

About Cluj Napoca

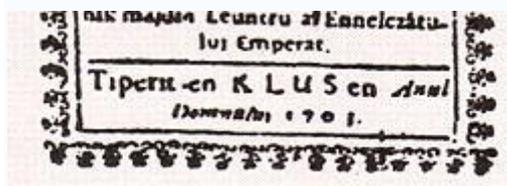
Cluj-Napoca (pronunciation in [Romanian](#): /'klu na'poka/; [German](#): *Klausenburg*; [Hungarian](#): *Kolozsvár*; [Latin](#): *Napoca, Castrum Clus, Claudiopolis*), until [1974](#) *Cluj*, is the second largest [city](#) in [Romania](#), seat of [Cluj County](#), in north-western [Transylvania](#). It lies some 426 km north-west of [Bucharest](#), in the valley of the [Someşul Mic river](#) and it used to be the capital of the historical province of [Transylvania](#).

The municipality (*Municipiul Cluj-Napoca*) has a population of 311,400. The population of the [Cluj-Napoca metropolitan area](#), as proposed by the current project is estimated at 360,000. Finally the population of the influence area (periurban area) counts over 400 thousand residents. The metropolitan area of Cluj-Napoca should be functional as early as June 2008. According to an official in the City Hall, the total population of the city is high as 504,000, including students and other non-residents.

The municipal border covers a relatively small area, of 179,52 km². According to estate experts, because of the development of the infrastructure, localities (*comune*) like Feleacu, Vâlcele, Mărtineşti, Jucu and Băciu will eventually become neighbourhoods of the city, therefore enlarging its area.

Cluj-Napoca is today one of the most important academic, cultural, industrial and business centres in Romania. Among others, it hosts the largest university in the country, [Babeş-Bolyai University](#), state-renowned cultural institutions, as well as the largest Romanian-owned commercial bank.

Etymology



 Romanian inscription "Tiperit en Klus en Anul Domnului 1703" (Printed in Klus AD 1703) of a religious book

The first written mention of its name was in [1213](#) under the Latin name *Castrum Clus*. However *CLUS* as a county name appeared earlier in [1173](#) as *Thomas comes Clusiensis*.

There are several theories concerning the origin of the name:

- The word *Clus* means "closed" in Latin, and is related to the hills that surround the city.
- from the Slavic *kluè* (meaning key)
- from German, either from the name *Klaus*, or from the word *Klause* (meaning mountain pass, or weir - from *clusa*).
- from its first magistrate Miklos/Miklus/Kolos -> Klus

The Hungarian form was recorded first time in [1246](#): Kulusuar; [1250](#): Culuswar; [1275](#): Clwsuar; [1297](#): Cluswar; [1299](#) Klusvar; [1315](#) Clusuar; [1332](#): Koloswar.

In [1348](#) appeared its Saxon name *Clusenburg*, *Clusenbvr̄g*, since [1408](#) the form Clausenburg was used.

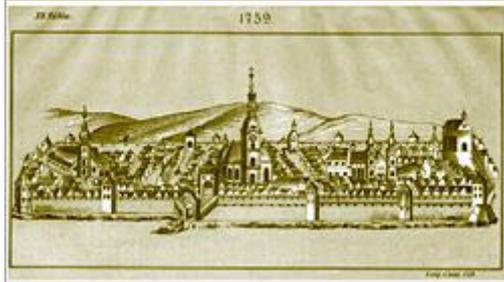
The first [Romanian](#) name of the city was *Cluș*, also written as *Klus*.

Klausenburg was one of the seven medieval fortified [Saxon](#) cities of Siebenbürgen (meaning seven fortresses) in [Transylvania](#). The city appears mostly under this name on maps of [Austria-Hungary](#).

The city became known by the Romanian variant name *Cluj* after becoming part of the [Kingdom of Romania](#) in [1918](#). The city's name was changed to Cluj-Napoca in [1974](#) by the [Romanian Communist authorities](#).

