

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING METROPOLITAN AREAS

CONCEPT

After the Second World War, with the unprecedented economic development and population growth of large urban centers around the world, and especially on the east and the western coast of United States, and as well in Western Europe and Japan, in specialty literature and among professionals in urban development was born a new concept, that of metropolitan area or territory.

This new concept of sustainable urban development policies cover both the urban center, which has an accelerated process of development, and its entire area of influence, an area which often exceeded the territorial administrative limit of the urban center.

In the context of globalization, the concept of metropolitan area was becoming more important and applied in urban development strategies and plans of most large cities in the world.

In the current international context, it seems that cities can not be seen without their surrounding area, the globalization and the regionalization going hand in hand.

Thus, the cities themselves, without the support of the area to which are functionally, economically and spatially related, and into are spreading their influence, are no longer able to compete. The current goal for cities is to be recognized as key locations of top economic activities, as logistics hubs for international transport networks and as bench markets at regional level, to be attractive to people as a place of residence and also able to develop their tourism potential. The regions now competing are developed around metropolitan areas and the objective is to achieve and maintain a competitive advantage over other urban areas.

In Romania, as well, the cities are currently going through a new stage of development, a stage in which, after the phenomena of industrialization, rapid population growth and structuring of the suburbs, the economic development expands and drives into the processes of growth, more and more, the adjacent areas forming socio-spatial entities named, after their inclusion scale, metropolitan areas or metropolitan regions – these include the city that

generates the processes of interdependence and localities that support these processes by mutual relationships.

DEFINING METROPOLITAN AREAS

A metropolitan area refers to an area containing a number of autonomous administrative units, focusing on integrated and unified development of the entire metropolitan area and the coordination of activities within the perimeter of the metropolitan area.

In Romanian legislation there are more definitions of the concept, called "metropolitan territory" in Law no. 350/2001 on land planning and urbanism and "metropolitan area" in Law no.351/2001 on the National Land Planning Framework - Section IV on network of localities.

References to the metropolitan area also appears in Law nr.286/2006 for amending Law no. 215/2001 on local government and in Government Decision no. 53/2002 on the framework status of the administrative – territorial entity.

The definition provided by Law no. 350/2001 to the metropolitan territory is as follows: "area located around major urban areas, defined by speciality studies, in which there are created mutual relationships of influence in the communication ways, in the economic, social, cultural and urban infrastructure. Usually the limits of the territory's metropolitan exceed the administrative limits of the city and may exceed the limits of the county to which it belongs."

As a result, the metropolitan area / territory refers to the area defined by the land planning as urban or rural, consisting of legally constituted administrative units, with their approved general urban plans, and within which exist or are established in certain circumstances, relationships to achieve the common objectives of public interest in fields such as infrastructure, economic development, public services and environmental protection.

In the Law no. 351/2001, the metropolitan area is defined as "constituted by association based on voluntary partnership between major urban centers and rural and urban areas in the immediate area, at a distance of up to 30 km, between which there have been developed relationships of cooperation on multiple levels. "

The Government Decision no. 53/2002, art. 4, paragraphs 3 and 4, provides as follows:

"(3) Towns around Bucharest and the surrounding towns around municipalities of first rank can be organized in metropolitan areas of the city;

(4) The organization and operation of metropolitan areas are made under the law. "

More recently, even in Article 1 of Law no. 286/2006 for amending and supplementing Law no. 215/2001 on local government, the metropolitan area is defined as that structure of cooperation with legal personality, of private law, founded by Bucharest or around municipalities of first rank and the rural areas in the immediate area, having as goal the achievement of common development projects of local or regional interest or to provide joint public services.

METROPOLITAN COOPERATION FIELDS

The cooperation objectives at metropolitan level can be territorial, economic, social, cultural and environmental. Administrative entities in the metropolitan area cooperate mainly to:

- Eliminate disparities between localities in terms of indicators, items, and level of equipment provided by Law 351/2001 on the National Land Planning Framework - Section IV on network of localities, Annexes 2 and 4;
- Development and strengthening of local identity and community values;
- Improve quality of life;
- Increase the economic competitiveness of localities in the metropolitan area to the neighboring regions;
- Increase access to resources.

Based on demographic characteristics (age structure and economic power of population), the density, the type of housing, the relationship between jobs and housing, in terms of traffic and environmental costs, the possibilities for the location of new economic entities and future residential areas, in full compliance with environmental protection, administrative - territorial units can cooperate in the metropolitan area in the following areas:

- ***Forms of land development*** under the coordination with national and county land planning frameworks and with the potential of the metropolitan area according to

local characteristics arising from the development of the first rank municipality and neighboring towns;

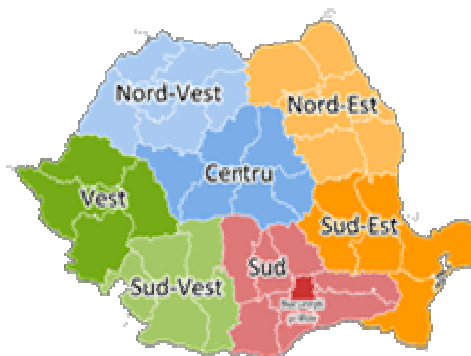
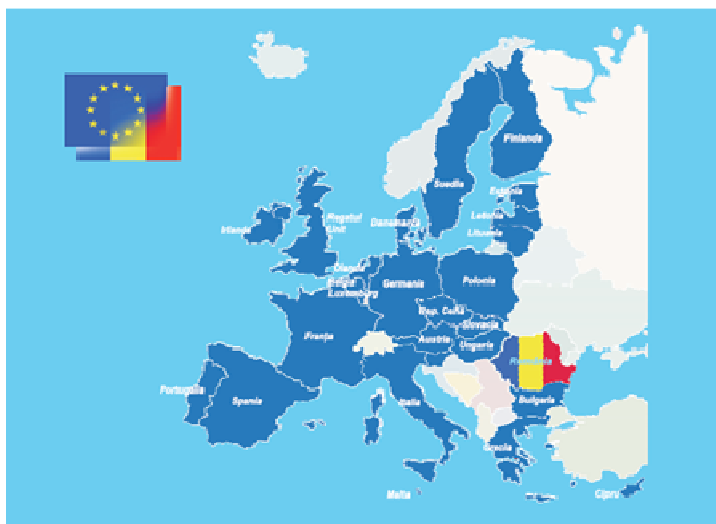
- ***Housing planning*** according to local and metropolitan needs, according to the general and specific objectives of development and the ways in which they generate needs for housing and related demands.
- ***Economic development*** taking into account the fact that the first rank municipality is the source of metropolitan economic development and can be a true engine of growth also for neighboring towns.
- ***Development and maintenance of network infrastructure*** by the first rank municipality and localities in its proximity in order to increase the competitiveness of metropolitan territory.
- ***Strategies and joint action plans*** to reduce disparities through fiscal policies, the rents of public spaces, as well as activities to identify transfers from the central budget and extrabudgetary financial resources from international financial assistance programs.
- ***Land management and developing a joint strategy of land planning*** through local policies concerning land value and taxes on it. There are important the registration of property titles, land evaluation, land policy on free urban land, green belt creation and development of economic analysis by which are proposed POT and CUT values through urban planning regulations and of establishment of value of land tax. There can be also established common policies of land use based by the development plans on functional zoning of the metropolitan territory according to the existing documentations PATN, PATJ and PUG for coordination of production, distribution and consumption in metropolitan areas.
- ***Energy policies development*** through coordination of production, distribution and consumption in metropolitan areas involving issues related to transport network typology, the mode of public utilities distribution, related equipment and identifying of alternative resources.
- ***Effective management of public services:*** lighting, water and heat distribution, administration of buildings, public transport etc.

- ***Environmental management*** based on the action plan and Agenda 21 at metropolitan level, according to the forecast of population and economic growth supported by local budgets, promoting measures to prevent environmental deterioration, preservation of environmental quality and environmental impact assessment for investments.
- ***Efficient and organized transfer of urban functions*** traditional to the municipality of first rank to rural localities in its neighborhood. In this sense, the problem is primarily the transfer of the residential and of the economic function, and especially of the industrial function, from the center of metropolis to localities in its immediate proximity.
- ***Institutional and human resource development*** through which will be operationalized the development and control plans taking into account the following:
 - Application of development plan by coordinating between local plans, county and regional strategies and local fiscal policies;
 - Ensuring transparency and good communication with the population on development plans,
 - Creating a database of metropolitan information and transparent management thereof;
 - Ensuring metropolitan marketing strategy by promoting investments, the local potential and its image.
 - Developing the professional capacity of local experts, based on a joint training plan.
- ***Considering the local specific elements for developing a common identity*** at metropolitan level.

1. GENERAL DATA ON METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA

1.1. LIMITS AND ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL UNITS

Romania is located in the geographical center of Europe, equidistant from the Atlantic coast and the Ural Mountains. Moreover, the 45 parallel north latitude and the 25 east longitude meridian intersects just near the capital city, Bucharest. Located inside and outside the Carpathian arch, on the Lower Danube (1075 km) and with opening to the Black Sea (245 km), Romania borders Ukraine - to the north and east, the Republic of Moldova – to the north-east, Bulgaria – to the south, Serbia and Montenegro – to the southwest and Hungary - to the west.



Compared with other European countries, Romania is a country of medium size (the 11th in Europe) with an area of 238,391 km², of which 87% (207,372 km²) belongs to the rural areas and 13% to the urban areas (31,018 km²).

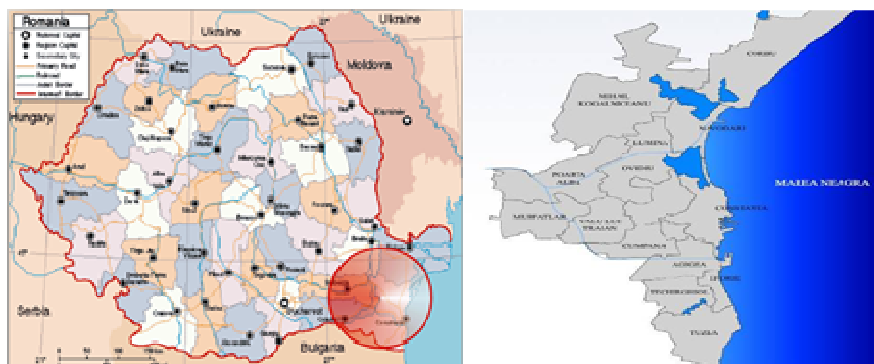
To achieve the basic objectives of regional development policy in Romania, in 1998, Law no. 151 allowed the establishing of eight development regions, through voluntary association of counties, currently corresponding to NUTS II statistical level, according to the system practiced in EU countries. Unlike villages, towns, cities and counties, development regions are not administrative units and have no legal personality. Institutional framework, objectives, powers and instruments of regional development policy in Romania were revised in 2004, in the context of negotiations on the Chapter 21 "Regional policy and coordination of

structural instruments", with the approval of Law no. 315/2004 on regional development in Romania.

South-East Region is located in the south-eastern Romania, being bordered on the north by the North-East Region, on the west by the Central Region, on the south-west by the South-Muntenia Region and Bucharest-Ilfov Region, on the south by Bulgaria, on the east by the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and the Black Sea coast. Covering 35,762 km² or 15% of the total area of the country, the region is the second largest of the 8 regions of Romania.

Metropolitan Area Constanța is located in the south-eastern Romania, in the central-eastern part of Dobrudja. The eastern side is bordered by the Black Sea (continental sea communicating with the Mediterranean Sea through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles) over a length of about 40 km. In the north, south and west the limit is a conventional line that crosses Dobrudja Plateau.

The metropolitan area includes, besides Constanța (first rank municipality of national importance with potential influence at European level, the most important city in the South - East Region and the second largest urban agglomeration in the country after the capital Bucharest) a number of urban and rural localities located in proximity area to a range of 25 - 30 km.

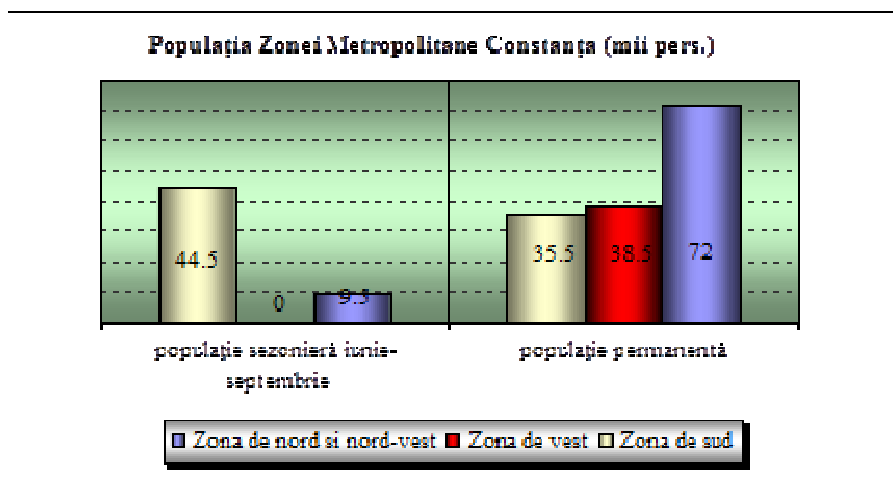


The localities affiliated to the Metropolitan Area Constanța are: Năvodari, Eforie, Ovidiu, Murfatlar, Techirghiol, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Cumpăna, Valu lui Traian, Lumina, Tuzla, Agigea, Corbu and Poarta Albă, concentrated around the nucleus which determines the interdependent processes, namely the municipality of Constanța.

Within this territory, the municipality of Constanța together with neighboring localities have a permanent population of 487,000 inhabitants (65% of the total population of the county), on an area of only 30% of the county and an average number of floating people in the

summer season of at least 120,000 people. Most of the population is concentrated in urban areas (424 000 inhabitants of which 292 000 inhabitants in the city of Constanta and 83 000 inhabitants in other cities within the Metropolitan Area Constanța), the remaining population of 63,000 being concentrated in rural areas.

Administrative territorial unit	Resident population	Seasonal population (June - September)
- North and north-west area -		
City Năvodari	35.000	8.000
City Ovidiu	13.500	-
Town M. Kogălniceanu	10.500	-
Town Lumina	7.500	-
Town Corbu	5.500	1.500
Total area	72.000	9.500
- West area -		
City Murfatlar	11.000	-
Town Valu lui Traian	11.500	-
Town Poarta Albă	5.000	-
Town Cumpăna	11.000	-
Total area	38.500	-
- South area -		
City Eforie	14.500	35.000
City Techirghiol	9.000	7.000
Town Agigea	5.500	500
Town Tuzla	6.500	1.500
Total area	35.500	44.500
- Total peri-urban areas -		
Total general	146.000	54.000
Urban localities	83.000	50.500
Rural localities	63.000	3.500



1.2. SHORT HISTORY, ASSOCIATIVE STRUCTURE

With its 7.071,29 square km the Constanța county has 2,97% of total area of Romania, and is on the 8th place, after area, and on 5th place, after population, among the counties of the country.

Constanța city is the capital of Constanța county, being the largest city in Dobrudja and in the whole South-East Development Region, and also the oldest inhabited city in Romania. It is an important municipality and a cultural, economic and social center.

Constanta, the old Greek citadel Tomis, has an impressive history: 2500 years of existence and 2250 years of documented attestation were celebrated in 1991. Nonetheless, the oldest vestiges of human inhabitation go as far as the Palaeolithic age. Throughout the centuries, the ancient metropolis of Pontus Euxinus has had a close connection with the history of the Romanians, and with their commercial and spiritual interests. It has acted as a crossroads for civilization. Constanța has always represented an important connection between the East and the West.

The first period of development of the locality coincided with the settling of the first Greek colony on the western shore of Pontus Euxinus. It is followed by a period of Roman domination, when the old citadel of Tomis, as well as the whole province Scythia Minor (today Dobrudja), gained a specific strategic importance and experienced an unprecedented economic and cultural development. Along with the division and decline of the Roman Empire, the flourishing life of Tomis was severely affected. The city was revived and its

unique potential was uncovered in the nineteenth century, after Romania's declaration of independence and reestablishment of the Romanian State's authority over Dobrudja. Modern history illustrates a steadfast and even accelerated development of the locality. Constanța currently is the second most important urban centre in Romania, the largest port on the Black Sea and the fourth largest port in Europe.

Based on preliminary discussions held in 2006 between representatives of the administrative-territorial units in the proximity area of Constanța city and based on legislative changes in local government, namely the adoption of Law no. 286/06-07-2006 amending and supplementing Law no. 215/2001 on local government, Constanta City Hall took the initiative of setting up the Association for Intercommunity Development "Metropolitan Area Constanța", a laborious process which led to the signing of the constitutive documents by all 14 mayors and the Constanța County Council President.

From administrative point of view, the establishment of associative structures of administrative-territorial units in the Metropolitan Area Constanța to promote their common interests, especially in terms of preparation and implementation of integrated infrastructure projects, was imperative in view of accessing structural funds.

Association was established in order to become an effective administrative tool to promote joint projects of integrated development of the area and of mitigation of development gap between cities, a facilitator for attracting investments, a platform for cooperation between the administrative-territorial components and core of development for public services.

The Association for Intercommunity Development "Metropolitan Area Constanța" has its own legal personality and acts as an NGO, but of public utility, being intended to have as goal the sustainable development of administrative units that are parts of the association and all their surrounding areas, by conducting joint development projects of local or regional interest and the provision of common services.

2. TERRITORIAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AUDIT

2.1. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

2.1.1. Climate and air quality

The climate is characterized by moderate summers due to the sea breeze, and mild winters due to the moderating action of the Black Sea.

The multi-annual average temperatures have the greatest value in the countryside, reaching up to 11.2°C. The average of the monthly maximums, with values of over 30°C are reached in July, August and September; during these months the values of the annual and monthly minimums reach 12 -13°C. In the spring, because of the nearby sea, the values are lower by 1 – 3°C compared with those inland in Dobrudja, and in the autumn, they are higher by several degrees.

The total number of hours of sunlight reaches a multi-annual average of 2286.3 hours/year.

The solar energy in the form of annual global radiation, in multi-annual values, sums up some 4,000 calories/cm²/year, and in periods with cloudy skies this figure decreases to under the half of the value recorded when the sky is clear.

Rainfall is low, under 400 mm/year, as the municipality of Constanța is located in the area with the least probability of rainfall in all of Dobrudja.

The potential evaporative-transpiration is 697 mm, but the actual value reaches only 370 mm. The water surplus as related to the potential evaporative-transpiration is 0 mm, and the deficit reaches 327 mm. Due to the high levels of evaporation, the air humidity is high and the annual average exceeds 81%.

