



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI
TRADIȚIE ȘI EXCELENȚĂ



SUD MUNTENIA
Agenția pentru Dezvoltare Regională
Cu gândul în viitor, acționăm în prezent



**BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY | FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY
CENTRE FOR REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY**

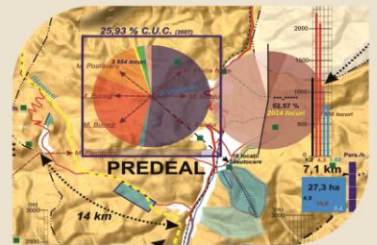
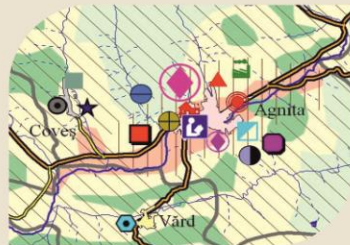
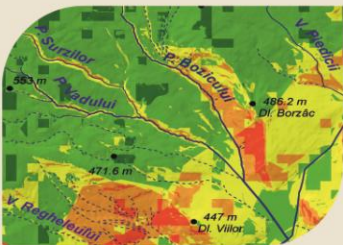
in collaboration with

**ROMANIAN ACADEMY
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GEOGRAPHY SECTION**

**SOUTH MUNTENIA
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

the 7th International Conference on
**REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND
TERRITORIAL DISPARITIES**

CONFERENCE READER



**15 - 16 October 2016
Cluj-Napoca, Romania**

The 7th International Conference

**REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND
TERRITORIAL DISPARITIES**

CONFERENCE READER

**15 -16 October 2016
Cluj-Napoca, Romania**

BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
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CENTRE FOR REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY
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CONFERENCE BOARD

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Grand Hotel Napoca

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Website: hotelnapoca.ro



Hașdeu Student Cafeteria

45 Bogdan Petriceicu Hașdeu Street, Cluj-Napoca

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Rod Restaurant

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https://www.facebook.com/restaurant.rod



Tourist Information Centre of Cluj-Napoca

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Tel: +40 264 452244

E-mail: office@visitcluj.ro

Website: www.visitclujnapoca.ro

centrul de
informare turistică
cluj-napoca

Conference Programme / Programul conferinței

Saturday, 15th October 2016 / Sâmbătă, 15 octombrie 2016

8⁰⁰ - 9⁰⁰ Registration of participants / Înregistrarea participanților

Lobby of “George Vâlsan” Geography Auditorium (1st floor) / Holul Amfiteatrului de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

9⁰⁰ – 9²⁰ Official opening of the conference / Deschiderea oficială a conferinței

Room 43/ Sala 43: “George Vâlsan” Geography Auditorium (1st floor) / Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

Professor **Pompei COCEAN**, PhD

Director of the Centre for Regional Geography, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Academician **Emil BURZO**, PhD

Romanian Academy, President of the Romanian Academy, Cluj-Napoca Subsidiary, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Professor **Dănuț PETREA**, PhD

Dean of the Faculty of Geography, Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Professor **József BENEDEK**, PhD

Faculty of Geography, Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

Liviu Gabriel MUȘAT

Director, South Muntenia Regional Development Agency, Călărași, Romania

9²⁰ – 10³⁰ Plenary session / Comunicări în plen

Room 43/ Sala 43: “George Vâlsan” Geography Auditorium (1st floor) / Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

Milan BUFON (Koper, Slovenia)

Regional Development and Territorial Disparities: The Case of the Border Region between Italy and Slovenia [*Dezvoltarea regională și disparitățile teritoriale. Regiunea transfrontalieră dintre Italia și Slovenia*]

Azzeddine MADANI¹, **Khelifa AMOKRANE**², **Tarek CHELLA**³, **Corneliu IAȚU**⁴, **Christopher BRYANT**⁵ (¹Khemis Miliana, Algeria, ²Oran, Algeria, ³Alger, Algeria, ⁴Iași, Romania, ⁵Montreal, Canada)

What are the Impacts of the East West Motorway in the Emergence of Regional Disparities within the Territory of Ain Defla in Algeria? [*Care este impactul Autostrăzii Est-Vest în apariția unor disparități regionale în cadrul teritoriului Ain Defla din Algeria?*]

Valeriu SAINSUS (Chișinău, Moldova)

Demographic Inequalities in the Population of the Republic of Moldova [*Inegalități demografice ale populației din Republica Moldova*]

10³⁰ - 11⁰⁰ Coffee break / Pauză de cafea

Room 10 and Room GEONET / Sala 10 și Sala GEONET

10³⁰ - 11⁰⁰ Book sale and exhibition / Expoziție de carte cu vânzare

1st floor / Etajul I

11⁰⁰ - 13⁰⁰ Workshop sessions / Lucrări pe secțiuni

Room 43/ Sala 43: *George Vâlsan* Geography Auditorium (1st floor) / Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

Room 46/ Sala 46: *Emmanuel de Martonne* (1st floor / etajul I)

13⁰⁰ - 14⁰⁰ Lunch / Prânz

Cantina Hașdeu / Hașdeu Student Cafeteria

14⁰⁰ - 15⁰⁰ Guided tour in Cluj-Napoca (optional activity) / Tur ghidat în Cluj-Napoca (activitate opțională)

15⁰⁰ – 17⁴⁰ Workshop sessions / Lucrări pe secțiuni

Room 43/ Sala 43: *George Vâlsan* Geography Auditorium (1st floor) / Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

Room 46/ Sala 46: *Emmanuel de Martonne* (1st floor / etajul I)

17⁴⁰ – 18⁰⁰ Conclusions / Concluzii

Room 43/ Sala 43: *George Vâlsan* Geography Auditorium (1st floor) / Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

19⁰⁰ - Gala Dinner / Cina festivă

Grand Hotel Napoca

Sunday, 16th October 2016 / Duminică, 16 octombrie 2016

9⁰⁰ – 11⁴⁵ Round-table discussions

Centre for Regional Geography/ Centrul de Geografie Regională

12⁰⁰ - 13⁰⁰ Lunch / Prânz

Saturday, 15th October 2016 / Sâmbătă, 15 octombrie 2016

Section I / Secțiunea I

ACHIEVEMENTS ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT / REZULTATE PRIVIND DEZVOLTAREA REGIONALĂ

Room 43: "George Vâlsan" Geography Auditorium (1st floor) /
Sala 43: Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

Moderators: / Moderatori:

Associate professor Raularian RUSU, PhD
Senior researcher Daniel-Gabriel VÂLCEANU, PhD

11⁰⁰ – 11²⁰

Gilda Lidia NICULESCU (Călărași, Romania)

Intelligent Specialization – a New Approach of Regional Policy. Intelligent Specialization in South Muntenia Region [*Specializarea inteligentă – demers nou de politică regională. Specializarea inteligentă în Regiunea Sud Muntenia*]

11²⁰ – 11⁴⁰

Réka HORECZKI (Pécs, Hungary)

Comparative Analysis of Functional Urban Areas in Transdanubian Region and North-West Development Region [*Analiză comparativă a zonelor urbane funcționale din Regiunea transdanubiană și Regiunea de Dezvoltare Nord-Vest*]

11⁴⁰ – 12⁰⁰

Irina SAGHIN¹, Ioan IANOȘ², Igor SÎRODOEV¹, Natașa VĂIDIANU¹ (¹Constanța/Bucharest, Romania, ²Bucharest, Romania)

Territorial versus Environmental Cohesion – in Search of a Synergetic Solution for Romania [*Coeziune teritorială vs coeziune environmentală – în căutarea unei soluții sinergetice pentru România*]

12⁰⁰ – 12²⁰

Sandor Zsolt KOVACS (Pécs, Hungary)

Positions and Possibilities of Pécs and Cluj-Napoca in the National Financial Sector [*Poziții și posibilități ale localităților Pécs și Cluj-Napoca în sectorul financiar național*]

