

BRIEF GUIDE OF TIMIȘ COUNTY

DINU BARBU

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FOREWORD

The authors of the “Romanian Encyclopaedia”, published in Cluj in 1930, justly noted that **“the Timiș-Torontal county is one of the richest counties in the country...”** whereas the local contemporary monographers claimed, on numerous occasions, that Timiș county, as we know it today, is **“a county blessed by the diligence of its people and the richness of its land”**.



The Timiș County Council conducts its activity according to the principles of local autonomy and decentralization of public services. This institution endeavours to create optimum conditions for an adequate management of its material and human resources, for the development of production capacities and diversification of the local economy, so as to improve the material and spiritual wealth of the population and conduct the county public affairs in the most satisfactory manner possible.

Therefore, the projects of the Timiș County Council are aimed at the development of the infrastructure, by modernizing the existing one and extending it so as to comply with European standards. Our goal is to have an efficient, modern industry, a highly-specialised agriculture which lives up to its honourable tradition. We want to create architectural ensembles which blend in the natural scenery, to rehabilitate important historical objectives, to create an ecological waste collection and disposal system at the level

of the entire county, to connect Timiș county to its neighbours through an efficient road system, to develop cultural tourism and agrotourism, to promote all county tourist objectives which are appreciated, respected and worth seeing.

We have the human resources needed to promote all these common, down to earth desires. The university life of Timiș county is an important part of the civilization in the western and south-western part of Romania. In addition, it polarizes the interest of Romanian speaking young people from the DKMT Euroregion, such as those from the Serbian Vojvodina or from the neighbouring Hungarian counties.

Timișoara is an important university centre, through the renowned and highly appreciated Polytechnics Institute, the West University which is currently undergoing a successful structural development, with an Agricultural University famous in the country and abroad, a University of Medicine and

Pharmacy which trained entire generations of doctors, now employed in health institutions all over Europe, Asia, Africa or America. We must also mention that Lugoj recently joined the national university system, through an important private university which has been operating for over 20 years. Timișoara is also the home of renowned approved private educational institutions.

The prominent multiculturalism of Timiș county derives from its multiethnic character. Romanians, Germans, Hungarians, Serbians, Bulgarians, Ukrainians, Jews and many other nationalities are currently living and working in harmony in Timiș county. This may be the reason why the county seat is the only city in the country whose Cultural Palace hosts, besides the Romanian Opera and National Theatre, a State Hungarian Theatre and a State German Theatre, which shall be complemented in the near future by a similar Serbian institution. In fact, another characteristic of the Timiș community is religious tolerance and ecumenism. For almost twenty years, the various religious communities in the county, in collaboration with the Timișoara Local Council, have been celebrating Easter together, through the "Resurrection March", an event which strengthens the idea of intercommunity and spiritual union of the county inhabitants.

A modern Romanian county with a steady growing economy, supported by capital investments made by numerous Italian, German, Austrian, Dutch,

Hungarian and even North-American companies, Timiș benefits from the existence of an international airport, whose infrastructure is undergoing a constant development process. That is why we can say that our county is a gate from Romania to Europe, but also the entrance of Europe in Romania.

The Brief Guide of Timiș County, a work developed under the auspices of the Timiș County Council, aims at unveiling the complex and diverse nature of our county. The result is a sophisticated "kaleidoscope", which puts together in its over 400 pages little brightly-coloured pieces of a puzzle: local stories and events, many of them unknown until today, natural wonders, historical and architecture monuments, portraits of famous people from Timiș, artists, writers, athletes, significant biographical landmarks, all coming together to form an accurate image of each locality in Timiș county. The updated statistical data on the demographics and households of the county settlements is also very useful. The rich contents of the guide also include various aspects related to the status of the educational, medical, sports, tourist, religious and cultural institutions from the cities, towns and communes from Timiș county.

The 2nd Romanian edition having been already published, it is our opinion that the translation of the "Brief Guide of Timiș county" in English will be welcomed by those visiting us from other countries, eager to know more about our beloved county.