History

Main article: [History of Cluj-Napoca](#)



 Cluj-Napoca in 1759

After the [Roman Empire](#) conquered [Dacia](#) at the beginning of the 2nd century, [Trajan](#) established a [legion](#) camp known as *Napoca*. Hadrian raised Napoca to the status of a [municipium](#), naming it *Municipium Aelium Hadrianum Napoca*. The locality was later raised to the status of a [colonia](#), probably during the reign of [Marcus Aurelius](#). Napoca became a provincial capital of Provincia Porolissensis and the seat of a [procurator](#).

In the 10th century, the region was conquered by the Magyars (Hungarians) and became part of the [Kingdom of Hungary](#). The Mongol invasion destroyed the old plank fortress and also the surrounding village. A new castle and a village was built in a new place (present-day Memorandului and Emil Isac street) in the late 13th century. Crown Prince [Stephen](#) Duke of Transylvania encouraged the [Transylvanian Saxons](#) to settle down in the new village in 1272.

In 1270 Kuluzsvar (the castle and the village) was donated (so thus degraded) to the bishopric of Transylvania. In 1316 received town privileges from [Charles I of Hungary](#) and to the memory of this event they began building the [Saint Michael Church](#). In 1331 the voivode of Transylvania lost his supremacy over Kuluzsvar. Kolozsvar Klausenburg became a free royal city in 1405. By this time the number of Saxon and [Hungarian](#) inhabitants was equal, and King [Matthias Corvinus](#) (born in Klausenburg in 1440) ordered that the office of the chief judge should be alternating between Hungarians and Saxons.



Palatul New York

In 1541 Klausenburg became part of the independent Principality of Transylvania after the [Ottoman Turks](#) occupied the central part of the Hungarian Kingdom. Although [Alba Iulia](#) served as political capital for the princes of Siebenbürgen (Transylvania), Klausenburg was the main cultural and religious centre for the principality. Prince [Stefan Batory](#) founded a [Jesuit](#) academy in Klausenburg in 1581. Between 1545 and 1570 large numbers of Germans (Saxons) left the city due to the introduction of [Unitarian](#) doctrines. ^{[[citation needed](#)]} The remaining assimilated with Hungarians, and the city became a centre for Hungarian nobility and intellectuals. With the [Treaty of Karlowitz](#) in 1699, Klausenburg became part of the [Habsburg Monarchy](#).

The first Hungarian-language newspaper was published in Klausenburg in 1791, and the first Hungarian [theatrical](#) company was established in 1792. In 1798, the city was heavily damaged by a fire.

From 1790-1848 and 1861-1867, Klausenburg was the capital of the Grand Principality of Siebenbürgen within the [Austrian Empire](#); the city was also the seat of the Transylvanian diets. Beginning in 1830, the city became the centre of the Hungarian national movement within the principality. During the [Revolutions of 1848](#), Klausenburg was taken and garrisoned in December by Hungarians under the command of the [Polish](#) general [Józef Bem](#).



Regele Ferdinand Avenue

After the [Ausgleich](#) (compromise) which created [Austria-Hungary](#) in 1867, Klausenburg and Transylvania were again integrated into the [Kingdom of Hungary](#). During this time, Kolozsvár was among the largest and most important cities of the kingdom, and was the seat of [Kolozs](#) County. On [September 26, 1895](#), the Emperor [Franz Joseph](#) visited nearby Bánffy-Hunyad following the end of the Hungarian Army manoeuvres in Transylvania and was given an enthusiastic welcome by the townspeople, who built an arch decorated with the region's flowers and plants for the occasion. In 1897, the Hungarian government decided that only Hungarian place names should be used and therefore prohibited the use of the German or Romanian versions of the city's name in official government documents.

After [World War I](#), [Transylvania](#), with Cluj, was transferred to the [Kingdom of Romania](#). In 1940 Cluj was again returned to Hungary through the [Second Vienna Award](#), but in October 1944 the Hungarian forces in the city were defeated by the invading [Soviet](#) army. Cluj was restored to the [Kingdom of Romania](#) by the [Treaty of Paris](#) in 1947.