12²⁰ – 12⁴⁰

Daniel-Gabriel VÂLCEANU, Cristina IVANA (Bucharest, Romania)

Self-segregation and its Implications in the Context of Inclusive Territorial Development [*Autosegregarea și implicațiile ei în contextual dezvoltării teritoriale inclusive*]

12⁴⁰ – 13⁰⁰

Gabriel CAMARĂ (Iași, România)

Regional Disparities in Romania: Financial Resources Allocation and Major Road Infrastructure Projects in the North-East Development Region [*Disparități regionale în România: alocarea resurselor financiare și proiecte majore de infrastructură rutieră în Regiunea de Dezvoltare Nord-Est*]

Room 43: "George Vâlsan" Geography Auditorium (1st floor) /
Sala 43: Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

Moderators: / Moderatori:

Professor Pompei COCEAN, PhD
Associate professor Sorin FILIP, PhD

15⁰⁰ – 15²⁰

Pompei COCEAN, Gheorghe-Gavrilă HOGNOGI, Ana-Maria POP, Lelia PAPP, Nicoleta DAVID, Camelia-Alexandra POTRA (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Peculiarities of Fruit Tree Growing in the Southeast of the Poiana Ruscă Mountains
[Particularități ale exploatării pomicole în sud-estul Munților Poiana Ruscă]

15²⁰ – 15⁴⁰

George SECĂREANU (Bucharest, Romania)

The Economic Vulnerabilities in the County of Argeș from the Perspective of Land Use
[Vulnerabilitățile economice din județul Argeș din perspectiva modului de utilizare al terenurilor]

15⁴⁰ – 16⁰⁰

Ștefan BILAȘCO¹, Cecília MEZEI², Sorin FILIP¹, Iuliu VESCAN¹, Sanda ROȘCA¹, Ioan FODOREAN¹, Dănuț PETREA¹ (¹Cluj-Napoca, Romania, ²Pécs, Hungary)

Territorial Functionality Evaluation based on Spatial Analysis of Population Accessibility for Public Transportation Stations. Comparative Study regarding the City of Cluj-Napoca (Romania) and the City of Pécs (Ungaria)
[Evaluarea funcționalității teritoriale bazată pe analiza spațială a accesibilității populației la stațiile de transport public. Studiu comparativ privind orașele Cluj-Napoca (România) și Pécs (Ungaria)]

16⁰⁰ – 16²⁰

Călin Cornel POP (Zalău, Romania)

Geographical Axes. Strategic Concept and Geoeconomic Creativity
[Axele geografice. Concept strategic și creativitate geoeconomică]

16²⁰ – 16⁴⁰

Rozalia BENEDEK (Zalău, Romania)

Aspects of industry-specific economic-geographical disparities in the depression area of Crasna, Sălaj County
[Aspecte privind disparitățile economico-geografice cu specific industrial în arealul Depresiunii Crasna, județul Sălaj]

16⁴⁰ – 17⁰⁰

Timea Melinda DARLACZI (Matei, Bistrița-Năsăud, Romania)

The Spatial and Functional Integration of the Bârgău District
[Integrarea spațial-funcțională a Ținutului Bârgău]

17⁰⁰ – 17²⁰

Șimona Monica CHITA (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Tourism - an Alternative for Local Economic Development of the District of Codru
[Turismul - o alternativă în dezvoltarea economică a Ținutului Codrului]

17²⁰ – 17⁴⁰

Marinela RĂDUȚĂ (Bouțari, Romania)

Agricultural and Forest Cultural Landscapes in the Bistra Valley Basin
[Peisaje culturale agricole și forestiere din bazinul văii Bistra]

Section II / Secțiunea II

ACHIEVEMENTS ON URBAN AND SPATIAL PLANNING / REZULTATE PRIVIND PLANIFICAREA URBANĂ ȘI AMENAJAREA TERITORIULUI

Room 46/ Sala 46: “Emmanuel de Martonne” (1st floor / etajul I)

Moderators: / Moderatori:
Associate professor Zeraib SALAH, PhD
Associate professor Titus MAN, PhD

11⁰⁰ – 11²⁰

Klaudia HORVÁTH, Csaba ILYÉS (Miskolc, Hungary)
Mobility from Hungary's Perspective [*Mobilitatea din perspectiva Ungariei*]

11²⁰ – 11⁴⁰

Zeraib SALAH¹, Omar GUERZA² (¹Batna, Algeria, ²Khenchela, Algeria)
Auras Mountains: Variations in Functional Renderings and their Impact on the Urban Network [*Munții Auras. Variații de interpretări funcționale și impactul acestora asupra rețelei de așezări urbane*]

11⁴⁰ – 12⁰⁰

Bogdan-Nicolae PĂCURAR (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
Repeating Someone Else's Past. Sprawl Patterns in Romania after 1990 – Case Study: Cluj County [*Repetând trecutul altora: dezvoltarea de tip sprawl în România, după 1990. Studiu de caz - Județul Cluj*]

12⁰⁰ – 12²⁰

Viorel GLIGOR, Cristian ADOREAN (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
Urban Design and Functionality of Central Public Space in Cluj-Napoca, Romania [*Planificare urbană și funcționalitate în spațiul public central al municipiului Cluj-Napoca, România*]

12²⁰ – 12⁴⁰

Iulia HĂRĂNGUȘ, Titus-Cristian MAN, József BENEDEK, Raularian RUSU, Ciprian MOLDOVAN (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)
Accessibility to Dental Services in Cluj-Napoca City [*Accesibilitatea la serviciile stomatologice din municipiul Cluj-Napoca*]

12⁴⁰ – 13⁰⁰

Ali Reza AFSHARI (Shirvan, Iran)
Accidents Investigation and Road Safety using Climatic Approach. Case Study: Mashhad – Quchan Road [*Investigarea accidentelor și siguranța rutieră utilizând abordarea climatică. Studiu de caz: șoseaua Mashhad-Quchan*]

Room 46/ Sala 46: "Emmanuel de Martonne" (1st floor / etajul I)

Moderators: / Moderatori:

Lecturer Cristian BOȚAN, PhD

Junior researcher Magdalena DRĂGAN, PhD

15⁰⁰ – 15²⁰

Liviu Gabriel MUȘAT (Călărași, Romania)

On Religious Tourist Movement. Case Study on Nucet Monastery, Dâmbovița County

[Aspecte privitoare la circulația turistică religioasă. Studiu de caz: Mănăstirea Nucet, jud. Dâmbovița]

15²⁰ – 15⁴⁰

Cristian Nicolae BOȚAN, Csaba HORVATH, Ion Horațiu PAVEL, Silviu Florin FONOGEA, Viorel GLIGOR (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Identity-Regional Brands of the Land of Hațeg *[Brand-uri identitar regionale ale Țării Hațegului]*

15⁴⁰ – 16⁰⁰

Silvia GODONOAGĂ (Chișinău, Moldova)

Health – Population Quality Indicator *[Sănătatea - indicator calitativ al populației]*

16⁰⁰ – 16²⁰

Magdalena DRĂGAN (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Holiday Houses in the Apuseni Mountains – Their Perception and Management by the Local Authorities *[Casele de vacanță din Munții Apuseni - percepția și managementul acestora de către autoritățile locale]*

16²⁰ – 16⁴⁰

Mărioara Palagica CONSTANTIN (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

The Natural Dynamics of Population in Reghin Region between 2000 and 2014 *[Dinamica naturală a populației în Ținutul Reghinului în perioada 2000-2014]*

16⁴⁰ – 17⁰⁰

Maria-Adina JURJ (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

The Golden Quadrilateral - from Mining to Tourism *[Patrulaterul aurifer - de la minerit la turism]*