Constantin Ostaficiuc

President of the Timiș County Council

TIMIȘ COUNTY

– general overview –

The present day Timiș county could be considered “the descendant” of the Timiș-Torontal county, the latter being formed after 1918, mostly made up of the Timiș county and a smaller part from Torontal county, these being administration units dating back to the XIVth century. Yet, of course, the territory of the Timiș county, of the entire historical Banat, was inhabited from the oldest times, and the unique Neolithic sanctuary discovered by the archaeologists from Timișoara in the area of the Parța commune, on the bank of Timiș river, is a very obvious proof in this sense.

After the defeat suffered by the Hungarian kingdom in front of the Ottomans at Mohács, the (feudal) Timiș county falls under Ottoman rule, being organized from an administrative perspective in three sanjaks: Timișoara, Ciacova and Lipova, and for 164 years Banat remained under Ottoman rule. In 1716, Banat was freed from the Ottomans, being conquered by the Habsburg troops led by the General Prince Eugene of Savoy. The Vienna Court declared the entire territory they conquered, located between Mureș, Tisa and Danube “military region”, under the name of “Timișoara Banat” or “Timiș Banat”, having its capital in Timișoara and having as its first military and civil governor the General Count Claude Florimund Mercy. In 1778, the empress Maria Theresa, under the pressure of the Hungarian privileged classes, decided to disestablish the “Timișoara Banat” (“Timiș Banat”) and to attach it to the Hungarian kingdom. The diploma for setting up three new counties, Timiș, Torontal and Caraș, was issued by the empress, as queen of Hungary, on April 23rd 1779, and the supreme county head of Timiș was the count Cristofor Niczky. After the surrender in Șiria (1849) of the generals of the Hungarian revolutionary forces, the Hungarian kingdom lost for a certain period of time control over the Timiș county, which would become part of an administra-

tive structure called “Serbian Vojvodina and Timiș Banat”. This was valid until 1860, when the Timiș county was disestablished as an administrative and territorial unit and included again in the Hungarian kingdom.

After the setting up of the Romanian national unitary state (1918), through the Law for administrative union of 1925, the Timiș-Torontal county was founded, with two urban communes: Timișoara and Lipova. The Timiș-Torontal county lasted until 1950, when, on the basis of the Soviet pattern and under the occupation of the Red Army, Romania’s territory was divided into 28 regions with 177 rayons and the municipality of Bucharest with 8 rayons. The Banat region (having a surface of 21,000 km² and a total population of 1,234,340 inhabitants in 1961) covered the present day territories of the following counties: Timiș, Caraș-Severin and a part of the Arad county, including the municipality of Arad, up to North of the settlements of Macea and Pâncota.

Timiș county was organized with its present day administrative structure on the basis of the provisions of Law no. 2/1968, Romania’s territory being divided into 41 counties plus the municipality of Bucharest. Located in western Romania, Timiș county occupies a surface of 8,678 km² (3.6% of the country’s surface). To the West, it borders on Serbia and Hungary, to the East on Hunedoara county, to the South-East on Caraș-Severin county and to the North on Arad county. The extreme points of Timiș county are located between these coordinates: 20020 (Beba-Veche) and 22025 East longitude (Poieni) and 45013 (Lățunaș) and 46010 North latitude (Cenad). From the point of view of its surface, Timiș is the first county in the country.

The landscape of the county varies and is characterised through the large and smooth surfaces of the Banat Plain, which cover the western part of the country and represent great cereal regions. The plains

correspond to the hills which are low or steep, they penetrate into the areas of the hills under the form of bays, on the valleys of Timiș (towards Lugoj) and Bega (towards Făget). In the eastern part of the county, the piedmont hills of Buziaș and of the southern sector of the Lipova Plateau, whose peaks rise to altitudes between 200 and 400 metres. The hills of Lăpugiu, Făget, Lugoj, Lipova, Silagiu and Sacoș are rich in pastures, orchards with fruit trees, vineyards and cereal cultures. The relief on the eastern part of the county is dominated by Poiana Ruscă Mountains, with deep valleys and steep slopes, with heights that seldom exceed 1,300 m (Padeș Peak – 1,374 m; Rusca Peak – 1,355 m). Between the mountain area and the hill area, at various altitudes, between 400 and 800 m, one can find large valleys and isolated hills with clear waters, picturesque and hospitable places, tourist points of interest.

