alba Iulia and Cluj is in a state of disrepair.

In terms of the potential for Roşia Montană's archaeology and other heritage remains to contribute to tourism, the archaeological programme conducted as part of this baseline investigation will be extremely valuable in revealing the extent and significance of Roşia Montană's archaeological heritage. Presently, some elements of Roşia Montană's industrial heritage are displayed in an open-air museum which includes Roman votive altars and 20th century mining equipment. However, this museum is now closed along with the 'parent' Romanian mining company, and arrangements must be made in advance for a guide to the museum's exhibits, and there is no curator for the museum.

### Accommodation

In Roşia Montană very limited accommodation (information collected locally) is available at:

- Jeflea Niculina 44 Principala Str., 1 room/ 3 places
- Andrei Zloschi str. Berk nr. 347, 3 rooms/4 beds; conditions: outside WC, without water in the house, Camping area and sleeping places in the shed, Parking lot near the house
- Dobarcu Remus Str. Principala nr. 269, 3 rooms/3 beds, outside WC, water in the house, Camping area, Parking lot near the house
- Bara Ioan Str. Principala nr. 104, 2 rooms/2 beds, outside

WC, Parking lot near the house in the yard

- Vajdea Iosefina Nr. 116 (near the Greek-Catholic church), 1 room, outside WC
- Buran Margareta Str. Pietei, stair 1, ap. 4. (in the blockhouse), 1 room/1 double bed, WC and bathroom in the house
- Narita Benon Str. Principala nr. 187, 1 room/2 persons, WC and bathroom in the house

### Bucium and Abrud

Accommodation is available at: Bucium Şasa; Pension; Fefelega Inn; at Bucium Poieni at Colda Shepard Farm, at the Hill house of Benone Colda, and at Ursita Inn; see [www.ursita.ro](http://www.ursita.ro)

### Arieseni

Accommodation available based on the Alba County Tourist Guide 2006 (which provides names of pensions and prices, without any contact details) as well as on the Accommodation (Cazare) section of the web site „Living with tradition” at <http://www.sate-comune.ro/index.php> (information available only in Romanian for the moment). The accommodation provision includes:

Vartop – accommodations at: Izvorul Ariesului Pension Contact:; [www.agroturism.com](http://www.agroturism.com); Codruta Pension; Heidi Pension; Ana Chalet; new hotel – not yet entirely opened. General information at [www.vartop.ro](http://www.vartop.ro)

Pensions – 13 minimum, plus Apuseni Hotel & Restaurant; Vila Giulia; Bianca Pension; Izvorul Ariesului Pension; Casa Noastra Pension; Montana Pension – Galbena hamlet no. 424; Vila Vank, Contact:; [www.vilavank.ro](http://www.vilavank.ro); Panturism Chalet (on the Cobles valley, 1 km away from main road), Pension and Pharmacy.

Garda De Jos, accommodation at: Iuliana Pension; and Vila Maria. At Garda De Sus; accommodation may be found at: Pension and camping Mama Uta; Pension; Ileana Pension; Costy Pension; Mary Dor Pension; Livia Danciu Pension; Coop Pension; Cristina Pension; Tuta Pension; Lazea Pension; Sofia Pension; Confort Pension; Tulnicul Pension; Lia Pension; Izvoarele Pension; Minerva Pension

In Scarisoara; accommodation is available at: Vila Tudor; Piatra Mandrutului; Rares Pension

### Lower Arieş basin (from Câmpeni to Baia de Arieş)

- no tourist information point
- accommodation in Lupsa at Casa Apuseana (near the Lupsa monastery); accommodation in Bistra at Marioara Pension; accommodation in Baia de Aries, Brazasti village at President Hotel and Shanti Pension (27 km from Bistra)
- general info at [www.bistra.ro](http://www.bistra.ro)



## **Brad**

- no information point
- accommodation available at: Cetina Pension; Irina Pension; Iuliana Pension

## **Zlatna – Almaşu Mare – Cib valley**

- no information point
- information about Zlatna region available at <http://www.trascaucorp.ro/index.php>
- accommodation in Zlatna available at: Simona Pension (see details at <http://www.pensiuneasimona.home.ro/>)

### Primary Attractions

## **Roşia Montană**

- Cultural Heritage: Including historic centre of Roşia Montană and historic buildings; Tau Gauri funerary monument – Roman funerary monument preserved in situ, under current process of restoration; also rescue archaeological excavations occasioned by the Alburnus Maior National Research Program to continue up to 2012)
- Present mining museum – with Roman alters – is closed.
- FanFest festival, see more info at <http://www.fanfest.ro>

## **Bucium and Abrud Area**

- Remote, quiet, mountain countryside
- Natural reservations: Detunata Goala (Naked Detunata), Detunata Flocoasa (Hairy Detunata), The Daffodils Clearing from Negrileasa
- Access via the Corna valley to the Rosia Poieni open pit – one of the largest open pit mines in Europe (about 9 km from Abrud)

## **Arieseni**

- Apuseni Natural Park: Natural reservations include among others: Cheile Gardisoarei, Cascada Varciorog, Avenul din Hoanca Urzicarului, Pestera Gura Apei, Coiba Mica, Coiba Mare, Pestera Huda Orbului, Ghetarul de la Vartop, Pestera Hodobana, Avenul cu doua Intrari, Izbucul Tauzului

## **Secondary Attractions**

### Roşia Montană

- The religious feasts / parish fairs: Orthodox / Greek Catholic – dedication day for the „Dormition of the Mother of God” Church and the dedication day of the „Descent of the Holy Spirit” Church – both in July, „All saints day” – November (Catholic, Unitarian, Reformed congregations), „The deceased day” – November (Catholic, Unitarian, Reformed congregations)
- Christmas and New Year folk traditions (Craii, Capra, colindatori – carols signers)

## **Bucium and Abrud Area**

- old buildings, houses and households’ annexes, in a traditional style, characteristic for the “Motilor Country” – the Buciumanilor subzone
- the Vulcoi – Corabia area – traces of ancient Roman habitation and mining
- natural landscapes
- old station of the Mocanita train and its railway line (from Abrud to Campeni) could be re-opened – this has considerable potential - being now declared a historical monument.

## **Campeni**

- Weekly market of goods from Apuseni Mountains (cheese, milk, cream, wooden household items etc)

## **Lower Arieş basin (from Câmpeni to Baia de Arieş)**

- Lupsa monastery, the Lupsa Ethnographic museum

## **Brad and surrounding area**

- The Gold Museum in Brad
- The Roman gallery with stairs from Ruda Brad - Note: It is unclear whether these are competing or complementary attractions to Roşia Montană

## **Zlatna – Almaşu Mare – Cib valley**

- Fenes Gorge
- Ampoitei Gorge
- Geoagiu

## Appendix 2: Tourism provision at Cluj-napoca, Alba Iulia, and Deva

Information in this Appendix has been collected by both research (especially web-based as referenced in the text) and by visiting the towns for personal observation.

### Cluj Napoca

With its cupolas, fine Baroque buildings and weathered fin-de-siècle backstreets, downtown Cluj-Napoca (Klausenburg to the Germans and Kolozsvár to the Hungarians) looks every inch the Hungarian provincial capital it once was. Originally a Dacian center (represented by the addition of 'Napoca' to the name) and subsequently a Roman civitas and municipium called Napuca, the town was re-founded by Germans in the twelfth century for the Hungarian King Geza. It had a further renaissance when Cluj's café society and literary reputation surpassed all other cities in the Balkans. Cluj is also the birthplace of the Unitarian creed and its centre in Romania, further adding to the multiethnic, multi-faith cocktail.

Under Communism Cluj was industrialized and grew to over 330,000 inhabitants, becoming Transylvania's largest city, but the city retained something of the character of former times, as well as a reputation for being anti-Ceausescu.



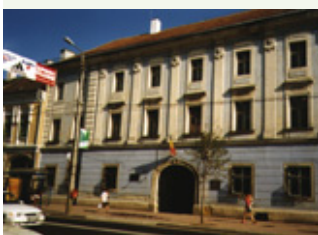
Botanical Museum

The Babes-Bolyai University



St Michael's Cathedral

Orthodox Cathedral



Art Museum hosted in the Banffy Palace  
Baroque style (18th century)



- Transylvania's Ethnography Museum and its outdoor sections in Hoia Woods Wall remains and Tailors' Bastion



Transylvania Museum



History King of Hungary 1458-1490

The modern centre of the city is the Piata Unirii dominated by St Michael's Cathedral. Eastwards the Orthodox Cathedral faces the Romanian National Theatre and Opera House. West of the Piata the University (the universities attract over 100,000 students who contribute greatly to the ambiance of the city) and medical/hospital areas are to be found. North of the Piata lies a maze of small streets, within which the birthplace of Matyas Corvinus can be found (and attracts many Hungarian visitors, who unfortunately have no access to the building, nor are there any interpretive displays nearby). Just north towards the river is the National Museum of Transylvania with some interesting exhibits in old-fashioned didactic displays. The Ethnographic Museum on the main street (Str Memorandumului) contains Romania's finest collection of traditional costumes. There is also an open air folk-museum with reconstructed buildings northwest of the town on Hoia Hill.

Cluj-Napoca has most of the pre-requisites to be a tourist centre with a plentiful and diverse range of accommodation, many restaurants and cafes, but lacks a single focal tourist information centre and the provision of readily available information, guidebooks and leaflets, and tourist maps.

<http://www.ici.ro/romania/en/orase/cluj.html>

Accommodation in Cluj Napoca (this list is derived largely from

web-based research and is not intended to be comprehensive)

Cluj-Napoca has a wide range of accommodation available; a partial summary is provided below, but both Rough Guide and Lonely Planet publications provide additional details as well as information on restaurants, cafes and of course much useful information.

Deja - Vu City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: B&B Number of rooms: 14	Address: Strada Ion Ghica 2 Tel: 0264 354.939 Fax: 0264 354.941 <a href="mailto:dejavu5@clujnapoca.ro">dejavu5@clujnapoca.ro</a>
Agape City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 40	Address: Str. Iuliu Maniu 6 Tel: 264 406.523 Fax: 264 406.523 <a href="mailto:reception@hotelagape.ro">reception@hotelagape.ro</a> <a href="http://www.hotelagape.ro">www.hotelagape.ro</a>
Athos City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 24	Address: Str. Becas 42 Tel: 264 449.777 Fax: 264 449.778 <a href="mailto:reception@hotel-athos.ro">reception@hotel-athos.ro</a> <a href="http://www.hotel-athos.ro">www.hotel-athos.ro</a>
Belvedere City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 156	Address: Str. Calarasi 1-3 Tel: 264 432.071 Fax: 264 432.076
Casa Alba City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: hotel - villa Number of rooms: 8	Address: Str. Emil Racovita 22 Tel: 0264 134 556 Fax: 0264 432 277 <a href="mailto:km0@codec.ro">km0@codec.ro</a> <a href="http://www.turismtransilvania.ro">www.turismtransilvania.ro</a>
Opal City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 33	Address: Str. C. Brabucsi 148-152 Tel: 264 403.136 Fax: 264 403.138 <a href="mailto:contact@opalhotel.ro">contact@opalhotel.ro</a> <a href="http://www.opalhotel.ro">www.opalhotel.ro</a>
Best Western Topaz City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 47	Address: Str. Septimiu Albini 10 Tel: 264 414.066 - 414.021 Fax: 264 414.021 <a href="mailto:reservation@bestwesterntopaz.ro">reservation@bestwesterntopaz.ro</a> <a href="http://www.bestwesterntopaz.ro">www.bestwesterntopaz.ro</a>
Confort City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 28	Address: Calea Turzii 48 Tel: 264 598.410 Fax: 264 592.020 <a href="mailto:hotelconfort@yahoo.com">hotelconfort@yahoo.com</a> <a href="http://www.hotelconfort.ro">www.hotelconfort.ro</a>
Continental City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: hotel Number of rooms: 45	Address: Str. Napoca 1 Tel: 0264 191 441 Fax: 0264 193 977 <a href="mailto:conticj@codec.ro">conticj@codec.ro</a> <a href="http://www.continentalhotels.ro">www.continentalhotels.ro</a>

Cristal City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 18	Address: Str. Moldovei 17 Tel: 264 594.675 Fax: 264 594.677 <a href="mailto:cristal.turism@clujnapoca.ro">cristal.turism@clujnapoca.ro</a>
Liliacul City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 25	Address: Calea Turzii 251 A Tel: 264 438.129 Fax: 264 438.129
Melody Central City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 26	Address: Piata Unirii 29 Tel: 264 597.465 Fax: 264 597.468 <a href="mailto:melody_hotel@yahoo.com">melody_hotel@yahoo.com</a> <a href="http://www.hcm.ro">www.hcm.ro</a>
Meteor City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 33	Address: Bd. Eroilor 29 Tel: 264 591.060 - 591.063 Fax: 264 591.060 <a href="mailto:reception@hotelmeteor.ro">reception@hotelmeteor.ro</a> <a href="http://www.hotelmeteor.ro">www.hotelmeteor.ro</a>
Onix City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 66	Address: Str. Septimiu Albini 12 Tel: 264 414.076 - 414.655 Fax: 264 414.047 <a href="mailto:onix@hotelonix.ro">onix@hotelonix.ro</a> <a href="http://www.hotelonix.ro">www.hotelonix.ro</a>
Transilvania City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: hotel Number of rooms: 156	Address: Str. Calarasi 1-3 Tel: 0264 432 071 Fax: 0264 432 076 <a href="mailto:km0@codec.ro">km0@codec.ro</a> <a href="http://www.turism-transilvania.ro">www.turism-transilvania.ro</a>
Victoria City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 75	Address: B-dul 21 Dec. 1989 54-56 Tel: 264 597.963 Fax: 264 597.573 <a href="mailto:office@hotel-victoria.ro">office@hotel-victoria.ro</a> <a href="http://www.hotel-victoria.ro">www.hotel-victoria.ro</a>
Beta City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 23	Address: Str. Giordano Bruno 1-3 Tel: 264 455.290 Fax: 264 455.249 <a href="mailto:betahotel@cluj.astral.ro">betahotel@cluj.astral.ro</a> <a href="http://www.betatour.ro">www.betatour.ro</a>
Sport City/Town: Cluj Accommodation Type: Hotel Number of rooms: 136	Address: Aleea Stadionului 1 Tel: 264 593.921 Fax: 264 595.859



## Alba Iulia

Alba Iulia municipality is situated in pleasant countryside, and travellers are welcomed. The tourist potential of the area is mirrored by the traces of military history, by its architecture and art, by the variety and beauty of nature. Even since ancient times Alba's territory has been a focus of human civilization. Indeed, it was a centre of considerable importance during the Roman Empire. Some tourist offers have been financed through EU projects such as: "Alba Iulia-The Gate to the Wine Citadel", and the "Hunting circuit on Sebes valley".

There are many places of interest but the Citadel is undoubtedly the most important one. The Roman Catholic Cathedral can be found here, sometimes called the oldest and most valuable architectural monument in Transylvania. The Reunification Cathedral stands next to it and symbolizes the Romanian people's idea of unity

### Alba Iulia Fortress:

Underlying the Vaubanesque Fortress is the Roman Camp or castrum established by the 13th Legion Gemina (106-275; well-preserved west gateway recently excavated and displayed) later used during Middle age as a feudal fortress known under the name of Balgrad. Parts of its walls were preserved until the 18th century.



The Italian architect Giovanni Morando Visconti constructed the fortress. He was guided by the general Stefan de Steinville and later by General Weiss. The work at the fortification of Alba Iulia began in 1715, when the foundation of Carol bulwark, dedicated to the emperor and situated on the Northern side was made. Weiss named his project, the fortification, "Alba Iulia's major fortress in the Principality of Transylvania". Between the 18th and 19th centuries the fortress served as the military center of Transylvania and also as a general armament dump. The perimeter of the walls is about 12 km, which were built by a labour force of some 20,000 conscripted serfs. The fortress

has seven bulwarks (called the Eugene of Savoia, St. Stefan, The Trinity, St. Michael, St. Carol, St. Capistrano and St. Elisabeth) that make it a star shaped classically designed Vauban-style fortress. The biggest bulwark is The Trinity, measuring 116 by 135 m and decorated in the center with a blazon crowned by outlines and acanthus leaves. The walls were made of bricks, quarry stones, or with the Roman ruins, measuring 3 m at the base and 1.20 m at the top, being sustained by abutments. The six gates of the bulwark fortress have been a model for 18th century Transylvanian architecture. They are considered to be valuable samples of early baroque military architecture. The planning and the building of the fortress led to the modification of the town's layout; that is why the six gates had been placed three towards the town and the other three towards the western drill field. All the roads and the fitted gates were functional. The fortress is outstanding both for its decorative elements and for the beauty of its six gates, unusual in European military architecture. Decorated by sculptors like Johann Koning, Johan Vischer and Giuseppe Tencalla made the decorations.