The nebulosity is characterized by an inverse evolution of the monthly averages when comparing with the air temperature. The greatest values are recorded during the winter months (6.7 – 7.2), with the highest values in December. The average number of foggy days is 50 days/year. The highest number of those days is during winter, with an average of 8 days/month and a maximum of 16 days/month, the fog being especially persistent in winter.

With regard to winds, the highest average frequency in this zone (%) is recorded by the Northern winds (21.5%), followed by the Western ones (12.7 %) and North – Eastern (11.7 %). The lowest frequency is recorded for the South – Western winds (5.9 %) and Eastern (6.1%), followed by the South winds (8.7 %), North – Western (8.8 %) and Southern (9.4%). The greatest average annual speeds are recorded on the directions of the predominant winds,

from the northern sector (NV, N, NE): 7.4 m/s for North, 6.7 m/s for Northeast and 4.7 m/s for Northwest.

Constanța does not have major air pollution problems, as it is located in an aerated zone with very good ventilation.

The exhaust of pollutants in the air is generally low and is caused by industrial and technological processes, by cars, combustion of liquid fuels, from individual installations for producing heat and warm water, etc.

2.1.2. Water

In the Metropolitan Area Constanța there are important underground and surface water sources.

The underground water resources are significant as the underground aquifer provides the greatest part of the drinking water of the municipality.

The surface waters include:

- The seacoast lakes, Tăbăcărie with 99 ha and Siutghiol with 1900 ha, mainly used for recreational and industrial fishing (Siutghiol), as well as for tourism and leisure activities. The Tăbăcărie lake ranges among the very polluted, clogged, hypertrophic lakes in urgent need for adequate ecologic rehabilitation;
- Marine waters, bordering the eastern part of the municipality. According to national and European Union legislation, bathing waters are enclosed adjacent to the tourist beaches, and the waters for breeding and exploiting of molluscs for commercial purposes are located between the two ports, Midia and Constanța, at the 5 m isobar and the territory limit (12 Mm).

Techirghiol Lake, which is rich in therapeutic silt, is located 35 km South of Constanța.

Despite the intense economic activity taking place in this area, pollution of waters within the Constanța Municipality falls between the normal limits. The main pollution source is the port activity, and the economic and domestic activities add to it.

2.1.3. Soil and waste deposits

The soil in the Metropolitan Area Constanța has medium textures (clay and clay-sandy), which gives it a high permeability and good physical features which have been preserved as such for many years. The soil salt level has been maintained relatively constant.

There are no domestic waste deposits within the Metropolitan Area Constanța. The domestic waste is transported and deposited in the landfill which is located in the city of Ovidiu. The depositing of inert waste is done within the Constanța port, at Gate no. 9, in the vicinity of berth 103, on a specially arranged area.

As well, within certain localities, especially in rural areas, there are operating unauthorized waste deposits, which are currently being neutralized.

2.1.4. Vegetation and fauna in the Metropolitan Area Constanța

In the Metropolitan Area Constanța can be found species of plants that have adapted to climatic conditions of low humidity. The vegetation is typical to the steppe, with both Eastern European floral elements and Mediterranean and Balkan flora.

Dobrudja steppe has herbaceous plants, dwarf almonds, blackthorns and common hawthorn bushes. In Constanța surroundings can be met plants specific to this region: bellflower, pink, thyme, etc.

Sands vegetation occupies a narrow area along the Black Sea coast. On the beach sands grow: wild barley, sand mammoth wild ry, sand bindweed, downy woundwort, sand alfalfa, etc.

The vegetation specific to the supra-seacoast where Constanța is located is strongly anthropic and ruderalised. Strongly influenced by the vicinity of the great urban agglomeration, Constanța has only few arenicolous and halophilous species, specific to initial phytocoenosis, such as: *Elymus giganteus*, *Salsola kali ssp. Ruthenica*, *Argusia sibirica*, *Crambe maritima*, *Glaucium flavum*, *Ecballium elaterium*, *Cakile maritima*, *Salicornia europaea*, *Sueda maritima*.

The vegetation in parks and green spaces is characterized by uniformity, with planted species. The great majority of species present are exotic and decorative. The most common

include: the horse chestnut tree, the poplar, the maple tree, the ash tree, the elm, the nettle tree, the lime, the plane-tree, the white acacia, the yellow acacia, the gleditsia, the willow tree, the small willow tree, the tanner's sumach, the black pine, the spruce tree, the mulberry tree, the red underbrush, the rowan tree, the ivy, the mistletoe, etc.

The fauna specificity is determined by natural conditions of the area. Among the insects found on the coast, the most common are: great scarab, stained beetle, earwig, etc.

Near the cliffs grew a species of snakes. In northern Mamaia is living a species of lizards. On the coast can be found: land tortoise, water frog, sea turtle and a species closely related to green lizard. On the beach are living several species of gulls. Among the rare species protected by law are stilt and small gull. Among the animals living in the area are to be included rabbits, ferrets, wolves, foxes, small hamster, etc.

A small part of Metropolitan Area Constanța is located in the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, related to the administrative territory of Corbu town.

2.2. INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

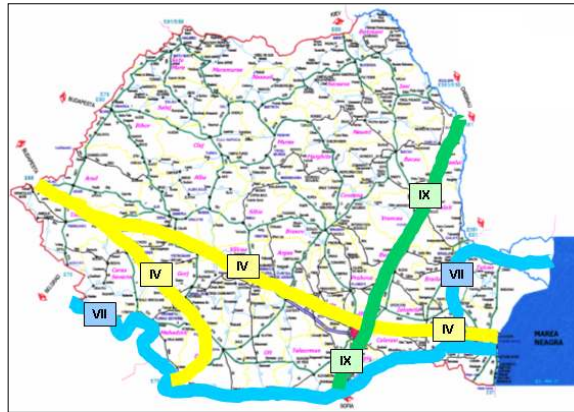
2.2.1. Transportation infrastructure

2.2.1.1. Road transport

Due to its geographic location, Romania is a crossing point for international transport thoroughfares, connecting both the North - South and the East - West of Europe. The existing transport network ensures a connection to networks in neighbouring countries, as well as to ones in other European and Asian countries.

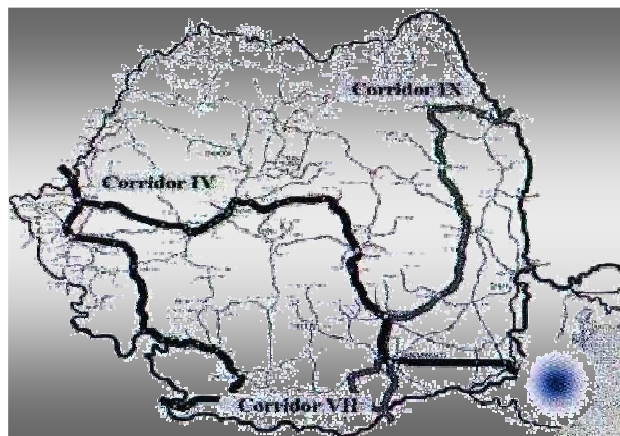
Romania is crossed by pan-European transport corridor no. 4: traversată de coridoarele IV (Berlin – Nurnberg – Prague – Budapest – Bucharest – Constanța – Istanbul - Salonic), no. 7 (Danube, with Sulina arm and Danube-Black Sea Canal) and no. 9 (Helsinki-St.Petersburg-Moscow-Pskov-Kiev-Ljubasevka-Chișinău-Bucharest-Dimitrovgrad-Alexandroupolis). The terrestrial corridors no. 4 and 9, (road and rail) have as common node the capital of the country, Bucharest, and the corridor no. 7, as inland waterway, ensures the link between Black Sea and North Sea.

The South-East Region is crossed by major transport corridors which connects urban centers with the capital city of Romania. The main roads and railways of the South-East Region are, on the east-west direction, Bucharest-Constanța, Bucharest-Brăila-Galați and Bucharest-Buzău-Focșani (either through Ploiești, either by Urziceni), which continues north connecting the main cities of the region.



Metropolitan Area Constanța, by its geographical location, is an area of intersection of international transport thoroughfares, linking the northern and southern Europe and west of its east. Existing transport network area ensures the connection with all neighboring countries, as well as those of European and Asian countries. As established by the Pan-European Conference of Transport in Crete in 1994, Constanța is situated on the pan-European transport corridor no. 4: Berlin - Nuremberg - Prague - Budapest - Bucharest - Constanța - Thessaloniki - Istanbul. As well, the European corridor no. 9 (Baltic Sea, Kiev, Chișinău, Iassy, Bucharest) make the junction in Bucharest with corridor no. 4.

PAN - EUROPEAN TRANSPORT CORRIDOR NO. IV



Also, this area is crossed by European corridor no. 7 Constanța – Danube - Black Sea - Danube - Main - Rhine - Port of Rotterdam (Netherlands).

The area is crossed (from north to south and from east to west) by two European roads: E60, connecting Bucharest to Constanța and E87, which connects Constanța to Bulgaria.



The length of urban roads is of 666 km (410 km of road network is inside the city of Constanța), of which 511 km of city road are modernized.

The main problems encountered by the network of roads are their poor quality, poor lighting and marking system of roads in some localities. Also, one of the most important problems is the lack, in some sections, of road capacity and lack of infrastructure (modernizing and widening of roads), which is particularly visible in the summer.

For road improvements within the localities of Metropolitan Area Constanța in recent years were carried out various programs to rehabilitate and modernize the roads. However, especially in villages and small towns that belong to the Metropolitan Area Constanța, most roads require various rehabilitation and modernizing works. Also, in the new developed residential areas is necessary to extend the road network.

In this context, there is a development discrepancy between road infrastructure in Constanța and other localities of the metropolitan area.

Road traffic in the Metropolitan Area Constanța is generally easy. The main problems occur during summer, when the number of cars passing through triples.

In the context of ongoing expansion of the number of cars and for improving in sustainable way the conditions for participation in traffic, especially in terms of vehicle parking, have been initiated integrated programs of traffic management in Constanța and

surrounding area, aiming to ensure the fluidity of traffic and to increase the safety of participation in traffic. In this respect, several streets and avenues, especially in the central area of Constanța, were established as "one way", new intersections were endowed with traffic lights, old road signs and traffic lights were replaced with new ones, of better quality and providing better visibility.

In Constanța, 80% of the public transport is provided by RATC, autonomous society subordinated to Municipal Local Council Constanța, on the market being also other private operators. Currently, the RATC fleet for transport of persons serves 18 local routes and consists of: 26 trolley-buses, 65 trams and 135 buses equipped with Euro 3 catalyst, Constanța being the only city in the country that has a complete renewed fleet to European standards.

Transport between Constanța and other localities of the metropolitan area is carried out by private operators.

2.2.1.2. *Railway transportation*

The railway transport, for both goods and passengers, occurs mainly on the Bucharest – Ciulnița – Fetești – Constanța thoroughfare, but also on the Fetești – Constanța – Tulcea route. Constanta is connected with Hungary, Austria and Western Europe through the railroad which crosses the entire country.

The railway closest to the municipality has a total length of 406 km. There are 11 trains on the route Constanța – Bucharest daily, and another 6 trains connect Constanța and Tulcea – which represents the start point of the Danube Delta. 14 trains operate daily Southward, towards Mangalia.

The transportation of goods by rail is well developed, and has an infrastructure which is modern and well adapted to demand.

The length of railways in the Metropolitan Area Constanța is 161.95 km.

The main problems affecting the region's railways are related to poor conditions in which the rolling elements technically are and to relatively low comfort conditions of passenger cars. It is necessary to improve both quantitative and qualitative the state of access roads and of rail to major economic centers and also the link between them and European transport corridors.

2.2.1.3. *Sea transportation*

The Constanța Port – the most important port at the Black Sea and the fourth largest in Europe, - has an overall surface of 3,926 ha, of which 1,312 ha are dry land and 2,614 ha are water. It is situated on the western coast of the Black Sea, 179 nM from the Bosphorus Straits and 85 nM from the Sulina Bend, through which the Danube flows into the sea.

Located at the junction of the commercial roads connecting the developed countries of Western Europe and the emerging markets of Central Europe to the providers of raw materials in Russia, Central Asia and Trans Caucasus, the port of Constanța has the following important assets:

- It is a multi-functional port, with modern facilities and depths of water sufficient to harbour 220.000 dwt ships;
- It provides direct access to the Pan European VII – Danube Corridor, through the Danube-Black Sea Canal, thereby allowing for alternative transport routes towards Central Europe which are shorter and cheaper than the routes which use Northern European ports;
- It offers good connections with all the transportation alternatives: railway, road, air, as well as to major pipelines;
- It has a new container terminal on Pier II S, by which the operating capacities of containers in Constanța Port considerably increased;
- The terminals Ro-Ro and Ferry Boat are appropriate for developing of coastal navigation serving the countries around the Black Sea and Danube;
- "Custom facilities port";
- Integrated environmental management;
- Well-planned programmes for further development of the port.

With an overall quay length of 29.83 km, the Constanța Port has 145 berths, of which 119 are operational and are between 8m and 19 m deep, allowing access to 220,000 dwt tanks and ware ships.

The water traffic in Constanța is of approximately 10 million tons/year, which is 24% of the annual traffic. More than 200 barges are operated daily, loading and unloading goods.

The water traffic is to increase to 17 million tons/year until 2010, which would lead to exceeding the current operating capacity. For this reason, a future development of the fluvial-maritime sector was planned by modernizing the barge terminal, which will stimulate the water traffic and will solve the traffic increases predicted.

The port infrastructure for passenger ships and leisure boats is provided by the Tomis Tourist Port. This is located 1,200 meters north of the port of Constanța and has an overall surface of 200,000 m², of which 17,000 m² consist of concrete platforms alongside quays.

The Tomis Tourist Port was built 40 years ago, mainly designed for nautical leisure and has protection dykes, accosting facilities, port territory, platforms, etc.

The Constanța Maritime Ports Administration (APMC), the authority that manages the Tomis Tourist Port, has started a 6 million Euro programme for modernizing and re-arranging the port. The main works are the arrangement of the access mouth to limit the propagation of waves, repairing the existing shelter constructions, dividing the port waters to delimit the water surfaces, arranging platforms, as well as constructing parking lots and administrative and commercial buildings. As a result of the modernization, the capacity of the port will increase to 325 ships of different sizes.

2.2.1.4. *Air transport*

Within the Metropolitan Area Constanța there is the International Airport Mihail Kogălniceanu, located 23 km from Constanța. During the summer, this airport provides connections to all major European cities. The airport has a 3500-meter long runway and an operating capacity of 6 airplanes per hour.

As well, in the Tuzla town there is into operation one of the most modern and most frequented commercial airfields in Romania.

2.2.2. Telecommunication

The telecommunication infrastructure in Metropolitan Area Constanța is well developed, with companies providing services similar to those found in the European Union. The upgrade of the telecommunication system was carried out by replacing the classic

network with a digital telephone network, and by use of optical fibre cables and extension of the telephone capacities of the city.

During the last 5 years, the telecommunication sector developed swiftly, mainly due to the appearance and promotion of new products and services and to the modernisation of the existing ones. The greatest development rate was observed by the Internet and mobile telephone services. Nevertheless, the potential in this field is far from reaching its limits.

2.2.3. Energy

The Metropolitan Area Constanța is crossed by important continental gas thoroughfares and by high voltage electric lines, which are connected to the European network. The energy output is generated by three thermal stations with a power of 407 MW and by the Nuclear Electric Plant, situated about 60 km west of Constanța, which has an annual output of 4,451.418 MWh (10% of the national output).

Currently, the nuclear electric plant operates at 20% of its planned capacity and uses some of the most effective and up-to-date technology in the field (CANDU type), which makes it the most modern and safe plant in Eastern and Central Europe.

2.2.3.1. Electricity supply and public lighting

In the Metropolitan Area Constanța, the supply of electricity is provided by S.C. Electrica Dobrogea S.A., through its Electricity Supply Branch in Constanța. The main indicators in the field of electricity supply and consumption are:

Length of the electricity supply network	3.184 Km
<i>Medium voltage lines</i>	<i>973 Km</i>
<i>Low voltage lines</i>	<i>2211Km</i>
Overall number of consumers	202.489
<i>Domestic consumers</i>	<i>189.298</i>

<i>Industrial consumers</i>	<i>12.888</i>
<i>Large consumers</i>	<i>303</i>
Overall consumption (monthly average)	59.480 KWh
<i>Domestic consumption</i>	<i>21.750.000 KWh</i>
<i>Industrial consumption</i>	<i>37.730.000 KWh</i>

During 2001 – 2003, the public lighting system was completely restored through an 18 million Euro programme, initiated by the Constanța City Hall.

Some 2,274 new metallic poles, 507 new concrete poles, 4,965 glass fibre poles and 15,000 lighting lamps were mounted within this programme which was aimed at restoring and modernizing the public lighting in Constanța. The existing public lighting network was completely restored, and currently the public lighting services are provided according to European standards.

Also, in all localities of Metropolitan Area Constanța in recent years were developed investment programs in the rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of public lighting network. However, following an assessment made recently in the metropolitan territory has revealed the need for continued investment in this area, particularly in reducing consumption through energy efficiency lighting, as well as the extension of the network.

2.3.2.2. *Heat supply*

The heat supply is provided in Constanța in a centralized system by R.A.D.E.T. Constanța, an independent administration company subordinated to the Local Municipal Council Constanța. Currently, 77.7 % of the homes in Constanța are connected to the centralized system for heat supply.

R.A.D.E.T. Constanța has 132 thermal points and 2 local thermal plants that operate on natural gas. The thermal points are supplied with hot water from the primary network by Electro-thermal Plant Palas. The primary network also provides heat for 70 industrial thermal points which serve mainly industrial operators.

The centralized heat supply system has two main components: the primary supply network, providing transport for the primary thermal agent from CET Palas to the thermal

points administered by R.A.D.E.T., and the secondary network, which provides hot water to final consumers.

The overall length of the primary thermal system is 82 km, which consists of 164 km of pipelines. The final point is located about 9 km from C.E.T. Palas. This system was designed to support a pressure of a 16 bar and a decreases in temperature of 150°C/70°C. At present, the system operates at a maximum pressure of 8 to 10 bar and a maximum drop in temperature of 100-135°C/60°C during the warm season.

The overall length of the secondary thermal system is of 225 km, and the overall length of the pipelines is 900 km. The total number of secondary networks is 685, with an average of 5 networks for every thermal point.

The overall caloric capacity installed in the thermal points of R.A.D.E.T. Constanța is:

Central heating	479 Gcal./h.
Domestic hot water	195 Gcal./h.
Total	674Gcal./h.