The climate is temperate continental with Mediterranean and oceanic influences due to the fact that it is located under the shelter of the Carpathian range which blocks the cold air masses coming from the North, North-East and allows the access of the marine air mass coming from South-West and West. The average annual temperature of the air exceeds 11°C, in the plain area, and 10°C, in the region of Lipova hills. The absolute maximum temperature of 42°C was recorded in 1952, in Teremia Mare, and in 2000 in Timișoara, and the absolute minimum temperature was -39,9°C, recorded in Lugoj, in 1942. The interval of days higher than 0°C exceeds 195 days in the West and 180 days to the East. The atmospheric precipitations are sufficient for the agricultural requirements. The precipitations increase gradually, from the West to the East, starting from 500 up to 600-700 ml. In the plain area, the wind blows mainly from the North, and the southern part of the county is frequently subject to the Coșava wind.

The territory of the Timiș county is

crossed from the East to the West by calm waters, during summer time, and impetuous waters, when the snow melts and after heavy rains. From the Poiana Ruscă Mountains, from the altitude of 1,150 m, Bega river goes towards the valley. In its 180 km long route on the country's territory, the river collects the water of the various tributary streams (Sopot, Vădana, Miniș, Gladna). On its inferior course, Bega was over time embanked in a rational manner, its bed has been settled through arrangements and corrections. The navigable channel of Bega was built from Timișoara towards the confluence with Tisa as well as the connecting channels with the Timiș river, one supply channel (between Coștei and Chizătău) and one drainage channel (between Topolovăț and Hitiaș). Another important river which crosses the county is Timiș river, with a total length of 339.7 km (of which 231 km on Romania's territory, and 141.6 km in Timiș county.) Timiș river springs from Semenic Mountains, it passes through the Caransebeș and Lugoj cities and drains the Banat Plain. Its important tributary streams are the following: Bistra, Nădrag, Spaia, Pogăniș, Lanca-Birda and Bârzava. On the northern part of the county, the important Mureș river can be found, embanked along its entire length of 42 km, its entire route across the county (from Periam-port to Cenad), and in the South, the county is crossed by the Bârzava river and the smaller river Moravița.

The largest part of the county is covered by the zonal soils and namely, in the North-West part, leigated chernozems and meadow chernozems, then in the hilly area, from West to East, there is a succession of different types of sylvan soils among which the brown soils prevail. The dark brown soils and the reddish-brown soils cover smaller surfaces in the western half. The podsollic sylvan soils are placed under the form of an almost continuous band in the South-Eastern corner of the county. Mountain specific soils: sylvan-

brown, podsollic yellow-brown and acid-brown, developed under forests and secondary pastures, they are located on a mountain area, in the eastern part of the county. The azonal soils cover reduced, island-type surfaces; of such soils, a larger area is covered by marshes, semi-marshes and very humid soils, followed by argillaceous soils, in the southern part, then the brown, reddish-brown rendsines and terra rossa, in the eastern part. The sodium rich soils can be found in the western part and, finally, the eroded soils and the rogo soils can be found in the basin of Bega river. The soil of Timiș county offers proper conditions for cultivating agricultural plants, especially for the culture of cereals, but also of technical plants and fodder plants, fruit trees and vine.

Being conditioned by the relief, the climate, the soil and the hydrographical network, the vegetation is characterised through a large variety and heterogeneity of species. Although the forests do not cover large areas, and do not have an important role in the economy of the county, we can find beech tree and pine forests in the mountain area, durmast and hornbeam forests in the area of the hills between Lugoj and Făget, while in the sylvan steppe we can find the maple tree, the poplar, the elm tree and a small percentage of oak trees, and in the meadows, willows and poplars. The fauna is also very rich. In the beech and pine forests, the wolf, the wild board, the wild cat and the marten can be found. We can also find the buck and the doe. In the steppe and sylvan-steppe areas we can find the pheasant, the partridge, the bustard, the field skylark and the rabbit.