The interior of the Vauban fortress includes two Cathedrals – the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St Michael and across the street the 20th century Orthodox Cathedral. East of these are a very fine collection of buildings, once part of the fortress but now housing the University.



Roman Catholic Cathedral, 13th Orthodox Cathedral of century 1921



Map showing layout of the Citadel fortress begun in 1715

Built in 13th century, the Roman Catholic Cathedral is considered to be an important monument of early Transylvanian medieval architecture. It harmoniously combines Gothic and Roman style elements. Undoubtedly, the most important



early Transylvanian Renaissance building is the “Lazo” Chapel situated on the northern side of the Cathedral. The Chapel has a late gothic pointed arch. The keystone is decorated with blazons of some Transylvanian personalities. Inside the cathedral there is Lancu of Hunedoara’s sarcophagus next to those of his elder son Ladislau (situated in the lateral southern nave), of Queen Isabella and her son, Ioan Sigismund (situated in the opposite lateral nave).

The Bathyaneum library is a late church, built in baroque style. In 1780, Ignatiu Bathyany, bishop of Transylvania and a passionate bibliophile, transform the inside of the establishment to fit it for the present use, that of library. It is famous for its collection of manuscripts, incunabula and rare books. The first astronomical observatory was founded here in 1792.

The National Museum of Unification is located in the Babilon Building which dates to 1853. Since 1968 the building has become the headquarters of the Unification National Museum. Its two floors and over 100 rooms host the basic exhibition, the warehouse, and the library and restoration laboratories. The museum exhibits over 130000 important artefacts, starting with a pre-historic section, then Dacian-Roman and Medieval sections, the great battles with the Turks, the Revolution in 1848, the Unification of the Principalities in 1859, and ultimately the Unification of Transylvania with Romania. Whilst intrinsically interesting, the displays are old-fashioned and didactic in nature and may not appeal to very many visitors.

The Unification Hall was built in 1895 as part of the Garrison in Alba Iulia, but its distinctive historical signification is given by the fact that it hosted, on the First of December 1918, the Rally of the 1228 Romanian delegates from all Transylvania, who decided the Unification of this ancient province with Romania. This building is symbolically very important as the place of one of the most important events of the national history. The original documents of the unification are exhibited here together with the flags carried by the delegates from the whole country for this great event.



Accommodation in Alba Iulia (this list is derived largely from web-based research and is not intended to be comprehensive)

Cetate	Address: Str. Unirii 3
City/Town: Alba Iulia	Tel: 258 811.780
Accommodation Type: Hotel	Fax: 258 813.501
Number of rooms: 97	
Parc	Address: Str. Primaverii 4
City/Town: Alba Iulia	Tel: 258 811.723
Accommodation Type: Hotel	Fax: 258 812.130
Number of rooms: 35	<a href="mailto:office@hotelparc.ro">office@hotelparc.ro</a>
	<a href="http://www.hotelparc.ro">www.hotelparc.ro</a>
Transilvania	Address: Piata Iuliu Maniu 22
City/Town: Alba Iulia	Tel: 258 812.052
Accommodation Type: Hotel	Fax: 258 811.195
Number of rooms: 32	<a href="mailto:economic.alba@unita-turism.ro">economic.alba@unita-turism.ro</a>
	<a href="http://www.unita-turism.ro">www.unita-turism.ro</a>
Tara Hotel	Address: Str. Alexandru Ioan Cuza 25
City/Town: Alba Iulia	Tel: 258 814.003
Accommodation Type: Hotel	Fax: 258 810.601
Number of rooms: 23	<a href="mailto:satex_alba@hotmail.com">satex_alba@hotmail.com</a>

## Deva

The capital of Hunedoara county, Deva, 30km west of Orastie, lies on the east side of a citadel, built during the thirteenth century and transformed into one of Transylvania's strongest fortifications on the orders of the warlord, Hunyadi. The 13th century citadel crowns a volcanic hill in the shape of a truncated cone. The citadel was destroyed in 1849, when the ammunition magazine blew up after a four-week siege by Hungarian rebels, leaving only the ramparts and barracks standing. The tough 184-metre climb to the citadel is rewarded with expansive views over the Mures valley – which enters a defile between the Metaliferi and Poiana Rusca mountains west of Deva.

In the park at the bottom of the hill – beneath the Hollywood-style “Deva” sign on the citadel – is the seventeenth-century Magna Curia palace of Voivode Gábor Bethlen, under whom Deva was briefly capital of Transylvania. Inside, a History Museum displays archaeological finds from the Orastie mountains; the museum is closed for restoration for the next few years, but you can at least see some Roman stonework languishing in the long grass outside. The adjacent building houses a better-than-average natural history museum (Tues–Sun 9am–5pm), and there's a tiny art gallery in the prefecture opposite, on the corner of Strada Avram Iancu, now also closed. Heading down this street, you'll come to the Orthodox cathedral of St Nicolae, dating from 1893. To the north on Strada Progesului is the Franciscan church, built by a group of Bulgarian Catholics who arrived here in 1710, fleeing Turkish persecution; the Bulgarians have now vanished and the church has been taken over by the local Hungarian Catholics.

Situated in the valley of the Mures River between the Metalliferous Mountains and the Poiana Rusca Mountains, Deva was occupied as early as the Neolithic age (4000-1800 B.C), as proved by finds of the so-called Cotofeni culture. Traces of human life from the Iron and Bronze ages bear witness to the presence of man in this region. Geto-Dacians (recorded since the 6th century B.C.) constructed a fortified oppidum settlement. Deva was first attested as a castrum, i.e. a fort, in a written document of 1269. In 1307, Deva was mentioned as a principality residence town, and in 1317 it became a county capital. By that time, the citadel had been extended, and Deva was one of the most important fortresses in Transylvania. In the 15th century, King Wladislas I of Hungary gave Deva to Iancu de Hunedoara (voivode of Transylvania from 1441-1446 and regent of Hungary 1446-1453) along with 56 surrounding villages. Deva played a significant part in the defense against Ottoman raids in the 15th-16th centuries. After 1607, the citadel was occupied by Transylvania's princes; in 1686, it was taken by the Hapsburgs. In 1784, the town held out against the peasant revolt led by Horea, Cloșca and Crisan. In 1849, the fort was seriously damaged by the explosion of its powder magazine and has since been in ruins.

Today Deva holds a private university and a number of high-schools of different types. There are many ensembles and groups of folk music and dances, and chamber music, as well

as a music hall. Deva has been the capital town of Hunedoara County since 1968. With almost 80,000 inhabitants, Deva is an industrial town, with mining, construction, wood and transportation plants. A good train service to both Budapest and Bucharest passes through Deva.

## Historic Monuments and Cultural Tourism Attractions



Magna Curia (The Large Yard) Castle was built by Transylvania's prince Gabriel Bethlen (1613-1629) in 1621. In the 18th century it was restored. Baroque elements, i.e. the monumental stairs and the balcony have enriched the original Renaissance style; the door and window frames were altered and an attic was added; the eastern façade acquired monumental stairs which look out on the castle's park. The two sides of the main frontage, composed of ground floor and first floor, are symmetrical. The castle is now a Museum. Set up in 1880, and being initiated by the Society of History and Archaeology of the Hunedoara Committee, it first comprised a history section and another one of natural sciences, which are today separated.

The Deva Fortress has been traced back ever since the Neolithic, the Bronze and the Daco-Roman ages. It was first mentioned as a citadel of the Hungarian crown in 1269. In 1427, at king Sigismund of Luxembourg's order, the bondsmen in the area repaired the walls, and deepened the moat. Building stone for the repair work was quarried from the very hill the fortress was placed on. Major restorations are attributed to Iancu de Hunedoara, voivode of Transylvania (1441-1446) and regent of Hungary (1446-1453), who became its owner in 1444. Deva Fortress was conceived as a vast complex of fortifications, i.e. three fortified precincts matching the relief of the ground. The upper platform contains the core of the 15th century's fortress made up of two concentric precincts. In the 18th century, the Fortress of Deva was extended and modernized (the large precincts placed on the lower platform date to that time). Of an elongated quadrilateral form, the fortress has corner towers designed for domestic use. Within the walls of the fortress there were guard rooms, fortified lodgings, a defence tower, and a number of halls. Although it fell to ruin after 1849, the fortress has retained some fortifications, barracks and other structures. It is interesting to note that the hill on which the Fortress of Deva was built is also a place of study for botanists; its vegetation contains over 1,300 different species of plants.

Hunedoara Castle, one of the most important examples of Gothic architecture in Central and Eastern Europe, was built sometime before 1409 and later extended by Iancu de Hunedoara (1387-1456), Prince (Voevode) of Transylvania and by his son, King Matyas Corvinus (1443-1490) and later by Count Gabriel Bethlen (Gabriel Bethlen Von Iktár, 1580-1629). The castle, beautifully preserved, was built in a gothic style with baroque and renaissance influences. The interior of the castle has halls with arms and artefacts, and sometimes special presentations and “son et lumière” shows are organised here. The castle is situated in Hunedoara, by the Zlasti river, in the Cerna valley and guarded by the Poiana Ruscăi Mountains. Mentioned since the 12th century as a hub for leather tanning, wool processing and clothing industry, Hunedoara became one of the main iron extraction and processing centres in Transylvania. Iron ores were extracted in the area during both Dacian and Roman times. The iron industry continued to flourish through the 19th century. Around Hunedoara and into the mountains there is a famous area known as Tara Pădurenilor or the Woodlanders Country, with attractive scenery and well preserved costumes and folklore.

Accommodation in Deva (this list is derived largely from web-based research and is not intended to be comprehensive)

Decebal	Address: Bd. 1 Dec. 1918 nr.37 A
City/Town: Deva	Tel: 254 212.413
Accommodation Type: Hotel	Fax: 254 214.296
Number of rooms: 36	apollo.deva@k.ro
Deva	Address: Bd. 22 Decembrie 110
City/Town: Deva	Tel: 254 225.920 - 225.921
Accommodation Type: Hotel	Fax: 254 226.183
Number of rooms: 122	
Sarmis	Address: Str. Maresal Averescu 7
City/Town: Deva	Tel: 254 214.731 - 214.732
Accommodation Type: Hotel	Fax: 254 214.130
Number of rooms: 117	sarmis@mail.recep.ro

<http://www.radur.homechoice.co.uk/deva.html>

Deva has also a new 4 star hotel, Wien, a 3-star hotel (Vila Venus) and two Motels (Beno Oil and Oil Glat Exim). With access to the nearby Apuseni Mountains (Western Transylvanian Alps) to the north, to the Retezat Mountains and National Park (to the south), to areas of outstanding natural beauty and areas with traditional crafts such as Tara Zarandului, Tara Hategului, and Tinutul Padurenilor, the Hunedoara Medieval Castle, the Dacian fortresses, Deva has many attractions to offer visitors to the SW Transylvanian area.

## Appendix 3: Summary of Tourism Development at other European mining complexes

Rio Tinto, Espana

Rio Tinto is some 2 hours by car from Seville with a well-established regional infrastructure. It attracts 60,000 visitors per annum after nearly 20 years of operation. Note that Seville is a major, world class attraction and World Heritage Site. The major attraction is a restored narrow-gauge mining railway, although the visitor centre/museum is very popular. A restored settlement of 17-18th century date attracts some visitors but not in great numbers. There are a wide range of good 2-3\* hotels and restaurants in close proximity. In 2005 over 64,000 visitors went to Rio Tinto – 64% were individual and group tourists and 26% were educational groups. Rio Tinto was established in 1987. There are guidebooks and specialist publications for educational groups. The attraction is administered by a Fundacion (Foundation) which is self-financing for operations, but does seek external funding for particular projects and actions. Rio Tinto deliberately and extensively markets other mining and mineral sites in Spain and Portugal – and in turn is marketed by them. The attractions have been developed in close liaison with the local community and employ directly about 25 staff, plus up to 40 schools/educational assistants.

See [www.parquemineroeriotinto.com](http://www.parquemineroeriotinto.com)

Mynydd Parys, Amlwch, Wales, UK

The mining complex at Mynydd Parys (marketed as the Amlwch Copper Kingdom) at Amlwch on the north coast of Anglesey in Wales attracts visitors in the range of 10-12,000 pa. Many of the visitors are educational in origin, as the site is a type-site for both geology and for flora with high resistance to acid mine waters. The Copper Kingdom is primarily a post-Medieval (18-19th century) attraction, although it contains well preserved Bronze Age remains as these are not practically accessible to the general public due to health and safety considerations. Amlwch has a modest provision for visitors but like Roşia Montană at present lacks a major tourist attraction. Plans to radically expand the provision at Amlwch are proceeding slowly and are dependant upon external – EU – funding rather than private sector or local government funding.

See [www.amlwchhistory.co.uk](http://www.amlwchhistory.co.uk)

Dolaucothi Gold Mines, Wales, UK

Dolaucothi is a Roman mining complex in south-west Wales. The nearest tourist attraction is the regional centre of Carmarthen, some 1.5 hours distant by car or coach. Dolaucothi attracts circa 25,000 visitors annually, achieved through advertisement via the English National trust organisation that owns and operates the site. There is almost no other advertising, although Carmarthen County Council mentions the site in some of its literature. On site there is a visitor centre with up-to-date interpretative facilities, a café, a shop, educational rooms and facilities for school groups, and

facilities for equipping visitors for the underground tour of the Roman galleries. Local accommodation is limited to pensions and small hotels in nearby small towns, so most visitors come for a few hours en route to elsewhere. Guided tours are provided to both underground and surface remains, and are judged to be both popular and effective. A detailed academic guide is now out of print and consideration is being given to funding an up-dated guidebook.

See [www.nationaltrust.org.uk](http://www.nationaltrust.org.uk)

Great Orme, Wales UK

The Great Orme displays an ancient (Bronze Age and Roman) copper mining complex near Llandudno in Wales. This has been operating for over 20 years and now attracts over 20,000 visitors pa, mostly educational visits and day-trippers who have come to Llandudno primarily for a seaside holiday. There is a good museum/visitor centre and plentiful 2-3\* hotels and restaurants in close proximity. Llandudno offers seaside/beach facilities, accommodation and restaurants ranging from pensions to 5-star, and an extensive array of other tourism attractions set in the mountain scenery of Snowdonia.

See [www.greatormemines.info](http://www.greatormemines.info) and [www.greatorme.org.uk](http://www.greatorme.org.uk)

The Wieliczka Salt Mine, Krakow, Poland

The Wieliczka Salt Mine is near Krakow, Poland. It is the largest salt mine in Poland and was inscribed on the World Heritage List in 1978. The displayed mine complex – Medieval in origin – is enormous, comprising 300 km of galleries, 3000 chambers, huge chapels, whilst surface and near-surface attractions include restaurants, a rehabilitation and treatment centre based on the salt, and hotels. The complex currently attracts over 1,000,000 visitors pa but has been in operation for over a century – it was already an attraction for the wealthy and nobility in the 19th century. The complex hosts up to 300 major events and conferences annually. Of circa 1,000,000 visitors, domestic visitors are static at about 400,000 pa, whilst international tourists have increased every year since 1997 from 200,000 to nearly 600,000 pa in 2005. The complex includes restaurants, health spas, nearby 4-5 star hotels and restaurants with excellent tourist infrastructure, an extensive shop focussing on products made of local salt, extensive guided underground tours, elaborate and regularly up-dated interpretative and display facilities. The site is obviously the top-end of the mining tourism spectrum.

See [www.kopalnia.pl](http://www.kopalnia.pl)

Turda Salt Mine, Romania

Turda salt mines are another tourist attraction as being one of the most important salt deposits in the entire region of Transylvania, the mine has been operated since the Roman conquest of Dacia. It ceased activity in 1932, to be used as an anti-air craft shelter during the Second World War. Starting in 1992 the mine has been re-opened as a tourist attraction. With its impressive galleries, mining system, great acoustics and very healthy microclimate, the Turda Salt Mine is most definitely a place to visit.