Cluj had 16,763 inhabitants of [Jewish](#) ancestry in 1941. After Hungary's German occupation in March 1944, the city's Jews were forced into [ghettos](#) under conditions of intense overcrowding and practically no facilities.



 I. Maniu Street: Construction of this symmetrical street was undertaken during the 19th century

Liquidation of the [ghetto](#) occurred through six deportations to [Auschwitz](#) between May and June 1944. Despite facing severe sanctions from the Hungarian administration of [Horthy](#), many Jews escaped across the border to Romania with the assistance of the inhabitants of neighboring villages. They were then able to flee Europe from the Romanian [Black Sea](#) port of [Constanța](#). Other Jews originating from East European countries were helped to escape from Europe by an Anti-Nazi group led by the Jewish Joint and Romanian politicians in Cluj and Bucharest. The leader of this network, between 1943 and 1944, was [Raoul Șorban](#).

Hungarians remained the majority of the city's population until the 1960s, when Romanians began to outnumber Hungarians. According to the 1966 census, the city's population of 185,663 was composed of 56% Romanians and 41% Hungarians. Until

1974 the official Romanian name of the city was Cluj. It was renamed to Cluj-Napoca by the [Communist government](#) to recognize it as the site of the Roman colony Napoca.

Following the [Romanian Revolution of 1989](#), the nationalist politician [Gheorghe Funar](#) became mayor and ruled for the next 12 years. His tenure was marked by strong Romanian nationalism and anti-Hungarian ideas. A number of public art projects were undertaken by the city with the aim of highlighting Romanian symbols of the city, most of them regarded by Hungarian ethnics as a way of obscuring the city's Hungarian ancestry. In June 2004 Gheorghe Funar was voted out of office. He was replaced by [Emil Boc](#) of the Democratic Party. The laws on municipal bilingualism have not been applied in administration as the 2002 city census showed less than 20% Hungarians.



 Palaces on the Someș River

In 1994 and 2000, Cluj-Napoca hosted the [Central European Olympiad in Informatics](#) (CEOI). It thus made Romania not only the first country to have hosted the CEOI, but also the first country to have hosted it a second time.

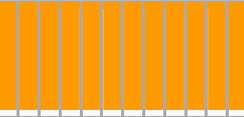
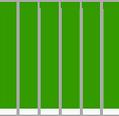
The city is known in [Hasidic Jewish](#) history for the founding of the [Sanz-Klausenburg](#) dynasty.

Politics

Main article: [Politics of Cluj-Napoca](#)

The mayor of Cluj-Napoca is [Emil Boc](#), the leader of the [Democratic Party](#).

The Cluj-Napoca Municipal Council, elected in the 2004 local government elections, is made up of 27 councillors, with the following party composition:

	Party	Seats	Current Council
	Justice and Truth Alliance	12	
	Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania	6	
	Social Democratic Party	5	
	Greater Romania Party	3	
	Independents	1	

The most important parties at Cluj are [Partidul Național Liberal](#), [Partidul Democrat](#), [Partidul Social Democrat](#), [Partidul Național Țărănesc Creștin-Democrat \(PNȚCD\)](#), [Partidul România Mare](#), [Uniunea Democrată a Maghiarilor din România](#), [Partidul Conservator](#)

Population



 Calvaria Church. Detail

From the [Middle Ages](#) onwards, the city of Cluj has been a multicultural city with a diverse cultural and religious life. As of [2002](#) the city's population was 317,953 (ranked third in [Romania](#) after the capital [Bucharest](#) and [Iasi](#)). The [2007](#) data published by the National Statistics Institute of Romania puts this figure at 311,400, ranking the city of Cluj-Napoca second only to the capital of Bucharest. Moreover, according to an official in the City Hall, the total population of the city is high as 504,000, including students and other non-residents ([Romanian flotanți](#)).

The ethnic composition, according to the **2002** census, is:

- 252,433 [Romanians](#) (79.4%)
- 60,287 [Hungarians](#) (19.0%)
- 1% [Roma](#), 0.23% [Germans](#) and 0.06% [Jews](#).