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The natural resources of the soil and the subsoil ensure the proper conditions for the carrying out of various activities. The soil and the subsoil of the county house the following deposits: oil, natural gases

(Șandra, Biled, Satchinez), earth coal (Sinersig), clay (Cărpiniș, Biled, Deta, Jimbolia, Lugoj), sand (Șag), glass sand (Groși, Făget), whinstone (Lucareț). The geological structure determines the regime of underground waters, which in the Banat Plain can be found under the form of phreatic water, of low, medium and high depth. In Buziaș, Calacea, Biled, Timișoara, Lovrin, Teremia Mare, Ivanda, Sânmartinul German, Sânnicolau Mare, the very deep waters are thermo-mineral.

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The industry in Timiș county has produced over the years crude steel, cast pieces, machines and equipment, fine mechanics products, footwear, fabrics, and agricultural and food products, and from the 1990s, a strong development has occurred in the electronics and IT field. More and more important foreign companies have made strategic decisions regarding this county: Alcatel-Lucent, Procter & Gamble, Continental, Solectron, Drexelmeir, Contitech, Linde Gas, etc. The county residence, Timișoara, and also, the municipality of Lugoj, the cities of Deta and Sânnicolau Mare have become extremely interesting places for numerous Romanian specialists from the entire country, and the unemployment rate at the end of 2009 was lower than the average rate of the country.

Timiș county has the densest railway network, 795 km of which 113 km of electricity-supplied railway lines, the density being of 91.4 km per 1000 km² of territory. The length of the roads amounts to 2,911 km, of which 742 km have been modernized, while 867 km have been covered with light road lining. National roads have a length of 544km, while the country and communal roads amount to 2,367 km. At the end of 2009, 82 localities in Timiș had drinking water supply networks, of which ten municipalities and cities, the total simple length of the drinking water supply network being 2,533 km. 32 localities had

natural gas supply systems at the end of 2009, the total simple length of the natural gas supply system being 1,579 km.

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The total area of Timiș county is 869,665 hectares, of which agricultural land – 699,470 hectares: tillable land – 530,781 hectares, pastures – 125,504 hectares, meadows – 29,482 hectares, vineyards – 4,457 hectares, orchards - 9,246 hectares. The agricultural land represents 80.43% of the entire county area while the tillable land represents 75.88% of the agricultural land. The area of the non-agricultural land is 170,195 hectares (forests – 109,059 hectares, water – 15,774 hectares, roads and railway lines – 18,715 hectares, courts and buildings – 23,312 hectares, nonproductive land – 3,335 hectares. The non-agricultural land represents 19.57% of the county area.

In the agricultural year 2009-2010, the following crops were sown in Timiș county (total sown area of 428,482 hectares): Bean cereals – 310.552 hectares; bean leguminous plants – 397 hectares, oil plants - 59,369 hectares; plants for other industries – 1,976 hectares; medicinal plants and aromatic plants – 15 hectares; potatoes – 7,064 hectares ; field vegetables – 9,552 hectares; watermelons and cantaloupes – 796 hectares; fodder plants – 34,379 hectares; plants for the production of seeds and seed trees – 4,352 hectares; experimental fields – 30 hectares. The following crops are not cultivated in Timiș county: chick pea, lentil, flax, hemp, poppy, castor-oil plant, tobacco, etc.

The number of animals during the same period of time was as follows: bovines- 49,461, swine- 729,284, sheep – 645,803, goats – 22,552, horses – 9,732. The number of fowls was 3,133,818, while the number of bee families was 30,727.

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In the academic year 2008-2009, Timiș county had a school population of 154,590 persons, included in the pre-school and primary education, the elementary and high school education, post-secondary schools, foremen's vocational schools, vocational schools and university education. In the academic year 2009-2010, the county had 241 pre-university authorized educational establishments with legal personality and in the academic year 2010-2011 there are 230 such establishments.