17⁰⁰ – 17²⁰

Bianca Sorina RĂCĂȘAN (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Overall Perception of Local Authorities towards Tourism within the Limits of the Administered Territory. Case Study: the Situation of Mountain and Submountain Communes in Cluj County *[Percepția autorităților locale asupra turismului în limitele teritoriului administrat. Studiu de caz: situația comunelor montane și submontane din județul Cluj]*

17²⁰ – 17⁴⁰

Alina HUZUI-STOICULESCU, Alina CHICOȘ, Georgiana TOTH, Robert STOICULESCU (Bucharest, Romania)

Population Pressures Facing the Black Sea Coastal Zone and the Marine Environment within the Romanian-Bulgarian Sector *[Presiunile demografice asupra zonei de coastă a Mării Negre și a mediului marin din cadrul sectorului româno-bulgar]*

Sunday, 16th October 2016 / Duminică, 16 octombrie 2016

Room 43: "George Vâlsan" Geography Auditorium (1st floor) /
Sala 43: Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

Moderators: / Moderatori:

Professor Pompei COCEAN, PhD

Liviu Gabriel MUȘAT

9⁰⁰ – 9³⁰

Teodor Emanuel PETREANU (Bucharest, Romania)

Post-Suburban, Compact and Complex Cities' Future in Regional Development [*Viitorul orașelor postsuburbane, compacte și complexe în dezvoltarea regională*]

9³⁰ – 10⁰⁰

Daniela Camelia TRAIAN (Călărași, Romania)

Best Practices in South Muntenia Region in the Development of Policies to Attract and Retain Highly Qualified Human Capital in the Regions – Conclusions of Working 4 Talent Project [*Bune practici în Regiunea Sud Muntenia în dezvoltarea de politici pentru atragerea și reținerea capitalului uman înalt calificat în regiuni – Concluziile proiectului Working 4 Talent*]

10⁰⁰ – 10³⁰

Radu COCEAN (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

The Role of LAGs in Regional Development [*Rolul GAL-urilor în dezvoltarea regională*]

10³⁰ – 11⁰⁰

Pompei COCEAN, Sorin FILIP, Nicoleta DAVID (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Regionalization of Romania: Contradictions, Difficulties, Solutions [*Regionalizarea României: contradicții, dificultăți, soluții*]

11⁰⁰ – 11⁴⁵

Discussions

Abstracts / Rezumate

Ali Reza AFSHARI

*Islamic Azad University, Department of Industrial Engineering, Shirvan Branch
Shirvan, Iran*

ACCIDENTS INVESTIGATION AND ROAD SAFETY USING CLIMATIC APPROACH. CASE STUDY: MASHHAD – QUCHAN ROAD [INVESTIGAREA ACCIDENTELOR ȘI SIGURANȚA RUTIERĂ UTILIZÂND ABORDAREA CLIMATICĂ. STUDIU DE CAZ: ȘOSEAUA MASHHAD-QUCHAN]

Road accidents are one of the major causes of death, violent injuries and financial troubles and even threaten the cultural, economical and social foundations of human societies. Important causes of road accidents are slippery road surfaces, snow, tempest weather, fog, avalanches and frozeness. In this study we will analyze the influence of hazardous climate factors on road accidents on the road between Mashhad and Quchan. The road connection between Mashhad and Quchan is 133 km long and is one of the most important country road that many daily commuter vehicle shall be driven. In this study we will assemble a spatial information database of the road which will be useful in highlighting the sensible points for the occurrence of road accidents in relation to various climatic factors (Sunny, cloudy, etc.). First, a topographic map, scaled 1:250000 was used. After digitizing the map, the map was subsequently reviewed and the UTM imagery system was applied to it. After delimitating the road axis in distances of 1 km and then in distances of 10 km, a database of the road accidents which happened in the years 1380, 1393, 1394 was compiled using EXCEL. In the next step, we grouped the bundle of road accidents for each distance of 1km in accordance with the climatic conditions (Sunny, rainy, etc.) and extracted the dangerous points and areas of the road. In this study, a system to enhance commercial GIS software, namely ArcGIS, with fuzzy set theory is designed and implemented. The proposed system allows users to (a) incorporate human knowledge and experience in the form of linguistically defined variables into GIS-based spatial analyses, (b) handle imprecision in the decision-making processes, and (c) approximate complex ill-defined problems in decision-making processes and classification.

Rozalia BENEDEK

*Babeș-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography
Zalău, Romania*

ASPECTS OF INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC ECONOMIC-GEOGRAPHICAL DISPARITIES IN THE DEPRESSION AREA OF CRASNA, SĂLAJ COUNTY [ASPECTE PRIVIND DISPARITĂȚILE ECONOMICO-GEOGRAFICE CU SPECIFIC INDUSTRIAL ÎN AREALUL DEPRESIUNII CRASNA, JUDEȚUL SĂLAJ]

The engines of economic development of Sălaj county, and not only, before 1990, were mainly relying on the industrial activity, at the same time generating a break from the lifestyle and traditionalist mentality of the inhabitants. The only shaped direction was confused through the managerial and legislative decisions, national and particular, as result of the changes from the last 26 years (privatizations, migration of the work force, technological and entrepreneurial innovations etc.). The researched theme intends to present the territorial reality from the perspective of differences between past and present, through the adaptation mode of the industrial economic life to the factors specific of the market economy, the identification of industrial entrepreneurships from the research perimeter, mainly rural, the industrial activity has tradition for Șimleu Silvaniei. Another perspective will be offered through the accounting and analysis of data of companies with industrial profile.

**Ștefan BILAȘCO^{1, 2}, Cecilia MEZEI³, Sorin FILIP¹, Iuliu VESCAN¹,
Sanda ROȘCA¹, Ioan FODOREAN¹, Dănuț PETREA¹**

*¹ Babeș-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography
Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

*² Romanian Academy, Cluj-Napoca Subsidiary, Geography Section
Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

*³ Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute for Regional Studies,
Centre for Economic and Regional Studies Institute for Regional Studies
Pécs, Hungary*

**TERRITORIAL FUNCTIONALITY EVALUATION BASED ON SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF
POPULATION ACCESSIBILITY FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION STATIONS.
COMPARATIVE STUDY REGARDING THE CITY OF CLUJ-NAPOCA (ROMANIA) AND
THE CITY OF PÉCS (UNGARIA) [EVALUAREA FUNCȚIONALITĂȚII TERITORIALE BAZATĂ PE
ANALIZA SPAȚIALĂ A ACCESIBILITĂȚII POPULAȚIEI LA STAȚIILE DE TRANSPORT PUBLIC.
STUDIUL COMPARATIV PRIVIND ORAȘELE CLUJ-NAPOCA (ROMÂNIA) ȘI PÉCS (UNGARIA)]**

The harmonious regional development politics of large cities, being in a continuous process of expansion, particularly focuses on the territory functionality considered the base for habitation and services towards the population they serve. Evaluating the spatial functionality administrative units, aimed mainly at the issue of optimal development solution based on the concept investment / cost, requires a complex study on the main components affecting the major directions of development. Evaluation of territorial accessibility is one of the main elements to consider when aiming to identify favorable areas in terms of development of constructed spaces. The present study has as main purpose to analyze the accesibility of pedestrian population (in minutes) to public transportation stations given the current infrastructure of road communication and field positioning of the public transportation stations. The easy access of the population living and working in built up areas makes that territorial functionality to have increasingly large valences and multiple pretability in terms of functional zoning. Nevertheless, the accessibility evaluation results lead to identify weaknesses and strengths in terms of investment/cost assessment of functional areas and generate conclusions grade recommendations regarding integrated territorial development plans of administrative-territorial units. This study compares the results of the assessment for pedestrian accessibility on the analysis of the existing situation of two urban centers (Cluj-Napoca, Romania and Pecs, Hungary) with approximately the same spatial configuration in order to identify possible solutions to urban development and optimization of public transportation stations network.