During the last years, R.A.D.E.T. Constanța has developed several programmes aimed at modernizing and increasing its effectiveness with the aid of subsidies granted by Constanța City Hall. Thus, the greater part of the thermal points have been restored, and t giga-calorimeters have been mounted at the branching of individual homes for metering purposes. The services provided by RADET have been certified according to SR EN ISO 9001/2001 – with regard to integrated quality management, and to SR EN ISO 14001/1997 – with regard to the continuous improvement of environmental activities.

In other localities of the metropolitan area there are only partial facilities of production and supply of heat to the public, with no studies or programs dedicated to expansion / development of this system.

2.3.2.3. *Natural gas supply*

In the Metropolitan Area Constanța, S.C. CONGAZ S.A. provides the natural gas supply in Constanța. The main indicators in this field are:

Length of pipelines for gas supply (medium pressure)	39,891 Km
Length of pipelines for gas supply (low pressure)	275,429 Km
Overall number of consumers	49.876
<i>Domestic consumers</i>	48.279
<i>Industrial consumers</i>	1.597
Overall consumption (for 2009)	440.208.729 Nm ³

In view of the territorial and demographic expansion of the metropolitan area, natural gas will become an important energetic source, as it is cheap and readily available for domestic and industrial consumers. In this respect, S.C. CONGAZ S.A. plans to exponentially develop its supply infrastructure and diversify the services provided, for ensuring the consumption needed and adjusting to the market's demands.

2.3.3. Sewage and water supply infrastructure

2.3.3.1. *Water supply*

Metropolitan Area Constanța is provided in terms of drinking water through the interconnected system "Seaside". Water supply infrastructure and sewage are managed by County Water Autonomous Society Constanța.

Plants in operation have the following characteristics:

- ☐ 38 depth sources, a total of approx. 306 wells with a total installed capacity of 8530 l / s;
- ☐ a water outlet of the Canal Danube - Black Sea, with a total installed capacity of 4514 l / s;
- ☐ treatment plant Palas with a capacity of 3.75 m / s
- ☐ predominant materials used in networks: steel, iron, PREMO, cement, PEAD, ductile iron;
- ☐ state of wear - ca. 40%.
- ☐ 98 tanks with a total volume of 278,260 cubic meters stored.
- ☐ 41 pumping stations with a total capacity of 107.341 m³ / h.

According to statistics, in 2006, the length of the drinking water distribution network in the Metropolitan Area Constanța is 878.7 km and the length of sewage network is 819.6 km.

Although many of the localities of Metropolitan Area Constanța have centralized water supply and sanitation, in very many places (especially rural areas), these plants have a high degree of wear requiring rehabilitation and expansion works.

Length of the drinking water supply network in the METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA (ZMC) - km -					
	1992	2002	2007	2008	2009
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	513, 9	531, 4	531,7	531,5	532,0
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	282, 2	298,9	343,4	343,7	346,7
EFORIE	62,1	63,5	70,3	70,3	70,3
NĂVODARI	61,4	62,3	62,3	62,5	62,5
OVIDIU	12,8	12,8	15,6	15,6	15,6
MURFATLAR	17,7	31,8	32,5	32,5	32,9
TECHIRGHIOLO	18,5	19,6	19,6	19,6	19,6
AGIGEA	13,6	13,6	13,6	13,7	13,7
CORBU	8,0	17,7	17,7	17,7	17,7
CUMPĂNA	3,9	3,9	24,6	24,6	24,6
LUMINA	7,6	7,6	21,1	21,1	23,7
MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU	13,1	13,8	13,8	13, 8	13,8
POARTA ALBĂ	17,6	24,6	24,6	24,6	24,6
TUZLA	36,9	18,7	18,7	18,7	18,7
VALU LUI TRAIAN	9,0	9,0	9,0	9,0	9,0
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	796,1	830,3	875,1	875,2	878,7

2.3.3.2. Discharge of wastewater

Installations for the collection, transportation and wastewater treatment in Metropolitan Area Constanța have the following capabilities:

- 6 treatment plants with a capacity of 6 408.5 l / s, of which:

- with mechanical and biological stage - 5 stations: Constanța South, Eforie Sud, Poarta Albă, Năvodari, Mihail Kogălniceanu;
- with mechanical stage - 1 station (Constanța North treatment station)
- ☐ 52 wastewater pumping stations, pumping capacity totaling 61 268 m / h.
- ☐ predominant materials used in the network: cement, concrete, basalt, iron, steel and PVC-KG.
- ☐ state of wear - ca. 40%.
- ☐ type of sewerage system:
 - Uniform 60%;
 - Separate 40%



Excepting Constanța North WWTP which received funding through the ISPA program for all other stations is needed technological upgrading and modernization.

Operation of treatment plants in terms of efficiency has as main objective the protection of Black Sea bathing and coastal waters.

Length of sewage network in the METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA (ZMC) - km-					
	1992	2002	2007	2008	2009
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	528,8	565	570,4	584,9	586,4
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	221,1	222,4	231,0	232,7	233,2
EFORIE	94,8	96,2	97,1	97,1	97,1
NĂVODARI	41,1	42,0	48,1	48,1	48,1

OVIDIU	7,8	7,8	8,9	8,9	8,9
MURFATLAR	27,6	29,4	29,6	29,8	30,3
TECHIRGHIOI	22,9	24,1	24,1	24,1	24,1
AGIGEA	-	-	-	1,5	1,5
CORBU	-	-	-	-	-
CUMPĂNA	-	0,4	0,7	0,7	0,7
LUMINA	0,3	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU	9,9	9,9	9,9	9,9	9,9
POARTA ALBĂ	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,2	9,2
TUZLA	7,5	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8
VALU LUI TRAIAN	-	-	-	-	-
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	749,9	787,4	801,4	817,6	819,6

2.2.5. Housing status

Housing situation, in Constanța and in localities members of the metropolitan area, is generally good if we refer to living space / person or number of rooms / person.

LOCALITY	Comparative indexes regarding housing in the METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA (ZMC)													
	Number of houses	Area of housing rooms (sqm)			Endowment with facilities									
		per one house	per one room	per one person	water in house	sewage		power supply	heating		bathroom		kitchen	
						public network	own system		public network	own system	in house	outside	in house	outside
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	115.015	36,8	15,4	14	110.633	109.299	1.253	114.442	89.310	4.016	104.504	1.644	109.125	2.080
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	50.250	1.182,5	202,5	246,16	40.631	26.286	18.421	44.262	10.714	9.533	39.006	4.942	4.44.460	5.387
EFORIE	4.023	100	16	30	3.910	3.800	223	4.023	1.010	450	3.700	323	3.910	113
NAVODARI	11.654	40	15	12	10.039	9.481	558	11.154	9.704	558	9.481	223	10.596	558
OVIDIU	4.104	150	16	19	3.776	4.123	2.200	3.958	-	414	3.925	79	3.980	124
MURFATLAR	3.472	35	12	10	2.496	1.867	987	3.426	-	913	2.931	941	2.987	457
TECHIRGHIOI	3.579	75,5	13,5	36,76	3.725	2.415	1.342	3.470	-	530	2.460	510	2.460	820
AGIGEA	3.400	90	18	22	3.000	1.050	2.350	3.400	-	1.000	2.500	900	3.200	200
CORBU	2.043	80	17	24	1.050	-	1.050	2.042	-	150	875	300	1.700	342
CUMPANA	3.950	80	26	22,4	1.717	750	1.930	3.109	-	1.293	1.812	180	3.700	1.212
LUMINA	2.742	250	14	6	2.315	228	2.087	2.650	-	535	2.087	655	2.158	548
MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU	3.200	100	16	35	2.600	1.200	700	3.200	-	1.400	2.600	-	3.000	200
POARTA ALBA	1.867	72	16	9	1.303	622	1.294	1.800	-	70	1.491	250	1.355	512
TUZLA	2.225	60	11	14	1.200	750	200	2.030	-	624	1.644	581	2.024	201
VALU LUI TRAIAN	3.991	50	12	6	3.500	-	3.500	-	-	1.596	3.500	-	3.400	100

ZMC + CONSTANȚA	- 64. 765	1.145,7	187,1	232,16	- 7. 0002	- 83. 013	17. 168	- 70. 180	- 78. 596	5. 517	-65.498	3. 298	-64. 665	3. 307
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Note that most of the existing housing stock was built 30-50 years ago. Also, 15% - 20% of all homes are older than 50 years, especially in rural areas and in the center of Constanța.

Another problem is the multi-floor buildings of flats. Most of this type of housing was built in the late 60s to 80s. Some of these homes are characterized by a strong degree of wear and tear, especially of the condominium (basements, roofs, facades, terraces, stairways, common facilities, green spaces, etc.).

In rural areas and in some small towns (Techirghiol, Ovidiu, etc.) we encounter mainly a heterogeneous housing stock in which is prevailing individual housing, developed more like small subsistence farms, than that of modern living habitats.

If major problems for multi-floor buildings are the lack of comfort and personality of buildings, the standard surfaces of apartments, the lack of intimate space and a high degree of wear for common parts of buildings, for the individual homes in rural areas the main problem is lack of utilities and basic services (water supply, sewerage, gas, toilets inside the building and even electricity).

Continuing analysis of existing housing stock in the metropolitan territory we can not overlook the latest developments in this field namely the extension of individual housing in peripheral areas of Constanța and neighboring localities (Lazu – Agigea, Cumpăna, Lumina, Poiana - Ovidiu, Valu lui Traian, Mamaia Village - Năvodari). Unfortunately, this natural tendency to concentrate residential function to the peripheral areas and to localities in the immediate vicinity of the city, did not take place and does not take place in an organized way. The best example for this conclusion is the fact that in the entire metropolitan planning area, with one exception, was not yet developed an integrated housing project. And the more relevant picture of how chaotic was developed residential function in the metropolitan area in the past 15 years offers the localities of Lazu, Ovidiu and even the Pirates Inn - Mamaia Village.

The main cause of this spreading chaos in the housing sector development in the metropolitan area of Constanța is the lack of an integrated strategy for the development of this area, plus permissive urban policy, particularly in areas around the city of Constanța.

Also, correlation with the housing development strategy to expand the utility networks and related infrastructure and the lack of necessary funds for carrying out such work, makes more difficult connecting new housing to basic utilities such as water supply, sewerage, electricity and gas.

2.3. DEMOGRAPHY AND ANTHROPIC RESOURCES

2.3.1. Demographic status and population distribution

Peculiarities of the evolution of population and demographic phenomena in Constanța county are explained by the fact that, by 1990, the main component of the county population growth was the migration to this area, especially to Constanța and several other cities, and not natural growth.

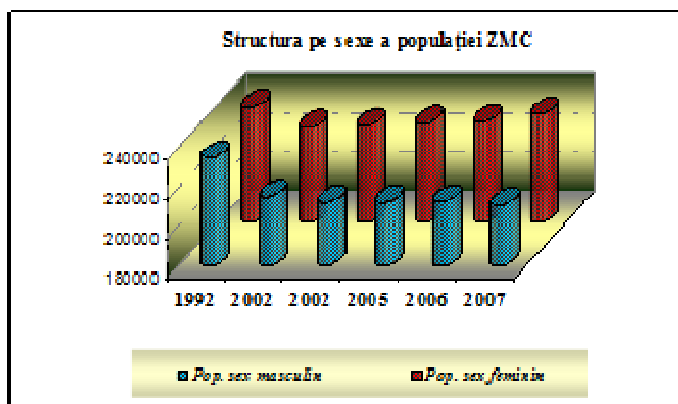
Demographic analysis carried out in the Constanța City, reported at the metropolitan area of Constanța, reveals that the local population decreased. After 1990, under a complex economic, social and demographic factors, the population of Constanța, its structure mainly, developed keeping national trends, but with clear elements of specificity mainly caused by the effects of migration to peri-urban areas.

Evolution of population in the METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA (ZMC)						
	1992	2002	2007	1992 - 2002	2002 - 2009	1992 - 2009
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	350.581	310.471	304.279	- 40.110	- 6.192	- 46.302
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	122.071	131.012	139.730	+ 8.941	+ 8.718	+ 17.659
EFORIE	9.316	9.465	9.856	+ 149	+ 391	+ 540
NĂVODARI	31.746	32.390	34.936	+ 644	+ 2.546	+ 3.190
OVIDIU	12.591	13.134	13 929	+ 543	+ 795	+ 543
MURFATLAR	10.742	10.857	10.855	- 115	- 2	+ 113
TECHIRGHIOI	6.872	7.109	7.218	+ 237	+ 109	+ 346
AGIGEA	4.611	5.482	6. 291	+ 871	+ 809	+ 1.680
CORBU	4.254	5.261	5.781	+ 1.007	+ 520	+ 1.527
CUMPĂNA	7.409	9.871	10.588	+ 2.462	+ 717	+ 3.179

LUMINA	5.753	7.389	8.701	+ 1.636	+ 1.312	+ 2.948
MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU	9.436	10. 072	10.109	+ 636	+ 37	+ 673
POARTA ALBĂ	4.212	4.792	4.756	+ 580	- 36	+ 544
TUZLA	7.775	6.366	6.571	- 1.409	+ 205	- 1. 204
VALU LUI TRAIAN	7.354	8.824	10.139	+ 1.470	+ 1.315	+ 2.785
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	472.652	441.483	444.009	- 31.169	+ 2.526	- 28.643

As regards gender structure, by 1990, in Constanța, paradoxically, the male population was larger than the female population, this proportion reversing only since 1992. The explanation is that people who have migrated to this area were mostly men.

Gender structure of the population												
	1992		2002		2006		2007		2008		2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	173.008	177.573	149.324	161.147	145.917	161.530	145. 130	161.202	144.522	161.028	140.882	163.397
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	61. 516	60. 557	65. 569	66.441	65.950	67.320	66.759	68.440	67.781	69. 547	69.710	71.110
EFORIE	4. 450	4. 866	4. 387	5. 078	4. 461	5. 022	4. 495	5. 060	4. 549	5. 123	4. 603	5. 253
NĂVODARI	16. 146	15. 600	15. 942	16. 448	16.803	17. 286	16. 964	17. 373	17. 136	17. 518	17. 194	17. 742
OVIDIU	6. 371	6. 220	6. 438	6. 696	6. 576	6. 781	6. 647	6. 843	6. 727	6. 945	6. 728	7. 201
MURFATLAR	5. 465	5. 277	5. 337	5. 520	5. 364	5. 475	5. 344	5. 482	5. 390	5. 553	5. 341	5. 514
TECHIRGHIOI	3. 368	3. 504	3. 479	3. 630	3. 555	3. 555	3. 424	3. 610	3. 436	3. 629	3. 506	3. 712
AGIGEA	2. 436	2. 175	2. 778	2. 704	2. 898	2. 771	2. 981	2. 882	3. 042	2. 957	3. 190	3. 101
CORBU	2. 184	2. 070	2. 701	2. 560	2. 756	2. 641	2. 808	2. 713	2. 874	2.766	3. 006	2. 865
CUMPĂNA	3. 705	3. 704	4. 916	4. 955	4. 770	4. 790	4. 914	4. 974	5. 039	5. 142	5. 220	5. 368
LUMINA	2. 908	2. 845	3. 706	3. 683	3. 945	3. 913	4. 092	4. 086	4. 238	4. 218	4. 344	4. 357
MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU	4. 747	4. 691	4. 971	5. 101	4. 937	5. 002	4. 949	5. 047	4. 978	5. 078	5. 004	5. 105
POARTA ALBĂ	2. 145	2. 067	2. 409	2. 381	2. 274	2.305	2. 303	2. 359	2. 325	2. 378	3. 349	2. 407
TUZLA	3. 877	3. 898	3. 125	3. 241	3. 066	3.186	3. 124	3. 250	3. 162	3. 309	3. 201	3. 370
VALU LUI TRAIAN	3. 714	3. 640	4. 380	4. 444	4. 545	4.593	4. 714	4. 761	4. 885	4. 931	5. 024	5. 115
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	234. 524	238. 150	214. 893	227.588	211.867	228. 850	211. 389	229.642	212.303	230.572	210.592	34. 507



In the metropolitan area the population growth is positive (except localities as Eforie, Techirghiol and Tuzla), in contrast with Constanța, where natural increase is negative, the number of births being lower than that of deaths. According to statistics for the period 1992-2009 as a whole, the population of localities in the metropolitan area shows a continuous decrease.