See [www.ici.ro/romania/en/turism/c\\_salinaturda.html](http://www.ici.ro/romania/en/turism/c_salinaturda.html); [www.ici.ro/romania/en/turism/c\\_salinaturda.html](http://www.ici.ro/romania/en/turism/c_salinaturda.html)



[retro.ro/t1.htm](http://retro.ro/t1.htm); and [www.potaissa.ngo.ro/turism/english/05\\_base/foto02\\_salina.htm](http://www.potaissa.ngo.ro/turism/english/05_base/foto02_salina.htm) for more information on attractions in Turda.

The examples of the Waihi Gold Mine in New Zealand and the Rio Narcea Gold Mine in Spain have been cited. This is because these mines are operated efficiently, safely and with care of the environment. Because these mines are located in districts with a long history of mining, visitors can be shown mining technology old and new. Rosia Montana is in a good position to take similar advantage of its mining history and RMGC proposes to manage its operations in line with this best practice.

## Appendix 4: Total Costs of a successful tourism development in the context of no mining

Investment Projects Estimate; INCDT 2006, Table 2.1. These costs represent estimates only.

	€	US \$
1. ZLATNA		
1.1. Development of Skiable Domain		
- 2 ski slopes (800 + 1,000 m)	180,000	226800
- 2 ski lifts (800 + 1,000 m)	1,100,000	1386000
1.2. Exhibition Area - Tourism Fair (800 m2)	290,000	365400
1.3. Extension and completion of MINAUR chalet.		0
- completion of existing construction (100 m2)	10,000	12600
- club extension (150 m2)	50,000	63000
1.4. Development of stack (elevator, platform, snack-bar, change rooms, office)	340,000	428400
1.5. Cheile Fenesusului chalet (1,200 m2) + sports ground + 30 car parking)	430,000	541800
1.6. Development + equipment for tourist information center in existing building	25,000	31500
2. BUCIUM		
2.1. Pension + tourist information center (1,100 m2) + terrace + 10 car parking)	380,000	478800
2.2. Detunate chalet (1,200 m2) + camping area (2 plots) + 10 car parking	420,000	529200
2.3. Upgrading DJ 1071 (9 km)	1,030,000	1297800
3. ABRUD		
3.1. Ski slope extension (500 m)	12,000	15120
3.2. 76 places hotel (finalization) + 50 car parking	660,000	831600
4. Roșia Montană		0
4.1. Tourist information center (200 m2)	67,000	84420
4.2. Set up pensions in existing constructions (100 accommodation places, 200 food supply)	400,000	504000
4.3. Museum of Gold (200 m2)	105,000	132300
4.4. Upgrading Taul Mare road (5 km) (50 holiday houses)	1,075,000	1354500
5.. CAMPENI		
5.1. Tourist information center (200 m2) + 20 car parking	78,000	98280
5.2. Completion of Tulnic Hotel	500,000	630000
6. BISTRA		
6.1. Upgrading Dealu Muntelui access road (7 km) (50 holiday houses)	1,470,000	1852200
6.2. 2 star Holiday Village	680,000	856800
7. LUPSA		
7.1. Upgrading Valea Caselor access road (10 km) (50 holiday houses)	2,150,000	2709000
7.2. 3 star Holiday Village	720,000	907200
8. BAIA DE ARIES		
8.1. Development of Skiable Domain		
- ski slope (800 m)	96,000	120960
- ski lift (800 m)	500,000	630000
- upgrading access road (10 km) (200 places pension + holiday houses)	2,150,000	2709000
8.2. Upgrading Harmaneasa road (5 km) (50 holiday houses + pensions)	1,075,000	1354500
8.3. 2 star Holiday Village	680,000	856800
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR TOURISM WORKS</b>	<b>€16,738,000</b>	<b>\$21,089,880</b>

RMGC Works

Source: Roșia Montană Gold Corporation EIA Study Report Part III: Management Plan for Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roșia Montană

**Table 3.2 Proposed Works and Costs**

Specific actions (programs) regarding the cultural heritage – restoration and conservation works	Total costs 2007 – 2022 US \$
Restoration of the funerary monument from Taul Gauri	170000
Maintenance of the funerary monument from Taul Gauri	30000
Restoration / conservation / consolidation works at Historic Monuments in PZ	1250000
Maintenance works at Historic Monuments in PZ	140000
Restoration /conservation / consolidation works at Historic Monuments outside PZ	250000
Maintenance works outside Historic Monuments in PZ	35000
Maintenance works in the PZ	1710000
Rehabilitation works on Carpeni	16000
Maintenance and primary conservation of the water wheel in Paru Carpeni	12000
Research and conservation works of the water wheel in Paru Carpeni	300000
Reopening and public access Catalina Monulesti	1200000
Maintenance of Catalina Monulesti	97500
Facsimilies – mining structures	8000000
Maintenance of the facsimilies	75000
New Mining Museum	2250000
Maintenance of the New Mining Museum	240000
PR & dissemination	0
Publishing Alburnus Maior series	970000
Book launchings	96000
Reprinting Alburnus Maior series	150000
Sponsorship	48000
Site visit Roşia Montană	72000
Other PR activities related to heritage	72000
Translations	60000
Web site – cultural heritage of Roşia Montană	32000
Operational budget for implementation	
Labour costs	4435000
Internal transportation	384000
Other administrative costs	168000
Training for the implementation of the chance find protocol	52000
Conferences, congresses	500000
Supplies	990000
<b>TOTAL GENERAL ESTIMATED BUDGET FOR HERITAGE WORKS</b>	<b>\$23,727,500 US</b>

In simple terms the total estimated costs of the combined projects would be: US \$ 44,817,380.00 No attempt has been made to analyse these estimates (or the means used to develop them originally) in the context of this strategic document and therefore no responsibility for their accuracy rests with the present consultancy team.

## Appendix 5 – Suggested Visitor’s Tour at Roşia Montana

Possible tourist attractions in the Roşia Montană area

**1. Location 1. Piatra Alba.** The tour starts in Piatra Alba, where the tourists can choose out of several tour options. A trained guide will offer information on geology, archaeology, history, ethnography, etc. but also details on traditions, myths and legends of the area

- Information centre
- Visit of the new town
- Organization of guided tours
- Accommodation, restaurants, souvenir shops, etc.

**2. Location 2. Roşia Montană Protected Area**

- Accommodation, restaurants and cafes, souvenir shops, etc.
- Visit of the protected area – historical buildings, old streets, Piata, etc.
- Museum and Open air museum displays, Industrial patrimony: open air display of old times machinery
- Catalina Monulesti gallery
- Visit to the houses where the local residents demonstrate traditional occupations: stamps on the Foies creek, etc.
- Visit to the lakes recreational area. Depending on the season, different activities can be organized: fishing, skiing, skating, etc.
- Visit to the archaeological sites and monuments – The Taul Gauri Funerary monument, the underground of Carpen hill
- Visit to the natural monuments (Piatra Corbului)
- Walking tours around village and surrounding countryside
- Tourists can also take part to the archaeology summer camps, traditional mining camps, etc

**3. Location 3. Mining objectives**

- See the new technology: the open pits, blasting in the open pit, the processing plant, etc.

A more detailed plan of what might be done in Roşia Montană – Location 2 above - has been prepared by another consultant Dan PALCU, Development & Local Communication Consultant.





## Appendix 6: Identification of Partnerships for Developing Tourism Potential

It is important to note that for many of the actions required the 'Initiator' is in many cases shown as 'Local community group'. However, in many cases RMGC could be of assistance through the Community Sustainable Development Plan, especially in the arena of 'capacity building'. Also, and even more importantly, now that Romania is in the EU there are EU Structural Funds to support the development of almost every one of these 'Actions' and an important part of capacity building will be in training for local groups in how to access EU funding.

Tourism Sector	Actions Required	Initiator / Lead in	
		development	Other Participants
Mountain Tourism	Way-marked trails and walking infrastructure including access negotiations	Local community group	
	Marketing – www, leaflets, brochures etc. especially link to major outdoor organisations.	Local community group	
	Accommodation with links to/from Roşia Montană, way-marked from trails.	Local community group	
	Basic accommodation for the independent travellers should be established in Roşia Montană, Pietra Alba and nearby villages; not be luxurious but simple and clean	Local community group	
	Promote 4-5* accommodation and tourism provision from bases in Cluj-Napoca, Alba Iulia, Deva	City authorities	RMGC
	Access arrangements	Local community group	
	Guidebooks and maps for walkers and hikers	Local community group	
	Coordination with any national efforts to develop a 'Brand Romania'	National tourism agency	RMGC support on buildings restoration
Cultural Heritage	Infrastructure improvements – roads etc. in and adjacent to Roşia Montană		RMGC
	Links to Roşia Montană and elsewhere in Romania (e.g. Cluj-Napoca and Alba Iulia)	RMGC if planned as part of mining	
	Accommodation as above	Local community group	RMGC
	Guidebooks, leaflets, use of www	Local community group	RMGC as trainers?
	Local specialist guides trained by RMGC – on heritage, geology, ecology	Local community group	
	Local history exhibits	RMGC	Local community group
	Cultural centre in the newly established Pietra Alba village	RMGC	
	Reinvigorate local craft traditions – possibly in the context of a 'living history' museum/display in Roşia Montană, including training	Local community group	RMGC
Churches and cemeteries will be attractions and may need refurbishment	R RMGC support on buildings restoration	Local community group	

Tourism Sector	Actions Required	Initiator / Lead in	
		development	Other Participants
18th-19th Century Austro-Hungarian Empire History	Publicity and marketing, especially throughout the old Empire, and utilising genealogy and historical societies as channels for marketing and publicity	Local community group?	RMGC and national organisations
	Links to Roşia Montană and elsewhere in Romania (especially. Cluj-Napoca)	Local community group	
	Accommodation as above	As above	
	Guidebooks	As above	
Industrial Mining Tourism	International publicity and links e.g Rio Tinto, Las Medulas, Great Orme, Dolaucothi, The Wieliczka Salt Mine	RMGC and Local community group	Other community groups
	Websites and marketing via mining and geology societies, websites etc.	Local community group	
	Links to other attractions in Roşia Montană and elsewhere in Romania (Turda Salt Mines)	Local community group	
	Accommodation as above	Local community group	
	Guidebooks, leaflets at Museum etc	Local community group	
Winter Sports (Skiing)	Ski runs/trails and infrastructure such as lifts	Local community group	
	Marketing	Local community group	
	Accommodation and restaurants with links to/from Roşia Montană	Local community group	
	Access	Local community group	
	Guidebooks and maps	Local community group	
	Cooperation with any national efforts to develop a 'Brand Romania'	Local community group	

## ROŞIA MONTANA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PARTNERSHIPS (RMSDPPs)

The following presentation-sheets provide a concise description of partnerships and programs that have been initiated by various parties for or during the Roşia Montană Project's Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

A list of the partners of each Partnership or Program is presented at the end of each sheet. At the end of the presentation of the Partnerships and Programs, a matrix is included with all the partners and the partnerships / programs in which they are involved. Following the matrix, a standard wording for a partnership agreement is presented.

The Partnerships, some currently in their infancy and all still under development, involve mutual cooperation in support of long-term development. They are based on the mutual belief that through cooperation, communication and shared responsibility between civil society, authorities and business, it is possible to achieve a high level of local development. This spirit is reflected in the partnership agreements. The agreements are non-contractual and non-legally binding.

A key component of the Programs and Partnerships is the cohesion between them and their ability to cooperate. As the Programs and Partnerships grow, so does the mutual cooperation between them. An example of this can be seen in a proposal for tourism also presented in this document. This proposal is supported by all partnerships with an outdoor component ranging from cultural heritage visits, to environmental awareness, to youth camps.





# Roşia Montană

## **Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships**

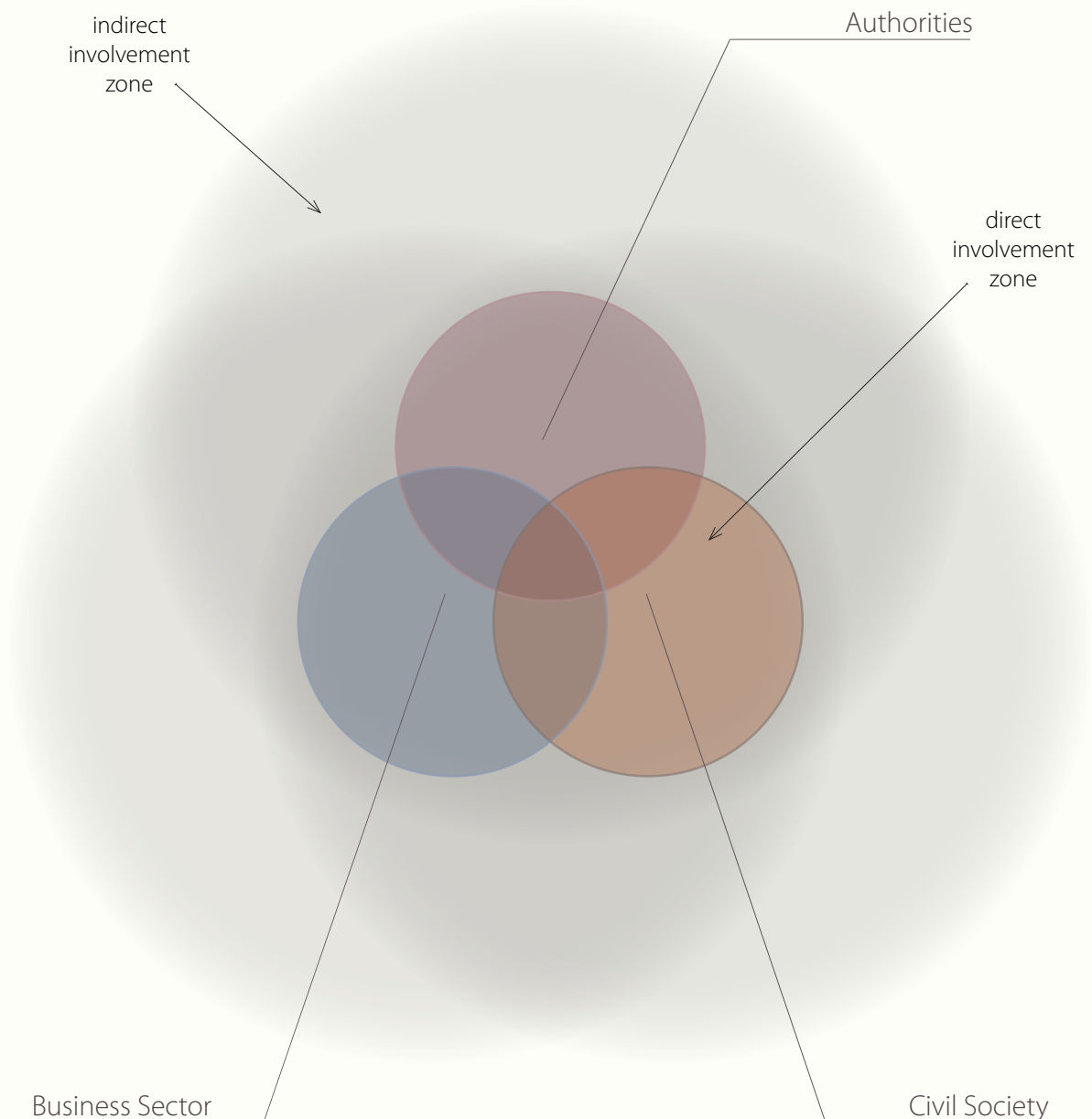


# Roşia Montană **Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships**

## *Context*

As the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Roşia Montană Project advances, there has been more and more participation from the community, local authorities, experts, and NGO's. This participation has resulted in Partnerships and Programs in support of sustainable development. Most of these do not fall under the direct authority of any one actor but rather as a result of a partnership to address common issues.

The schematic below outlines the concept of sectorial overlap central to these partnerships.