Population dynamics

Official Censuses show the following population dynamics:

- [1850](#): || 19 612 ([Romanians](#): 21.0%, [Hungarians](#): 62.8%)
- [1880](#): ||| 32 831 (Romanians: 17.1%, Hungarians: 72.1%)
- [1890](#): |||| 37 184 (Romanians: 15.2%, Hungarians: 79.1%)
- [1900](#): ||||| 50 908 (Romanians: 14.1%, Hungarians: 81.1%)
- [1910](#): |||||| 62 733 (Romanians: 14.2%, Hungarians: 81.6%) (After Transylvania united with Romania in 1918-1920, an exile of Hungarian inhabitants occurred. Also the city grew and many people moved to the town from the surrounding area and Cluj county, populated largely by Romanians).
- [1920](#): ||||||| 85 509 (Romanians: 34.7%, Hungarians: 49.3%)
- [1930](#): |||||||| 103 840 (Romanians: 35.7%, Hungarians: 46.5%) (In August 1940, as the second [Vienna Award](#) transferred the northern half of Transylvania to Hungary, an exile of Romanian inhabitants occurred.)
- [1941](#): ||||||||| 114 984 (Romanians: 9.8%, Hungarians: 85.7%) (The 1941 Hungarian census is considered unreliable by most historians. In 1941, Cluj had 16,763 Jews. They were forced into ghettos in 1944 by the Hungarian forces and deported to Auschwitz between May and June 1944.)
- [1948](#): ||||||||| 117 915 (Romanians: 40%, Hungarians: 57%)
- [1956](#): ||||||||| 154 723 (Romanians: 47.8%, Hungarians: 47.9%) (In the sixties a very strong policy of Industrialization started. Many people from the surrounding rural areas (largely Romanian) were moved into the city. As a consequence, for the first time in its long history, Cluj had a Romanian majority.)
- [1966](#): ||||||||| 185 663 (Romanians: 56.5%, Hungarians: 41.4%)
- [1977](#): ||||||||| 262 858 (Romanians: 65.8%, Hungarians: 32.8%)
- [1992](#): ||||||||| 328 602 (Romanians: 76.6%, Hungarians: 22.7%)
- [2002](#): ||||||||| 318 027 (Romanians: 79.4%, Hungarians: 19.0%)

Source: (Hungarian) Varga E. Árpád: [Ethnical and religious statistics for Transylvania](#)