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**IDENTITY-REGIONAL BRANDS OF THE LAND OF HAȚEG [BRAND-URI IDENTITAR
REGIONALE ALE ȚĂRII HAȚEGULUI]**

The region-type systems present a set of specific elements, used to unveil their personality and territorial individuality. In order to pinpoint the regional identity, one needs to analyse those underlining elements defined as regional brands. The more popular and complex they are, the more attractive the region becomes, developing new and more enticing possibilities. A region's identity brands come in different shapes (eg elements of the natural environment, geographical and human elements, the historical framework of the territorial evolution, archeological sites, protected areas, religious relics etc) and they have gained their fame in the context of the territorial development. This study aims at underlining the very objective identification and priotarisation of the main regional identity brands of Tara Hategului, a very complex region on the Romanian territory, comprising a genuine historical and geographical value. The aim is to compare the results of the studies carried out on this region, alongside the perception of the local inhabitants on the main elements that define Tara Hategului's personality. Therefore, there have been 12 scientific papers analysed, focussing on this region, and the results of the perception of a number of 330 inhabitant respondents have been compared. The results of this analysis have shown that Tara Hategului is a region of strong identity brands, acquired historically, but the researchers' hierarchic positioning is different than that of the

inhabitants. The analysis and comparison of the two perspectives concerning the identification and prioritisation of the region's identity brands represent a territorial analysis pattern and its main value worth exploiting consists in its enhanced degree of analytical objectivity.

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**REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORIAL DISPARITIES: THE CASE OF THE
BORDER REGION BETWEEN ITALY AND SLOVENIA [DEZVOLTAREA REGIONALĂ ȘI
DISPARITĂȚILE TERITORIALE. REGIUNEA TRANSFRONTALIERĂ DINTRE ITALIA ȘI SLOVENIA]**

The article is discussing both challenges and problems that emerge from the transformation of the regional structure in the border region between Italy and Slovenia in the period 1991-2011. In this period, Slovenia became first an independent state and a member of the EU and the Schengen space. All these political geographical changes have deeply influenced regional development trends on both sides of the studied border region, providing new opportunities for cross-border cooperation and integration, but have also created new forms of territorial disparities and challenges to common spatial and social planning. The paper will provide an analysis of the statistical data and the related socio-economic transformation processes, discussing thus the various territorial variations and trends within the studied area. It will also present some comparative results of the recent author's field research related to the people's attitude towards border perception and cross-border functional co-dependence, and some open issues concerning the still insufficiently developed institutional forms of cross-border planning. As the studied case is showing, cross-border regionalism is not only a system of government, but also a system of 'grass-rooted' social and spatial (re)integration of borderlands. This process is closely related to the question of changing territoriality, preserving on the one hand the regional control and on the other hand re-acting societal and territorial co-dependence and integration.

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**REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN ROMANIA: FINANCIAL RESOURCES ALLOCATION AND
MAJOR ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN THE NORTH-EAST DEVELOPMENT
REGION [DISPARITĂȚI REGIONALE ÎN ROMÂNIA: ALOCAREA RESURSELOR FINANCIARE ȘI
PROIECTE MAJORE DE INFRASTRUCTURĂ RUTIERĂ ÎN REGIUNEA DE DEZVOLTARE NORD-EST]**

Regional development and eliminating regional disparities are important objectives of the European Commission, as endorsed by the European Union Member States. This paper will analyze regional development for the North-East Region, in a national context, in terms of distribution of financial resources and large transport infrastructure projects. The information presented will be supported by data available on the websites of TEMPO INSSE, EUROSTAT, BNR, Ministry of Finance, Regional Directorate of Public Finance Iași, CNADNR and other institutions. Analysis of existing data reveals that the financial resources allocated to the development of this region are lower than in other regions of the country, leading even where some counties in the historical region of Western Moldova to have a poor financial balance. As regards road transport infrastructure in these counties CNADNR has allocated funds ten times lower than for other regions, besides it did not start any major project (highway or expressway). This region is considered to be among the poorest regions in the European Union, poor caused by the neglect of the central authorities, thing which must be corrected in the future for a fair development of the national territory.

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TOURISM - AN ALTERNATIVE FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF CODRU [TURISMUL - O ALTERNATIVĂ ÎN DEZVOLTAREA ECONOMICĂ A ȚINUTULUI CODRULUI]

The objectives proposed in this study are those related to identification and inventory of tourism resources available to the District of Codru, and the establishment of local development strategies based on tourism potential. Based on the analysis of information obtained from local authorities as well as field observations found that this microregion has a high tourism potential, especially ethnographic, but there are problems with transport infrastructure and basic accommodations, registering a small number of accommodation. Investigation of the current situation of tourism resources and their exploitation led propose solutions that tourism becomes a real opportunity for the District of Codru economic recovery. Applying strategic directions proposed in this study will help to promote ethnographic, historical and cultural villages “codrenești” at national and international levels.

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REGIONALIZATION OF ROMANIA: CONTRADICTIONS, DIFFICULTIES, SOLUTIONS [REGIONALIZAREA ROMÂNIEI: CONTRADICȚII, DIFICULTĂȚI, SOLUȚII]

The first forms of regionalization on the current territory of Romania date back to the ancient times, when the various Geto-Dacian tribes were defining their territory within a limit decided by the capacity to rule and defend themselves. The conquest of Dacia by the Romans led to the division of its territory into provinces and regions (territories belonging to the Roman *castra*). In the early Middle Ages, “*romaniile populare*”, principalities rules by a kneaz and voivodeships appeared, and between the 9th and the 14th centuries the “land”-type territories (“*țări*”) and districts (“*ținuturi*”) came into being. In the 15th century, the delimitation became more rigorous, the geographical-historical provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia and Transylvania were divided into counties or shires, with their subsequent subdivisions (“*plăși*”, “*ocoale*” or districts). In the 20th century, regionalization diversified and in 1952 and 1956 regions were shaped (divided into raions and communes), but in 1968 there was a return to the traditional entity, the county. In 1998, eight development regions were delimited, which were later on grouped into four macroregions. Visible contradictions arise between the scientific regionalization (rigorous and systemic) and the political-administrative one (stereotypical and customary). Among the difficulties encountered are the following: the lack of rigour in the process of delimiting regions, staggering geographical disparities, many stakeholders’ lack of qualification in the field of regionalization, etc. The close and honest collaboration of the scientific and political-administrative factors represent the first premise for an efficient regionalization.

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PECULIARITIES OF FRUIT TREE GROWING IN THE SOUTHEAST OF THE POIANA RUSCĂ MOUNTAINS [PARTICULARITĂȚI ALE EXPLOATĂRII POMICOLE ÎN SUD-ESTUL MUNȚILOR POIANA RUSCĂ]

Like in other territories of Transylvania, the mountain area of the Poiana Ruscă Mountains has been exploited agriculturally by fruit tree and vine growing, activity supported by a series of

favourable natural and anthropogenic factors. The aim of this paper was to highlight the peculiarities of an occupation representative of the local communities in the area under analysis. By using cartographic representations based on a series of old and new maps, we analysed aspects such as the diachronic development of areas with orchards and the capitalization of fruit products. The results confirmed that, despite the significant decrease in fruit-growing areas, entrepreneurship in this field is still present.

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THE NATURAL DYNAMICS OF POPULATION IN REGHIN REGION BETWEEN 2000 AND 2014 [DINAMICA NATURALĂ A POPULAȚIEI ÎN ȚINUTUL REGHINULUI ÎN PERIOADA 2000-2014]

The paper presents an analysis of the natural dynamics and the dynamics of the population migration in Reghin Region. Following this analysis it is found that the demographic balance is negative for the majority of the localities. The exception is the city of Reghin, which is the polarizing center of the region, and Hodac commune. The paper highlights a situation similar to that found nationwide: depopulation of villages due to the phenomenon of migration and aging.