	2007			2008			2009		
	total population	new born	deceased	total population	new born	deceased	total population	new born	deceased
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	307. 447	2. 619	3. 066	306. 332	2. 726	3. 167	305. 550	2. 825	3. 173
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	133. 078	1. 510	1. 136	135. 199	1. 518	1. 199	137. 326	1. 521	1. 198
EFORIE	9. 483	74	114	9. 555	82	121	9. 672	82	117
NĂVODARI	34. 089	378	208	34. 337	392	189	34. 654	368	204
OVIDIU	13. 357	175	127	13. 490	156	132	13. 672	146	133
MURFATLAR	10. 838	114	75	10. 826	133	91	10. 943	108	96
TECHIRGHIOI	6. 910	70	72	7. 034	66	76	7. 065	62	64
AGIGEA	5. 669	57	37	5. 863	53	51	5. 999	79	57
CORBU	5. 406	77	51	5. 521	73	69	5. 640	65	74
CUMPĂNA	9. 560	129	78	9. 888	128	79	10. 181	150	100
LUMINA	7. 858	93	81	8. 178	87	79	8. 456	101	66
MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU	9. 936	108	102	9. 966	108	104	10. 056	115	99
POARTA ALBĂ	4. 579	86	36	4. 662	84	48	4. 703	78	39

TUZLA	6. 252	61	78	6. 374	70	70	6. 471	50	61
VALU LUI TRAIAN	9. 138	88	77	9. 475	86	90	9. 814	117	88
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	440. 525	4. 129	4. 202	441. 531	4. 244	4. 366	442. 876	4. 346	4. 371

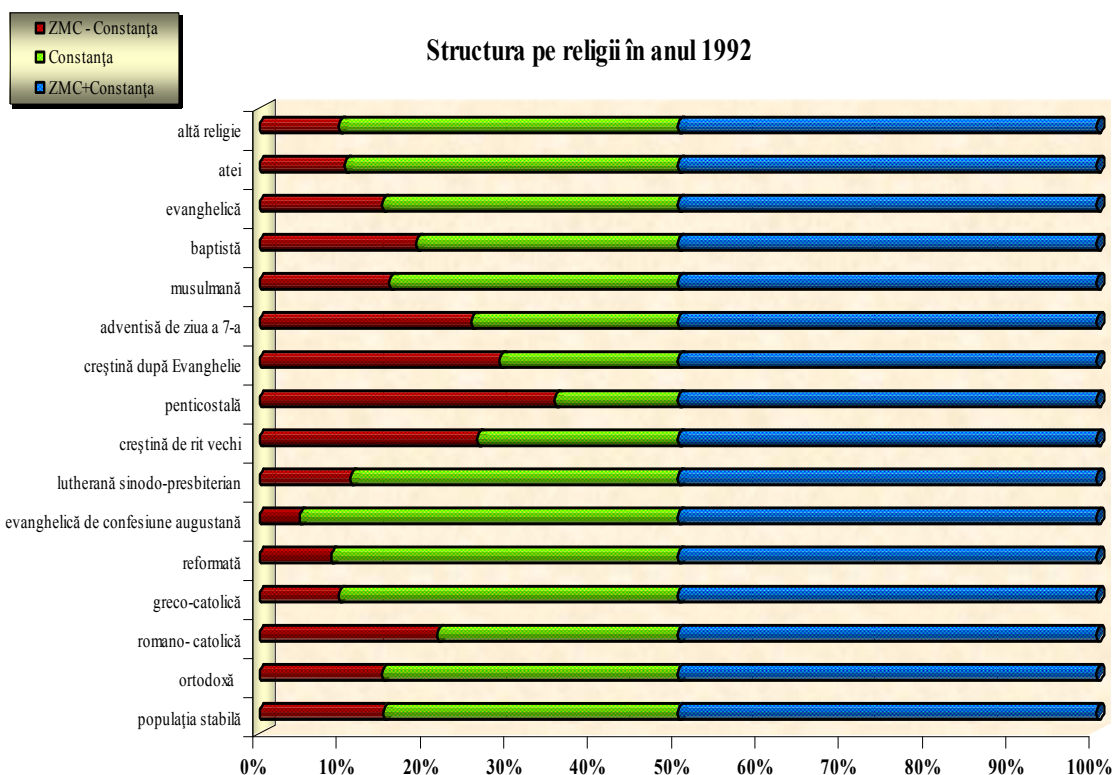
Age structure of population in year 1992																	
	Resident population	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15- 19 years	20-24 years	25- 29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years and over
Constanța	350.581	22.920	25.695	30.350	27.754	31.353	19.904	28.316	35.497	29.827	19.615	20.339	18.558	15.354	10.933	5.393	8.773
ZMC - Constanța	122.073	11.045	10.455	10.765	10.270	11.668	7.918	10.007	9.713	8.142	5.868	6.322	5.942	4.604	3.476	1.672	2.299
Eforie	9.316	562	567	658	674	932	468	685	799	722	510	613	662	564	423	183	294
Năvodari	31.746	3.518	3.681	3.647	2529	3.046	2.578	3.583	3.324	1.967	1.092	977	750	450	303	144	157
Ovidiu	12.591	1.084	968	1.092	1070	1.303	797	927	907	827	634	762	778	587	406	190	259
Murfatlar	10.742	1.089	955	1.044	960	1.116	733	877	913	713	500	568	419	322	243	127	163
Techirghiol	6.872	544	445	567	503	724	410	488	556	470	361	419	419	365	277	141	183
Agigea	4.611	380	372	391	371	450	280	353	356	319	305	311	240	186	133	64	100
Corbu	4.254	341	319	376	412	388	201	252	282	270	239	209	269	249	212	112	123
Cumpăna	7.409	634	591	699	667	780	388	499	569	530	374	395	409	331	241	125	177
Lumina	5.753	451	345	487	548	669	288	317	382	376	331	418	384	301	214	101	141
Mihail Kogălniceanu	9.438	894	835	802	745	933	731	760	744	576	428	467	482	370	307	132	232
Poarta Albă	4.212	409	378	406	376	431	252	280	316	267	194	220	226	175	130	64	88
Tuzla	775	557	483	596	746	896	396	512	565	601	471	515	459	330	289	170	189
Valu lui Traian	7.354	582	516	611	669	754	396	474	542	504	429	448	445	374	298	119	193
ZMC+Constanța	472.654	33.965	36.150	41.115	38.024	43.021	27.822	38.323	45.210	37.969	25.483	26.661	24.500	19.958	14.409	7.065	11.072

Age structure of population in year 2002																	
	Resident population	0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15- 19 years	20-24 years	25- 29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65-69 years	70-74 years	75 years and over
Constanța	310.471	11.164	11.360	19.954	23.518	27.584	24.425	28.913	17.310	23.543	29.635	24.929	15.687	16.112	14.184	10.863	11.471
ZMC - Constanța	131.010	7.311	7.188	11.074	10.842	11.381	10.874	13.270	7.956	9.861	10.315	8.330	5.435	5.520	4.697	3.334	3.354
Eforie	9.465	413	391	610	605	667	753	975	505	665	814	732	435	523	537	415	425
Năvodari	32.390	1.613	1.702	3.000	3.223	3.144	2.742	3.620	2.331	2.996	2.920	1.888	1.002	859	661	359	330
Ovidiu	13.134	746	734	1.082	1.022	1.080	1025	1.032	788	941	951	781	584	666	599	447	386
Murfatlar	10.857	659	634	1.006	923	932	960	1.158	684	822	821	650	433	440	304	206	225
Techirghiol	7.109	314	342	547	455	577	532	745	429	512	528	520	347	372	332	268	289
Agigea	5.482	273	307	490	437	399	426	548	339	432	427	373	291	280	197	132	131
Corbu	5.261	349	328	450	424	477	433	497	288	337	358	323	229	201	213	162	192
Cumpăna	9.871	619	615	821	830	950	840	978	469	677	790	664	416	374	340	246	242
Lumina	7.389	465	454	624	565	643	612	731	406	474	507	491	335	363	297	236	186
Mihail Kogălniceanu	10.072	614	550	859	863	832	816	972	691	720	747	573	407	445	402	280	301

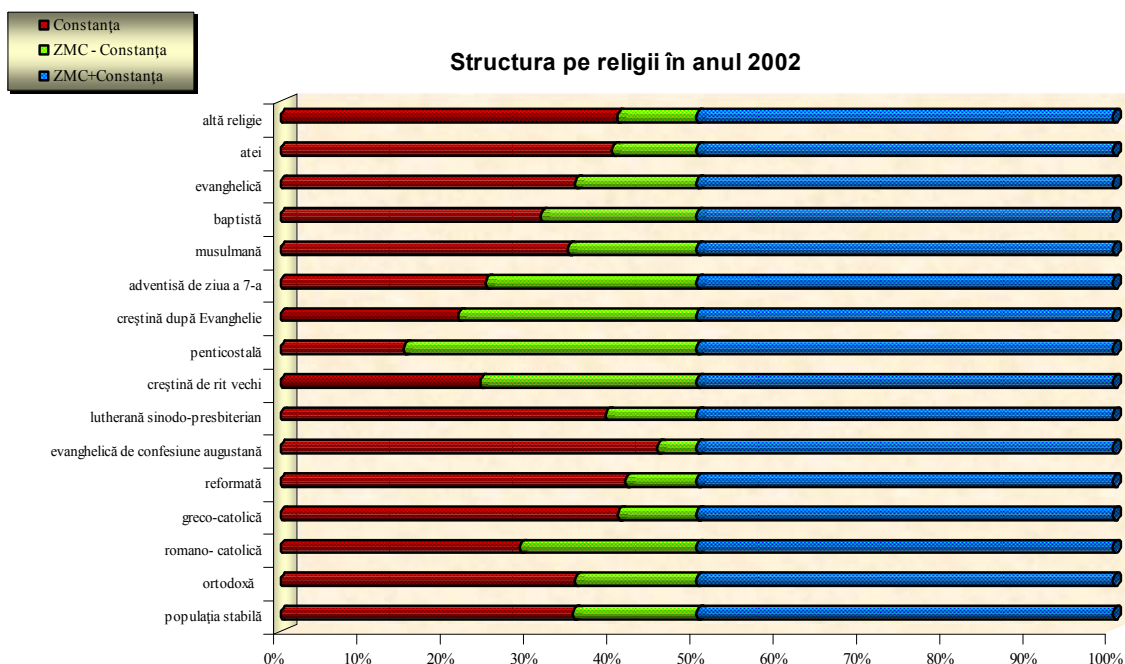
Poarta Albă	4.790	356	304	440	414	443	404	465	259	296	311	253	181	211	174	138	141
Tuzla	6.366	351	331	445	425	505	573	676	291	412	477	486	342	369	283	179	221
Valu lui Traian	8.824	539	496	700	656	732	758	873	476	577	664	596	433	417	358	266	285
ZMC+Constanța	441.481	18.475	18.548	31.028	34.360	38.965	35.299	42.183	25.266	33.404	39.950	33.259	21.122	21.632	18.881	14.197	14.825

In the ethnic structure of the Metropolitan Area Constanța, the Romanians have the largest share representing 92.2% of the population together with other ethnic minorities: Turkish (11 474), or 41% of all Turkish ethnicity recorded in the Constanța county (27,914 people) and 35.7% of all ethnic Turkish recorded at regional level (32,098 persons), Tatars (14,177 people) with a share of 61% of all ethnic Tatars recorded in the county of Constanța (23.230 persons) and 59.2 % of all ethnic Tatar recorded throughout the country (23,935 people), Russian-Lipovan (1881), Roma (4471), Greek (561), Hungarian (573) other minorities (1769).

1992	Resident populatio	Orthodox	Roman Catholi	Greek-Catholic	Reformed	Augustan Evangelical	Lutheran Presbyterian	Old Rite Christian	Pentecostal	Adventism of the Seventh Day	Christians Evangelical	Muslim	Mosaic	Old Rite Orthodox	Atheist	Other religion
Constanța	35.0581	326.081	2.752	483	233	38	37	120	405	516	171	18.723	76	156	422	368
ZMC - Constanța	122.073	109.831	1.803	163	36	13	17	174	586	561	65	8.264	3	375	55	127
Eforie	9.316	8.314	58	30	7	0	0	4	0	0	1	873	0	2	10	17
Năvodari	31.746	30.102	589	50	11	4	0	149	103	55	6	287	0	349	20	21
Ovidiu	12.591	11.556	59	23	2	0	0	0	10	4	15	902	0	0	2	18
Murfatlar	10.742	9.559	44	2	1	7	11	7	145	37	0	868	2	12	7	40
Techirghiol	6.872	5.543	38	2	3	1	0	2	2	64	0	1.201	0	1	8	7
Agigea	4.611	3.968	36	0	1	0	0	0	81	5	6	501	0	5	3	5
Corbu	4.254	3.985	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	249	0	12	0	4	0	0
Cumpăna	7.409	6.583	32	4	5	0	2	1	189	2	0	589	0	0	1	1
Lumina	5.753	4.755	492	4	1	0	0	0	2	13	9	468	0	1	0	8
Mihail Kogălniceanu	9.438	8.622	365	46	0	0	0	5	0	12	3	384	0	0	0	1
Poarta Albă	4.212	4.068	32	0	1	0	0	0	9	6	6	87	0	0	0	3
Tuzla	7.775	7.074	20	1	3	1	1	1	5	14	19	632	0	1	2	1
Valu lui Traian	7.354	5.702	36	1	1	0	1	5	40	100	0	1.460	1	0	2	5
ZMC+ Constanța	472.654	435.912	4.555	646	269	51	54	294	991	1.077	236	26.987	79	531	477	495

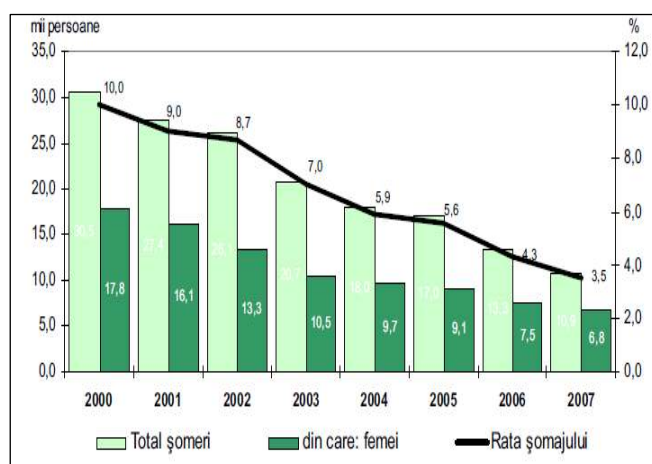


2002	Resident populație	Orthodox	Roman Catholi	Reformed	Pentecostal	Greek-Catholic	Baptist	Adventism of the Seventh Day	Muslim	Christian Evangelic	Old Rite Christian	Lutheran Presbyteria	Evangelică	Augustan Evangelical	Mosaic	Atheists	Other religion
Constanța	310471	286392	2320	160	418	365	699	516	18245	44	345	43	160	19	44	236	465
ZMC - Constanța	131010	118340	1715	33	998	85	419	528	8210	59	374	12	66	2	0	60	109
Eforie	9465	8689	50	11	27	2	4	33	607	0	4	0	17	0	0	3	18
Năvodari	32390	30634	436	4	145	30	172	94	430	36	359	1	7	1	0	31	10
Ovidiu	13134	12129	71	2	19	9	17	8	855	3	5	0	2	1	0	1	12
Murfatlar	10857	9694	31	0	249	5	78	7	771	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	18
Techirghiol	7109	5854	25	4	33	2	1	47	1128	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	8
Agigea	5482	4792	32	1	114	4	19	8	490	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	16
Corbu	5261	4949	19	1	13	0	81	181	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cumpăna	9871	8703	49	3	301	1	6	7	781	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	10
Lumina	7389	6206	627	0	32	2	18	16	460	8	0	0	14	0	0	0	6
Mihail Kogălniceanu	10072	9210	302	1	5	20	3	17	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
Poarta Albă	4790	4583	21	3	25	1	11	27	104	9	0	0	4	0	0	2	0
Tuzla	6366	5661	22	1	2	3	5	13	637	1	0	0	11	0	0	9	1
Valu lui Traian	8824	7236	30	2	33	6	4	70	1423	2	0	0	5	0	0	6	7
ZMC+ Constanța	441481	404732	4035	193	1416	450	1118	1044	26455	103	719	55	226	21	44	296	574



2.3.2. Labour force and unemployment

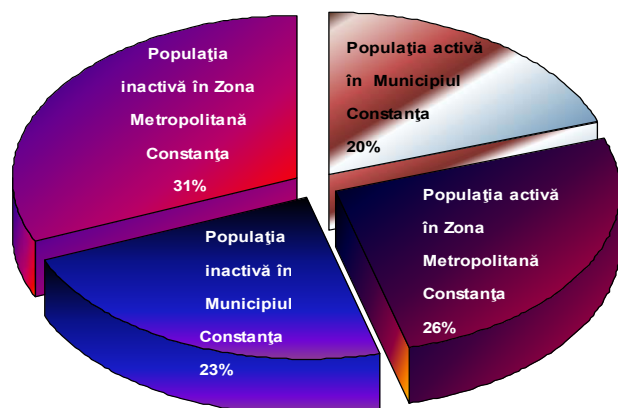
At county level, at the end of December 2010 were registered 9612 unemployed people, increased by 1539 in comparison to November 2010, but being still below the 1246 people in December 2009. Of the total unemployed people, 65.5% are women. 5652 people are receiving unemployment benefits, and 3960 people do not receive any monetary help. Unemployment in December 2010 is 3.1% in comparison to 3.5% in the same month of 2009. The unemployment rate is lower than the national average of Constanța County (4.4%).



According to the

Employment Agency of County Constanța, Metropolitan Area Constanța has a slight increase in unemployment compared to data recorded in 2007. Also, compared to values recorded at regional level (6.5%) and national (6.4%), we estimate the unemployment rate, according to statistics recorded in the Metropolitan Area of Constanța, as very small.

In fact, unemployment in the area is much higher than official values due to the fact that most unemployed people are no longer registered at employment offices.



Year	1992	2009
Active people in the municipality of Constanța	161. 474	231. 476
Active people in the Metropolitan Area Constanța	214. 953	362. 255
Inctive people in the municipality of Constanța	189. 107	178. 338
Inctive people in the Metropolitan Area Constanța	257. 701	256. 928

According to the values presented in the table, there is an increase of the active population in the Metropolitan Area Constanța, especially an increase recorded in Constanța City.

In the area there are a number of 228,699 people employed population (at 2009), the employment rate being of 51.6%. This value lies very close to the national employment rate for 2008 (58.8%).

According to statistical data, in 2009, at the level of Metropolitan Area Constanța the number of employees is 135.367, of which 114.046 in the municipality of Constanța.