Famous natives/inhabitants of Cluj



 Central Park night view



Cluj Napoca at Night

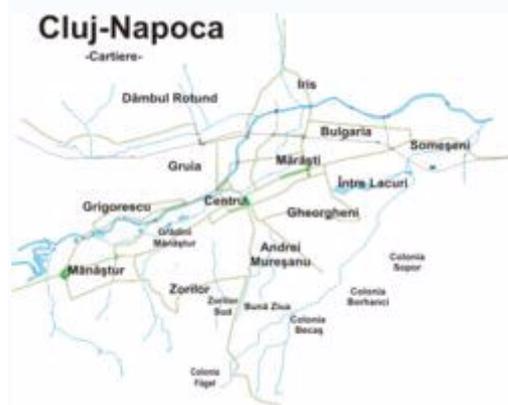
- [Ion Agârbiceanu](#) - novelist
- [Bartolomeu Valeriu Anania](#) - [Orthodox](#) bishop
- [Oana Ban](#) - gymnast and Olympic Champion
- [Dezső Bánffy](#) - prime minister of [Hungary](#)
- [Miklós Bánffy](#) - politician and novelist
- [Lucian Blaga](#) - philosopher, poet
- [István Bocskay](#) - prince of [Transylvania](#)
- [János Bolyai](#) - mathematician
- [Alexandru Borza](#) - scientist, founder of the Botanical Garden
- [Moshe Carmilly-Weinberger](#) - chief Rabbi of Cluj
- [The Cheeky Girls](#) - pop duo
- [Corneliu Coposu](#) - politician ([National Peasants' Party](#))
- [Doina Cornea](#) - anti communist dissident, human rights activist and politician ([National Peasants' Party](#))
- [Mathias Corvinus](#) - King of Hungary
- [Eugen S. Cucerzan](#) - professor and philosopher
- [Hadrian Daicoviciu](#) - professor and historian
- [Ferenc Dávid](#) - Protestant reformer, founder of the [Unitarian Church](#) in [Transylvania](#)
- [Horia Demian](#) - basketball player
- [Gheorghe Dima](#) - composer, musician, professor
- [Gheorghe Funar](#) - nationalist politician ([Greater Romania Party](#))
- [Onisifor Ghibu](#) - historian, moralist, politician
- [Ionel Haiduc](#) - professor, President of the [Romanian Academy](#)
- [Yekusiel Yehudah Halberstam](#) - Founding Grand Rebbe of the Klausenberg Chassidic Dynasty
- [Emil Hatieganu](#) - politician
- [Iuliu Hatieganu](#) - scientist, doctor, politician ([National Peasants' Party](#))
- [Iuliu Hossu](#) - Greek-Catholic cardinal, participant at the [Alba Iulia National Assembly](#) on [December 1, 1918](#)
- [Antal Kagerbauer](#), architect
- [Ioan Lupas](#) - historian, theologian, politician, member of the [Romanian Academy](#), representative in the [Alba Iulia National Assembly](#)
- [Iuliu Maniu](#) - politician ([National Peasants' Party](#))
- [Andrei Marga](#) - politician and philosopher
- [Iuliu Merca](#) - artist
- [Crișan Mircioiu](#) - doctor and professor
- [Ion Moina](#) - athlete (sprint runner), and physical education Professor
- [Dorinel Munteanu](#) - football player

- [Gheorghe Mureșan](#) - basketball player
- [Ioan Gyuri Pascu](#) - artist
- [Ștefan Pascu](#) - historian, professor
- [Florin Piersic](#) - actor
- [David Prodan](#) - historian, professor
- [Emil Racoviță](#) - biologist, speleologist and explorer
- [Ion Rațiu](#) - politician ([National Peasants' Party](#))
- [Sándor Reményik](#) - poet
- [Dumitru D. Roșca](#) - philosopher
- [Ștefan Ruha](#) - violinist
- [Ioan Ovidiu Sabău](#) - football player
- [Raoul Cornel Toma Șorban](#) - art historian and professor, holder of the [Righteous Among the Nations](#) title
- [István Szamosközy](#) - historian
- [Alexandru Vaida-Voevod](#) - politician, ([National Peasants' Party](#))

Administration

Cluj-Napoca administrative areas

The city contains over 15 districts, some of them with their own local administrative structure (townhall). The city townhall intend to develop local administrative structures for most of the districts.



 Cluj-Napoca 2007 districts map

- [Andrei Mureșanu](#)
- [Bulgaria](#)
- [Bună Ziua](#)
- [Centru](#)
- [Dâmbul Rotund](#)
- [Gheorgheni](#)
- [Grădinile Mănăstur](#)
- [Grigorescu](#)
- [Gruia](#)

- [Iris](#)
- [Între Lacuri](#)
- [Mănăştur](#)
- [Mărăşti](#)
- [Someşeni](#)
- [Zorilor](#)

Because of the last years' massive city development, in 2005 some areas of Cluj were named as districts. Most of them are still building yards:

- Sopor district, placed in *Sopor* colony area.
- Borhanci district, placed in *Borhanci* colony area.
- Becaş district, placed in *Becaş* colony area.
- Făget district, placed in *Făget* colony area.
- Zorilor South district, placed in *Observatorului South* area.

Beside these, there are some other building areas like *Tineretului*, *Lombului* or *Oser*, which are likely to become districts in the following years.