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THE SPATIAL AND FUNCTIONAL INTEGRATION OF THE BÂRGĂU DISTRICT [INTEGRAREA SPAȚIAL-FUNCȚIONALĂ A ȚINUTULUI BÂRGĂU]

The socio-economic and cultural development of the Bârgău District, a microregion situated in the eastern part of Bistrița-Năsăud County is consolidated by the Bistrița-Prundu Bârgăului-Piatra Fântânele-Vatra Dornei axis, which roams it from west to east. The geomorphological realities of this axis endow it with a linear deployment, being constituted out of three functional segments: the Bistrița-Prundu Bârgăului axis in the middle reaches of Bistrița River, the Prundu-Bârgăului-Piatra Fântânele axis, on the Tiha valley, and the subaxis, Prundu Bârgăului-Colibița, on the upper reaches of Bistrița. This configuration is reflected both in the linear and close display of the villages from the Bârgău District, through the rapid flow of matter, energy and information, as well as in the tight relations between the communities and in the etno-linguistical and cultural homogeneity. In order to establish the position that each village occupies in the territorial assembly of the Bârgău District, we tried to figure out the socio-economic potential of each village, through the method of estimation and quantification of each category of potential, followed by the classification of the villages on the basis of this potential. Thus, the first level of classification is occupied by the by the urban, out of Bârgău, centre- the city of Bistrița, which attracts important demographic and financial fluxes, from the Bârgău area, being the main provider of services: administrative, financial, educational, sanitary. On the next level, there is situated Prundu Bârgăului, a rural settlement with significant potential, 47 points, a semi-urban locality, with important socio-economic functions (high-school, banks, wood industry, military unit, emergency rescue service), having the quality of upper-communal centre for all the villages situated on the morphohidrographic axis of Tiha-Bistrița. Moreover, Prundu Bârgăului has significant influence over the villages of the Bistrita Valley, through a centre of car manufacturing, which has been functioning since 2007, and which determined an important increase in the number of commuters from rural, but also from urban areas. In 2007, out of 555 employees, 308 were from the Bârgău villages, 198 from Bistrița and 51 from Livezile and other villages. In 2015 their number has increased to 1382, out of which 923 persons come from the Bârgău villages, 311 from Bistrița and 148 from Livezile and other villages. At the fourth level there are the communal residences, and on the fifth level one can find all the other villages which exert low influence over the nearby inhabited areas. To conclude, in the Bârgău District there have not developed superior polarizing centres, the main attraction point being situated outside the region, which represents a disadvantage both for the economic development and for the functional organization of the space.

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**HOLIDAY HOUSES IN THE APUSENI MOUNTAINS – THEIR PERCEPTION AND
MANAGEMENT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES [CASELE DE VACANȚĂ DIN MUNȚII
APUSENI - PERCEPȚIA ȘI MANAGEMENTUL ACESTORA DE CĂTRE AUTORITĂȚILE LOCALE]**

Holiday houses become more and more numerous in the Apuseni Mountains in the last 25 years. In the areas where such houses formed clusters, both advantages and disadvantages for the rural communities can be identified. Based on interviews with local authorities I found that holiday houses are generally perceived as beneficial for the communes where they are located and the local authorities tend not to restrict the growth of this phenomenon. In terms of spatial planning, local authorities usually react to the phenomenon, rather than being proactive.

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**URBAN DESIGN AND FUNCTIONALITY OF CENTRAL PUBLIC SPACE IN CLUJ-NAPOCA,
ROMANIA [PLANIFICARE URBANĂ ȘI FUNCȚIONALITATE ÎN SPAȚIUL PUBLIC CENTRAL AL
MUNICIPIULUI CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMÂNIA]**

Nowadays the public space has no longer the same meaning as in the past. Social networks, the Internet and the shopping centers took out a significant part of people from the city`s streets or squares. Nevertheless, the public space is still representative for urban life. It is the only place where the social life, without distinction based on race, religion or social class, remains unchanged. Life quality of a city is measured by the size and diversity of community life that is expressed in its public spaces – parks, streets or squares. Moreover, each central place of a city represents an important area for the residents, primarily due to the function of synapse between generations. Analyzing the city and its buildings, including the relationships between its residents is a sine qua non element in the attempt of understanding its functionality. Today`s urban chaos, the cars speed and the accelerated life of modern cities, combined with unsafe streets, creates a new urban space where the community life is less favorable in its public space. Starting from these assumptions, our main objective for this paper is to study the urban life occurrence which is manifested in the public space of a city, in this case the Cluj-Napoca`s central area, focusing on understanding all of the conditions that create, allow or promote its occurrence, namely the analysis of how the urban design and the functionality of a public space influence its use through the sustainable spatial planning perspective.

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**HEALTH – POPULATION QUALITY INDICATOR [SĂNĂTATEA- INDICATOR CALITATIV AL
POPULAȚIEI]**

The physical, mental and social health of a state`s population is one of the necessary categories for the activity and development of a prosperous society. Along with the categories of quality demographic indicators such as education, level of training and culture, health demographic indicators provide information about the qualitative level of a state`s population. Among these are fertility rate, life expectancy at birth, mortality rate (infant, perinatal, maternal, specific, etc.), morbidity, etc.

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**ACCESSIBILITY TO DENTAL SERVICES IN CLUJ-NAPOCA CITY [ACCESIBILITATEA LA
SERVICIILE STOMATOLOGICE DIN MUNICIPIUL CLUJ-NAPOCA]**

The relation population – development may be approached from a demographic perspective. Most of the times, large cities have well-defined urban functions. Cities and their suburbs have developed in terms of population, economy and housing but there are still issues to be solved such as the provision of services and infrastructure specific for an urban area. The population growth due to migration, the economic development and the need for new housing estates are some of the factors which determined the expansion of Cluj-Napoca built-up area. The fast pace of development hindered a well-planned urban development and access to some services is still limited. As population increases, there is constant pressure on the urban systems and structures, including the health system. Access to dental services is important for the people to maintain their oral health, part of the general health. There is clear evidence that oral hygiene has a significant impact on human health. Regardless of their general health, location or class, people should have a good access to dental services to improve their living standards. Cluj-Napoca City expanded rapidly both in terms of population and built-up area and this growth resulted in a higher pressure on dental services. This paper assesses the accessibility of Cluj-Napoca population to dental services and the degree in which more dentists are needed to cover such a basic need.

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**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREAS IN TRANSDANUBIEN
REGION AND NORD-WEST DEVELOPMENT REGION [ANALIZĂ COMPARATIVĂ A
ZONELOR URBANE FUNCȚIONALE DIN REGIUNEA TRANSDANUBIANĂ ȘI REGIUNEA DE
DEZVOLTARE NORD-VEST]**

The study aims to present the long-term developmental laws and characteristic features of small towns which entities strongly influence the economic, social and political life of Eastern and Central-Europe. My paper applies the methodology of comparison; it investigates primarily the development and opportunities of countries with a significant small town network disposing of similar assets and structures. It is obvious that there are several countries among the successor state of Austro-Hungarian Empire where the development of small towns was an important perspective from the aspect of social, economic and political evolution (for example: see the birth of conservative values, small-town-mentality, local patriotism, and landlordism). The analyzed areas in my study are: Transdanubian region in Hungary, in Transylvania – the area between the border and the Királyhágó. These areas were border regions during the Monarchy and now they are still in this status. Regarding to the analyzed regions identical urban development paths are discernible. The factors which have relevant impacts on small town development potentials are: the geographic position, the historical development, and the emergence of civil society. Beside these aspects, local traditions, practices, special age-long agricultural activities, specialized knowledge or economic attitude (small firm production possibilities, special horticultural activities) are also relevant features.