In 2008, the medical network of the county included the following: 16 hospitals, 18 ambulatories integrated within the hospitals, a polyclinic, 6 medical clinics, two health centres, 61 general medicine practices, 39 school and university medical practices, 502 family medical practices, 12 civil medical societies, 602 dentist practices, 18 school and University medical practices, 14 civil medical dentist associations, 563 specialised medical practices, 23 specialised civil medical associations, 88 medical laboratories, 106 dental technique laboratories, one transfusion centre (Timișoara) and 19 other types of medical practices.

Regarding the pharmaceutical network of Timiș county, the data provided by the National Statistics Institute show that the pharmaceutical environment is continuously changing. Consequently, in Timiș county, there were 256 pharmacies and 33 pharmaceutical warehouses in 2009.

The county has 8 operating theatres and music institutions, 14 museums, 6 cultural centres, 249 community centres. The 378 libraries own over 6,295,000 books (according to the Statistical Yearbook of Romania 2009), of which the public libraries house 1,528,000 volumes. The county has three cinemas with 1,876 seats, which hosted in 2008 330,000 viewers, according to the same source.

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Until 1990, Timiș county administration was especially involved in the building of new dwellings, this being an indicator on the basis of which the wages were paid, both of the construction units and of the people who were managing the county. After 1990, the state administration and local public administration bodies of Timiș county no longer had as a main indicator the construction of dwellings. As such, in comparison to the period between 1966 and 1990, when over 100,000 dwellings were built in Timiș county, during the period 1996-2006, a little over 10,000 dwellings were built, the major part being represented by private dwellings built by the population. In 2008, the county had 266,194 dwellings with a number of 676,356 dwelling rooms and with a dwelling area of 11,750,791 square metres. Of the total number of dwellings, most dwellings were private property (253,960 dwellings), while 12,234 dwellings were mainly state owned. While between 2007 and 2008, when Timiș county underwent a real "boom" regarding dwelling construction, the number of new dwellings decreased considerably between 2009 and 2010, as a consequence of the global economic crisis which also affected Romania, and, implicitly, Timiș county.

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Timiș county's most important resource, however, is its people, hard working as all the inhabitants of Banat, pragmatic, modern, hospitable people. On 1 January 2006, Timiș county had 659,299 inhabitants, fewer than in 1989, when there were 725,588 inhabitants. On 1 January 2010, the county population had risen again to 678,795 inhabitants, of which 422,364 in the cities and 256,431 in the countryside, the two municipalities, Timișoara and Lugoj, having 331,440 inhabitants and 44,590 inhabitants, respectively. Regar-

ding the ethnical structure, the main part of the population of Timiș county is represented by Romanians (565,639), followed by Hungarians (50,556), Roma people (16,086), Germans (14,174), Serbs (13,373), Bulgarians, Croatians, Ukrainians, Slovaks, Jews etc.

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After arriving in Timiș county, the tourist could notice that the county residence, Timișoara, "the small Vienna", as the city has been called for a long time, has tourist attractions that should be visited: Museum of Banat in Hunyadi Square, Arts Museum (Baroque Palace), Banat Village Museum, Metropolitan Cathedral, Roman Catholic Cathedral (Union Square), House of Prince Eugene of Savoy, Theresa Bastion, recently restored, 1989 Revolution Memorial, the Botanical park, the Park of the Roses (Rosarium), the People's Park, Youth Park, Alpinet park, the Old City hall, Victoriei (Revolution) Square, with its Corso and Surrogate, the Romanian Opera house and its famous balcony, from which, on 20th December 1989, in front of 100,000 Banat inhabitants, Timișoara was declared "The first city in Romania free of communism".

In fact, under these circumstances, we should state that Timișoara was and is still a city familiar with premieres on a Romanian, Central European or even European level. Hence, during the Middle Ages, the first water tower on the present day territory of Romania was built in Timișoara; this tower ensured the supply of filtered water to the fortress. 1776 witnessed the certification of the first beer factory on Romania's territory, and just ten years later, the first and only inner navigable channel in South-East Europe was built: Bega channel. In mid-XVIIIth century, the first municipal hospital in Central Europe was built, an institution which is still operating today; the hospital was set up prior to the similar hospitals in Bu-