## Roşia Montană Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships

Governance	Environment	Community	Economy	Culture
	RMEP	CERT		RMCHP
	RMEHRC	RMEMPro	RMEdP	RMBDPro
	RMBP	RMFPro	RMSSPro	RMPVTPro
	RMAPELL	MRMPro	RMGNP	

RMEIA



RMSERC



*Company dominated financial support*

RMW



*Funding independent from the Company*

### Acronyms & Table of Contents

		Page
RMEP	Roşia Montană <b>Environmental Partnership</b>	7
RMEHRC	Roşia Montană <b>Environment and Health Resource Centre</b>	9
RMBP	Roşia Montană <b>Biodiversity Partnership</b>	11
RMAPELL	Roşia Montană <b>APELL Centre for Community Awareness of Risks</b>	13
RMEMPro	Roşia Montană <b>Environment Monitoring Program</b>	15
RMRFPro	Roşia Montană <b>Re-Forestation Program</b>	17
MRMP	Mureş <b>River Modelling Partnership</b>	19
CERT	Apuseni <b>Youth Resource Centre</b>	23
RMEdP	Roşia Montană <b>Educational Partnership</b>	25
RMSSPro	Roşia Montană <b>Summer School Program</b>	27
RMGNP	Roşia Montană <b>Good Neighbour Partnership</b>	29
RMBDPro	Roşia Montană <b>Business Development Partnership</b>	33
RMPVTPro	Roşia Montană <b>Vocational &amp; Professional Training Program</b>	35
RMCHP	Roşia Montană <b>Cultural Heritage Partnership</b>	39
RMEIA	Roşia Montană <b>Environmental Impact Assessment</b>	43
RMSERC	Roşia Montană <b>Socio-Economic Research Centre</b>	47
RMW	Roşia Montană <b>Watch</b>	49



# Environment

## **Programs and Partnerships**







ENVIRONMENTAL PARTNERSHIP

# Roşia Montană Environmental Partnership

Community

Culture

Economy

**Environment**



The Eco Park created in Gura Cornei, near Abrud, Roşia Montană and Bucium

20 partners  
12 actions in 2006

-----  
[www.rmep.ro](http://www.rmep.ro)

*"Roşia Montană Environmental Partnership came about as a result of the necessity to improve environmental conditions in Roşia Montană and surrounding areas."*

Mariana Szekely, Partnership Coordinator





## General Description

The Roşia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP) is an environmental-action forum of various Roşia Montană area stakeholders, including local and regional authorities, schools, NGOs and businesses. RMEP, established in 2005, works to raise awareness of the benefits of a clean and healthy environment and to address environmental issues.

## Goal

Enable a community participatory approach to ensure environmental protection and remediation in support of long-term community good health and development.

## Objectives

1. Supply information and support aimed at increasing people's interest in the environment.
2. Identify urgent environmental problems and implement, or facilitate the implementation of, solutions.
3. Help build our community's capacity to tackle together environmental issues.

## Partners

Roşia Montană Town Hall  
 Abrud Town Hall  
 Bucium Town Hall  
 Câmpeni Town Hall  
 Ciuruleasa Town Hall  
 Bistra Town Hall  
 White Dove Club for knowing the Earth NGO - Ciuruleasa  
 EcoAbrud NGO - Abrud  
 Pro Roşia Montană NGO

- Roşia Montană  
 Pro Dreptatea NGO  
 - Roşia Montană  
 CERT Apuseni  
 The National College of "Avram Iancu" - Câmpeni  
 Technical Highschool of "Dr. Lazăr Chirilă" - Baia de Arieş  
 Technical Highschool of "Horea, Cloşca şi Crişan" - Abrud

Forestry Highschool, Câmpeni  
 The Roşia Montană Biodiversity Partnership (RMBP)  
 The Roşia Montană Re-Forestation Program (RMRFPro)  
 Primary School - Ciuruleasa  
 Primary School - Bucium Sat  
 Primary School of "Avram Iancu" - Abrud

Primary School of "Nicodim Ganea" - Bistra  
 Primary School of "Simion Balint" Roşia Montană  
 Primary School - Câmpeni  
 SC. Brădet SRL  
 SC. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation SA (RMGC)

4. Encourage and facilitate voluntary actions in support of the environment.
5. Encourage public involvement in a wide range of education and awareness activities related to environmental protection.
6. Develop existing recreation areas and build new ones.
7. Promote Eco-Tourism.

## Activities

- Education and awareness raising campaigns in schools.
- Distribution of ecology awareness and educational materials throughout the community.
- Organization of tourist orientation and sports competitions among schools in the area.
- Establishment of an environmental information centres in Roşia Montană and Abrud.
- Tree planting in Gura Cornei and other places in partnership with the RMRFPro.
- Rehabilitation and maintenance of the old summer garden in Roşia Montană's historic centre.
- Lobby authorities and businesses for modern waste management, biodiversity rehabilitation, and eco-tourism.
- Taul Brazi recreation area development.
- Establishment of an ecological park in Gura Cornei.
- Development of the courtyard of Bucium Secondary School.
- Playground and recreation area development in Cărpiniş.
- Recreation area development in Câmpeni.



# Roşia Montană Environment and Health Resource Centre

Community

Culture

Economy

**Environment**



*"health should be at the centre of concern about the environment and development."*

Our planet, our health  
Report of the WHO, Commission on Health and Environment  
World Health Organization, Geneva





## General Description

The Roşia Montană Environment and Health Research Centre (RMEHRC) is a research and educational initiative forming an informational network between community, authorities, health and environment professionals and researchers, and civil society to critically examine, communicate and understand environment-related health issues.

As part of its wider research mission, the centre provides pilot studies to facilitate the development of solutions at the national and international level to further mitigate environment related health problems.

## Objective

To enable all interested parties to have access to the data on environment related health issues in Roşia Montană.

## Partners

Roşia Montană Town Hall  
 Babes-Bolyai University, Faculty of Environmental Sciences  
 – Research Centre for Major Industrial Accidents Prevention Cluj-Napoca  
 Babes-Bolyai University, Faculty of Environmental Sciences  
 – Department of Earth and Life Sciences Cluj-Napoca  
 Clinic of Occupational Diseases,

Cluj-Napoca  
 University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Iuliu Hatieganu”  
 – Department of Occupational Medicine, Cluj-Napoca,  
 Institute of Public Health Timisoara  
 ECOIND (The National Research & Development Institute for Industrial Ecology), Bucharest  
 Analist Service, Bucharest

OCON Ecorisc, Turda  
 Tefas Medprevent, Cluj-Napoca  
 Risk Assessment and Communication, Cluj-Napoca,  
 CliniMed Medical Centre, Alba Iulia  
 MedstarGroup Cluj-Napoca,  
 Environmental Health Centre, Cluj-Napoca  
 Local medical Unit Roşia

Montană  
 ProRoşia NGO  
 Environmental Partnership for Mining (EPMining)  
 Roşia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP)  
 CERT Apuseni  
 Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC)

## Activities

- 1• Provision of **information** on environmental and workplace pollution, monitoring, and health-risks in an accessible format.
- 2• Provide **training** in the field of environmental health and industrial hygiene.
- 3• Develop a **network of specialists** within the region with relevant training, expertise and capacity for the systematic and scientific appraisal of the problems of ecology, environmental health and industrial hygiene.
- 4• Promote the **standardization and quality control** of the management of ecology, environmental health and industrial hygiene. Enable national and international comparison of results.
- 5• Strive to improve safety and environmental health **policies** in the region.
- 6• Assist in **environmental rehabilitation** to enable future beneficial land use after mining.
- 7• Provide **consultancy** to others upon request.

# Roşia Montană Biodiversity Partnership

Community

Culture

Economy

**Environment**



**Biodiversity:**  
inventory  
monitoring  
research  
implementation  
awareness  
tourist information

*"The Biodiversity Management Plan of the Roşia Montană Project presents an ambitious project of ecologic rehabilitation, without precedent in Romania, and one destined to recreate valuable plant and animal population. The Biodiversity Partnership capilises on this commitment to extend benefits beyond the immediate project area."*

**Dr. Sergiu Mihuş** , Biodiversity Partnership





## General Description

A biodiversity study in and immediately adjacent to the mining zone of Roşia Montană was conducted from 2000 to 2006 as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).

The studies have shown that the ecosystems of the Roşia Montană area have been significantly damaged by human activities. Many of the interconnected biodiversity chains have lost essential elements. This, in turn, has led to species loss and ecosystem disruption.

The Roşia Montană Biodiversity Partnership (RMBP) unites national and international expertise to provide robust teams to address these biodiversity issues.

The Partnership, in association with the community, the Roşia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP), local businesses, NGOs, and other interested parties will run programs designed to piece together, over time, the missing biodiversity components required to restore balance and diversity to the local flora and fauna systems.

## Goal

Support a sustainable biodiversity for the Roşia Montană area and its community.

## Partners

Town Hall

The Roşia Montană Environment Partnership (RMEP)

The Roşia Montană Reforestation Program (RMRFP)

The Roşia Montană Environment & Health Resource Centre (RMEHRC)

ICAS – The Institute of Forestry Research and Arrangements, Forestry Departments of Cluj and Braşov

The National Museum of Natural History “Grigore Antipa”, Bucharest

Retezat National Park

Ocolul Silvic, Alba Iulia

USI – The Unit of Support for Integration

Wildlife Management Consulting

CERT Apuseni

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC)

## Objectives

- Continue to survey, document and monitor the area’s habitat and biodiversity.
- Work with the RMEP, CERT and others to promote biodiversity awareness to enable an improved environment.
- Help restore ecological pathways and improve connectivity between habitats.
- Support the mitigation of the impacts of local industries on the area’s biodiversity.
- Facilitate post-mining ecological recovery of the mining zones.
- Partner with the Roşia Montană Re-Forestation Program (RMRFP).

## Activities

- Inventory of key flora and fauna species.
- Biodiversity monitoring Program.
- Biodiversity research Program.
- Biodiversity regeneration Program.
- The Eco-House: eco-friendly technologies.
- Ecological Awareness Program.
- Interpreting the area’s attractions for tourists.

The ECO-House - an eco-friendly household, with minimal environmental impact, showcasing:

- good practice in energy efficiency and recycling.
- biodiversity friendly small-scale organic farming and animal husbandry.
- information on the area’s habitats and species.

Includes a **biodiversity and sustainable livelihoods resource centre** for local schools and for researchers.

This is completed by an **information** centre for visitors.





# Roşia Montană APELL Centre for Community Awareness of Risks

Community

Culture

Economy

**Environment**



**Being prepared for emergency situations**

*“Co-operation between stakeholders should be developed before an incident, not after. That would give a chance to establish roles and responsibilities, action plans, etc. and also to build trust between parties”*

**Lars-Åke Lindahl**, Swedish Mining Association





## Activities

- Provide information to the community on the hazards involved in industrial operations in its neighbourhood, and the measures taken by the operators and authorities to reduce these risks.
- Document existing emergency plans, and emergency preparedness capacity within the Community.
- Facilitate the establishment, review and updating of local and regional emergency response plans.
- Facilitate the testing and implementation of the overall emergency response plans within the community.
- Facilitate good communication between industry, community and authorities.
- Ensure that all other emergency response bodies that may have an interest in Roşia Montană are fully briefed with activities undertaken in the area.

## General Description

Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at Local Level (APELL) is a UNEP initiative with industry, NGO and governmental buy in that helps people prevent, prepare and respond appropriately to accidents and emergencies. The Roşia Montană Centre for Community Awareness of Risks (RMAPELL) mobilises this European and international experience of APELL to the context of the Roşia Montană area.

## Goals

The purpose of RMAPELL is to prevent loss of life or damage to health and social well-being, avoid property damage, and ensure environmental safety in the local community.

## APELL on the internet

[www.apell.org](http://www.apell.org)

[www.uneptie.org/pc/apell/](http://www.uneptie.org/pc/apell/)

[www.epmining.org](http://www.epmining.org)

[www.cnapell.ro](http://www.cnapell.ro)

## Partners:

Roşia Montană Town Hall,  
Abrud Town Hall,  
The Regional Centre for the prevention of major industrial accidents, CRAIM, Cluj Napoca  
APELL National Centre  
Foundation for the Management of Disasters

OCON Ecorisc, Turda  
The Environmental Partnership for Mining (EPMining)  
The Roşia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP)  
CERT Apuseni

The Roşia Montană Environment and Health Resource Centre (RMEHRC)  
The Roşia Montană Socio-Economic Research Centre (RMSERC)  
Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC)



# Roşia Montană Environmental Monitoring Program

Community

Culture

Economy

**Environment**



Meteorological station is gathering information on minimum and maximum temperatures, sunshine hours, precipitation quantities and water evaporation: used in the Roşia Montană Project's water balance calculations.

One meteorological station  
5 weirs for flow monitoring of the  
surface waters  
97 locations for groundwater level  
81 water samples collection points  
for hydrochemistry analysis  
27 samples for the analysis of acid  
water formation

*"We work to make this one of the best environmental monitoring systems in Romania and fully in line with EU Best Available Techniques."*

**Sorin Morariu**, Program Coordinator, Gabriel Roşia Montană





## Acid Rock Drainage (ARD)

The streams flowing from the Roşia Montană mine site contain heavy metal concentrations sometimes hundreds of times higher than the values admissible in Romania and the EU. Most of stream waters are acidic, and neither fauna nor flora live in it. Information on acidity and chemical composition is available upon request from the Roşia Montană Program Environmental Monitoring (RMEMPro).

## General Description

The Roşia Montană Environmental Monitoring Program (RMEMPro) was initiated in 1999 and developed for recording the quality and quantity of environmental issues in Roşia Montană area. It has been heavily supported by leading institutes in Romania and by specialists from elsewhere in the EU and the US.

## Goal

- Create an environmental quality baseline database initially for the EIA studies and afterwards to use as a background to be aware of any changes that will occur due to the new project.

## Partners

Agraro Consult, Bucharest

AMEC Earth & Environmental, UK

Analist Service, Bucharest

The Regional Centre for the prevention of major industrial accidents, CRAIM, Cluj Napoca

EHC - Environmental Health Centre, Cluj-Napoca

ICAS – The Institute of Forestry

Research and Arrangements, Forestry Departments of Cluj and Braşov

The National Institute of Research - Development for Industrial Ecology – ECOIND – Bucharest

MWH - Montgomery Watson Harza

The Roşia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP)

The Roşia Montană Biodiversity Partnership (RMBP)

Roşia Montană Town Hall

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC)

University of Wales – The Institute of Geography and Sciences of the Earth, UK

USI – The Unit of Support for Integration, Cluj-Napoca

Wisutec, Germany

- Quantify the results of the rehabilitation program as progressive rehabilitation is undertaken.

- Conduct compliance monitoring of all environmental indicators during the project's construction, operation, closure and post-closure.

## Activities

Collect **meteorological data** (temperature, rainfalls, sunshine, and evaporation etc).

Measure the **surface waters** (four weirs measuring water level and flow every 15 minutes, one weir measuring mine seepage daily).

Monitor of **Groudwater levels** daily

Measure surface and underground waters quality:

- daily: pH, conductivity, total dissolved salts and temperature at 5 locations;

- seasonally: analysis for 45 physical and chemical indicators are conducted on water from 81 locations.

**Identify the potential of rocks to generate acid waters.**

Samples from the 26 rock types of Roşia Montană are exposed to natural environment conditions in order to measure each rock's potential to generate acid waters due to its interaction with precipitation.

## Data Management and availability

All data is quality assured to international standards and introduced into a database available to the public upon request.

## Preparing for construction

The EIA process has outlined how the current monitoring system will look for construction, operation, closure and post-closure. The design team of the Roşia Montană Project have incorporated this into the Project design. Training and capacity building of the RMEMPro team is already underway under the supervision of the German mine rehabilitation environment consultancy company Wisutec.



# Roşia Montană Re-Forestation Program

Community

Culture

Economy

**Environment**



Tree planting in Corna Valley, October 2006

**335 hectares of land will be transformed in forests by 2023**

-----  
**2.69 hectares planted in 2006**  
**47 to be planted in 2007**

*"This is not only about planting trees. I see this as a professional training these students wouldn't be able to get anywhere else."*

**Ioan StrempeI**, Forestry Expert





## Planting Timeline

2006 - 2007: 10500 units of spruce, sycamore, ash, black pine, fir and willow (5ha)

2007 - 2008: spruce, sycamore maple and fir (47 ha)

2008 - 2023. 1,485,000 trees to be planted in the Roșia Montană Project area (283ha)

## More info

Valuable species such as spruce fir, sycamore, willows, or black pine, are being planted. This increases the quality of the forest fund of the Roșia Montană communa.

The planting activities have involved local students, volunteers, and members of RMGC staff under the guidance of ICAS and the technical supervision of RomSilva.

The forestation program forest represents part of the area's commitment to fight climate changes. It also protects against dust and noise and provides an eco-corridors for the passage of wild animals between their habitats.

The new forest generated at the end of the project will be available for community projects.

## It concerns our community

*"We try to offer a new vision in technical education."*

Liliana Butnaru, principal of Forestry School Group Câmpeni.