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MOBILITY FROM HUNGARY'S PERSPECTIVE [MOBILITATEA DIN PERSPECTIVA UNGARIEI]

According to many researchers (Becker, Schultz, Denison, Borjas, Bordieu), analyzing migration flows are important economical questions, because like in most of the Central-European

countries after entering the EU, in Hungary the number of people leaving to an other EU country is increased. Mobility of Hungarian young peoples is increasing year after year. Mobility means moving between countries in the EU. Based on Eurostat data, in 2013 more than 9000 people moved to the EU. In 2014 according to the Hungarian Central Statistical Office 42 % of the moving Hungarians was between 15 and 29 years old. In case of Hungary, the most preferred destination is Germany. According to an empirical research, the migration towards Germany has a connection with the unemployment rate and the per capita GDP of the sending country and also the free movement of labor in the EU (Neubecker-Fratzschler-Linkch, 2014). We can discuss many kind of mobility patterns to explain the motivation of young people. There are not only economical, but also individual factors (such as socio-economic and cultural background). It's necessary to deliver a spatial statistical analysis so not only the national economy, but also the inner territorial features are investigated. In our study we examined the economical and social situation of Hungary in the light of young people's mobility; we intend to identify the national characteristics of mobility and migration in both outgoing and incoming directions.

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**POPULATION PRESSURES FACING THE BLACK SEA COASTAL ZONE AND THE
MARINE ENVIRONMENT WITHIN THE ROMANIAN-BULGARIAN SECTOR [PRESIUNILE
DEMOGRAFICE ASUPRA ZONEI DE COASTĂ A MĂRII NEGRE ȘI A MEDIULUI MARIN DIN
CADRUL SECTORULUI ROMÂNNO-BULGAR]**

Pressures on the Black Sea coastal zone and the marine environment generally stem from the enduring economic activities generated by the population, increased pollution or habitat degradation. There's a variety of factors that attract population to this living area, the most important ones being related to marine ecosystem resources, specifically those supporting activities like tourism, marine fishing, fishing and aquaculture. The total population in the Romanian-Bulgarian coastal area reached 1210806 inhabitants by 1st January 2014, having increased by 26384 inhabitants compared to 2004. The growth tendency is specific to the Bulgarian sector, particularly the central area including Nesebar and Burgas municipalities. The most important population growth areas in Romania include resorts, while the population decline area overlaps the deltaic settlements. The average density of the resident population in 2014 reached the value of 130 inhabitants/km², this increased pressure facing the land-sea environment being also the potential result of population migration to settlements situated along the coast, especially in areas with developed tourist infrastructure. In this regard, there's an over-construction due to the sprawling resorts, at the expense of natural ecosystems. Considering that most often coastal populations are dependent on tourism for livelihoods, the coastal zone and the marine environment are an important resource for leisure activities, thus an integrated land-sea protection is of the utmost importance. One major problem is related to environment-unfriendly developments in the tourism sector that may be transboundary in nature, therefore requiring regional cooperation to achieve positive results in their management.

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**THE GOLDEN QUADRILATERAL - FROM MINING TO TOURISM [PATRULATERUL
AURIFER - DE LA MINERIT LA TURISM]**

The Gold Quadrilateral represents a mining area located on the Metalliferous Mountains, Apuseni Mountains, delimited by the following localities: Baia de Arieș-Zlatna-Săcărâmb-Țebea (Caraci), and it is an ancient exploitation area of gold and silver ores, since Dacian and Roman period. If since now this industrial perimeter has been a pole of attraction for the activities concerning the direct exploitation of subsoil resources, with the inherent environmental costs, this research aims to sustain and prove the idea that the area can be exploited from another perspective as well, namely touristic capitalization. Through this article we intend thus to show how tourism can bring a welcome

economic boost to the area, while avoiding the inherent destruction caused by the implementation of intensive mining projects. In the Gold Quadrilateral, the main touristic attractions are the Dacian and Roman galleries, the traces of Roman settlements as well as the museums dedicated to mining, but also the relief and the natural landscape. The used methodology consists of relevant bibliography, analysis of data and documents, field surveys, comparative analysis and cartographical representations. The significance of historical, archaeological and cultural heritage of this area is comparable to other former mining regions from the whole world, which are now part of the World Heritage, such as Las Médulas in Spain, Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines in Poland and many other similar areas, as the results we obtained through this research fully demonstrate.

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POSITIONS AND POSSIBILITIES OF PÉCS AND CLUJ-NAPOCA IN THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL SECTOR [POZIȚII ȘI POSIBILITĂȚI ALE LOCALITĂȚILOR PÉCS ȘI CLUJ-NAPOCA ÎN SECTORUL FINANCIAR NAȚIONAL]

The early years of 1990's are the years of political and economic transition in the Central and Eastern European countries. These states have become market economies and the modern economies required a new structure of financial and banking systems, so the following trends observed in these years: (1) initiation of the two-tier banking system, separated the functions of central bank and commercial bank; (2) elimination of sectoral and operational restrictions; (3) enable of private bank's foundation; (4) enable of operation of foreign-owned and joint-owned banks; (5) liberalisation of bank foundation; (6) establish of the supervisory agencies. These were the common fundament of the evolution of the CEE countries' financial systems and created a "crossroads" from where many directions were possible. Concerning the territorial dimension, it can be declared that similarly to the public administration and governance structure of a specific country, the structure of the banking network may also be either centralised or decentralised, and generally the two systems resemble each other in this respect. In this situation, the role of cities, regional centres is a good question, so the main idea of this paper is the evaluation of the position of a Romanian and a Hungarian city in the national financial system. I examined the indicators of financial exclusion and (HQ and branch) location of banks.

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WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF THE EAST WEST MOTORWAY IN THE EMERGENCE OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF AIN DEFLA IN ALGERIA? [CARE ESTE IMPACTUL AUTOSTRAZII EST-VEST ÎN APARIȚIA UNOR DISPARITĂȚI REGIONALE ÎN CADRUL TERITORIULUI AIN DEFLA DIN ALGERIA?]

The east-west motorway is the largest structuring project of the century in Algeria, with 1216 kms connecting Morocco on the western border to Tunisia on the east and also with a vision of territorial development at different scales. However, the choice of the pathway of this great motorway financed by the state budget has had positive as well as negative impacts on some regions depending

on their specificity and ability to integrate it into their development policies. In this research we intend to analyze the impacts generated in the territory of Ain Defla located 145 km west of Algiers and which is crossed by this motorway for a distance of 104 km. Our analysis will identify the impacts that have appeared in this territory which has 36 municipalities, by drawing on the findings of official government data as well as interviews with residents, commercial entrepreneurs and farmers, who are feeling the effects of regional disparities. As a result of this research some suggestions are emerging that can improve the contribution of this motorway to a more equitable and efficient development of this territory.

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**ON RELIGIOUS TOURIST MOVEMENT. CASE STUDY ON NUCET MONASTERY,
DÂMBOVIȚA COUNTY [ASPECTE PRIVITOARE LA CIRCULAȚIA TURISTICĂ RELIGIOASĂ.
STUDIUL DE CAZ: MĂNĂSTIREA NUCET, JUD. DÂMBOVIȚA]**

One of the most important religious pilgrimages, with a remarkable dynamics from year to year, is the one that takes place at Nucet Monastery, in Dâmbovița County. More precisely, the pilgrimage to Crucea de Leac (the Healing Cross), located in close proximity to the monastery, on the Life-giving Spring. The monastery dates back to the early sixteenth century and its foundation is attributed to boyar Gherghina Pârcălab, one of Prince Radu the Handsome's uncles. Throughout time, it has undergone many transformations. In 1940, it was abandoned and it was re-established as monastery in 1994. The study aimed to highlight the profile of the high number of pilgrims attending this event - reaching several thousands and increasing every year - and to issue some recommendations on how to increase its attractiveness and economic impact. In this regard, I prepared a questionnaire for 119 subjects who participated in the pilgrimage on the Life-giving Spring, celebrated on the 6th of May 2016. The results of this survey, the conclusions I have drawn and the recommendations I have issued are the subject of this material.