Cityhall

Main article: [List of mayors of Cluj-Napoca](#)



The old building of the City Hall. Currently used as the location where citizens pay their taxes and where the civil wedding ceremonies occur

[Mayor](#) of Cluj is the [democrate Emil Boc](#), representing the [PNL-PD](#) alliance. Vicemayors are: [Adrian Popa \(PNL\)](#) and [Boros János \(UDMR\)](#). The local coalition is composed from [PNL](#), [PD](#) and [UDMR](#).

Prefecture and County Board

The two institutions administration board was decided after 2004 alections:

- *Prefect*: [Călin Platon](#) (*none*; [PNL](#), until 2006)
- *County Board*: [Marius-Petre Nicoară](#) ([PNL](#))

Arts and culture

An important cultural centre, Cluj-Napoca has many museums, theatres, and the like.

The Lucian Blaga National Theatre, opened on 1 December 1919 in Avram Iancu Square, is the most important theatre in Transylvania. The building, designed by the Austrian architects Helmer and Fellner was built in 1904-1906 to house the Hungarian National Theatre. The building also hosts the Romanian Opera, the oldest lyrics and dramatics institution in Romania. The Hungarian Theatre and Opera in Cluj was moved in 1919 to a smaller building where it remains to this day.

In the Bánffy Palace, where the National Art Museum is located, many notable artists are on display: Romanian painters [Nicolae Grigorescu](#), [Ștefan Luchian](#), and [Dimitrie Paciurea](#), as well as foreign painters such as [Constantin David Rosenthal](#) or [Karl Storck](#). Other museums: include the National Transylvanian History Museum, the Pharmacy Museum, the Village Museum, and the Geology and the Zoological Museum.

In Cluj-Napoca there are also the following foreign culture centres:

- French Cultural Centre
- J.F. Kennedy American Cultural Center
- British Cultural Centre
- German Cultural Centre
- Italian Cultural Centre
- The Japanese Centre of Art and Culture
- Indian Cultural Centre

Since 1955 Cluj has also hosted the [Transylvania National Philharmonics](#).

On June 3, 2006, the [MTV România](#) Music Award ceremony took place in Cluj.

One of the main cultural events that take place in Cluj-Napoca is the [Transylvania International Film Festival](#) ([official site](#)). The [Gay Film Nights](#) festival, showcasing LGBT culture and cinema, is also organised annually in Cluj-Napoca by [Be An Angel](#), the city's largest LGBT rights organisation.

Economy

Cluj-Napoca is an important economic centre in Romania. Famous local brands that have become well known at a national, or even international level, include: [Banca Transilvania](#), Farmec, [Jolidon](#), [Napolact](#), and [Ursus breweries](#).

The city has also become an important [IT](#) sector centre, with over 100 software companies and two universities that provide quality graduate engineers. [Nokia](#) will invest 200 million euros in a mobile telephone factory and a research centre in Cluj.^[8] The final discussion between representatives of the County Council and those of the [Finnish](#) group were held on [March 20, 2007](#) after the decision was made to invest in [Romania](#). "Given that demand for mobile phones is seeing a steady increase, [Nokia](#)

has looked into opportunities of increasing its production capacities in order to meet the growing demand from customers". [Ericsson](#) is also in discussions to open a plant here. On [March 26, 2007](#) a memorandum was signed between [Nokia](#) and Cluj County Board, in the presence of [Călin Popescu Tăriceanu prime-minister](#).

British investment and financial services group Dawnay Day, owner of the [Brasov](#)-based commercial centre MacroMall, says it will invest 135 million euros in two real estate projects in Cluj-Napoca. The first project, which has started construction on the site of the former Tricotaje Somesul plant located in Cluj-Napoca city centre, amounts to 85 million euros. The project will include a four-star hotel, a business centre with a total surface area of 10,000 square metres, as well as some 32,000 square metres of retail space. The Tricotaje Somesul plant held an 18,000 square-metre plot of land in the area.