Average number of employees in METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA						
	1992	2002	2005	2007	2009	1992 - 2009
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	131.629	107. 393	111.188	109.957	114.046	- 17.583
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	43.494	22. 676	22.241	21.284	21.321	- 22.173
EFORIE	5.278	2. 816	3.152	2.874	3.077	- 2.201
NAVODARI	16.181	7. 892	7.860	7.256	7.129	- 9.052

OVIDIU	4.464	1. 853	1.918	1.873	2.114	- 2.350
MURFATLAR	3.760	2. 603	2.190	2.139	2.001	- 1.759
TECHIRGHIOL	1.377	1. 391	1.403	1.273	1.395	+ 18
AGIGEA	2.834	1. 760	1. 886	2.121	1.941	- 893
CORBU	746	345	265	245	237	- 509
CUMPĂNA	312	296	280	277	283	- 29
LUMINA	1.039	938	801	791	764	- 275
MIHAIL KOGALNICEANU	3.369	1. 063	942	949	968	- 2.401
POARTA ALBA	2.050	671	527	520	481	- 1.569
TUZLA	869	383	354	323	327	- 542
VALU LUI TRAIAN	1.215	665	663	643	604	- 611
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	175.123	130.069	133.429	131.241	135.367	- 39.756

Average number of employees in agriculture in METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA						
	1992	2002	2005	2007	2009	1992 - 2009
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	2.021	448	544	544	480	- 1.541
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	7.642	2.767	1.830	1.692	1.303	- 6.339
EFORIE	15	28	80	53	50	+ 45
NAVODARI	28	42	25	22	18	- 10
OVIDIU	1.177	208	155	125	105	- 1.082
MURFATLAR	1.816	892	580	541	346	- 1.470
TECHIRGHIOL	246	16	15	14	12	- 234
AGIGEA	475	382	160	120	90	- 385
CORBU	309	52	55	45	40	- 269
CUMPĂNA	65	40	30	35	34	- 31
LUMINA	71	147	148	149	140	+ 69
MIHAIL KOGALNICEANU	1.672	243	190	179	145	- 1.527
POARTA ALBA	935	290	165	155	121	- 814
TUZLA	84	58	35	25	28	- 56
VALU LUI TRAIAN	749	369	192	229	174	- 575
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	9.663	3.215	2.374	2.236	1.783	- 7.880

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Average number of employees in constructions in METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA						
	1992	2002	2005	2007	2009	1992 - 2009
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	15.654	10.337	9.161	8.743	9.771	- 5.883
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	5.165	1.772	2.092	1.752	1.677	- 3.178
EFORIE	233	57	55	68	70	- 163
NAVODARI	2.640	934	1.463	1.203	1.123	- 1.517
OVIDIU	763	160	130	122	132	- 631
MURFATLAR	161	44	45	42	45	- 116
TECHIRGHIOI	60	110	60	45	84	+ 24
AGIGEA	797	240	140	110	85	- 712
CORBU	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUMPĂNA	18	-	-	-	-	- 18
LUMINA	-	10	34	24	25	+ 25
MIHAIL KOGALNICEANU	412	110	95	85	65	- 37
POARTA ALBA	-	15	15	12	7	+ 7
TUZLA	81	67	45	33	35	- 46
VALU LUI TRAIAN	-	25	10	8	6	+ 6
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	20.819	12.109	11.253	10.495	11.448	- 9.061

Average number of employees in industry in METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA						
	1992	2002	2005	2007	2009	1992 - 2009
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	32.513	24.114	24.054	23.286	24.197	- 8.316
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	13.716	7.756	6.405	6.001	6.182	- 7.534
EFORIE	883	242	203	260	268	- 615
NAVODARI	8.632	4.518	3.537	3.222	3.223	- 5.409
OVIDIU	1.341	726	740	711	898	- 443
MURFATLAR	784	859	727	684	693	- 91
TECHIRGHIOI	70	89	82	74	87	+ 17
AGIGEA	226	260	231	206	180	- 46
CORBU	285	192	111	95	69	- 216
CUMPĂNA	38	71	62	57	61	+ 23
LUMINA	635	593	426	423	401	- 234
MIHAIL KOGALNICEANU	148	61	40	39	65	- 83

POARTA ALBA	537	78	56	53	51	- 486
TUZLA	63	35	29	28	38	- 25
VALU LUI TRAIAN	74	52	161	149	148	+ 74
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	46.229	31.890	30.459	29.287	30.379	- 15.850

Average number of employees in services in METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA						
	1992	2002	2005	2007	2009	1992 - 2009
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	65.050	59.740	61.232	62.512	63.616	- 1.434
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	8.756	7.633	8.382	8.713	8.796	+ 40
EFORIE	1.424	1.234	1.186	1.168	1.248	-176
NAVODARI	1.631	1.825	2.084	2.023	1.928	+297
OVIDIU	635	651	788	814	857	+ 222
MURFATLAR	664	551	549	585	592	-72
TECHIRGHIOI	981	981	994	905	971	-10
AGIGEA	1312	856	1.283	1.632	1.535	-223
CORBU	124	89	85	91	100	-24
CUMPĂNA	178	170	167	171	167	-11
LUMINA	269	178	173	184	176	-93
MIHAIL KOGALNICEANU	606	507	470	546	611	+5
POARTA ALBĂ	572	261	254	258	254	-318
TUZLA	161	163	175	172	173	+12
VALU LUI TRAIAN	199	167	174	164	184	-15
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	73.806	67.373	69.614	71.225	72.412	- 1.394

2.4. ECONOMY

2.4.1. General economic status

The economy of the municipality of Constanța and of the Metropolitan Area Constanța is complex, with the following main branches: harbour activity and maritime transport, tourism, food industry, trade, equipment production, chemical and petrochemical industry, electricity and thermal energy industry, wood processing and paper manufacturing industry, ready-made clothes industry.

Taking into account the overall number of registered economic entities, Constanța ranks second in the country, after Bucharest. In 2009, in the Metropolitan Area Constanța were registered over 25.000 economic entities according to statistical data provided by County Statistical Office Constanța, of which: 97% have private capital, 0,38 % have state capital,, 1,89% - mixed capital, the rest are autonomous administration companies and cooperative companies.

Companies with social capital greater than 3 million Euro include: the National Company for Maritime Ports Administration Constanța (administration of port infrastructure), the Naval Shipyard Constanța (ship construction and repair), Oil Terminal (harbour operator for oil products), Maritime Constructions Services (dredging, towage, piloting), S.C Dobrogea S.A (milling, bakery, pastry), Argus (edible oil), SOCEP (harbour operator), Convex (harbour operator).

The small and medium enterprise sector is well represented in the local economy, contributing 63% of the total gross profit of the economy in Constanța and absorbing 60% of the employed labour force.

In regard of investments dynamics, the Metropolitan Area Constanța is among the first five places at national level, benefiting, certainly, of its geographical position.

2.4.2. Port activity

Constanța port – the most important port of the Black Sea and the fourth in Europe, has a total area of 3.926 ha, of which 1.312 ha – land and 2.614 ha – water, being located on the

western coast of Black Sea, at 179 nM of Bosphorus Strait and at 85 nM of Sulina Arm through which the Danube flows into the sea.

Located at the crossroads of trade routes linking the developed countries of Western Europe and emerging markets of Central Europe for raw materials suppliers from the CIS, Central Asia and Transcaucasus, the Port of Constanța offers several advantages, among which the most important are:

- multipurpose port with modern facilities and water depths in the port basin sufficient for mooring ships with a capacity of 220,000 dwt;
- direct access to the Pan – European Corridor VII - the Danube, through the Canal Danube - Black Sea, providing an alternative transport route to Central Europe shorter and less expensive than the routes that use ports in northern Europe;
- good connections with all modes of transportation: rail, road, river, air and pipeline;
- new container terminal on Pier II S, through which the operating capacity of containers in the port of Constanța have increased considerably;
- terminal Ro - Ro and Ferry Boat suitable for development of cabotage shipping serving the Black Sea and Danube riveran countries;
- status of "port with customs facilities";
- integrated environmental management;
- programs planned for future development of the port.

With a total length of 29.83 km of quays, Constanța Port has 145 berths, of which 119 are operational and have depths between 8 and 19 m, allowing access to tankers and bulk cargo ships of 220,000 dwt. Constanța Port has the potential to become the main gateway for Corridor Europe - Asia.

River traffic in Constanța Port is about 10 million tons / year and represents 24% of the total annual traffic. Every day, more than 200 barges under operating or moored await loading or unloading goods.

With regard to the economic activity in the harbour, the operating companies in the port of Constanța perform various services for handling general goods. Consequently, one can

transit food, beverages and tobacco, cellulose and paper, laminates, spare parts, sacks with cement and other goods through the port of Constanța.

The main terminals in the port of Constanța:

- Cereals

The cereals terminal in the port of Constanța North has an overall theoretical operating capacity of 2,400,000 tons/year for the berths 31-33, with an actual capacity of 1,500,000 tons/year for the same berths. This is caused by the total number of railway cars and by a lack of adequate capacities for the reception of beneficiaries. The operating capacity in the berths 17-18 is of 1,200,000 tons/year.

The storage capacity is of 90,000 tons in 3 silos. The terminal has 5 operational berths, with depths between 6 meters and 10.1 meters. The loading/unloading is done by pneumatic installations with a capacity of 150 tons each, two floating elevators with a capacity of 300 tons each, and 5 wharf cranes, with underground and aerial transporters.

Operators: Agroexport Siloz Port and Romtrans;

A new silo has been constructed in the cereals terminal of the port of Constanța South, with a capacity of 100,000 tons. The annual traffic capacity is of 2.5 million tons.

The terminal has an operational berth (berth no. 114) with a length of 200.5 m and a depth of 11.5 m, equipped with pneumatic installations, and a maximum operating capacity of 800 tons/hour. The Constanța South - Agigea Port has 2 silos for depositing of 500,000 tons of un-dried cereals each and a silo with a storage capacity of 500,000 tons of dried cereals as well as an installation for drying cereals, with an operating capacity of 500 tons/day.

Operator : Silotrans.

- Construction materials (especially cement)

The terminal has a storage capacity of 40,000 tons of bulk goods, with facilities for packing and storage on palettes, as well as facilities to ship bulk cement from barges to maritime ships.

The terminal has 7 specialized berths, with depths between 7.3m and 12.7m. The annual traffic capacity is of 4 million tons. The operating is done with 2 loading pieces of equipment of 250 tons/hour, and 2 floating pneumatic loading pieces of equipment with a capacity of 7000 tons/day. There are also wharf and mobile cranes.

Operators: Sicim and Decirom .

- Oil products

The oil petroleum terminal is specialized for crude oil import, fuel oil, diesel oil, petrol and export of refined products, petrochemical products and liquid chemical products. It has a loading capacity of 24 million tons/year and a loading capacity of 10 million tons/year. It has a 1.7 million ton maximum storage capacity for oil products. It has 9 berths, with depths between 11.3m and 17.1m, and the capacity to harbour oil tanks with a maximum capacity of up to 165,000 tdw for loading/unloading; it has connections through pipelines with the main oil processing country zones. The berths have coupling installations through pipelines with the main oil processing country zones. The berths have coupling installations measuring 12 inches and 16 inches in diameter respectively (Woodfield and Flexider type), as well as equipments to fight against fire and pollution.

Operator: Oil Terminal.

- Refrigerated goods

The terminal for refrigerated goods is situated in berth 53, and has a length of 219 m and a depth of 13.5 m. The goods can be stored in a refrigeration room with a capacity of some 17,000 tons and a surface of 2.4 ha. The terminal has 3 portal cranes of 5 tf x 32 meters. Perishable goods can be adequately deposited in the refrigeration warehouse located in the berth no. 11, which has a storage capacity of 1,500 tons and a surface area of approximately 4600m².

Operator: Frial

- Oar, coal, and coal coke

In the port of Constanța there are 13 berths specialized in handling oar, coal and coal coke, of which:

- 4 berths are specialized in tranship of bulk goods from maritime to fluvial ships;
- 10 berths have depths between 9 and 17.1 m, allowing for the entrance and operation of ships with a maximum displacement of 200,000 tdw;
- 3 berths have depths between 3.3 m and 4.3 m for operating the barges coming from the Danube- Black Sea Canal.

The operating equipment includes 13 bridges with a capacity of 20-52 tons, 14 mobile cranes with a capacity of 16-50 tons. The loading of barges is done by 4 loading pieces of equipment with a capacity of 700 tons/hour.

There are also wharf cranes and floating cranes, as well as transporting and piling equipment. The storage capacity of the deposits is 4.5 million tons. The maximum unloading rate is of 95,000 tons/day, and the loading rate is of 16,200 tons/day. Operators: Comvex and Minmetal.

- Chemical products, fertilizers, phosphate, apatite

The majority of the chemical products are handled by Chimpex (over 80%) as sack loading, palettes, big bags or bulk goods, in 10 berths (54-63), with depths between 8.6 and 10.5 m and equipped with 17 wharf cranes with a capacity of 5-25 tons, 4 mobile cranes with a capacity of 12-45 tons, 3 bridges with a capacity of 200-250 tons/hour.

These type products are also handled by the following operators: Socep, Decirom, Romtrans, Dezrobirea and Comvex.

The phosphate and the apatite are stored in a covered silo with a capacity of 36,000 tons, and urea in a deposit with a capacity of 30,000 tons. Both deposits belong to the operator Chimpex. The chemical products in sacks are stored in 8 covered warehouses, with an overall capacity of 48,000 tons.

- Ro-Ro

The Constanța Port has 2 Ro-Ro terminals:

- in the port of Constanța North, which has a 364 m berth with a depth of 13 m and 2 parking lots with a capacity of about 2,000 auto vehicles (1.7 ha) and 2,800 motorcars respectively (2.5 ha); operation is performed by Umex;
- in the the port of Constanța South, in the berth no. 121 with a length of 214 m and a depth of 13.3 m, and a parking lot with a capacity of 1,800 auto vehicles (1.5 ha).

- Railway terminal (ferry-boat)

The ferryboat installation is located in berth no. 120, and has a length of 227 m and a depth of 13 m. It is used for loading and unloading shipments from trucks, normal gauge locomotives and lorries. The terminal has a 1 million ton/year traffic capacity.

The port of Constanța has international ferryboat connections on the routes: Constanta-Derince/Turkey (4 runs/month, generally) and Constanța - Batumi/Georgia (twice ay month runs) done by two ships, each with a maximum capacity of 108 trucks and 92 lorries. An opening of a ferry line towards the other port of Georgia, Poti, is scheduled in the near future.

- General goods

General goods are operated in 50 berths, with depths between 4.5 m and 13.8 m, situated mainly in the port of Constanța North. The operating of the goods is carried out via 16 bridges with a capacity of 20-36 tons, 86 wharf cranes with a capacity of 3-50 tons, 44 mobile cranes with a capacity of 12-250 tons, 9 floating cranes of 16-35 tons. There are also piling equipment and tractors.

Operators: Romned Port Operator, Frial, Minmetal, Phoenix, Socep, and Umex.

- Edible oil and molasses

The handling of edible oil and of molasses is done in berth no. 19, which has a length of 113 m and a 7.4 m depth. The storage of the edible oil is done in 7 reservoirs, with a 25,000 tons capacity each. The molasses is unloaded directly from ships in trucks and tanks.

Operator: Frial.

- Containers:

The existing terminal is located in the Constanța Nord Port, with two specialized berths with length of 467 m and depth of 8.7 m. The terminal has an 11.4 ha depositing platform, with a storage capacity of 3,000 – 4,000 containers.

The handling is done by 3 portal cranes with a capacity of 45 tons, 2 containers with a capacity of 32 tons, piling equipment (2x3.5t, 1x6.9t, 1x42t) and trailers with a capacity of 20 tons. Container operators in the port of Constanța North are: SOCEP and UMEX. The maximum operating capacity of this terminal is approximately 200.000 TEU/year.

In the port of Constanța South, 12 berths are operational, operated by Romtrans, Free Trade Zone and Mast SA. The landscape of the Constanța South Agigea Port was completed by a new and modern container terminal, located in the Free Trade Zone, which belongs to one of the best-known international container operators – AP Moeler (Maersk).

2.4.3. Industry

The main industrial sectors in the Metropolitan Area Constanța, a reflection of the historical development of the area, are: naval constructions and repair, petrochemical industry, constructions and materials for construction, food industry, and wood industry.

Within the Naval Shipyard Constanța, new ships with capacities of up to 250,000 tdw can be built. Repair works are also performed for ship bodies, naval electric and electronic equipment; there is a capacity to carry out any kind of repair in this field.

S.C. Meconst S.A. produces naval equipment and specific technological equipment (pumps, industrial fittings, compressors, water and oil cooling devices, steam condensers, hydrophores).

The Legmas Năvodari Company produces agricultural machinery and equipment, and dominates the machinery construction industry.

The petrochemical and chemical industry processes over 4 million tons of crude oil per year, and derivates for obtaining oil products, domestic fuel, aromatic hydrocarbons, petrochemical products, coke and oil sulphur. The most important company in this field is Petromidia Năvodari - Rompetrol Refining Bucharest.

SC Petrom SA Bucharest Petromar Constanța Branch integrates its drilling operations (oil and natural gas extraction) with its production operations through its central marine drilling platform, which is located in the Black Sea. Exploiting of deposits in the continental plateau of the Black Sea amounts to 10% of the national oil production. At the same time, works for the exploitation of the nine wells of the Eocene – Lebăda East condensed gas deposit are under way.

The main products of the chemical industry are: plastics, artificial rubber, oxygen and nitrogen.

The construction materials industry provides the greater part of the specific materials required: cement, ballast products, prefabricated confections, composite stone from silica sands and polyester resins, asphalted products etc.

The light industry produces ready-made garments for men, women and children, work equipment, bed linen, knitted goods, jute and polypropylene sacks. Products are also sold on the internal market, but predominantly (some 70%) are delivered on the external market: Holland, Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, USA, Cyprus, and Great Britain. The production of ready-made garments unfurls mainly in lohn system, in collaboration with foreign companies. The following companies are active in this field: Calypso, Lumotex, Gemma Lux, Fantasy Mod, Marlene Topaz, Gen Tin, Xandra Class, Socom Înfrățirea.

The wood processing industry produces all sorts of home, garden and office furniture. This is exported in France, Holland, Canada, Germany, and Italy.

Two commercial companies in Constanța are active in the cellulose and paper industry (Palas and Comp Paper Converting); they produce and sell print writing paper, ennobled paper, auto copy paper and printing paper.

The contribution of the civil and industrial constructions industry is very important for the whole social and economic life of the municipality, materializing in:

- hydro technical constructions, public utility, civil and industrial construction works;
- irrigations and land improvement works;
- works and repairing works for railway, roads and bridges, airports;
- Antennas for radio and TV relays;
- Mounting of harbour equipment.

2.4.4. Trade and tertiary sector

Trade and tertiary sector is a traditional and identitary economic field for Metropolitan Area Constanța, characterizing specific local economy and having a significant share in local gross domestic product. Also in these fields is engaged in an important local workforce.

A significant number of entities are active in trade in Constanța, in the form of food warehouses, with an overall surface of over 2,3 million m², most of the economic entities in Metropolitan Area Constanța carrying out their activity in this field. The most important commercial units of retail are: Commercial Center Tom; Tomis Mall; City Park – Mall of Constanța; Carrefour; Metro; Selgros; Brick; Pratikar; Doraly Mall; Real; Billa; Cora; Dedeman; Auchan; Bricostore.

As regards the banking sector, there are 45 branches of banks which operate in Constanța, providing a wide but still insufficient range of specific products and services.

2.5. TOURISM

Trade and tertiary sector is a traditional and identity economic field for Metropolitan Area Constanța, characterizing specific local economy and having a significant share in local gross domestic product. Also in these fields is engaged in an important local workforce.

A feature of the region is high tourist potential, which is ensured by the existence of natural lakes with therapeutic properties of mud volcanoes, the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and the Black Sea. The region has about one third of the country's tourist accommodation capacity, which in 2005 was of 132,965 people. Net use index of accommodation capacity remains highest in the country throughout the year (37.8% in 2005, the national average of 33.4%). The region ranks first in terms of accommodation capacity (47.8% of the national total) and first place in number of tourists stay (28.8% of the national total). The best represented is tourism on the Black Sea, which includes 13 resorts with 958 tourist accommodation structures, located along 70 km of coastline between the resorts Năvodari and Mangalia. In 2005, over 78% of tourist accommodation capacity of the South-East Region is found in Black Sea resorts (not exploited more than 2-3 months / year).

Metropolitan Area Constanța can be defined as a distinct geographical area situated in south-eastern Romania, in Dobrogea, on the Romanian coastal strip of the Black Sea. In Metropolitan Area Constanța there are 5 resorts: Năvodari, Mamaia, Eforie Nord, Eforie Sud and Techirghiol that meet all ages and the most demanding tastes, providing beaches, sand, recreational facilities, amusement parks, clubs, restaurants and a large accommodation capacity and treatment facilities in hotels and natural resources, historical sites and culture.