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**INTELLIGENT SPECIALIZATION – A NEW APPROACH OF REGIONAL POLICY.
INTELLIGENT SPECIALIZATION IN SOUTH MUNTENIA REGION [SPECIALIZAREA
INTELIGENTĂ – DEMERS NOU DE POLITICĂ REGIONALĂ. SPECIALIZAREA INTELIGENTĂ IN
REGIUNEA SUD MUNTENIA]**

This paper aims to present the new approach of regional development policy that has been adopted by the European Commission in the framework of 2014 – 2020 programming period. The article seeks to substantiate the need of this approach in the light of the new societal challenges and illustrates the preparation process of the Smart Specialization Strategy 2014 – 2020 in South Muntenia Region.

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**REPEATING SOMEONE ELSE'S PAST. SPRAWL PATTERNS IN ROMANIA AFTER 1990 –
CASE STUDY: CLUJ COUNTY [REPETÂND TRECUTUL ALTORA: DEZVOLTAREA DE TIP
SPRAWL ÎN ROMÂNIA, DUPĂ 1990. STUDIUL DE CAZ - JUDEȚUL CLUJ]**

Urban or suburban sprawl is an infamous and ever-expanding phenomenon, one that has been looked into intensively and one that has been gripping not only the United States, but also the former communist Central and Eastern European countries, such as Romania, for a quarter of a century now. This paper takes said concept and applies it to Cluj, one of Romania's most fast-developing counties,

trying to put into light new aspects regarding sprawl's overreach on the development, mostly residential, of its cities, towns and villages. Furthermore, it makes an argument for classifying sprawl as a 'frontier phenomena', which has appeared and manifested itself only after the fall of the communist regime in 1989.

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POST-SUBURBAN, COMPACT AND COMPLEX CITIES' FUTURE IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT [VIITORUL ORAȘELOR POST-SUBURBANE, COMPACTE ȘI COMPLEXE ÎN DEZVOLTAREA REGIONALĂ]

This paper is about how the regions are formed, the future of post-suburbs and shows the difficulties from planning process in the same way the city expand. Speaks about the city like an ecology of circumstances, relates it like an ecosystem which important elements for development and urban expansion are competition and, in the same time, pare between the procesess and local / non-local institutions. More, at the base of development for the urban space near the cities we count state actions and local actors involved in this process. In the wholistic and also integrated approach of the city problems I use three models: synergic, qantitative and transformation. The work follows a comparative study between two different approaches to urban issues in regional development and the occupancy / land use. It presents European cities that have watched over time a compact structure as a model for American cities who suffer from urban spreading. European cities becoming a model both in terms of planning, urban policies, but also in terms of design, shape. The focus is on the regional disparities, the future of post-suburbs, and underscores the difficulties that arise in the design of cities as the scale increases. This paper aims to analyze and interpret the development of forecasting methodologies and the dynamics of regional and mezzo individual or micro level and macro-regional interdependence in the development, conversion of industrial zones and economic influences.

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GEOGRAPHICAL AXES. STRATEGIC CONCEPT AND GEOECONOMIC CREATIVITY [AXELE GEOGRAFICE. CONCEPT STRATEGIC ȘI CREATIVITATE GEOECONOMICĂ]

The geographical axis can be defined as a line of spatio-temporal force allowing in a temporal-spatial manner the geographical diagnosis and prognosis of a territory that can take different geometric conformations and sizes according to the capacity of componental polarization (Pop, 2003). The geographical axes consist of elements and the way they behave reflects the operating conditions. The operation links in a unified complex the ensemble of the aspects that act on these types of structures integrating them to their natural environment, the historical background and relations, offering them the means with which they can accommodate to the higher complex (region, country, continent) and can integrate the lower complexes (networks, nodes, etc). In a geographical axis the relations are diverse, complex and perform material, energetic, informational and relational functions. The relations stand as subject to permanent, temporary and random factors, which also influences and directs them. The relationships are of a synergistic, coevolutive and mutual support type. Reflecting the relations, it results at different times varying fragility, degradation, stability or regressive conditions. Regarded as territorial structures the geographical axes fulfill, offer and carry at least three of the characteristics of the smart structures namely: the geographical axes are ordered structures; the geographical axes are coherent structures; the geographical axes are organizational structures. The dimensions of the geographical axes as systems are functions of the collecting and operation capacity of that system. Moreover, the axis disposes of other territorial charges such as history, demography, settlements, the social charge, education, politics, government, culture, religion, ethnicity, technics etc. The present state of the axis (Sp) does not depend only on the present action, but it is a sum, an accumulation of all the already undertaken, past actions (At). The future status of the geographical axes (Sv) will also depend on the present actions of this (Ap). Therefore, under the form of equations we have: $Sp = \sum At$; $Sv = Sp + \sum Ap$.

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OVERALL PERCEPTION OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES TOWARDS TOURISM WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE ADMINISTERED TERRITORY. CASE STUDY: THE SITUATION OF MOUNTAIN AND SUBMOUNTAIN COMMUNES IN CLUJ COUNTY [PERCEPȚIA AUTORITĂȚILOR LOCALE ASUPRA TURISMULUI ÎN LIMITELE TERITORIULUI ADMINISTRAT. STUDIU DE CAZ: SITUAȚIA COMUNELOR MONTANE ȘI SUBMONTANE DIN JUDEȚUL CLUJ]

The way that public authorities perceive reality has always influenced their reactions towards the development of different domains found in association with economic, social and cultural aspects of community life. Known to be a phenomenon which is characterized by the close coexistence of these elements, tourism makes no exception to the consequences of political decisions that can either inhibit or enhance its progress. In this context, becoming aware of the local authorities' views about the importance of tourism and its contribution to socio-economic growth could provide essential information on the current status of valorisation in terms of tourism potential within any territory, including within the rural-mountain area belonging to Cluj County. This being established as the main purpose of the present paper, further objectives were employed among which: identifying the attitudes and future expectations regarding tourism, determining priorities and ranking the components of the tourist offer according to the responses and assessment results related to each category of attractive resources and infrastructure elements that the representatives of the local public administration authorities considered. In order to ensure that objectives are met, data collection and processing relied on observation, analysis and survey methods along with comparison, mathematical and statistical techniques illustrated by graphic and cartographic representations. Undoubtedly, an indispensable research instrument for this study consisted of a questionnaire mainly composed by closed-ended questions, completed by all the mayors of the 26 territorial-administrative units occupied by the mountain sector corresponding to the northeastern part of Apuseni Mountains. By expressing their opinions and beliefs, not only the situation of each commune was obtained (enabling thus specific hierarchies), but also the general framework of the rural-mountain area was set, making it easier to understand why in some areas tourism gets to play a more important role in human social economic development than inside others.

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TERRITORIAL VERSUS ENVIRONMENTAL COHESION – IN SEARCH OF A SYNERGETIC SOLUTION FOR ROMANIA [COEZIUNE TERITORIALĂ VS COEZIUNE ENVIRONMENTALĂ – ÎN CĂUTAREA UNEI SOLUȚII SINERGETICE PENTRU ROMÂNIA]

The main purpose of the paper is to identify the manner in which both territorial and environmental cohesion can produce significant results and consequently increase the level of the overall intra and transregional cohesion. Even though the agreed definition on territorial cohesion includes aspects of sustainable development and the environmental issues are clearly related to it, the actual tendencies show the need for a clear distinction between the two terms at a European level. Both terms stand on the successful “cooperation” between synergy and coherence, but when it comes to the implementation phase of the territorial project, the environmental argument seems to lose ground in favour of other socio-economic aspects. On a second level, the paper assumes the idea that a single global index for territorial cohesion cannot be sufficient and effective and has to be adapted to each country's specificities and has to take into account mainly the assets and not the weaknesses of the territories. The methodology includes an analysis done at a NUTS 2 (at a theoretical level) and NUTS 3 level in Romania involving a broad analysis of the national and European legislation, of the existing literature, of the allocation of cohesion funds in Romania, an expert opinion with 10 main specialists in the field of spatial and environmental planning, interviews with stakeholders from local administrations and a statistical analysis of the most representative indicators contributing to two

different indexes- a global territorial cohesion index and an environmental cohesion index, both calculated a NUTS2 and NUTS3 level. The two indexes are calculated accordingly to the Romanian data provided by the National Institute of Statistics. The paper conclusions reveal the main Romanian assets in terms of territorial and environmental cohesion and plead for implementing two different terms (but also two converging ones) – territorial and environmental cohesion, with a particular focus in terms of public administrations ‘perception and European allocation of funds and underlines the fact that the flexibility of the implementation process, as a bottom-up as well as a top-down one, with the involvement of more NGOs, professional associations, political parties would definitely improve the overall strategy.