*"What I like the most is the forest landscape: without which living is so much less possible. Perhaps in time we can help growth of the area and develop tourism here as well. And it's nice to know that young people can make a difference."*

Horia Zahut, 11th grade student Câmpeni.

## General Description

The Roșia Montană Project (RMP) requires an extensive forestation program that over the lifetime of the mining project. The Roșia Montană Reforestation Program (RMRFPro) provides the framework under which this is conducted.

The forestation program of the RMP is part of the compensation for the change of some 246 ha of forestry designated land to industrial land for the project development. It also forms a critical part of the area's biodiversity network and acts as a eco-buffer between industry and habitation.

## Goal

To rehabilitate land through some 335 hectares reforestation in Roșia Montană and its surroundings. Foster good forestry management practices.

## Partners

Roșia Montană Town Hall

Abrud Town Hall

The Roșia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP)

Forestry School Group Câmpeni

ICAS - the Institute for Forestry Research and Works, both Cluj and Brașov divisions - to provide technical assistance, including

assessing bio-top and local conditions, Abrud Forestry District RA - will ensure technical of the forestry interventions, during the lifetime of the project

Alba Iulia Forestry District (RomSilva) - certify and supply all required saplings for the lifetime of project, estimated at 20 years

The Roșia Montană Biodiversity Partnership (RMBP)

CERT Apuseni

Student Union of the Technical University of Cluj-Napoca,

Neka Management Consulting - program management

Roșia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC).

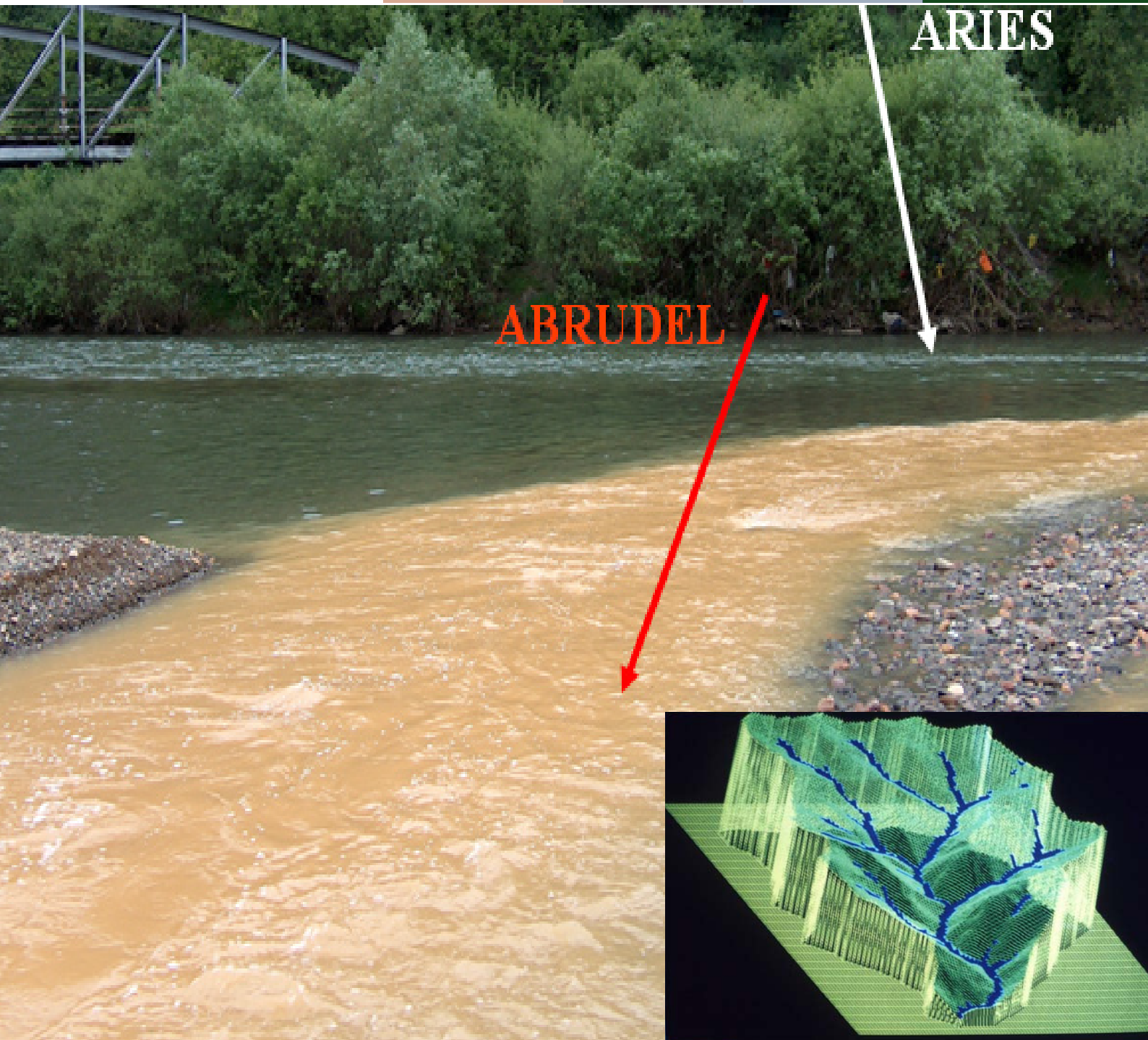
# Mureş River Modelling Program

Community

Culture

Economy

Environment



main foto, Iron-rich, acid waters from Roşia Montană and the surrounding area flowing into the Arieş River  
Side fotos Catchment Modelling

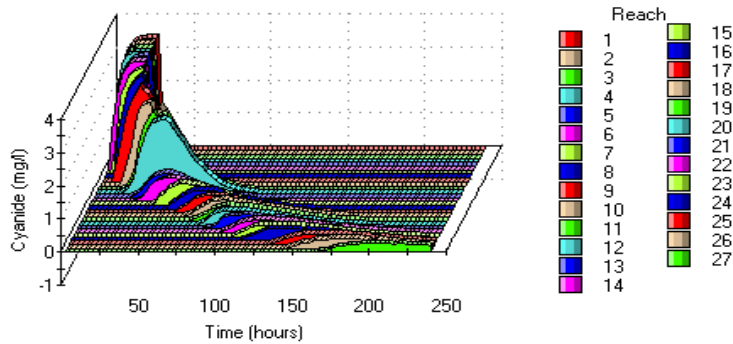
**INCA - A European Project**  
(EU Research Framework  
Programs 5 and 6)

-----  
**38 Partners from 19 Countries**  
**50 Scientific Papers across**  
**Europe**

*"INCA is a key catchment model being applied across the European Union"*

Professor **Paul Whitehead**, University of Reading, UK

## Simulated Roşia Montana Event



## General Description

INCA, short for INTeGrated Catchment, is a real-time computer model that predicts water quality in rivers. INCA Mine simulates water quality linked to mining. The model has been applied to the Roşia Montană catchments and the Abrud-Aries-Mures River System downstream. The modelling is included in the EU project EUROLIMPACS as a case study of the impacts of environmental change on metals in European Rivers ([www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk](http://www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk)).

## Goal

To determine river water quality downstream of Roşia Montană under:

1. the beneficial impacts of the clean up resulting from the Roşia Montană Project (RMP).
2. the potential impacts resulting from worse case scenario pollution events from the RMP.

## Methodology

The model simulates the day to day variations in flow and water quality, including cadmium, lead, zinc, mercury, arsenic, copper, chromium, manganese, ammonia, cyanide and oxygen. The steps taken to conduct the modeling include:

1. integrate hydrological and water quality data.
2. simulate the key hydrological and chemical pathways and processes in the catchments.
3. simulate the rivers Abrud-Aries-Mures-Tisa from Abrud to Nadlac at the Hungarian Border and onto Szeged.

## Program Partners:

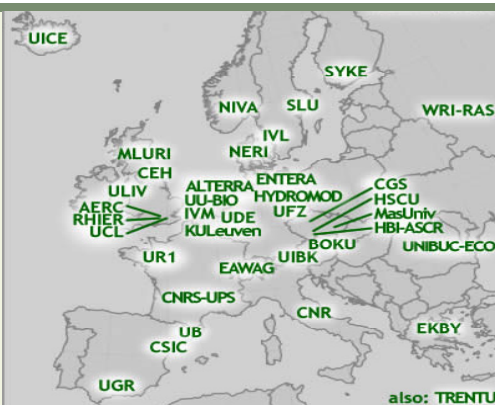
University of Reading, School of Human and Environmental Science, UK

The Regional Centre for the prevention of major industrial accidents, CRAIM, Cluj Napoca

The National Institute of Research - Development for Industrial Ecology – ECOIND – Bucharest

Babes-Bolyai University, The Faculty of Environmental Science – The Department of Earth and Life Sciences Cluj-Napoca

Data supplied by the Romania National Waters Administration



INCA is a key model of the EU Project Eurolimpacs (map shows partners)

4. use the model to predict the improvements in water quality following the control and clean up of existing pollution.

5. predict the likely impacts of accidental discharges on water quality downstream.

## Modeling Partnership

The model has been incorporated into the research and training programme at the University of Cluj-Napoca so that staff and students can investigate the processes and dynamics controlling hydrology and water quality in catchments and river systems.

The environmental management team at Roşia Montană are also using the model to further refine the model application and investigate a wide range of scenarios and management options.

The Abrud-Aries-Mures model has been incorporated into the EU EUROLIMPACS projects (involves 38 partners from 19 countries - see [www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk](http://www.eurolimpacs.ucl.ac.uk)). This work on Roşia Montană will feature as a case study on the impacts of environmental change on metals and pollutants in EU catchments and river systems.

The model is available to authorities and others interested to proactively manage the Mures River System. It will be used by RMAPELL to provide data for emergency preparedness.

## Key Results

1) The RMP will remove the majority of the Roşia Montană and Corna sources of Acid Drainage that currently pollute the rivers systems with metals such as cadmium, lead, zinc, arsenic, copper, chromium and manganese.

2) Under a Baia Mare 2000 type scenario, the model shows that cyanide concentrations would still be within the legal Romanian, Hungarian and EU limits for drinking water standards (0.05mg/l Total Cyanide) in the Mureş River well before it crosses into Hungary. This is essentially driven by requirements of the new EU Mine Waste Directive.

# Community Programs and Partnerships





*"Youth for Community"*

# CERT Apuseni

Centrul de Resurse pentru TINERI  
YOUth Resource Centre

Culture

Economy

Environment

**Community**



Training course

4 communities  
400 registered members  
4 permanent staff  
60 national volunteers  
6 International volunteers  
10 NGOs

[www.certapuseni.ro](http://www.certapuseni.ro)

*"Through investing in youth a main resource is mobilised for our community's development. CERT answers the needs of the local community with the education and formation of youth into active and responsible citizens."*

**Tina Rezmoves**, President of Youth Action for Peace (YAP), Romania



such as judicial, medical, social assistance, career orientation.

### Courses and Trainings

Computers and English courses are opened for everyone in the area. Trainings including Communication and team work, Start-Up Business, Lobby and advocacy, Organizational management and strategic planning, Writing financing proposals and project management, Education for European citizenship, The Role of voluntary service, The voluntary service in Europe, Quality management in NGO area, Fund raising and Leadership are provided weekly by CERT trainers for youngsters, teachers and new NGO's.

### International programmes:

Through the European Commission "Youth Programme" young people can apply for different voluntary programs in European countries. Youth exchanges, international trainings, seminars and conferences or international workcamps in Asia, Europe, USA, Africa are accessible through the "Alliance Global Program".

### Local community programs:

CERT is involved in the development of various community programs including cultural programs, social programs for children and old people, civic and educational programs in collaboration with the regional, national and local institutions, and national and international NGO's. One such program is the Roşia Montană Educational Partnership (RMEdP).

More informations regarding local initiatives and programs can be found on: [www.certapusen.ro](http://www.certapusen.ro)

### Background

CERT resulted from an NGO study visit to the area organized in July 2006 following the submittal to the public of the report on the Roşia Montană Project's Environmental Impact Assessment. The findings of this visit can be found on [www.yap.ro](http://www.yap.ro). Following this visit the majority of the 21 visiting NGOs chose to work in partnership with the local community, the Roşia Montană project, and other parties to develop programs for long-term development.

## General Description

CERT facilitates the access of young people from the Roşia Montană, Abrud, Câmpeni and Bucium area to information programmes, counselling, training seminars, international programmes, non-formal and civic education, transforming them in an extremely important resource to be involved in the development of local communities-oriented programmes.

## Activities

### Information & counseling

Young people have access to European information via a Eurodesk office (programs of cooperation, studying abroad, etc.), and information about scholarships, Universities in Romania and their admission process, how to open a business or an NGO.

A CERT Newsletter will include monthly information about the Centre's program, new opportunities for the young people (scholarships, jobs, national and international programs, community programs, etc.).

The counselling office is open for all the locals in the area and offers counselling in different topics of interest

## Partners

Roşia Montană Town Hall	- Roşia Montană
Abrud Town Hall,	Millenium Centre NGO, Arad
Bucium Town Hall	The Youth Initiative, Arad
Câmpeni Town Hall	Youth Offensive, Arad
The National Agency for supporting the initiatives of youth (ANSIT)	Leaders Romania, Bucharest
EcoAbrud NGO	Lecupo Iaşi
"Pro Roşia Montană" NGO	The National College of "Avram Iancu" - Câmpeni,
	The Organization of

Students from Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca	(RMEP)
The Organization of Students from the University of Timisoara (OSUT)	The Roşia Montană Cultural Heritage Partnership (RMCHP)
Ovidiu Rom, Bucharest	Roşia Montană Good Neighbour Partnership (RMGNP)
Youth Action for Peace (YAP) Romania, Cluj-Napoca	Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC)



# Roșia Montană Educational Partnership

Culture

Economy

Environment

**Community**



Classes in Vârtoap School

**8 schools  
volunteer teachers  
all the community**

-----  
[www.certapuserni.ro](http://www.certapuserni.ro)

*"Education has always been dear to our hearts, but until now we haven't had the means or encouragement to offer the best schooling to our children"*

**Liliana Mursa**, grade teacher at Gura Rosieii, Education Partnership  
Founding Member





## Objectives

- Raise the level of knowledge, as well as interest in learning, among local students.
- Facilitate assistance, training and networking opportunities to the area's school teachers.
- Find ways to make education more interactive and innovative.
- Increase the number of educational and extracurricular opportunities for students.

## Activities

- Enable proactive communication between education professionals in the region to encourage collaboration and the sharing of skill sets. Link the resulting network to National, European and International initiatives.
- Coordinating targeted programs, such as preparing junior high schoolers for the key 8th grade aptitude test that impacts students' admittance to high school, or making possible remedial classes for those who need to make up a year or more of school.
- Facilitate new courses and trainings for students and teachers as identified by community needs.
- Contribute with educational resources in the CERT centres.
- Help develop a variety of extracurricular initiatives. E.g. youth and educational camps, youth exchanges and summer schools.
- Celebrate local traditions, e.g. consider the development of a school museum.

## General Description

Roşia Montană Educational Partnership (RMEdP) focuses on education in the communities impacted by the Roşia Montană mining Project. It brings together young people, teachers, authorities, businesses, NGOs and others from the community to create a vibrant educational support network. RMEdP is headquartered in CERT .

## Goal

Provide a community based network in support of the teachers, local authorities, young people and locals through specialised trainings and programs, nonformal and civic education in order to shape their and their community's life.

## Partners

CERT Apuseni

Roşia Montană Primary Schools:  
Roşia Montană, Vârtop, Cârpeniş,  
Gura Roşiei

Primary School – Bucium Sat

Primary School - Ciuruleasa

Highschool of "Horea, Cloşca şi  
Crişan" - Abrud

The National College of "Avram  
Iancu" - Câmpeii

Roşia Montană Town Hall

Abrud Town Hall

Bucium Town Hall

Câmpeii Town Hall

The Roşia Montană Cultural  
Heritage Partnership (RMCHP)

The Roşia Montană

Environmental Partnership  
(RMEP)

The Roşia Montană Biodiversity  
Partnership (RMBP)

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation  
(RMGC)



# Roşia Montană Summer School Program

Culture

Economy

Environment

**Community**



Indoor activities

two programs in 2006  
-----  
and some others to follow in  
2007

*"Our concept is to make school the heart of the community"*

**Maria Gheorghiu**, Executive Director, Ovidiu Rom Association  
A Roşia Montană Education Partnership founding member





## 2006 Programs

Two pilot programs took place in summer 2006:

- In August 80 children and 30 international volunteers took part in two two-week summer camps in Roșia Montană.
- In early September 60 children partook in a program following the Ovidiu Rom “Fiecare Copil in Școala” (Every Single Child in School) model.