Cluj-Napoca is also an important regional commercial centre, with [shopping centres](#) and [hypermarkets](#) like: *Polus Center* (including an [Carrefour](#) hypermarket), *Iulius Mall* (including an [Auchan](#) hypermarket), [Ambient](#), [Baumax](#), [Billa](#), Central, [Cora](#), [Kaufland](#), [Plus](#), [Praktiker](#), [Profi](#), [Metro](#), [Selgros](#), Sigma Center, Sora. Another [shopping mall](#), *Atrium*^[12] is also currently under construction, as well as the hypermarket [Real](#).

Among famous retailers found in the center of the city, one can mention [Nike](#), [Reebok](#), [Adidas](#), [Puma](#), [Lee Cooper](#), [Ecco](#), [Quiksilver](#), [Kenvelo](#), [United Colors of Benetton](#), [Guess](#), [Outwear](#), [Steillmann](#), [s.Oliver](#), [L'Oreal](#), [Yves Rocher](#), [Paco Rabanne](#) and others. The shopping centers in the outskirts include stores like [Mango](#), [Zara](#), [New Yorker](#), [Intersport](#), [Sephora](#), [Calvin Klein](#), [O'Neill](#), [Energie](#), [Swatch](#), [Bata](#) and so on.

Transport

Cluj-Napoca is very well served in terms of transport and infrastructure for Romanian city standards, being an important element of the national air, rail and road transport networks.

Air

The [Cluj-Napoca International Airport](#) (CLJ), located 9 km to the east of the city centre, is the fourth busiest airport in Romania, after the two Bucharest airports ([OTP](#) and [BBU](#)) and [Timisoara airport](#). Situated on the [European route E576](#) (Cluj-Napoca - [Dej](#)), the airport is connected to the city centre by the local public transport company, RATUC, bus number 8. The airport serves direct destinations like [Bucharest](#), [Venice](#), [Barcelona](#), [Valencia](#), [Budapest](#), [Bologna](#), [Frankfurt](#), [London](#), [Madrid](#), [Milan](#), [Bergamo](#), [Rome](#) and [Vienna](#).

Rail

The Cluj-Napoca Main Rail Station, located about 2 km to the north of the city centre, is situated on the [CFR Romanian Railways](#) Main Line 300 ([Bucharest](#) - [Oradea](#) - Romanian Western Border) and on the Line 401 (Cluj-Napoca - [Dej](#)). CFR provides direct rail connections to all the major Romanian cities and to [Budapest](#). The rail station is very well connected to all the parts of the city by the [trams](#), [trolleybuses](#) and [buses](#) of the local public transport company, RATUC.

The city is also served by two other secondary rail stations, the *Little Station* ([Romanian](#): *Gara Mic*) and *Cluj-Napoca East*. There is also a flag station, *Halta "Clujana"*.

Road

Cluj-Napoca is an important node in the [European road network](#), being on three different European routes ([E60](#), [E81](#) and [E576](#)). At a [national level](#), Cluj-Napoca is located on three different main national roads, [DN1](#), DN1C and DN1F.



 City bus in Cluj-Napoca

The [Romanian Motorway A3](#), also known as *Transylvania Motorway* (Romanian: *Autostrada Transilvania*), currently under construction, will link the city with [Bucharest](#) and the Romanian western border. Its western part (Romanian border - [Oradea](#) - Cluj-Napoca) is planned to be finished by 2009, while its eastern and southern part (Cluj-Napoca - [Braşov](#)) is planned to be finished by 2012.

The Cluj-Napoca Coach Station (Romanian: Autogara) is used by several private transport companies to provide [coach](#) connections from Cluj-Napoca to a large number of locations from all over the country.

Public transport

RATUC, the local public transport company, runs an extensive 342 km public transport network within the city using [trams](#), [trolleybuses](#) and [buses](#).

Education



Babeş-Bolyai University

Cluj-Napoca is one of the most important academic centres in Romania. Students count more than a third of the town's population.