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DEMOGRAPHIC INEQUALITIES IN THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA [INEGALITĂȚI DEMOGRAFICE ALE POPULAȚIEI DIN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA]

Demographic inequalities are the reflection of the economical modern development. The R. of Moldova have large inequalities which appeared in last decade of time determined by very profound demographic problem as depopulation, reproduction crisis, ageing and excessive migration. The demographic phenomena affect the demographic bases of administrative unit, the country have discrepancy of rural and urban distributions and future time will put human establishment in unequal situation. Modification in life expectancy, medium age, require the action. Economical and social systems aren't ready to pass next decade with out reforms. Adaptation should be in report with European priorities and comod daily life of population from territory.

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AURAS MOUNTAINS: VARIATIONS IN FUNCTIONAL RENDERINGS AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE URBAN NETWORK [MUNȚII AURAS. VARIAȚII DE INTERPRETĂRI FUNCȚIONALE ȘI IMPACTUL ACESTORA ASUPRA REȚELEI DE AȘEZĂRI URBANE]

We offer through this intervention a Problematic of the large Spatial variations caused by some Functional service-renderings such as (health, education, trade) and its implications on The Urban Network (rural network) in a closed mountainous area Suffering from isolation and lack of development. Auras Mountains belong to the eastern part of the Saharan Atlas chain, they were inhabited by Berber tribes it Rolled several civilizations and the most important was the Romanian civilization, in which The region has witnessed the construction of several localities currently estimated at 47 combines with a population estimated at about 237,825 people, according to 2008 statistics. Most of these centers are linked together by Ethnic, economic, agricultural or commercial links, these links represented for many Residential centers (during the ancient period) a relationships Network that created functional areas (Telecommunications and trade zones, grazing zones, urban zones), But after independence in 1962 Some of these centers have lost its traditional functions due to various state interventions by some local development projects Which are mainly some service-institutions and basal equipment that are distributed unevenly, Where the most important projects were directed to the main centers of the municipalities, and the share of the rest urban centers was too little, there Are even centers that has never been benefited from these Projects especially those located in the rugged mountainous regions. Under these interventions Eurasian urban centers passed through a Residential dynamic and a reorganize of its traditional spherewhich were a reaction to two factors: 1. An internal factor : Related to the balance of the field and the community, 2. An external factor: Related to the will of the state in various interventions, which touched residential centers that exceed a population of 1500 inhabitants. These factors resulted the appearance of urban and spatial organizations, in which the major road axes linking the mountainous region to the neighboring urban poles (The city of Batna and Biskra) play the main role for restructuring the residential area, while the far centers from these hubs remained suffering from the continued marginalization and isolation;

estimated at around 33 residential center of the total of 47, equivalent to more than 70 percent of the total population centers in the region where the number of basal equipment does not exceed 7 equipment and 4 shops Center. While the rest of the residential centers are estimated at around 14 residential center where the number of basal equipment low as 20 processing and 80 commercial activities. Under such disparities, functional renderings for some centers remain very limited and often do not exceed supplying the population by daily life substances. Now seeing far population centers from the main roads axes represent centers of poverty and expulsion of the population toward the most equipped centers for Locals. In exchange urban centers characterized by quality services bear the social and economic burden of the mountainous region peoples.

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**THE ECONOMIC VULNERABILITIES IN THE COUNTY OF ARGEȘ FROM THE
PERSPECTIVE OF LAND USE [VULNERABILITĂȚILE ECONOMICE DIN JUDEȚUL ARGEȘ DIN
PERSPECTIVA MODULUI DE UTILIZARE AL TERENURILOR]**

This paper aims to analyze the economic discrepancies in the county of Argeș, the debate being mostly based on the land use throughout time, aspect which can have a positive or a negative impact in any economy of the analyzed area. The reasons why this kind of economic discrepancies appear (from the land use's point of view) can vary quite enough, these manifesting themselves on a social level (for example the ageing of the population, the workforce migration, the high unemployment rate, the agricultural areas) or on the level of the infrastructure (such as the low connectivity of some areas and also the occurrence of some hazards that can accidentally affect the environment and thus, the occurrence of regional discrepancies. On the other hand, one can notice the vulnerabilities that are characteristic of each part of the county, because of the differences in the landform's characteristics. The central-southern area depends economically on the agricultural industry, while the northern one depends on the deforestations and on building new accommodation buildings for tourists. In this context, we can highlight the fact that each type of discrepancy has its roots in different conjunctures, therefore for disparities there are required methods adapted to the existent problem, especially because we are talking about an analysis at the level of villages. The collection of the database has been done with the help of the CLC platform and also with Tempo Online, and afterwards, with the help of ArcMap 10.3.1 we have been able to build a series of cartograms highlighting the location of the territorial discrepancies and also their intensity.

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**BEST PRACTICES IN SOUTH MUNTENIA REGION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
POLICIES TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN HIGHLY QUALIFIED HUMAN CAPITAL IN THE
REGIONS – CONCLUSIONS OF WORKING 4 TALENT PROJECT [BUNE PRACTICI ÎN
REGIUNEA SUD MUNTENIA ÎN DEZVOLTAREA DE POLITICI PENTRU ATRAGEREA ȘI
REȚINEREA CAPITALULUI UMAN ÎNALT CALIFICAT ÎN REGIUNI – CONCLUZIILE PROIECTULUI
WORKING 4 TALENT]**

Nowadays, the regions are facing multiple strategic challenges in order to achieve the objectives of Europe 2020 Strategy, especially in terms of employment and transforming the economy through fostering the innovation. This paper presents the Working4Talent project implemented in South Muntenia Region from Romania together with other 10 regions from Europe as well as the various initiatives put into practice by these in order to attract and retain the highly qualified human capital required to ensure a critical mass of professionals beneficial for the well functioning of regional innovation systems, in view of achieving a sustainable economic growth.

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**SELF-SEGREGATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF INCLUSIVE
TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT [AUTOSEGREGAREA ȘI IMPLICAȚIILE EI ÎN CONTEXTUAL
DEZVOLTĂRII TERITORIALE INCLUSIVE]**

In the national territorial context, self-segregation or auto-segregation is the separation of ethnic group from the rest of society. By remaining in isolation, the Roma population can preserve their specific culture intact. On the other hand, the group self-segregate refuses the integration in society, preferring to live by his own rules and norms, especially for to protect their culture. Auto-segregation became a territorial phenomenon with accentuated dynamics both in urban and rural areas. The pressure on the traditional housing stock corroborate with the lack of territorial planning and control tools are leading to loss of local identity and are lending their own architectural style and living with a socio-demographic negative effects. Through his patterns and characteristics, self-segregation as a mechanism of social exclusion can be natural (generated by the community) or artificial (created by central or local public actors). The regeneration and/or gentrification measures are becoming vital in the context of the Europe 2020 strategy aim, namely to smart, sustainable and inclusive territorial growth.

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