These programs will be extended to include a larger part of the community as the community gets more and more involved.

### More Info - the September summer school:

#### 1. Teacher training

- Two-day visit of Bucharest program in late August. The training focused on interactive methods of working with children, on specific activities (games, songs, trips, class projects) and on thematic unit teaching.

- Daily teachers meetings

#### 2. Summer School, 1-8 September

#### 3. Meetings with parents: The education mediator and teachers talks with parents to encourage active involvement in the learning process and the school activities of their children.

#### 4. Meetings with local and school authorities, to encourage involvement by local authorities and school officials in educational needs and ongoing activities

#### 5. Essential material support: lunch, snacks, school supplies, classroom support and graduation gifts.

#### 6. Training for teachers: 20 primary school teachers from 5 schools met for intensive training

#### 7. End of Summer School celebration: a public event where school staff and local authorities, parents, corporate partners, media and other community members came together to increase public awareness about the importance of education for all children.

## General Description

The Roșia Montană Summer School Program (RMSSPro) is designed to extend the reach of the Roșia Montană Educational Partnership into the summer months.

## Goal

- To help children prepare for kindergarten and primary school.
- Create enjoyable learning experiences for children during their summer vacation.
- Create opportunities for community participation in children's education.

## Initial Target

- children aged 6 about to enter kindergarten and aged 7 starting first grade in September.
- children aged 7-12 registered in primary schools who request to participate.

## Partners

CERT Apuseni

Roșia Montană Primary Schools:  
Roșia Montană, Vârtop, Cârpeniș,  
Gura Roșiei

Primary School – Bucium Sat

Primary School - Ciuruleasa

Highschool of “Horea, Cloșca și  
Crișan” - Abrud

The National College of “Avram  
Iancu” - Câmpeni

Roșia Montană Town Hall

Abrud Town Hall

Bucium Town Hall

Câmpeni Town Hall

The Roșia Montană Cultural  
Heritage Partnership (RMCHP)

The Roșia Montană

Environmental Partnership  
(RMEP)

The Roșia Montană Biodiversity  
Partnership (RMBP)

Roșia Montană Gold  
Corporation (RMGC)



# Roşia Montană “Good Neighbour” Partnership

Culture

Economy

Environment

**Community**



18 full time staff  
more than 70 volunteers  
more than 120 families  
receiving support

-----  
good neighbours,  
for a sustainable community

*Help from obligation is useless. Only people can help people. It is in our nature to help and we will fulfill it with dedication, for the community of Roşia Montană*

**dr. Andrei Jurcă**, President, Pro Roşia





## Activities

- A Community Home for community events.
- An internet centre for the community. Open 5 days a week: Wednesday to Sunday, 1pm to 10pm.
- A gym, with modern equipment.
- Program for the transport of students from Corna, Roşia Montană and Bucium Muntari to Abrud and Câmpeni.
- Transport to neighbouring localities to help solve various problems related to healthcare, banks, pensions, education, among others.
- Support for people in need: food distribution, chores help (for example, cleaning snow, cutting wood, carrying water, house maintenance works, shopping).
- Christmas and Easter basket.
- Mobile phones distributed to persons who live alone, are unable to leave their homes, are isolated or sick, and to local community support professionals.

## General Description

The “Good Neighbour Program” mobilises community support for the more vulnerable members of the Roşia Montană community .

## Background

- The area has experienced economic decline during the past decades. To address this, the community, in partnership with the mining company, Roşia Montană Gold Corporation, are working to redevelop the mining zone using modern and profitable, EU-compliant, mining technologies.
- To address both the past social issues, plus those inherent in the redevelopment process (such as house moving), the Roşia Montană Good Neighbour Partnership (RMGNP) was established in 2005. The RMGNP partners have already developed and implemented various social programs aimed at supporting the community. The RMGNP partnership aim’s to keep the community alive and to preserve its long and proud traditions.

## Beyond Social Help

A core component of the Good Neighbour partner’s philosophy is to “not provide fish when you can help provide the tools to fish” – a concept that goes beyond social help. The partners of the RMGNP are committed to supporting the specialised set of other partnerships initiated as part of the Roşia Montană Project to enable the area to work towards a sustainable form of development from which each member of the community may benefit. A typical example of this is the various training and educational programs and partnerships, components of which were initiated within the RMGNP but which have already grown to be independent and integrated into the everyday life of the community.

## Partners to date

Roşia Montană Town Hall

“Pro Roşia Montană” NGO – Roşia Montană

“Pro Dreptatea” NGO - Roşia Montană

Corna Orthodox Church

Roşia Montană Greek-Catholic Church

Roşia Montană Christian Evangelic Cult

Roşia Montană Orthodox Church

Roşia Montană Penticostal Cult

Roşia Montană Unitarian Church

CERT Apuseni

Primary School of “Simion Balint” Roşia Montană

Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC)

# Economy

## Programs and Partnerships





# Roşia Montană Business Development Program

Environment

Community

Culture

**Economy**



one MicroCredit institute  
four business and banking  
advisors  
four communities

*"All people are entrepreneurs, but many don't have the opportunity to find that out."*

**Muhammad Yunus**, 2006 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate,  
Founder Of The Micro-credit Concept



## Business Incubation

The RMBDPro starts with providing support to people to formulate their business idea and to receive the necessary training to run the business.

Support includes:

- completing required documentation
- writing a business plan
- managing assets
- credit management
- business administration

Once the business plan is robust, entrepreneurs can apply for a MicroCredit.

## The MicroCredit Process

The MicroCredits offered are tailored to the specific needs of each client, ranging from individual borrowers with no history of business borrowing to small and medium-size businesses who need capital to grow.

The phases involved in obtaining a MicroCredit are:

- **Screening:** Verifying applicant residence and whether the new or existing business is located in the community.
- **Accessing Funds:** Assessing the business plan defining the establishment or the existing business extension.
- **Monitoring:** Follow-up advice and assistance to support the entrepreneur's success.
- **Completion:** Repayment is critical to supporting future small business loans - the MicroCredit finance is passed from one entrepreneur to another.

## General Description

The Roșia Montană Business Development Program (RMBDPro) is an entrepreneur support institution for small business development in Roșia Montană, Abrud, Bucium and Câmpeni. The program includes training, business mentoring and a credit facility. The credit facility is provided by NFI Gabriel Finance S.A..

## Goal

To encourage business growth, to be able to participate in the building and operation of the Roșia Montană Project but also to prepare for an economic life beside and beyond mining.

## Partners

Roșia Montană Town Hall

Abrud Town Hall

NFI Gabriel Finance SA

The University "1 Decembrie 1918" (Alba Iulia)

"Pro Roșia Montană" NGO – Roșia Montană

"Pro Dreptatea" NGO - Roșia

Montană

CERT Apuseni

The Charitable Society "Club Maria"

The Roșia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP)

The Roșia Montană Cultural

Heritage Partnership (RMCHP)

Patronage NGO of Apuseni

Mountains

Roșia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC)



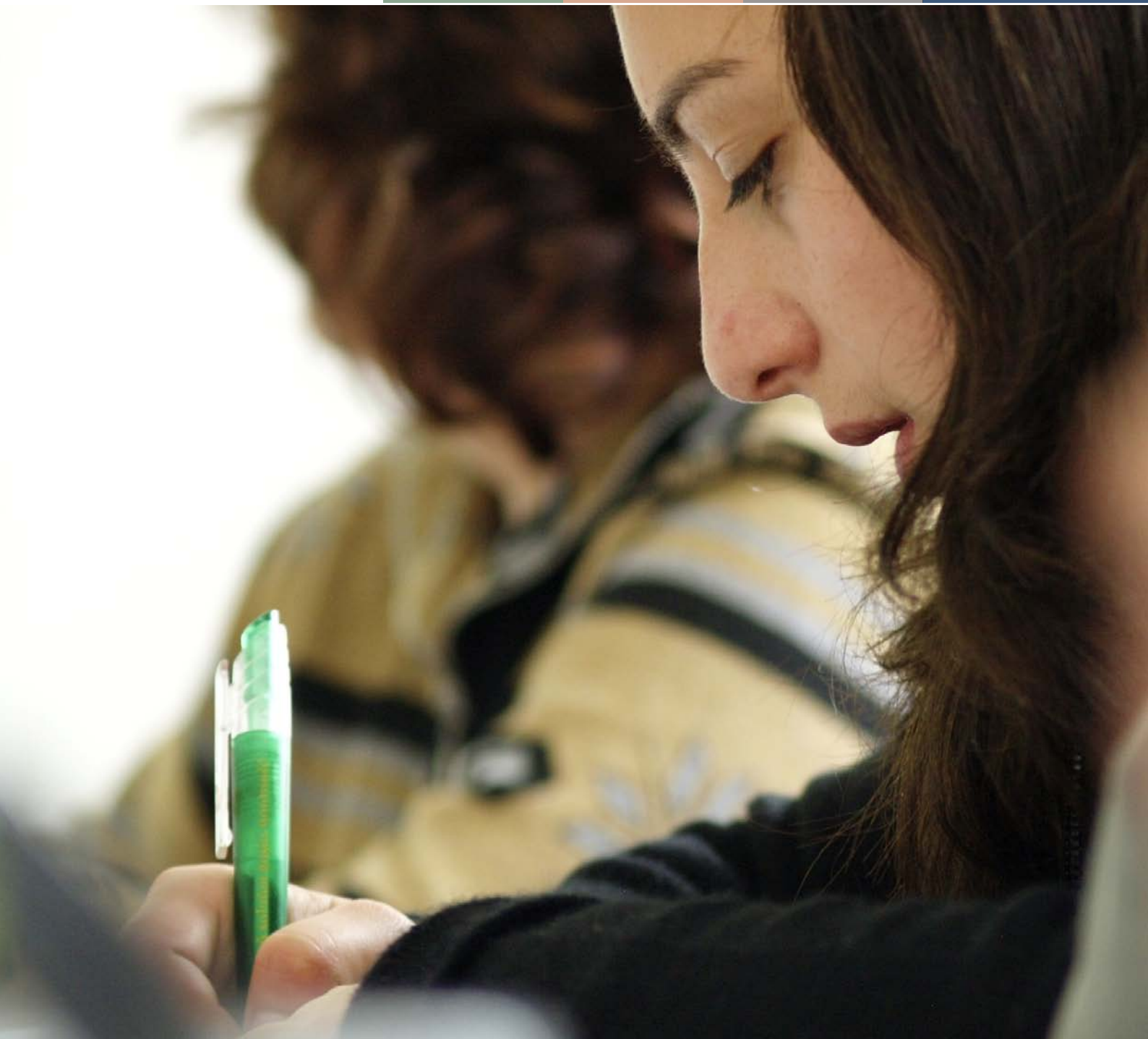
# Roşia Montană Professional and Vocational Training Program

Environment

Community

Culture

**Economy**



Training Courses in Roşia Montană

8 offices  
50 training packages  
qualifications nationally  
recognised

-----  
more than 5000 people enrolled  
more than 1300 beneficiaries  
850 graduated

*"This is an unprecedented professional and vocational training program for our area that brings new hope into our every-day life."*

Dana Mihon, local coordinator PVT



## General Description

The Roșia Montană Professional and Vocational Training Program (RMPVTPPro) has been initiated by Roșia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. (RMGC) in order to provide local job seekers with the skills required to build and operate the Roșia Montană Project (RMP).

The jobs included in the program are both:

- A. Jobs to be used directly by the RMP (approx 600).
- B. Jobs indirectly generated by the RMP through the development of area's industry and services (estimated to be approx 6000).

A list of typical jobs falling under A and B are presented in Annex "RMP direct and indirect jobs".

## Goal

The goals of the RMPVTPPro are tied to RMGC's commitment to

1. Employ local wherever possible.
2. Ensure the RMP is built and operated to the highest Romanian, EU and international standards - to achieve this highly skilled people are required.

## Partners

Roșia Montană Town Hall

Abrud Town Hall

Câmpeni – Culture House of Avram Iancu, Câmpeni

Baia de Arieș Town Hall

Brad Town Hall

Bucium Town Hall

Vadu Moților Town Hall

3. Use the RMP to provide a springboard for the area's longer term development - by training people to the standards required by the RMP they will more readily be prepared for life after mining and to develop alternatives to mining.

The training program also addresses those who wish to start their own business - see Visual "Roșia Montană Business Incubator and MicroCredit (RMBIMC).

## Activities

- Eight human resource offices ensuring a channel of information and recruitment for the RMPVTPPro.
- More than 5000 people enrolled in the program.
- While trainings are provided free of charge, there are application requirements, including a minimum level of studies as well as proper health certificates: applicants are helped through this application stage.
- Applicants are encouraged to select up to two professions.
- All courses are concluded by an exam taken in front of a multiparty committee, including representatives of the CNFPA, the Labor Directorate and of the provider of the respective course.
- Following successful graduation of the course, a qualification – recognised nationally – is issued jointly by the Ministry of Labor and Social Solidarity and Ministry of Education and Research.

## Training Centre

Information about the Roșia Montană Professional and Vocational Training Program can be found at the Roșia Montană Training House - previously known as the Model House and found behind the Town Hall.

Zlatna Town Hall

Roșia Montană Business Development Partnership (RMBDP)

CERT Apuseni

The University "1 Decembrie 1918" (Alba Iulia)

Roșia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC)



# Culture & Patrimony

## **Programs and Partnerships**



# Roşia Montană Cultural Heritage Partnership

Economy

Environment

Community

**Culture**



12 partners  
Programs running since 2000

Archaeology  
Architecture  
Etnography  
Restauration - Conservation

*"The Programs were designed in the spirit of responsible public-private partnerships, with involvement from among 23 national universities and museums, and three foreign institutions, and by implementing modern methods of cultural heritage management in compliance with the EU and international standards."*

**Adrian Gligor**, Patrimony Department Manager, GRM





## Roșia Montană Cultural Heritage Partnership

The RMCHP has resulted from the desire to preserve, and make available to the public, the extensive cultural heritage identified in Roșia Montană.

The partnership works to communicate the cultural heritage of Roșia Montană, preserve and restore the most representative archeological structures and Roșia Montană's historic buildings, and prepare the ground for the development of cultural tourism.

### Activities to date

- Performing extensive **rescue archeological investigations**.
- Performing **ethnography** and **oral history** studies and the creation of archives.
- Investigations of **local architecture** and **historical monuments**.
- **Inventory** and **restoration** of the heritage artifacts - more than 7,000 pieces.
- **Surface and underground investigations** - Roman incineration necropolis and funerary areas; habitation and sacred areas; underground mining works;
- Completion of an inventory of the historical monuments from the area and assistance in the **elaboration of the Urban Zone Plan (PUZ)** for Roșia Montană protected area.
- Identification of protected areas - Roșia Montană Historical Centre, Cătălina Monulești Roman gallery, Pietra Corbului, Carpeni archaeological reserve, Tău Găuri funerary monument
- Publishing **scientific volumes of research** in Romanian and English: Alburnus Maior I, II, III and Roșia Montană Ethnological Study.

### General Description

In 2000, when Roșia Montană Gold Corporation expressed an interest in mining in Roșia Montană, the Romanian Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs (MCRA) pointed out the need for research into Roșia Montană's heritage, in order to identify, map, and investigate the archaeological sites and historic monument buildings, as well as establish the areas to be protected from mining impact.

### Research Program

A Research Program started in 2000 and has since become the biggest rescue archaeological research program in Romania and among the biggest in Europe. So far, more than 80 experts and more than 250/year workers and supporting staff worked on the project.

The Romanian National History Museum (RNHM) acts as coordinator of the program, while Roșia Montană Gold Corporation provides all the necessary material and labor support.