Universities:



BBU logo



UTC N logo

- [Babeş-Bolyai University](#) (UBB), with more than 43,000 students, offering 105 concentrations in Romanian, 52 in Hungarian, 13 in German and 4 in English
- [Technical University of Cluj-Napoca](#) (UTC-N), with more than 12,000 students
- [University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine](#)
- [Iuliu Hatieganu University of Medicine and Pharmacy](#), with more than 6,000 students
- [Art and Design University](#)
- [Gheorghe Dima Music Academy](#)

Some important public schools: [Liceul Teoretic Avram Iancu](#), [Liceul de Informatică Tiberiu Popoviciu](#), Colegiul National *George Baritiu*, Liceul Teoretic *Lucian Blaga*, [Colegiul National Emil Racoviță](#), Liceul *Gheorghe Șincai*, Liceul *Nicolae Bălcescu*, Liceul *George Coșbuc*, Liceul *Mihai Eminescu*, Liceul *Onisifor Ghibu*, [Báthory István Elméleti Liceum](#), [János Zsigmond Unitárius Kollégium](#), Brassai Sámuel Gimnázium, [Apáczai Csere János Elméleti Liceum](#), Liceul de Arta.

Modern architecture

Main article: [Modern architecture in Cluj-Napoca](#)

Cluj is one of the most important cities in Transylvania, so many companies and banks have headquarters there, some building modern tall skyscrapers and glass buildings throughout the city.

Sports teams

Football (soccer)

- [CFR Cluj](#)
- [Universitatea Cluj-Napoca](#)

Basketball

- Universitatea Trustul CRE (women)
- [U Mobitelco Cluj](#) (men)

Handball

- U Jolidon Cluj-Napoca (women)
- U Hasit Cluj-Napoca (men)

Sister cities

-  [Cologne](#)
-  [Athens](#)
-  [São Paulo](#)
-  [Beersheba](#)
-  [Pécs](#)
-  [Zagreb](#)
-  [Zhengzhou](#)
-  [Chacao Municipality](#)
-  [Dijon](#) and [Nantes](#)
-  [Suwon](#)
-  [Makati](#)
-  [Korçë](#)
-  [Cervia](#)
-  [Columbia](#), [East Lansing](#) and [Rockford](#)

Legations

Before the communist centralization of [1948](#), several foreign [consulates](#) for countries like [France](#), [Czechoslovakia](#), [Canada](#) were based in Cluj. The last closed legation was that of the Republic of Hungary in [1988](#). In [1997](#) the legation was re-opened, as part of [Timișoara Treaty](#).

Currently there are legations from several countries in Cluj:

-  General Consulate of the [Republic of Hungary](#),
-  US Embassy Information Office,
-  Honorary Viceconsul of the Republic of [Italy](#),
-  Netherlands Business Support Office,
-  Honorary Consul of [Turkey](#).

Tourism

Main article: [List of places in Cluj-Napoca](#)



Panorama from the Belvedere

Placed in the centre of [Transylvania](#), Cluj-Napoca is a good starting point for a tourist who wants to visit Transylvania.

Main sights

Any tourist's must-see list should definitely include the following:

- the [Avram Iancu](#) Square with the [Orthodox Cathedral](#), the [National Theatre](#), the [Romanian Opera](#) and the [Avram Iancu Statue](#)
- the [Unirii](#) Square with the [St. Michael's Church](#) and the [Matthias Corvinus Statue](#)
- the [Mihai Viteazul](#) Square with the [Michael the Brave Statue](#)
- the [Universităţii](#) Street with the [Babeş-Bolyai University](#) and the [Reformed Church](#)
- the [Lucian Blaga](#) Square with the University Library
- the [Botanical Garden](#)
- the [house](#) where [Matthias Corvinus](#) ([Romanian](#): Matei Corvin; [Hungarian](#): Hunyadi Mátyás) was born
- the [George Bariţiu](#) Street with the [Technical University](#)
- the [Cetăţuia](#) with its wonderful panorama of the city
- the [Central Park](#)
- several museums: the Transylvanian Ethnographic Museum (including its open air section), the History Museum, the Art Museum, the Zoology Museum and the Pharmacy Museum
- the [Central Cemetery](#) (also known as *Házsongárd*, or *Hajongard*)(16th century)