Located at the confluence of several pan-European corridors and taking advantage of the proximity of Black Sea, Metropolitan Area Constanța is able to develop specific tourism products.

Constanța (including Mamaia resort) is the second most important city in Romania after Bucharest, having the opening of the Black Sea through the Tourist port "Tomis" and Commercial Port "Constanța". Constanța is a cosmopolitan center with hotels, shops, ancient monuments, a magnificent casino on the seaside and interesting museums, all making up the points of attraction for tourists. In the administrative area of Constanța there is Mamaia resort,

"Pearl of the Romanian seaside", knowing a strong development in terms of tourism in recent years. In Mamaia there are 8 leisure nautical bases, 4 at the Black Sea and 4 on the Lake Siutghiol. These provide a wide range of specific services: hydrocycle rides, parasailing, windsurfing and yachting schools, diving, aquatic scooters, inflatable bananas and tube towing, yachting with Catamaran and Caravelle boats. The accommodation provided is very good, most hotels were recently modernized. In recent years, Mamaia has seen an influx of tourists increased because of improved access and accommodation facilities, but also because of the ways to diversify leisure and relaxation by local authorities (small square shows the Casino in Mamaia, crafts fair, etc.).

Town Corbu is situated in the north of Constanța county, 23 km from Constanța. Located on the border of the Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve, the town is also known as the "Delta anchor". Corbu has a good connection on the county road DJ 226 starting from the Midia - Navodari with national road DN 22 B relationships by Năvodari - Ovidiu, national road DN 2 A - E 60 to Bucharest - Constanța and the seaside tourist area Năvodari - Mamaia - Constanța. In the range of the town Corbu there is a superb beach, remaining still in virgin state, away from the resort of Mamaia.

Năvodari city is located in the center of Constanța county, on the southern shore of Lake Tașaul and the isthmus between it and Lake Siutghiol. In recent years, private entrepreneurs have developed peripheral area of the city by building housing with tourist destination and of seasonal and permanent habitat.

Town Mihail Kogălniceanu - Characteristic to this locality, but also for the county is Mihail Kogălniceanu International Airport providing regular charter flights to national and international level. The main current destinations can be found in the table below. Annually, the "Romanian Aviation Day" (July 20) is organizing a air show that draws a significant number of people, fans of aeronautics.

Operator name	Destination	Frequency
CARPATAIR	DUSSELDORF* , FRANKFURT* , STUTTGARD* , MUNCH* , MILANO* , TORINO* , VERONA* , VENETIA* , BOLOGNA* , FLORENTA* , ANCONA* ROMA* , ATENA* , SALONIC* , BARI* *call in Craiova and Timisoara	Daily a destination
RYANAIR	PISA	Each Friday and Sunday
LUXAIR	LUXEMBOURG	Each Sunday

VIM Airlines	MOSCOVA	Each Monday
AIR Berlin	BERLIN	Each Tuesday
BLUE LINE	STRASBOURG	
SAS	OSLO	Each Saturday
AUSTRIAN Airlines	VIENA	

City Ovidiu - A special attraction is Ovidiu Island, located on Lake Siutghiol, there being a tourist complex with accommodation and food facilities.

City Murfatlar - tourism in this town wants to be an important component of social and economic life, with the main axis of cultural-historical objectives recognized and protected by law. Here we speak of the existence of the cave historical ensemble, consisting of six churches, several rooms, galleries and Christian tombs, all carved in the chalk massif. Also out of town, is the natural reserve *Fântânița* ("fountain") Murfatlar. Among the sights of the Murfatlar city is Mihail Kogălniceanu (historical monument), today a nursery, art monuments and ensembles that references important moments or events in the history of the city. Murfatlar City is famous throughout the country and abroad through its acclaimed varieties of wine, sights of the city being represented also by the wine cellar and complex SC "Murfatlar Romania".

Eforie city - south-west to the city there is Lake Techirghiol, known for curative mud, so that leisure tourism is combined with the spa. With spa permanent regime, the resort is situated on the coastal strip between Lake Techirghiol and the Black Sea, between Agigea to the north and Eforie to the south, about 15 km from Constanța. The treatment facility is open throughout the year. The city has a diversified infrastructure, recreation, sports fields, pools, accessories for nautical activities, etc. Eforie Nord has accommodation for about 3,300 beds in hotels and villas, the categories of 1 or 3 stars. The resort is recommended for the treatment of rheumatic, skin and bone diseases. Natural cure factors are the marine climate, seawater is chlorided, sulphated, with sodium, magnesium, hypotonic (average mineralization of 15.5 g). Beach of the resort is about 3 km long and reaches widths of 20-100 m being bordered in the north of a cliff 30 meters high.

Techirghiol city - the city's tourism potential is provided by Techirghiol Spa Sanatorium, Monastery of St. Mary and Lake Techirghiol. The sanatorium treatment facility Techirghiol offers cure and recovery, renowned in Europe for its saprophilic curative mud.

Natural tourism potential is completed by the cultural and historical heritage very significant for Romania, given the millennia history of the Romanian people, by:

- existence of invaluable cultural heritage values of national and international interest, including: churches and monastic ensembles, monuments and architectural and art ensembles;
- historical and archaeological centers - some of which were established as World Heritage values of UNESCO;
- highly original ethnography and folklore represented by: ceramics, costumes, crafts, art decoration, ethno-cultural and religious events, traditional fairs and exhibitions in museums or outdoor pavilions, exhibition of cooking of traditional dishes.

Combination of old and new, between tradition and modernity is the characteristic note of Constanța County. Foray into the history of these places can reveal unique historical sites, or buildings of inestimable value.

- **historical monuments**

In the northern Metropolitan Area Constanța, on the shore of Lake Sinoe, is Histria, the famous city built 2600 years ago, the oldest urban settlement in the country. Down to the center of the county, the visitor encounters Tomis Fortress, and the current Black Sea port of Constanța city. Here can be seen remains of the Roman wall which defended fortress Tomis and the most precious architectural complex - Roman edifice with mosaic.

All these testimonies of the past Dobrogea province are completed with architectural monuments and fine arts (mainly located in the city of Constanța) of national and regional interest, such as Armenian Church (1880), Genovese Lighthouse (1861), House of lions (1902), Casino (1910), Elpis Theatre (1910), the Greek Church "Metamorphosis" (1867), National Museum of History and Archaeology (1913-1921), Glass Hunchiar (1862), the royal residence (1908-1912), Museum of Popular Art (1896), Statue of Ovid and many others.

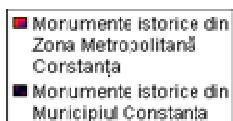
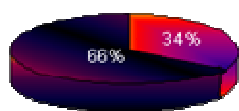
Historical monuments in METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA						
	Group of national interest A	Group of regional interest B	CT I Archeology	CT II Architecture	CT III Fine arts monuments	CT IV Memorials
CONSTANȚA MUNICIPALITY	67	97	42	86	36	
ZMC - CONSTANȚA	23	78	83	11	6	1

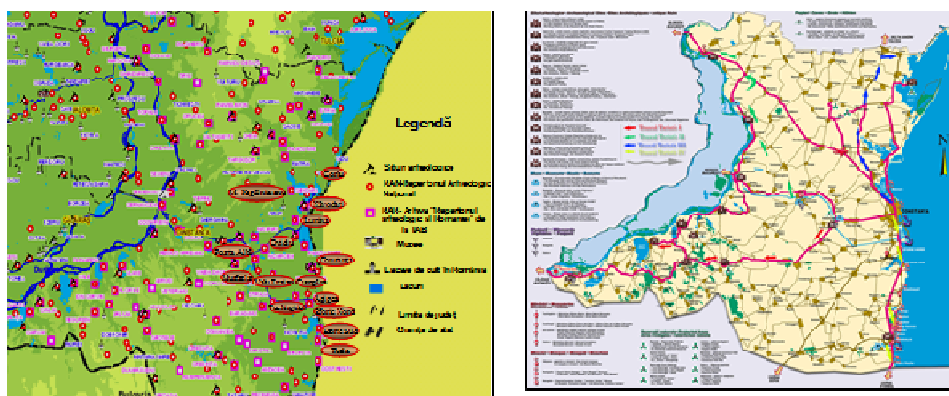
EFORIE	1	7	3	1	4	
NĂVODARI		1	1			
OVIDIU	3		3			
MURFATLAR	9	10	8	10	1	
TECHIRGHIOI		8	7			1
AGIGEA	1	10	11			
CORBU	1	22	23			
CUMPĂNA		5	5			
LUMINA	1	1	2			
MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU		4	3		1	
POARTA ALBĂ	2		2			
TUZLA		10	10			
VALU LUI TRAIAN	5		5			
ZMC + CONSTANȚA	90	175	125	97	42	1

From the data provided by the National Institute of Historical Monuments, sponsored by Ministry of Culture, we can draw some eloquent conclusions on the concentration of remains and historical monuments, art and architecture in the city of Constanța:

- On the Metropolitan Area Constanța can be met historical monuments **265** of which **164** are located in the city of Constanța.
- Of the **164** monuments, a number of **67** fall into the category of national monuments and **97** in the category of regional interest.

Repartizarea monumentelor istorice pe teritoriul Zonei Metropolitane Constanța





In 2011, tourist accommodation capacity in the metropolitan area and its use in cities is as follows:

Name	Number of units	Accommodation capacity	Tourists			Average length of stay		
			total	Romanian	foreign	total	Romanian	foreign
Total ZMC	559	61.594	301.306	281.165	20.141	-	-	-
Constanța	60	2936	54000	45184	8816	2,25	2,11	2,98
Mamaia	100	23900	170560	161932	8628	3,36	3,38	3,09
Eforie Sud	125	9099	8444	8008	436	4,72	4,73	4,52
Eforie Nord	218	16542	53544	51423	2121	3,69	3,73	2,59
Năvodari	11	7581	10399	10292	107	3,17	3,18	1,98
Techirghiol	35	1429	4359	4326	33	12,28	12,25	16,30
Agigea	10	107	-	-	-	-	-	-

In addition to official statistics, a large number of tourists visiting the resorts of Metropolitan Area Constanța, have opted for the unconventional choice of accommodation, rental houses or rooms to locals or specialized camping.

Also, business travel has become increasingly important in terms of number of tourists visiting the area with great potential for future growth.

Overall, tourism has a important potential for development, being the main economic branch in the area, together with port activity.

2.6. HEALTH AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

2.6.1. Healthcare System

In the Metropolitan Area Constanța the analysis found that health services have continued to deteriorate from year to year, both in terms of endowment and in terms of quality of service.

The main indicators for the municipality of Constanța are the following:

Hospitals	5
Hospital beds	2. 233
Out patient clinics	19
Examination rooms	334
Examination rooms (private sector)	4
Dental examination rooms (private sector)	5
Medical laboratories (private sector)	215
Dental technology laboratories (private sector)	24
Pharmacies	8
Pharmaceutical warehouses	116
Doctors	1. 098
- <i>public sector</i>	947
- <i>private sector</i>	151
Dentists	357
Pharmacists	360
Auxiliary medical staff	2. 454

The 7 hospitals operating in Constanța are: Constanța County Emergency Hospital, Constanța County Emergency Hospital: Clinic I, Constanța County Emergency Hospital - Polyclinic II, Infectious Diseases Hospital Constanța, Pneumology Hospital Palazu Mare; CFR Hospital Palas Constanța, Constanța Military Hospital

In the other cities located in the metropolitan area, the indicators reflecting the quality and level of health care in the year 2010 are:

EFORIE:

- Infrastructure: 2 hospitals (public sector) with 250 beds, 4 individual medical offices, a medical civil society (public sector), a specialist ambulatory (public sector), an ambulatory hospital (public sector), 7 dental surgeries (four in public sector, and in private sector 3), 4 medical specialist offices (public sector), a medical laboratory (private sector), a medical consulting room (private sector), 5 pharmacies (one in public sector, and in private sector 4).

- Human resources: 40 doctors (34 in public sector, and in private sector 6), 7 dentists (four in public sector, and in private sector 3), 7 pharmacists (one in public sector, and in private sector 6), medium health staff consists of 191 employees (182 in public sector, and in private sector 9).

Navodari:

- Infrastructure: 16 individual medical offices (public sector), a civil medical society (public sector), 7 dental surgeries (five in public sector, and in private sector 2), 7 medical specialist offices (5 in public sector, and in private sector 2), 1 dental laboratory (private sector), 2 general medical offices (private sector), 4 pharmacies (private sector).

- Human resources: 34 doctors (30 in public sector, and in private sector 4), 7 dentists (5 in public sector, and in private sector 2), 7 pharmacists (private sector), medium health staff consists of 47 employees (40 public sector, sector 7 private).

OVIDIU:

- Infrastructure: 2 individual medical offices (public sector), 5 dental surgeries (3 in public sector, and in private sector 2), 2 medical professional offices (private sector), a medical laboratory (private sector), 2 general medical offices (private sector), 3 pharmacies (private sector), a pharmaceutical warehouse (private sector).

- Human resources: 12 doctors (8 in public sector, and in private sector 4), 5 dentists (3 in public sector, and in private sector 2), 4 pharmacists (private sector), medium health staff consists of 15 employees (9 public sector, 6 sectors private).

MURFATLAR:

- Infrastructure: 6 medical offices (public sector), 3 dental surgeries (two public sector, 1 private sector), a general medical office (private sector), 4 pharmacies (private sector).

- Human resources: 15 physicians (9 in public sector, and in private sector 4), 3 dentists (2 in public sector, and in private sector 1), 5 pharmacists (private sector), medium health staff consists of 17 employees (10 in public sector, and in private sector 7).

TECHIRGHIOI:

- Infrastructure: 445 beds in hospitals, a spa (public sector), 4 medical offices (public sector), a specialist ambulatory (public sector), 4 dental surgeries (2 in public sector, and in private sector 2), 1 medical specialist office (public sector), a general medical office (private sector).

- Human resources: 33 doctors (28 in public sector, and in private sector 5), four dentists (2 in public sector, and in private sector 2), medium health staff consists of 208 employees (201 in public sector, and in private sector 7).

AGIGEA:

- Infrastructure: a hospital (public sector) with 150 beds, three individual medical offices (public sector), two dental surgeries (1 in public sector, and in private sector 1), a pharmacy (public sector).

- Human resources: 12 doctors (9 in public sector), two dentists (one public sector, and one in private sector), medium health staff consists of 48 employees (47 in public sector, and in private sector 1).

CORBU:

- Infrastructure: 3 individual medical offices (public sector), a dentist (public sector), two pharmacies (private sector).

- Human resources: three doctors (public sector), a dentist (public sector), medium health staff consists of 3 employees (public sector).

CUMPANA:

- Infrastructure: 5 individual medical offices (public sector), 3 dental surgeries (two in public sector, and in private sector 1), a general medical office (private sector), two pharmacies (private sector).

- Human Resources: 5 doctors (4 in public sector, and in private sector 1), 3 dentists (two in public sector, and in private sector 1), two pharmacists (private sector), medium health staff consists of seven employees (five in public sector, and in private sector 2).

LUMINA:

- Infrastructure: 6 medical offices (public sector), two dental offices (private sector), a general medical office (private sector), two pharmacies (private sector).

- Human resources: seven doctors (six in public sector, and in private sector 1), two dentists (private sector), 3 pharmacists (private sector), medium health staff consists of 8 employees (5 in public sector, and in private sector 3).

MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU:

- Infrastructure: 3 individual medical offices, three dental surgeries (one in public sector, and in private sector 2), two pharmacies (private sector).

- Human Resources: 7 doctors (public sector), 3 pharmacists (private sector), medium health staff consists of 11 employees (8 in public sector, and in private sector 3).

POARTA ALBĂ:

- Infrastructure: a hospital (public sector) with 162 beds, three individual medical offices (public sector), 4 dental surgeries (two in public sector, and in private sector 2), 3 pharmacies (2 in public sector, and in private sector 1), a specialist ambulatory (public sector), a general medical practice office (private sector).

- Human resources: 23 doctors (22 in public sector, and in private sector 1), four dentists (two in public sector, and in private sector 2), 3 pharmacists (two in public sector, and in private sector 1), medium health staff consists of 47 employees in the the public.

TUZLA:

- Infrastructure: 4 individual medical offices (public sector), two dental surgeries (one in public sector, and in private sector 1).

- Human resources: 4 doctors (public sector), medium health staff consists of four employees in the public sector.

VALU LUI TRAIAN:

- Infrastructure: 5 individual medical offices (public sector), two dental offices (private sector), two pharmacies (private sector), a medical specialist office (private sector), a general medical practice office (private sector).

- Human resources: nine doctors (five in public sector, and in private sector 4), 2 dentists (private sector), two pharmacists (private sector), medium health staff consists of seven employees (five in public sector, and in private sector 2).

From the analysis in this field results some conclusions:

- number of hospital beds has decreased continuously in comparison with 1992.
- number of consultations in health centers experienced a slight decrease.
- poor endowment with equipment both in hospitals and medical practice offices.

Despite recent investments, the healthcare system in Constanța continues to lack funds necessary for the restoration of the healthcare infrastructures and for the modernisation of medical equipment, and as well to lack trained medical staff.

2.6.2. Social protection

With regard to social protection, at the level of Metropolitan Area Constanța are running specialized centers, subordinated to General Direction for Social Assistance and Child Protection Constanța (D.G.A.S.P.C.) or being managed by NGO's. Only at the level of municipality of Constanța are running 13 specialized centers in child protection:

- 1 centre for community services;
- 7 placement centres;
- 4 emergency reception centres;
- 1 day and night shelter for homeless children.

The overall capacity of these units specialised in the care and protection of minors is of 670 places, sometimes the number of children under care exceeding this capacity.

One problem is the lack of support services and home care for the elderly and persons with disabilities. Currently, only two centers in the area work for the elderly (Home for Elderly Care Center Constanța and Care Center Poarta Albă), with a total capacity of approx. 1,000 people, while the demand for a place in such an institution is much higher and their state of decay is well advanced.

There are also into operation in the Metropolitan Area Constanța 10 other social centers (orphanages, housing, rehabilitation centers).

However, we consider that the physical and material welfare system serving the Metropolitan Area Constanța is insufficient.

2.7. EDUCAȚIE, CERCETARE ȘI CULTURĂ

2.7.1. Education

Currently, initial education and training system is structured on the following levels: preschool education, compulsory education, upper secondary education, post-secondary education, higher education, postgraduate education.

The restructuring of the national education system and new legislation in the field of education led to the reorganization of the school network in Romania.

Following the measures of the national education reform the educational institutions number decreased by approx. 30%.

In the Metropolitan Area Constanța schools buildings are generally in good or very good state, respecting sanitary conditions and educational process is carried out largely with qualified teachers.