### Partners

Roșia Montană Town Hall  
 The National Museum of Romania History (Bucharest)  
 The National Museum of Union (Alba Iulia)  
 The University "1 Decembrie 1918" (Alba Iulia)  
 The Institute of Systemic Archaeology (Alba Iulia)  
 The Museum of Dacian and

Roman Civilization (Deva)  
 The National Museum of Transylvania History (Cluj-Napoca)  
 Babes-Balyai University,  
 The Faculty of Biology and Geology (Cluj Napoca)  
 Gifford (UK)  
 The University "Le Mirail" Toulouse (France)

The National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS, Franța)  
 Friends and Partners România (Alba Iulia)  
 ASAR Grup (Deva)  
 General Game (Alba Iulia)  
 The Roșia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP)

Centrul Român pentru Utilizarea Teledetecției în Agricultură (CRUTA)  
 Arheoterra Consult (București)  
 Roșia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC)

# Governance

## **Programs and Partnerships**





# Roşia Montană Project Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

Community

Culture

Economy

**Environment**



Budapest public hearing in accordance with the ESPOO Convention

45 institutions involved  
6 years of research

-----  
11 Baseline Studies  
10 EIA Chapters  
14 Management Plans  
One Non-Technical Summary

*"The EIA procedure has enabled extensive examination of the Roşia Montană Project by its stakeholders. This has significantly helped to strengthen the project to the extent that if it were examined today by its critics they would likely not stay with the negative opinions formed prior to the EIA. EU directives helped make this change possible."*

John J Aston, Vice President Responsible Development  
RMGC





## Roşia Montană Project's EIA

### Background and stages

- 3rd March 1997, amended 1985  
European Union EIA Council Directive 97/11/EC amending Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.
- 26th September 2002  
MO860 governing a Romanian - EU compliant - EIA procedure.
- 24th May 2005  
TOR for the RMP - established by the TAC – received by RMGC.
- 16th May 2006  
RMGC submitted EIA study report to the MEWM.
- 24th July – 31st August 2006  
16 Public Hearings for the RMP's EIA.
- 31st January 2007  
MEWM submitted public queries and comments to RMGC.
- 4th May 2007  
RMGC submitted EIA Annex containing resolutions to the public's queries / comments to the MESD.

## Acronyms

EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU:	European Union
GD:	Government Decision
MEWM:	Ministry of Environment and Waters Management
MESD:	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MO:	Ministerial Order
NTS:	Non-Technical Summary of the EIA study report
RMGC:	S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A.
RMP:	Roşia Montană Project
TAC:	Technical Advisory Committee of the MEWM
TOR:	Terms of Reference for the EIA study and report

## General Information

An EIA is a formal process to identify and mitigate the impacts of a proposed development on its host environment.

Using an EIA procedure it is possible to arrive at the most environmentally suitable option for a proposed project.

The EIA procedure used for the RMP is governed by Romanian Legislation and EU Directives.

The structure of the EIA study report is determined by Law - MO863. This defines the required chapters and their contents.

The EIA study report for the RMP was distributed in Romanian and English to the interested public in the following numbers: 200 full printed copies (27 volumes on recycled paper); 2800 printed NTS; 5500 CDs and DVDs with full EIA study report.

The EIA study report can be accessed on:  
[www.mmediu.ro](http://www.mmediu.ro), [www.anpm.ro](http://www.anpm.ro), [www.apm-alba.ro](http://www.apm-alba.ro),

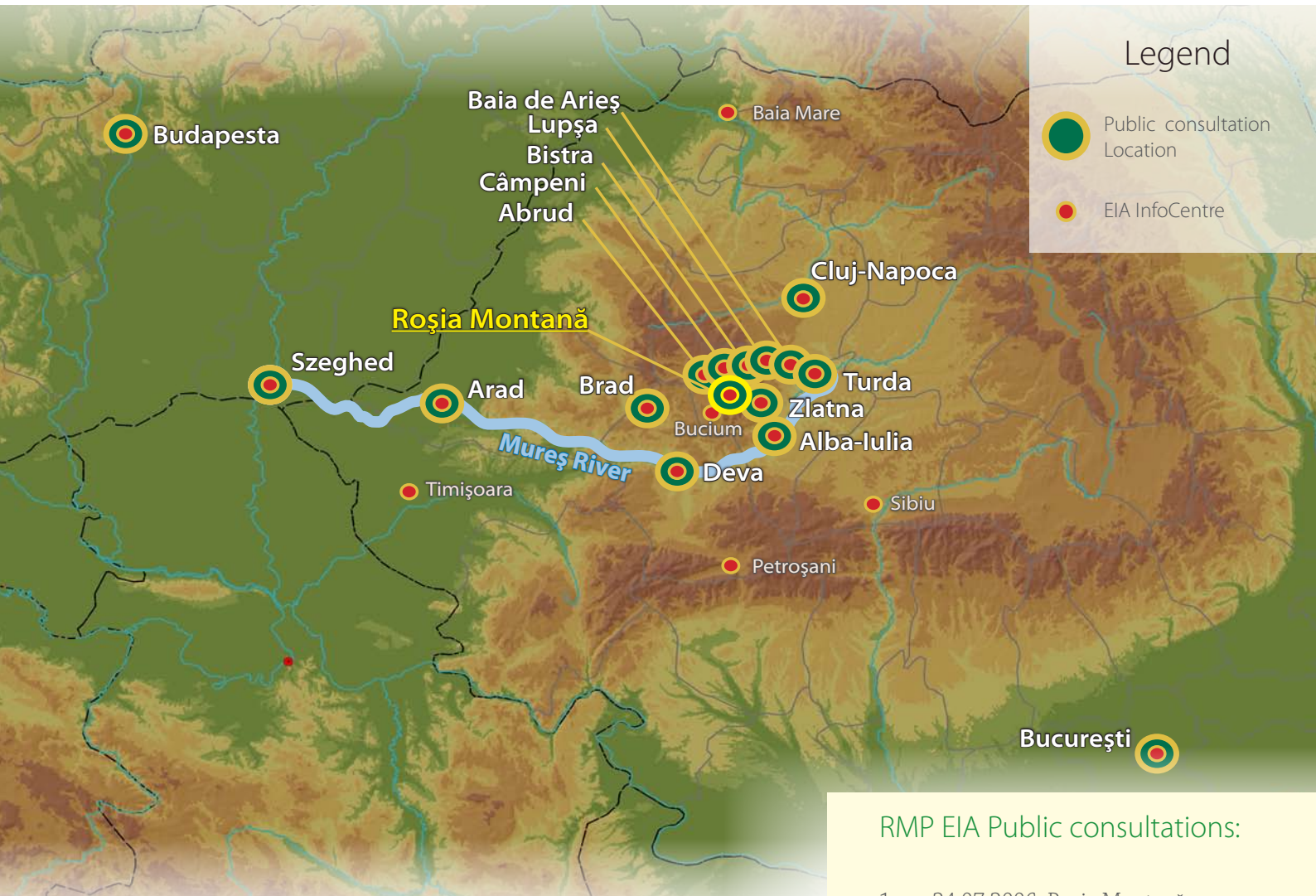
## Partners

### Government Accredited RMP EIA authors:

Agraro Consult	ICAS – The Institute of Forestry Research and Arrangements, Forestry Departments of Cluj and Braşov	MINESA - The Institute for Research and Design S.A.
The Regional Centre for the prevention of major industrial accidents, CRAIM, Cluj Napoca	ICPA - The Institute of Research for Pedology and Agricultural chemistry	USI – The Unit of Support for Integration
Cepstra Grup	The National Institute of Research - Development for Industrial Ecology – ECOIND – Bucharest	Visand
EHC - Environmental Health Centre Cluj-Napoca		VMP Integrated Environment
GEI - Group of Independent Experts		

*These authors were supported by further national and EU specialists. See the NTS for a complete list.*

# Public acces and public consultations on the EIA of the RMP Project



## RMP EIA Info-centres:

- |                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Roșia Montană (3 centres) | 11. Cluj-Napoca (5 centres) |
| 2. Abrud                     | 12. București (8 centres)   |
| 3. Alba Iulia (5 centres)    | 13. Lupșa                   |
| 4. Bucium                    | 14. Zlatna                  |
| 5. Câmpești                  | 15. Brad                    |
| 6. Bistra                    | 16. Timisoara (2 centres)   |
| 7. Baia de Arieș             | 17. Petroșani (2 centres)   |
| 8. Turda                     | 18. Baia Mare (2 centres)   |
| 9. Deva (3 centres)          | 19. Sibiu (2 centres)       |
| 10. Arad (5 centres)         |                             |

## RMP EIA Public consultations:

1. 24.07.2006, Roșia Montană,
2. 25.07.2006, Abrud,
3. 26.07.2006, Câmpești,
4. 31.07.2006, Alba Iulia,
5. 02.08.2006, Zlatna,
6. 04.08.2006, Brad,
7. 07.08.2006, Cluj-Napoca,
8. 09.08.2006, Turda,
9. 14.08.2006, Bistra,
10. 15.08.2006, Baia de Arieș,
11. 16.08.2006, Lupșa,
12. 21.08.2006, București,
13. 23.08.2006, Deva,
14. 25.08.2006, Arad,
15. 28.08.2006, Szeghed,
16. 29.08.2006, Budapest.





# Roşia Montană Socio-Economic Research Centre

Environment

Culture

Community

Economy



*"Business practices rooted in universal values can bring social and economic gains"*

**Ban Ki-Moon**, Secretary General of the United Nations





## Background

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Roșia Montană Project and the its Resettlement and Relocation Action Plan (RRAP) have collected existing socio-economic data to document the existing conditions.

There is room for improvement of this through research on the ground. Such improvement, however, will be achieved more robustly if it is lead by the community and local authorities. A guiding product for this, once the community has identified its needs, would most likely be a Community Development Plan. Once the plan is put into action then will also need to be monitored over time to ensure that actions taken have the desired results.

Given the ambiguity that has developed due to various respected bodies pronouncing different opinions as to the socio- economic conditions in Roșia Montană, the RMSERC aims to provide a platform to transparently examine the existing data, collect new data where needed and communicate results to the public and interested bodies.

## General Description

The Roșia Montană Socio-Economic Research Centre (RMSERC) is a network of socio-economic experts that collaborate in order to scientifically and professionally assess the socio-economic conditions in and around Roșia Montană.

## Goal

To enable the stakeholders of Roșia Montană to monitor the socio-economic conditions in the area and to take control when having to make related decisions.

## Partners

Roșia Montană Town Hall  
Abrud Town Hall

“Pro Roșia Montană” NGO – Roșia Montană

Patronage NGO of Apuseni Mountains

The University “1 Decembrie 1918”, Alba Iulia

The Faculty of Journalism, The University of Tibiscus, Timișoara

The Faculty of Sociology and Social Assistance, UBB Cluj-Napoca

EHC - Environmental Health Centre, Cluj-Napoca

“Pro Dreptatea” NGO - Roșia Montană

Roșia Montană Environment and Health Resource Centre (RMEHRC)

CERT Apuseni

The Roșia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP)

Roșia Montană Business Development Partnership (RMBDP)

The Roșia Montană Cultural Heritage Partnership (RMCHP)

Rosia Montana Gold Corporation (RMGC)



# Roșia Montană **Watch**

Community

Culture

Economy

Environment



*"Castles in the air - they are so easy to take refuge in. And so easy to build, too."*

**Henrik Ibsen**

*"We abuse the land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect"*

**Aldo Leopold**





## General Description

The Roşia Montană Watch (RMW) is an NGO lead network of stakeholders collaborating to ensure access to information that will enable civil society to track the redevelopment of the Roşia Montană mining zone.

## Goal

To ensure that the Roşia Montană Project is conducted to Romanian, EU and international standards as per the commitments in the Roşia Montană Project's Environmental Impact Assessment.

## Vision

It tends to be easier to criticise than to build. But to build badly serves only short term needs, if that, whereas criticism can help us all build well. We believe that society, together, with all stakeholders being well informed about what the other plans and does, can ensure that we build well.

## Partners:

EcoAbrud NGO, Abrud

Millenium Centre NGO, Arad

Ovidiu Rom, Bucharest

ProRoşia NGO, Roşia Montană

The Youth Initiative, Arad

Youth Action for Peace (YAP) - Romania, Cluj-Napoca

Youth Offensive, Arad

## Activity

The Roşia Montană Watch traces all Roşia Montană Project Environmental, Community and Cultural Heritage Commitments.

It works to ensure that all civil society networks are fully informed of any deviation from the RMP commitments so that civil society can take informed action if such deviations were to occur.

## Background

Roşia Montană Watch resulted from a starting condition for many of those who participate in creating or partnering with the Roşia Montană Project: that the Project is to be formed on a modern responsible mining business with a clear break from mining practices of the past.

The engine behind the watch is the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) team, and the NGO study visit to the area organized in July 2006 following the submittal to the public of the report on the Roşia Montană Project's Environmental Impact Assessment (the findings of this visit can be found on [www.yap.ro](http://www.yap.ro)). Following this visit the majority of the 21 visiting NGOs who chose to work in partnership with the local community, the Roşia Montană project, and other parties to develop programs for long-term development insisted on the establishment of the Roşia Montană Watch.

The Company is already responding to this request by starting, in spring 2007, the creation of an internet-online environmental and cultural heritage data access program being ran by Wisutec in Germany.

The Environmental Partnership for Mining (EPMining)

The Roşia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP)

CERT Apuseni

The Roşia Montană Biodiversity Partnership (RMBP)

The Roşia Montană Cultural Heritage Partnership (RMCHP)

The University "1 Decembrie 1918", Alba Iulia







Discover Roșia Montană - Historical Protected Area  
**Tourist Trails Proposal**



Roșia Montană, Old Square, around 1926

# ROȘIA MONTANĂ

**DISCOVER A FAMOUS GOLD MINE OF EUROPE**

## Proposal by:

Roşia Montană Town Hall

## with support from:

Roşia Montană Cultural Heritage Partnership (RMCHP),

Roşia Montană Environmental Partnership (RMEP),

Roşia Montană Biodiversity partnership (RMBP),

CERT Apuseni,

Roşia Montană Good Neighbor Program (RMGNP),



Project design: **MZC**

cover photo: **Anonymous 1926**

photo credits: **Dan Palcu, Nuşu Groza and Paul Whitehead**



Discover  
Roșia Montană



The Historical  
Protected Area

Tourist Trails Proposal





# enjoy time

in Roșia Montană



The Historical Center



Brazi Lake



Great Lake





Brazi street (Sicilian Street)



Berg Street

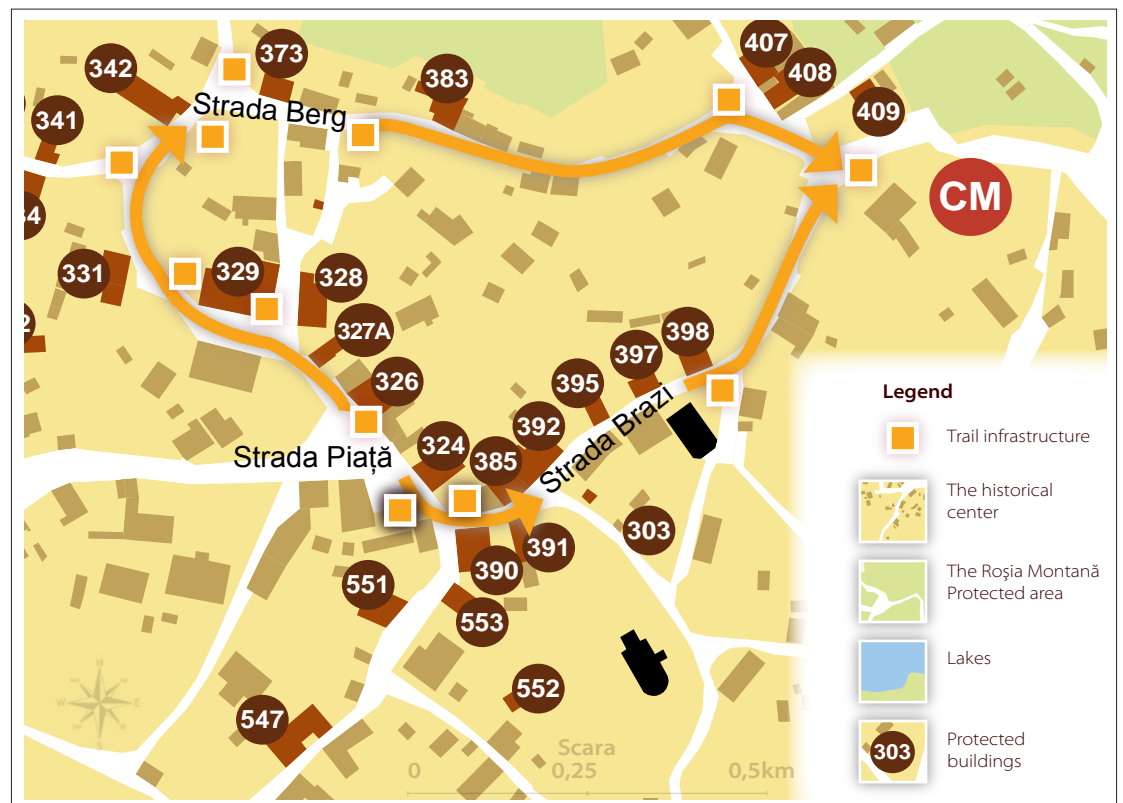


Detail from a historical building

# discover the old square

-a 30 minutes visit to discover the story of a mining town as it was in the late 1800 - early 1900.