dapest, Szent Rochus, and Vienna, Allgemeine Krankenhaus. In 1854, the first telegraph was launched in Timișoara, while the Timișoara-Szeged railway line was built in 1857, ensuring a fast transportation of goods and passengers, and in that same year, the gas street lighting was implemented. The first telephone was used in 1881. Timișoara was at that time the best lit city in south-eastern Europe, announcing yet another European premiere: on 12 November 1884, Timișoara had its first public street lighting network in Europe, with hundreds of electrical incandescent lamps and arc lamps; 1892 witnessed the set up of the “Electrical plants of the city of Timișoara”, which starting from that year supplied electricity to private individuals as well. At the end of the XIXth century, Timișoara had the first asphalt paved street on the present day territory of Romania, and the first electric tramway line, being almost 7 km long.

This type of beneficial premieres also continued in the XXth century, if we refer only to the fact that in the beginning of the 1960s, the first computer developed in a Romanian University was commissioned, the computer being built within the Polytechnic Institute, its designing stage being started in 1956 by a University group led by Iosif Kaufmann, Wilhelm Loewenfeld and Vasile Baltac.

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The tourist who already started to visit Timiș county can also visit the “Nikolaus Lenau” house-museum, in Lenauheim commune, “Victor Vlad Delamarina” Memorial House, in Lugoj city, the localities Traian Vuia and Surducul Mic, the native village of the Romanian and world aviation pioneer, Traian Vuia, Săracă Monastery in Șemlacul Mic, Cebza Church, wooden churches in Făget area, Surduc Lake, Liman Valley, close to the famous cave in Românești. The tourist areas where winter sports could be practised should also be visited, such as Poiana Ruscă Mountains and Șarlota-Bogda, areas with a varied landscape, with large forests of broad-leaved trees and pine, and a heaven for hunting lovers. The tourist should not miss the Dendrological reservation in Bazoșu Nou, the ornithological reservation in Satchinez, the natural reservation in Lunca Mureșului (Igrîș-Cenad), the forests in Pișchia, Chevereșu Mare, Banloc, the public swimming places in Timișoara, Lugoj, Deta, Giarmata, Teremia Mare, Sânmihaiul German, and the natural swimming places in Albina, Coșteiu, Șag (on Timiș bank), Periam Port (on Mureș bank), as well as the two balneoclimateric resorts, Buziaș and Calacea, with their miraculous thermal and mineral waters, thus, important tourist landmarks for any foreigner coming to Timișoara and Timiș county.

(according to Valeriu Ureche, “Four Decades of Serving the Inhabitants of Timiș county – Timiș county administration after 40 years, 1968-2008”, Eurostampa Publishing House, Timișoara, 2008, text adapted and updated with the help of Timiș Regional Directorate of Statistics, Synthesis Department.)

ABBREVIATIONS

- DLP** (Democratic Liberal Party/ Partidul Democrat Liberal - PDL)
NLP (National Liberal Party/Partidul Național Liberal - PNL)
USR (Union of Serbs in Romania /Uniunea Sârbilor din România - USR)
SDP (Social Democratic Party/Partidul Social Democrat - PSD)
CDNPP (Christian-Democratic National Peasants' Party/Partidul Național Țărănesc Creștin Democrat - PNȚCD)
DUHR (Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania/Uniunea Democrată Maghiară din România - UDMR)
DFGR (Democratic Forum of Germans in Romania/Forumul Democrat al Germanilor din România - FDGR))
GRP (Grand Romania Party/Partidul România Mare - PRM)
NGP (New Generation Party/Partidul Noua Generație - PNG)
CP (Conservative Party/Partidul Conservator - PC)
UUR (Ukrainian Union of Romania/ Uniunea Ucrainenilor - UUC)
NIP (National Initiative Party/ Partidul Inițiativa Națională - PIN)
REP (Romanian Ecological Party/ Partidul Ecologist Roman - PER)
RP (Roma Party/ Partidul Rromilor - PR)
UPSS (Union of Pensioners and Social Solidarity/ Uniunea Pensionarilor pentru Solidaritate Socială - UPSS)
BUBR (Bulgarian Union of the Banat – Romania/Uniunea Bulgarilor din Banat România)
IND (Independent)

MUNICIPALITIES