Concerns about the quality of education are prerequisites to ensure a proper correlation between educational objectives and the school network, in full accordance with the requirements of training and funding of education.

To organize a more efficient educational network in the metropolitan area must be taken into account the following elements:

- Analysis of demographic trends, the population of school age;
- Analysis of existing material base, utilities and infrastructure;
- Analysis of employment positions with qualified teachers;
- Analysis of results of student work, half-yearly and yearly exams recorded at graduation;
- Socio-economic development.

The education system in the municipality of Constanța is diverse and well developed. The main indicators are the following:

- Pre-school education –

Kindergartens	67
Children enrolled	6.619
Teaching staff	445

- Primary education -

Schools	39
Students	25.178
Teaching staff	1.747

- Secondary education -

High schools	28
Students	18.568
Teaching staff	1.512

- Vocational, complementary and apprentice education -

Students	4.984
Teaching staff	28

- Foremen technical education -

Students	101
Teaching staff	9

- Post-secondary education -

Students	1.148
Teaching staff	60

The Autonomous Administration for Exploitation of the Public and Private Domain Constanța (RAEDPP) manages the public utility infrastructure serving the pre-university education in Constanța. This administrative body is subordinated to the Local Council of the municipality of Constanța. During 2000 – 2004, an ample programme was implemented for the rehabilitation and modernisation of all education units in the municipality of Constanța. The main investment works were the purchasing and installation of new thermal stations, change of furniture, mounting of PVC carpentry, replacement of grit stone slabs, tiles and sanitary installations, arrangement and renovation of school workshops, replacement of the

interior carpentry, replacement of classrooms floors with hardwood floors, renovation of the facades of schools. The 119 schools, high schools and kindergartens administered by RAEDPP received 600 computers connected to the internet, photocopiers, and printers, through a 1 million Euro programme initiated by the Constanța City Hall.

School infrastructure, equipment levels and the number of students and teachers from other localities of Metropolitan Area Constanța is as follows:

LOCALITY	EDUCATIONAL LEVEL															ENDOWMENTS			
	pre-school			primary (classes I-IV)			primary (classes V-VIII)			secondary			vocational						
	Kindergartens	Children	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	High-schools	Students	Teaching staff	Schools	Students	Teaching staff	Teaching rooms	School laboratories	Workrooms	Sport rooms / fields
EFORIE	-	172	6	1	381	32	1	375	32	1	504	29	-	-	-	31	8	-	3
NĂVODARI	4	928	52	3	1252	55	3	1454	108	1	1171	98	1	320	-	109	25	7	11
OVIDIU	2	334	12	1	567	32	1	540	39	1	615	33	-	188	13	43	2	-	5
MURFATLAR	2	351	19	1	529	24	1	574	24	1	188	29	-	-	-	45	5	-	3
TECHIRGHIOI	1	218	14	-	266	16	-	253	35	1	304	23	-	90	8	22	3	2	1
AGIGEA	1	168	8	1	208	9	1	196	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	-
CORBU	1	192	9	2	274	14	2	274	20	-	-	-	-	26	2	16	3	-	2
CUMPĂNA	2	343	19	1	506	21	1	462	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3	-	1
LUMINA	1	273	12	2	366	18	2	317	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1	-	2
MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU	2	266	14	1	463	24	1	436	34	1	266	16	-	49	-	32	4	-	3
POARTA ALBĂ	1	219	8	2	405	24	2	368	37	1	254	26	-	67	-	56	10	1	4
TUZLA	1	164	6	1	259	12	1	262	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2	-	2
VALU LUI TRAIAN	2	300	13	2	450	20	2	435	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	3	-	3
TOTAL	20	3928	192	18	5926	301	18	5946	469	7	3302	254	1	740	23	434	73	10	40

In Constanța, higher education has always been highly praised. The six institutes for post-secondary education (Ovidius University, Mircea cel Bătrân Naval Academy, Constanța Maritime University, the Andrei Șaguna Romanian University, Spiru Haret University, Dimitrie Cantemir University) provide a wide range of specialisations: navigation, naval engineering, medicine, dentistry, economics, law, social sciences and humanities, sciences,

mathematics, computer programming, constructions. Number of university students in Constanța grew considerably in recent years, both because the rise of private university units and because specialties required of new labor market in the old units.

- Higher education –

Institutes	6
- public sector	3
- private sector	3
Students	26.97
	5
- public sector	18.07
- private sector	3
	8.902
Teaching staff	1.017
- public sector	871
- private sector	146

2.7.2. Research

In Metropolitan Area Constanța the activity of scientific research, technological engineering and design is well represented. In metropolitan area are running 5 institute specialized institutes: the Grigore Antipa National Institute for Research and Marine Development; the Institute for Research, Production and Growth of Sheep and Goats – PALAS; the Valu lui Traian Station for Research and Fruit-growing; the Basarabi Station for Wine-growing Research and Production; the Valu lui Traian Station for Research on Irrigated Crops). University specialists also provide input and expertise.

With regards to marine research, the Romanian National Oceanography Committee is active in Constanța. It is coordinated by INCDM "Grigore Antipa", cumulative structure of the Romanian National Commission for UNESCO.

The majority of the local research development and university institutions are united by a representative regional forum, the Regional Consortium for Sustainable Development - Dobrudja.

2.7.3. Culture

In the arts and culture field, Metropolitan Area Constanța benefits from a very rich cultural heritage and a well-developed cultural infrastructure. The cultural life is sustained by 6 theatres and musical institutions (which include the Dramatic Theatre in Constanța, the Fantasio Theatre, the Oleg Danovski Ballet Company), 12 museums, 9 public libraries, 6 cinemas and 2 summer gardens.

An important cultural feature of Constanța is the blending of old and new, the combination of tradition and modernity. This combination brings a special kind of appeal to the city, making it easier for tourists the opportunity to understand the history and heritage of the sites they visit.

Today Constanța – former Greek colony Tomis, first documented in the 6th century B.C., has its origins in the legendary world of Greek antiquity, with mystic legends, muse searching poets, heroes and deities.

The history of the city is prominent everywhere, but best explored in the Archaeology Museum. This museum houses antique art objects, collections of artefacts from the Hamangia culture. These include the marble statue of goddess Fortuna, that protects the Tomis Citadel, together with Pontus, the god of the Black Sea, and the statue of the Glycon serpent (an Asian deity). The amphorae and columns in the archaeological park are proof of a flourishing Roman culture, which form an outdoor gallery, together with the superb Roman mosaic. The statue in Ovidiu Square, a tribute paid to the “sea poet”, is another tourist attraction.

The foray in this mélange of cultures could continue with the Moorish style Mosque built in 1910, a homage to the Turkish emperor Mohamed II, from which one can admire the city’s downtown area in all its splendour. Not far from water one can discover the Genovese Lighthouse, which guards the seashore since the 13th century. A walk on the boardwalk would lead one to the Constanța Casino, one of the best-known Rococo style buildings in the country. One must also include in the town route the Romanian Marine Museum, the

Astronomical Observatory, the Art Museum and the Ethnographic Museum, but also the Aquarium and the dolphin pool, a true enchantment for children.

Also, most localities that make up the metropolitan area have on their administrative territory various cultural sites (museums, monuments, houses of culture and libraries). As well, in the area operates various artistic ensembles, some of them having results nationally and internationally recognized.

2.8. SPORTS, CIVIL SOCIETY, MASS MEDIA

2.8.1. Sports

There are several large sports clubs in Constanța with national and international acknowledgements in football, gymnastics, handball, volleyball, basketball, track and field, and boxing.

The sports complex includes 6 football and rugby stadiums, a multi-use hall for local, national and international competitions, smaller sports halls and halls for aerobics and bodybuilding.

2.8.2. Civil society

In 2010, 421 non-governmental organisations were registered in the Register of Associations and Foundations from the Court Clerk's office Constanța, very few of which were actually active.

The most represented sectors are: social-charitable, child protection, youth and sports, economic and business cooperation and environmental protection.

A very important component of the local public life is the activity of the 1,500 Owners and Lodgers Associations, aimed at improving living conditions.

With regard to unions, all great national union confederations are well represented in Constanța by the over 15,000 union members.

In the municipality of Constanța, the civil society (citizens, groups of citizens, non-governmental organisations, associations, and unions) must be encouraged to be more involved in public life, taking into account that citizen participation in the decision making process is poor.

2.8.3. Mass-media

Mass media in the Metropolitan Area Constanța is well represented by all its components: written press, radio and television.

The main daily local newspapers are: Telegraf, Cuget Liber, Observator, Independentul, Ziua de Constanța, Atac de Constanța, Replica, Atitudinea, Infostar, Impact. All great national newspapers have local offices and local representatives in Constanța.

The local radio stations are: Radio Constanța, Kiss Fm, Radio Sky, Mix Fm, Radio Neptun, and Pro Fm.

The local television station with the largest audience is TV Neptun, which broadcasts some 12-14 hours daily. Constanța TV also operates, as well as the local branches of the central stations Antena 1, Antena 3, Pro Tv, Realitatea.

2.8.4. Safety and public order

In the municipality of Constanța and in its surrounding area, represented by the 14 localities part of the Metropolitan Area, public order and safety is ensured by the Constanța County Police Inspectorate with attributions in protection of the fundamental rights and liberties, of public and private property, in prevention of infractions and in guarding and maintaining the public order.

According to statistical data provided by the Constanța County Police Inspectorate, in 2009 were recorded 12.220 infractions of which 2.935 (19%) of economic-financial nature, 6.537 (43%) judicial and 5.748 (38%) of other nature, and in 2007 were recorded 12.691 (3,85%) infractions of which 2.995 (2,04%) of economic-financial nature, 6.369 (2,57%) judicial and 3.327 (42,1%) of other nature.

As a result of the actions taking place, the rate of public and law offences have been continually decreasing. Nonetheless, taking into account that Constanța is port and an important tourist centre, the potential of infractions remains high, especially during summer.

To reduce criminality in the area and to control and prevent offences specific to crowded areas (begging, vagrancy, thefts from motorcars, theft in public transport means and public spaces) Constanța City Hall, in collaboration with Constanța Municipality Police, is actively involved in implementing programmes aimed at securing public order.

Consequently, private guard companies were employed together with the Gendarmerie and the public guards to ensure safety and public order (especially at the intersections and in crowded zones).

The forces employed by the Constanța City Hall for guarding and maintaining the public order also contribute to the safe unfolding of cultural, sporting and charity events.

3. SPATIAL PROFILE AND INTERVENTION FIELDS IN METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA

The process of urbanization has generated the formation of a core city - Constanța - surrounded by functional areas of economic and social influence.

Integrated planning and development of polarizing cities and of their areas of influence is reflected in action on the harmonization of development for the city and its related territory.

Cities were and still are these that lead the development, the economic, social, technical and cultural transfer. They develop the effectiveness and competitiveness of the surrounding areas.

The area around Constanța is traditionally a rural area. Currently it is under pressure of expanding Constanța, losing its farmland in order to align its features to new neighborhoods, factories, trade and other services. This progress is good, but can be harmful because there is a very permissive regulatory framework regarding land use.

The land around Constanța was invaded by all sorts of constructions that are not in accordance with the rules of urban planning, not being connected to centralized water supply,

sewerage, transport. For the area's population, whose traditional concern are agricultural activities, expanding the city raises numerous concerns. Land prices are rising and the rural population at risk of being marginalized.

Economic and territorial development of the area is so fast that the studies are outdated.

A large number of citizens are living outside of Constanța, but have functional relationships with the city.

It can be outlined the following dependencies between administrative-territorial units:

- there is a change in the attitude of people for the purpose of building a second, bigger home, in a less populated area (before every family had only one house close to work);
- farmers understood that in order to increase profits, they must sell products in crowded areas where demand is high. In this regard, the freight and the passenger traffic should be organized;
- the natural desire for recreation is increasing;
- there is a need of school for youth and children in rural areas.

At the current stage of development, stage in which, after the phenomenon of urban concentration and structuring of the suburbs, the city expands itself and attracts in the processes of growth the adjacent areas forming socio-spatial entities, and these processes generate interdependence. They must be properly structured and outlined in policies of development, primarily in infrastructure.

Based on analysis of current situation and considering that the main transport infrastructure problems are caused by expanding of localities and increasing movement of people within the metropolitan territory, we believe that interventions should be firstly aimed to those roads that are currently overcrowded, or are about to become so in the near future.

- Modernization of county road Constanța - Năvodari, by widening it to four lanes, bicycle track and construction of sidewalks;

- Modernization of national road 2A Constanța - Ovidiu, by widening it from two to three lanes for each direction of traffic and along the route the construction of a bicycle track for each direction of traffic;

- Modernization of county road 1 Cumpăna - Constanța, by widening it to four lanes and along the route the construction of a bicycle track for each direction of traffic;

- Modernization of national road 39 Constanța - Lazu - Agigea – Eforie Nord – Eforie Sud by widening it from two to three lanes for each direction of traffic and along the route the construction of a bicycle track for each direction of traffic;

- Modernization of the Eforie city's current detours (Eforie Nord area) by widening it to four lanes where possible, and along the route the construction of a bicycle track for each direction of traffic;

- Modernization of county road Năvodari - Lumina - Ovidiu, by widening it to four lanes and along the route the construction of a bicycle track for each direction of traffic;

- Modernization of county road Năvodari - Corbu, by widening it to four lanes;

- Building a link road between the village Mamaia and the town Lumina over the Canal Poarta Albă - Midia Năvodari, contributing to enhancement of the area west of Lake Siutghiol.

Regarding the extension of sewer and water networks, the process will take into account especially the rural localities in the area, as this chapter continues to suffer.

Rapid economic development of the region and expanding of residential areas not only put great pressure on the extension of sewerage infrastructure and water supply, but also in terms of rehabilitation and resizing the existing wastewater treatment system.

Directions of action of RAJA Constanța - regional operator in the field of water supply, the sewerage and wastewater treatment in the metropolitan area - for each town are:

Constanța municipality:

- Completion of investment in Constanța North WWTP, including the establishment of a third stage in the final treatment;

- Modernization of Constanța South treatment station, including the establishment of a third stage in the final treatment;

- Technological upgrading and modernization of existing pumping stations and building of new ones to serve the Palazu Mare district, the area adjacent to the Tom shopping center, the area Constanța - Cumpăna - Lazu and the area Constanța - Valu lui Traian.

- Replacement of existing damaged pipelines.

Town Lumina

- Building a pumping station;

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works.

City Ovidiu

- Construction of three pumping stations and transforming the current treatment plants in pumping station with a sewage discharge pipe in length of 15 km;

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works.

Town Cumpăna

- Construction of five pumping stations;

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works.

Town Agigea

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works;

- Building of technological upgrading bar;

- Building a pumping station.

City Eforie

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works;

- Technological upgrading of pumping stations and of treatment plant Eforie Sud.

City Techirghiol

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works;

- Building a pumping station.

Town Tuzla

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works;

- Building a pumping station.

Town Poarta Albă

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works;

- Modernization and technological upgrading of the treatment plant Poarta Albă;

- Construction of two new pumping stations.

City Murfatlar

- Construction of two new pumping stations;

- Construction / technological upgrading of existing equipment;

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works.

Town Valu lui Traian

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works;

- Construction of two new pumping stations.

City Năvodari

- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works;
- Technological upgrading and modernization of existing wastewater treatment plant in town that serves the city Năvodari, including Mamaia Village and Corbu town;
- Construction of two new pumping stations.

Town Mihail Kogălniceanu

- Building a new pumping station;
- Replacement of existing pipelines and conducting extension works;
- Technological upgrading and modernization of existing wastewater treatment plant in town, which currently takes 50 liters flow / sec.

The objective of RAJA Constanța is that Constanța North WWTP to serve, in addition to the north of Constanța and Mamaia resort, the city Ovidiu and the town Lumina. To achieve this goal and the intentions of development listed above are required investments of over 100 million euros.

Constanța South treatment station will serve the southern part of Constanța and will fully integrate the town Cumpăna. In this sense, investment needed is about 20 million euros.

Southern metropolitan areas will be served by Eforie Sud treatment plant and the west will continue to be served by wastewater treatment plant Poarta Albă that will reach (as expected) at a rate of 90 -100 liters flow / sec, which will require investment of around 15 million euros.

The north - north west will be served by two wastewater treatment plants located in the city Năvodari and the town Mihail Kogălniceanu. In this respect it is necessary the technological upgrading and modernization, both in terms of quality processes and in terms of treatment capacity.

It is also required a sustainable approach of development processes, cooperation between the administrative-territorial entities at a metropolitan scale to answer the multiple challenges of the transition period, and of the decentralization process.

In terms of spatial planning, will be required joint action so that each local government, at the level of its own General Urban Plan, to be able to:

- validate legally and technically RLU because often the technical component (urban planning) is devalued;

- include urban regulations, strategic component and action plan and resources for the proposed development;
- outline policy options that influence the development of the locality (such as the choice between encouraging SMEs or large commercial sites).

Based on analysis carried out in working meetings and given the natural trend of development in the metropolitan territory, the actual destination of the land (according to existing PUG-s), and specific potential of sub-areas, we propose the following division, based on urban functions, of the Metropolitan Area Constanța:

- Tourism: Mamaia resort, Constanța peninsular area, the southern area including cities Techirghiol and Eforie (possibly town Tuzla), Năvodari South - Mamaia Village, town Corbu.
- Heavy industry: industrial platform Midia - Năvodari.
- Light industry: town Agigea (near the port and Canal Danube-Black Sea), the industrial area of Constanța, town Poarta Albă, town Cumpăna, town Mihail Kogălniceanu – Ovidiu area - Ovid, town Lumina, area Valu lui Traian - Murfatlar, town Tuzla.
- Trade: Constanța and the immediate proximity thereof.
- Services: Constanța, city Năvodari, city Ovidius, town Cumpăna, town Valu lui Traian, town Murfatlar, city Techirghiol, town Tuzla.
- Housing: area between Constanța - Cumpăna - Lazu, town Agigea, area Techirghiol - Eforie, Techirghiol - Zarguzon, bordering Lake Techirghiol, area Constanța - Ovidiu, area Constanța - Valu lui Traian, city Murfatlar, city Ovidiu and town Poiana, towns Lumina, Corbu, Poarta Albă - Galeșu.

Public services of sanitation are held for needs of the population, public institutions and businesses, and organization and operation of these services is always determined by the size of localities and their functional structure.

Analysis of current situation in this area shows that the metropolitan area is facing inadequate waste management.

Thus, one of the main areas of intervention in terms of public service sanitation is the waste management in an integrated way across metropolitan areas.