- historical buildings
- local park
- shops
- parking
- phone
- information desk







Picnic area in the forest near Brazi lake

Brazi Lake

Picnic area on the Brazi lake shore



# discover the small lakes



-a two hours walk in the surroundings, in a special landscape: fir forest with small lakes set up for mining in the 18th and 19th Century.

- recreation area
- picnic facilities
- forest walk area
- the roman galleries Cătălina Monulești





Explore along the river

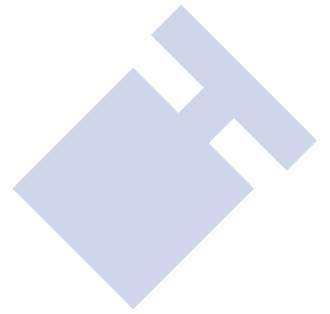


Countryside roads



The Great Lake

# discover the great lake



-a **one day trip** in the surroundings of Roșia Montană, to enjoy rural views.

- lookout points
- panoramic view over Roșia Montană
- Tău Mare Lake
- roman and medieval galleries







Stone walls



and streets



and Churches



# discover the mauri trail & the church trail



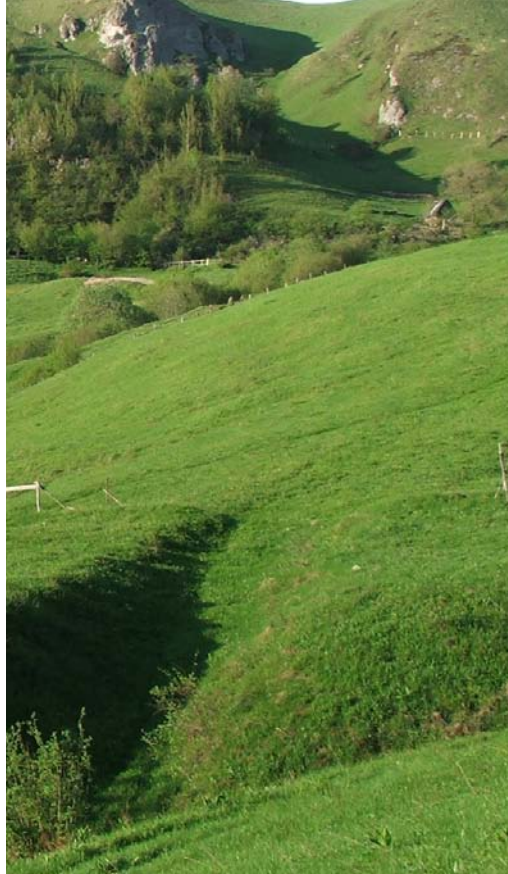
- a one hour walk along the specific stone walls of Roșia Montană, called „mauri” by the locals.
- a 20 minutes visit to the churches of the protected area, built between 17th and 19th Centuries.

- historical buildings
- local park
- shops
- parking





The Anghel Lake



The high plateaus



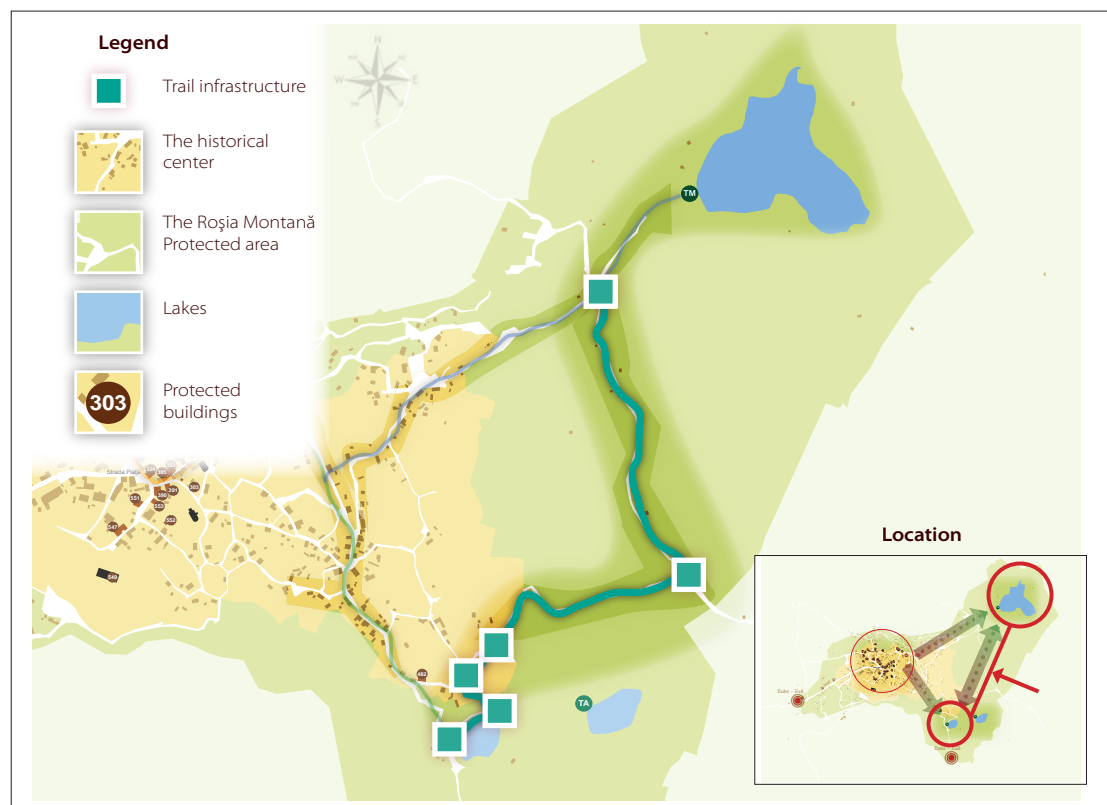
The distant Vulcan Mountain

# discover the high plateaus



-a **circuit tour** to visit the locality and its surroundings.

- lookout points
- panoramic view over Roșia Montană
- "Tău Mare", "Tău Brazi" and "Tău Anghel" lakes
- Brazi fir forest



# discovery starts with a story

the panels tell the story, give tips and assist the discovery:



- the story panels, act like a person telling you a story, in a direct and concise manner, the panels introduce visitors in the old world of Roșia Montană.

The story panels need a long and thorough process of documentation and set-up. Most of the story uses historic information, but the main effort is to have it shaped in a story both short and interesting.



- the identity panels, mark with concise data an important site. The identity panels are gradually replaced with the Story panels. Identity panels are also used for marking the entrance in a special area such as a protected area as shown here.



- the direction panels, guide the visitors towards the most important sites of Roșia Montană



- multi-direction panels, will guide the visitors towards the most important sites of Roșia Montană. Those panels will most likely be necessary in a later phase of trail development, to prevent overcrowding with signs.

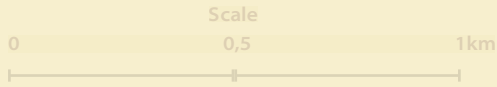
In addition, there are two auxiliary types of panels may be used to make exploration easier:

- landscape interpretation panels suited for the belle view points
- map panels developed once the trails are set-up



# trail development

achieved in three phases



## Trail Development

First phase

Second phase

Third phase

### • First phase of trail development

### • Second phase of trail development

A  
Old Square

B  
Brazi Lake

C  
Great Lake

D  
Between Lakes

E  
Mauri Trail

F  
Church Trail

### • Third phase of trail development - extending the trails

Trail to the new museum that presents over 7000 mining related artifacts

Extensions to Piatra Corbului

Extensions to discover the mining galleries and the mining equipment used in the 18th-19th century

Extensions towards the second lake, hidden above Brazi Lake

Trails to the modern mine of Roşia Montană

Discover the side streets and the churches of old Rosia Montana

Partners		RMEP	RMEHRC	RMBP	RMRFPPro	RMAPELL	RMEMPro	MRMP	CERT	RMEdP	RMSPro	RMGNP	RMEDPro	RMPVTPro	RMCHP	RMEIA	RMSERC	RMW
1	Abrud Forestry District RA				X													
2	Abrud Town Hall	X			X	X			X	X	X		X	X			X	
3	Agraro Consult, Bucharest						X									X		
4	Alba Iulia Forestry District (RomSilva)			X	X													
5	AMEC Earth & Environmental, UK						X											
6	Analist Service, Bucharest		X				X											
7	APELL National Centre Foundation for the management of disasters					X												
8	Arheoterra Consult, Bucharest														X			
9	ASAR Grup, Deva														X			
10	Babes-Balyai University, The Faculty of Biology and Geology, Cluj Napoca														X			
11	Babes-Balyai University, The Faculty of Environmental Science – The Department of Earth and Life Sciences Cluj-Napoca		X					X										
12	Babes-Balyai University, The Faculty of Environmental Science – The Research Centre for the prevention of major industrial accidents, Cluj-Napoca		X															
13	Baia de Arieş Town Hall	X												X				
14	Bistra Town Hall	X																
15	Brad Town Hall													X				
16	Bucium Town Hall	X						X	X	X				X				
17	Câmpeni – Culture House of Avram Iancu, Campeni													X				
18	Câmpeni Town Hall	X						X	X	X								
19	Centrul Medical CliniMed, Alba Iulia		X															
20	Romanian Centre for Remote Sensing Applied in Agriculture (CRUTA), Bucharest														X			
21	Cepstra Grup															X		
22	CERT Apuseni	X	X	X	X	X					X	X	X	X			X	X
23	Charitable Society “Club Maria”												X					
24	Ciuruleasa Town Hall	X																
25	Clinic for Occupational Diseases, Cluj-Napoca		X															
26	Corna Orthodox Church											X						
27	Cultul Creştin după Evanghelie Roşia Montană											X						
28	EcoAbrud NGO, Abrud	X						X										X
29	EHC - Environmental Health Centre Cluj-Napoca		X				X									X	X	
30	Environmental Partnership for Mining (EPMining)		X			X												X
31	Faculty of Journalism, The University of Tibiscus (Timișoara)																X	
32	Faculty of Sociology and Social Assistance, UBB Cluj-Napoca																X	
33	Forestry Highschool, Câmpeni	X			X													
34	Friends and Partners România, Alba Iulia														X			
35	GEI - Group of Independent Experts															X		
36	General Game (Alba Iulia)														X			
37	Gifford (UK)														X			

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38	ICAS – The Institute of Forestry Research and Arrangements, Forestry Departments of Cluj and Braşov			X	X		X									X		
39	ICPA - The Institute of Research for Pedology and Agricultural chemistry															X		
40	Institute of Public Health "Prof Dr Leonida Georgescu" Timișoara		X															
41	Institute of Systemic Archaeology (Alba Iulia)														X			
42	Leaders Romania								X									
43	Lecupo Iași								X									
44	MedstarGroup, Cluj-Napoca		X															
45	Millenium Center NGO, Arad								X									X
46	MINESA - The Institute for Research and Design S.A.															X		
47	Museum of Dacian and Roman Civilization (Deva)														X			
48	MWH - Montgomery Watson Harza						X											
49	National Agency for supporting the initiatives of youth (ANSIT)								X									
50	National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS), France														X			
51	National College of "Avram Iancu" - Câmpeni	X							X	X	X							
52	National Institute of Research - Development for Industrial Ecology (ECOIND), Bucharest		X				X	X								X		
53	National Museum of Natural History "Grigore Antipa", Bucharest			X														
54	National Museum of Romania History, Bucharest														X			
55	National Museum of Transylvania History, Cluj-Napoca														X			
56	National Museum of Union, Alba Iulia														X			
57	Neka Management Consulting				X													
58	NFI Gabriel Finance SA												X					
59	OCON Ecorisc, Turda		X			X												
60	Organization of Students from Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca								X									
61	Organization of Students from the University of Timisoara (OSUT)								X									
62	Ovidiu Rom, Bucharest								X									X
63	Patronage NGO of Apuseni Mountains												X				X	
64	Primary School – Bucium Sat	X								X	X							
65	Primary School - Câmpeni	X																
66	Primary School - Ciuruleasa	X								X	X							
67	Primary School of "Avram Iancu" - Abrud	X																
68	Primary School of "Nicodim Ganea" - Bistra	X																
69	Primary School of "Simion Balint" Roşia Montană	X										X						
70	Pro Dreptatea NGO - Roşia Montană											X	X				X	
71	Pro Roşia Montană NGO, Roşia Montană	X	X						X			X	X				X	X
72	Regional Centre for the prevention of major industrial accidents (CRAIM) Cluj Napoca					X	X	X								X		
73	Retezat National Park			X	X													
74	Risk assessment and communication, Cluj-Napoca,		X															
75	Roşia Montană Biodiversity Partnership (RMBP)	X			X		X		X									X



Partners		RMEP	RMEHRC	RMBP	RMRFPPro	RMAPELL	RMEMPro	MRMP	CERT	RMEdP	RMSPro	RMGNP	RMBDPro	RMFVTPro	RMCHP	RMEIA	RMSERC	RMW
76	Roșia Montană Business Development Partnership (RMBDP)													X			X	
77	Roșia Montană Cultural Heritage Partnership (RMCHP)								X	X	X						X	X
78	Rosia Montana Environment and Health Resource Centre (RMEHRC)																X	
79	Roșia Montană Environment Partnership (RMEP)		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X		X	X
80	Roșia Montană Gold Corporation SA (RMGC)	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
81	Roșia Montană Good Neighbour Partnership (RMGNP)								X									
82	Rosia Montana Greek-Catholic Church											X						
83	Rosia Montana Medical Unit		X															
84	Rosia Montana Orthodox Church											X						
85	Rosia Montana Pentecostal Cult											X						
86	Roșia Montană Reforestation Program (RMRFPPro)			X														
87	Roșia Montană Town Hall	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
88	Rosia Montana Unitarian Church											X						
89	Schools in Roșia Montană: Roșia Montană, Vârtope, Cârpeniș, Gura Roșiei									X	X							
90	Technical Highschool of "Dr. Lazăr Chirilă" - Baia de Arieș	X																
91	Technical Highschool of "Horea, Cloșca și Crișan" - Abrud	X								X	X							
92	Tefas Medprevent SRL, Cluj-Napoca		X															
93	Union of Students of Technical University, Cluj-Napoca				X													
94	University "1 Decembrie 1918", Alba Iulia												X	X	X		X	X
95	University "Le Mirail" Toulouse, France														X			
96	University of Medicine and Pharmacy of "Iuliu Hatieganu" – Department of Occupational Medicine, Cluj-Napoca		X															
97	University of Reading, School of Human and Environmental Science, UK							X										
98	University of Wales – The Institute of Geography and Sciences of the Earth, UK						X											
99	USI – The Unit of Support for Integration, Cluj-Napoca			X	X		X									X		
100	Vadu Moșilor Town Hall													X				
101	Visand, Bucharest															X		
102	VMP Integrated Environment, Bucharest															X		
103	White Dove Club for knowing the Earth - Ciuruleasa	X																
104	Wildlife Management Consulting, Hunedoara			X														
105	Wisutec, Germany						X											
106	Youth Action for Peace (YAP) - Romania, Cluj-Napoca								X									X
107	Youth Initiative, Arad								X									X
108	Youth Offensive NGO, Arad								X									X
109	Zlatna Town Hall													X				

**Declaration of being a declared member of the Roşia Montană area Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships (RMSDPPs)**

The Subscriber

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hereby declare we are a partner of the

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program / partnership of the Rosia Montana area **sustainable development Programs and Partnerships (RMSDPPs)**.

We agree to be a partner of the above to professionally and transparently support and encourage the Sustainable Development of the Roşia Montană area for the future ongoing benefit of the community in a manner mutually agreed with other partners including local authorities.

This Declaration is also to be interpreted as being our approval of having our name listed by each Partner on any public documents used to communicate the Programs and Partnerships in which we are collaborating.

If we wish to leave this partnership/s we will do so by communicating an official document to all our partners informing them of our desire to leave.

Name: ..... Date: .....

Signature: .....

Stamp: .....