DEPRIVED AREA ŞTEI-NUCET

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Abstract

Key words: deprived area, investments, profit

Because of the imbalances in regional development of Romania the appearing of the deprived areas has been an important step because in this way were taken into account disparities within regions, between districts and cities.

In Europe not only Romania benefits from the presence of these areas, they are located in other states too where inefficient economy didn't raised at the requirements of market economy (especially former socialist countries).

Deprived areas have experienced difficulties in demonstrating the positive potential for growth, and the prices that have been paid for economical and social change were high.

INTRODUCTION

The city of Ştei is located in the southern depression of Beius. It was declarated town in 1956 and currently it has about 9000 inhabitants.

Ştei is a small town compared to other cities in the county, with only an area of 657 ha, of which 314 ha is used for agricultural activities and 105 ha of forest vegetation.

Ştei offers to potential investors: unused spaces for various offices and favorable legislative conditions.

Workforce is employed in particular in light and food industry. Labor force is skilled in specific trades mining and machine-building industry.

Nucet city is situated in the district of Bihor, in Depression Beiuş at the foot of Bihor Mountains, on the Crişu Băiţa River, at an altitude of 500 - 510 m. Nucet is located 90 km South - East of Oradea. It was declared city in February 2, 1956 and currently has about 3000 residents and two localities in administrative subordination (Băiţa and Băiţa-Plai).

The area is distinguishes itself by a strong tradition in mining. Thus, locality Băiţa is known for over 700 years for mining copper. In the 1950s the uranium mining grow in the area. Other deposits that are still found in the area are: lead, zinc, molybdenum.

The locality of Drăgănești is located in the Depression Beiuş, being bounded on the SE, E and NE by Bihor and Vlădeasa Mountains, in S, SV and V by the Codru Moma Mountains and in the northwest and north by the rest of Depression Beiuş.

Drăgănești has many natural resources like: ballast, gravel and sand from Crisurilor riverbeds, loam soil for bricks or other construction materials, saws and equipment for wood furniture made in the area, collection centers and processing of mushrooms and berries.

The economy of the localities that currently form the Ştei-Nucet deprived area wasnt before 1989 was an economy that contained a variety of activities. Of these cities the most important was Ştei (Dr. Petru Groza), which had developed the industry of machines building using the local force work. The rest of the population was working in mines and agriculture.

The profound changes after 1990 over the activities in the area are affecting primarily the population. As a result, many of the population lost their jobs leading to a drastic decline in living standards. What was worrying was that for the future the possibility of recovery was weak although it was attempted a conversion of labor.

Declaring the area as disadvantaged entailed the existence of new facilities and encouraged people in taking bank loans.

The area was declarated deprived at 01.04.1999.

Potential investors interested in investing in the area take in consideration all areas of interest and in particular thez insist on the following areas of interest:

- 1. Production:
 - -knitwear
 - footwear
 - processing of marble, etc.
- 2. Agriculture and animal husbandry:
 - -reasing animals
 - -processing of milk
 - -meat processing
- 3. Services:
 - -road transport
 - -hairdressing
 - -maintenance and equipment repair
 - -tourism
- 4. Trade:
 - -recovery through selling products manufactured in the area.

The most important investitor of this desadvanteged area is European Drinks Group Company wich entered the market before the area was declared undeveloped. Thus, only the first year of operation the company has transferred to local budgets of the municipality Drăgănești the amount of 185 million ROL as a tax on land and buildings, and in 2005 it transferred to the local budget over 95% of their income. Building industrial platforms has led the transformation of a region in economic difficulties in a prosperous region.

To show the economical development in the area I will present below an economic unit, whose description was done according to turnover, profits made and the number of employees.

S.C. Mimar Invest S.R.L. Ştei Date of registration March 16, 1999 Field of activity: wood products, cork, twigs

Table 1

Status S.C. Mimar Invest SRL Ştei

	years	1999	2002	2005	2007
	turnover	1760837	9498634	852990	619772
	profit	408349	2451007	0	0
	employees	1	13	11	10

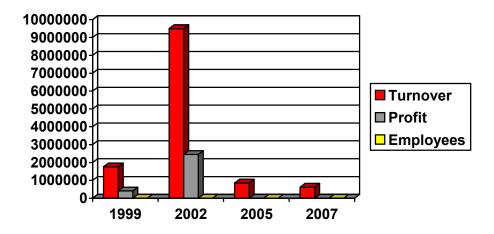


Fig. 1 The economical evolution graphic for S.C. Mimar Invest S.R.L. Stei

From these data we can see that these economic units have made progress in their work, the increases and decreases were attributed to the following:

- -the appearance on the market of other economic units with the same object of activity, and the appearance of competition;
 - -loss of markets;
 - -limited resources for financing and refinancing the activity.

CONCLUSION

It can be noticed the increased interest of investors for disadvantaged areas after they convinced themselfes that the facilities that offer Law 20/1999 are applied.

The staff that is working in the new companies is relatively young and the majority is the personnel working in footwear, knitwear, garments. The redundant staff works in the woodworking businesses, construction, manufacture of glass, livestock, etc.

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