Currently there are two important factors of pressure in this area:

- Accelerated growth in the volume of waste, in correlation with urban development and consumption growth, with migration of a growing number of people to the city;

- Obligation of local implementation of the *acquis communautaire* in the field of waste management.

To this chapter, one of the main problems is the lack of landfill waste, designed in compliance with Community regulations, and waste incinerators, including the specialized ones (medical waste, hazardous waste, etc.) and of facilities for composting and recycling industries.

Currently in Constanța county are three landfill waste, one of them, located on the Ovidiu city's administrative-territorial jurisdiction, serving mainly rural metropolitan area Constanța. However, in the town Lumina operates an incinerator for waste from medical activity.

Clearly, the currently existing infrastructure in storage / incineration / recycling of waste is insufficient and under-sized. Also, investments needed in the future are quite high, if they relate to potential local budgets.

Therefore, to improve the situation in this area and for the gradual alignment to the conditions imposed by the European Union must be taken several measures:

- Connection to the system of sanitation for all people;
- Determining the potential of limiting the formation and recovery of waste for different areas of origin (eg. in private households, public institutions, service companies, industrial enterprises) using analysis of waste;
- Gradual introduction and development of a system with two containers for selective collection of organic waste (lifting systems, alternative transport);
- Support and encourage the recovery of organic waste on site (animal feeding, composting in particular gardens / farms, composting by specialized local units);
- Gradual development of a separate collection system for dry recoverable materials (both on private and public domain or industrial), including existing structures (REMAT, industrial and private traders of used materials);
- Implementing a lifting system for collecting large debris (bulky waste) with a call system connected to the trading system of recoverable materials;
- Gradual development of the possibilities for direct delivery of recoverable waste and toxic loaded (transport system), eg. to the recycling site or REMAT reception spaces and / or initiation and development of return systems through trade;

- Perception of the "model" function of public institutions in the implementation of the measures of preventing waste and its recovery (eg. the work processes, the creation, delivery contracts, respectively, during the development of various local events);

- Encouraging the development of marketing structures to ensure the sale of recoverable materials;

- Supporting the recycling industry.

Regarding electricity, it should be initiated discussions with policy responsables within Enel Electrica SA Dobrogea to agree on the development trends of the area and linking investment programs of this company with the real needs of localities members of metropolitan area Constanța. However, it should be taken into consideration possible existing vulnerabilities in the system and find common solutions to remedy them in the context of increasingly frequent failures occurred in the system, especially during the summer season.

It is also necessary that Enel Electrica SA Dobrogea be informed about the intentions of carrying out major projects in this area, in the idea of excluding the risk of incompatibility between these projects and the real possibilities to support them in terms of view of the local energy system.

In the area of supply, local authorities must continue to develop distribution infrastructure across metropolitan areas, giving priority in areas that are not connected to central heating system and where gas can be an easier and cheaper alternative for heating in the winter. The existence of a developed natural gas distribution can be a competitive advantage in the area to attract new investment ideas.

In the centralized production and distribution of heat, it should be continued and even intensified programs of rehabilitation and modernization of existing production facilities and technologies, aiming to be more efficient, to reduce losses and decrease the price of production and distribution of heat.

The centralized production and distribution in the heat for heating houses is used successfully by most urban areas in Europe, therefore, in the Metropolitan Area Constanța, it is necessary to develop an integrated strategy for expansion and modernization of centralized production and distribution of thermal energy, the best solution being to encourage the installation of heating stations for blocks, or at least for individual buildings.

Currently, in the metropolitan territory, only Constanța, Năvodari and partly Eforie have a centralized production and distribution of heat. However, the close taking of CET-s (heating stations) by local authorities creates prerequisites for further development of this area and opens up the possibility of connecting to the centralized system of other localities (Cumpăna, Ovidiu, Lazu, etc.), and particularly of new residential areas currently built near the cities of Constanța and Năvodari.

As today's evolving energy costs it should be carried out a study aimed to finding unconventional energy alternatives with higher yields and clean. We refer to the wind, the energy produced by biomass, small units for power generation for neighborhoods or for a specific objective.

Selection of priority intervention areas in the Metropolitan Area Constanța started from the analysis of the current situation and considered the following issues:

- ☐ impact of the project (economic and social development, regional etc);
- ☐ maturity of the project (SF, PT, idea);
- ☐ sources of funding;
- ☐ compatibility with the objectives of local, regional and international strategies and plans;
- ☐ Local Plan of Sustainable Development of Constanța (Local Agenda 21) and the development strategies of municipalities that are part of Metropolitan Area Constanța.

The projects will cover the following directions of development:

- ☐ Development of transport infrastructure which is the focal point linking the localities of this area and is the fundamental support of sustainable development for other economic activities, social or otherwise.

Sustainable development of tourism by practicing various forms of tourism (beach, spa and leisure, cultural, religious, ethnic, eco-tourism, business and congress tourism) to international standards, exploitation of geographical, cultural, historical and archaeological heritage and by launching new tourism products aimed to maintain a permanent interest in the area throughout the year.

- ☐ Making a performant environmental infrastructure by:
 - Rehabilitation, modernization and extension of water and sanitation in all areas of the Metropolitan Area Constanța for shaping a unique and integrated system of water supply and

sanitation, including treatment, wastewater treatment and disposal, throughout the whole Metropolitan Area;

- Development of integrated waste management system and rehabilitation of contaminated sites;
- Use of renewable energy.
- ☐ Development of basic infrastructure that serves the delivery of public services (public lighting, heating, gas supply system, electricity supply system) at the metropolitan level;
- ☐ Developing educational infrastructure by rehabilitating schools in the metropolitan area and endowing them;
- ☐ Development and improvement of infrastructure of social services to the community in the metropolitan area;
- ☐ Preservation and expansion of green areas throughout the area of Metropolitan Area Constanța, including correlation of these actions with sectoral strategies in the field of real estate and economic development.

4. SWOT ANALYSIS

4.1. STRONG POINTS

- Strategic geographical location. The Metropolitan Area Constanța is located at the confluence of several pan-European transport corridors, at the eastern border of the European Union.
- The Metropolitan Area Constanța is the second largest urban agglomeration (about half a million inhabitants) in Romania after the capital Bucharest.
- The Metropolitan Area Constanța is one of the most important sales markets in the extended region.
- Functional relationships on various levels between the municipality of Constanța and other cities and towns in the metropolitan area.
- The second major economic center of Romania, after the capital Bucharest.

- Complex, well-defined economic infrastructure.
- Over 90% of the local economy is privately owned.
- Well-developed tertiary sector.
- Remarkable agricultural potential.
- The Commercial Port Constanța, the largest port on the Black Sea and the fourth in Europe, and the Tourist Port Tomis.
- The international airport Mihail Kogălniceanu, one of the largest and most modern airports in Romania, and the Tuzla airfield.
- Substantial energy resources.
- Main tourist landmark in Romania and one of the largest in the region, both in terms of the existing accommodation capacity, and in terms of tourists visiting the area.
- Good natural environment for the development of tourism activities (the Black Sea, fine and sunny beaches, sandy and completely free of stones sea bottom, with a very low slope, lack of tide).
- Increased spa potential. The Techirghiol lake has therapeutic properties unique in Europe.
- Significant water resources.
- Labour force highly trained in various economic sectors (trade, services, industry, tourism, port activities, etc.).
- Multi-ethnic area unique in the country and lack of inter-ethnic conflicts.
- University centre with tradition, and currently expanding.
- Historical and cultural heritage of great value (museums, theaters, architectural and archaeological monuments and other cultural institutions).
- Local mass media is well represented in all segments: television, radio and print media.
- Low level of pollution.

4.2. WEAK POINTS

- Lack of coherent policies and strategies of integrated economic development for the area.
- Gap in terms of comfort and social indicators of urban development between the municipality of Constanta and towns in its vicinity.
- Chronic lack of financial resources for the development of infrastructure projects.

- Chaotic development of areas near the municipality of Constanta.
- Infrastructure deficit in some areas (lack of sewerage and water supply, of central heating system and adequate access roads).
- Public transportation between the towns of the metropolitan perimeter is made at low standards and is undersized in relation to need.
- Poor state of the health system as a whole and poor emergency medical services, far from European standards.
- Over-agglomeration of areas in the metropolitan perimeter, especially during the summer (the resorts Mamaia and Eforie, the area around major shopping centers, etc.).
- Low adaptability of economic agents to market demands.
- Considerable distance from the western border of Romania.
- Old real estate patrimony, built mostly in the period 1965 - 1980.
- The poor state of housing for many disadvantaged groups (Roma, youth, people with low incomes, families with several children).
- The negative relationship between the active and the inactive people.
- Low proportion of people with basic higher education, compared to the similar indicator in the EU.
- Insufficient use of modern informatic technologies and the Internet in the educational process, but also in economic activities.
- Poor physical condition of some archaeological monuments and buildings of special architectural and historical value.
- Lack of administrative capacity of local authorities to develop and implement strategies and common policies for integrated development of the entire metropolitan area.
- Shortage of specialists in the field of management of non-reimbursable financial assistance from the European Union.
- Weak involvement of civil society in the social, political and economic life of the area, particularly in the rural environment.

4.3. OPPORTUNITIES

- Intensification of the process of decentralization and increasing of local autonomy, as well as increasing of financial resources.
- Access to European programs of non-reimbursable financing, and to other national and local financing.
- Location on the transit route for oil and other natural resources of the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus.
- Trend to increase private investment including foreign investment.
- Start of work for implementation of a new ring road around the entire metropolitan area and thus providing the ability to bypass traffic congestion and heavy traffic.
- Accelerated development of the construction sector and the creation of new housing areas in the peripheral area of the municipality and the surrounding communities.
- Development of infrastructure with gas supply and its expansion throughout the metropolitan area.
- Development of higher education and increasing number of foreign students.
- Growth of the administrative capacity of local public authorities, including the possibility of smaller communities to access information resources and specialists.

4.4. THREATS

- Appearance of some delays in the process of regional and local decentralization, with effects on the development and implementation of a unified strategy for the development of the entire metropolitan area.
- Fear of certain mayors of towns around Constanța that they may lose the present decision-making, through integration and implementation of development policies at the metropolitan level.
- The allocation of public funds for infrastructure development on arbitrary criteria or political criteria.
- Promotion of personal interests in the sphere of the administration of the metropolitan area and of its component cities and towns.
- Inability of local authorities to provide the financial resources necessary to access EU pre-accession and structural funds.

- Perpetuation of the global economic crisis.
- Permissive policy in the field of territorial planning, which allows the construction of buildings and economic objectives without a unified plan of development of the area and without taking account of environmental and architectural aspects or of the ability to access public services.
- Competition in the region with other major urban centers.
- Increased trend of over-agglomeration of areas in the metropolitan perimeter, particularly in the municipality of Constanta.
- Over-solicitation of public infrastructure (roads and water supply systems, sewerage, electricity, gas, lighting, etc.), and inability to respond quickly to development trends of the area, especially of certain perimeters within the metropolitan area.
- Trend of migration to Western Europe demonstrated recently by the skilled labor, particularly young people, which can affect on medium-term the development of economic activities incorporating high added value.
- The continuing erosion of the cliffs and beaches.

4.4. SWOT ANALYSIS ON INTERVENTION FIELDS

Geographical location	
S	W
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic position relative to the Black Sea and southern borders (Bulgaria) which offers a high potential for transport development, manufacturing sector, SMEs, tourism, labor, etc. Constanta Metropolitan Area is located at the confluence of several pan-European transport corridors, on the eastern border of the European Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eccentric position within the region and county • Poor relations to the north and north-west (with north-west of the region and country)
A	T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration into the European Single Market • Foreign direct investment • Development of business infrastructure • Needs / acceptance of the need for change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensifying trend of overcrowding in some areas of the metropolitan area, especially in Constanta • Greater exposure to global competition in markets
Demography	
S	W

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the metropolitan area of Constanta is the second largest agglomeration (approx. one million inhabitants 0.5) in Romania after the country's capital - Bucharest. Localities in the metropolitan area population shows a stabilization and even a slight increase unique multiethnic environment, with no inter-ethnic Conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demographic decline (low birth rate and emigration led to an aging of population), continuous decreasing of young population and increasing of elderly population
A	T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of an integrated political-social strategy in the Metropolitan Area would lead to lower population decline, aging and decreasing the trend to migration to Western Europe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Migration to Western Europe trend manifested by the qualified workforce, particularly the young, can affect on the medium term the development of those economic activities incorporating high added value
Economic competitiveness and employment	
S	W
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constanta metropolitan area is one of the most important markets in the region The second largest economic center of Romania, after the capital city - Bucharest Complex, well-defined, economic infrastructure Over 90% of the local economy belongs to the private owners Well-developed tertiary sector Considerable agricultural potential Important energy resources Commercial Port of Constanta, the largest port on the Black Sea and the fourth largest in Europe, and also Tomis tourist port The upward trend of net private investment in the metropolitan area Well-qualified workforce in various sectors (trade, services, industry, tourism, port activities, etc.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low capacity to adapt to the economic market Disparities between the economic development of different regions of area Investment opportunities in the area are still poorly promoted among potential investors Some economic sectors needed (such as waste recovery) are still underdeveloped Skilled labor migration abroad Lack of infrastructure for business (conference rooms, equipment, etc.) Business infrastructure (industrial, services, support for business, conference centers, fairs and exhibitions, etc.) underdeveloped Poor infrastructure in some localities with economic potential (lack or degradation state of sewerage networks and water supply, central heating system, the access roads, public lighting, the sports fields and playgrounds for children, etc.) Low percentage of people with higher education, compared with similar indicator in the EU Insufficient use of modern information technologies and the Internet in education, but also in economic activities.
A	T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing foreign investment can lead to increased competitiveness through technology transfer and innovation Conversion and greening of brownfields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining the current low level of infrastructure development can affect economic development of the area Continued migration of skilled labor will

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of macro-economic projects in the field of oil exploitation, the impact on coastal activities • Increased demand for services for individuals, companies, etc.. • Increased demand for specialization by adapting education and vocational training to labor market needs, resulting in lower unemployment • Increasing consumer demand for organic products offer opportunities for improving their • Increasing use of renewable energy resources that lead to economic growth and new technologies • The existence of a high productive potential in agriculture and fisheries • The trend of accelerated concentration of land in farms owned by foreign investors 	<p>slow down the development of leading economic sectors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Globalization / integration may marginalize certain sectors of the economy in the area and may even lead to their disappearance • Emphasizing the process of des-industrialization
Tourism	
S	W
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening to the Black Sea • Accessibility of tourist areas, modern access roads (highways, roads, railways) connected to the main European transport corridors • Favorable geographical position to develop new tourism products (tourism itinerary, cruise tourism, business tourism, etc..) • Special tradition in tourist information (over 100 years) • Temperate continental climate that allows coastal tourism development from spring to autumn • Golden sandy beaches suitable for tourism • Important natural reserves and saprophelic mud in treatment bathing places • Fertile land, suitable for the development of tourism activities • Existence in the Metropolitan Area Constanta of an exceptional cultural heritage and of archaeological remains of more than 2000 years • High accommodation capacity, in full national expansion (range 1 per country) • Qualified human resources and above average language skills and experience in tourism. • Existence of a rich framework governing tourism activities • Establishing national strategies for tourism development • Modern lifeguard service and other specialized services for safety and protection of tourists, which led deacrising of crime in the area • Existence of service packages tailored to the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The degree of erosion of beaches • Incorrect waste management and their selective non-collection • Poor marking of cultural points of national routes • Lack of contact points providing information about museums and heritage objectives • Poor maintenance of heritage objectives due to lack of funds • Incorrect distribution of transport facilities • Old utility network • Low wages and lack of staff in tourism human resources • Organizational capacity of state institutions and local government to manage the strategy is far from being operative • Lack of adequate infrastructure for cruise tourism (tourist and recreational ports) • Some economic agents have high prices, which discourages the infusion of foreign tourists, while they have the possibility to choose the most advantageous market tourist destinations in terms of quality / price ratio • High tourism potential and insufficiently exploited • Mamaia overcrowding during the peak summer season and weekends • Lack of permanent tourist products

<p>type of tourism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organization of festivals, fairs of goods and services • The emergence of new tourist products in this region (Aqua Magic, gondola, bus travel, exotic palm trees which decorate Mamaia, fountains, modern arrangement of squares where different artistic events take place, casinos and amusement parks) • Special interest of local governments and citizens to develop tourism sector 	
A	T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position in space, at the confluence of three major geopolitical areas, creates high tourist potential premises of exploitation of the area available in Constanța • Local market presence of major international tour operators (TUI, Neckerman etc.) • Delta neighborhood, Macin mountains, monasteries in northern Dobrogea, the region's agro-zootechnical potential of rural and ethnofolk valences, is an important support for tourism development in general and especially for tourism itinerary • The choice of Constanța as a luxury cruise destination in the Black Sea • The economic development of coastal tourism generates a beneficial business movement • EU funds for tourism development • Participation in international networks like the Black Sea Universities Network, the Black Sea Cooperation Organization to bring international public awareness of heritage in Constanța Metropolitan Area • Obtaining European funding for training programs and training of tourism personnel (assigned projects in Structural Operational Programme Human Resources Development) • Obligation to obtain international quality standards of tourism facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition exerted in regional tourism market and low capacity of local businesses to adapt to a single competitive market • Decreased interest of Romanian tourists for local tourism products • Erosion of beaches and cliffs can affect long-term development of tourism activities in this area • Vicinity of industrial sites and commercial port is an important risk factor contributing to environmental degradation and generating continuous air and water pollution, decreasing the tourist potential of the area • The absence of coherent policies and integrated coastal development (infrastructure and equipment of utilities, protection and rehabilitation of natural and built environment, etc.) discourages some foreign investors wishing to invest in tourism in this area • Competition with coastal areas of Bulgaria may decrease the number of tourists visiting Constanța Metropolitan Area • Lack of legal framework for expropriation or permanent changes can lead to failure to implement the new investment in infrastructure • Skilled migration from tourism in different EU countries • Lack of representation of employers in tourism organizations to convince the Government to allocate substantial financial resources for coastal tourism
Technical infrastructure and transport	
S	W
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key position to the main transports roads, rails, on water and air 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport between towns in the metropolitan area is held in low standards

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation at the European standards of public transport in Constanta • The existence of 8 ports (3 seaports, two tourist ports, 3 ports on the canals) • The presence of an international airport and its level of capacity (M. Kogălniceanu) and of an airfield at Tuzla • All localities in the metropolitan area of Constanta have centralized water supply and sewerage • Modern telecommunications system to European standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • and is undersized compared to needs • County and municipal transportation networks obsolete • Traffic congestion and lack of parking • Discrepancy in terms of social comfort and sustainable development indicators between Constanta and towns in its neighborhood. (water supply, sewerage, etc.). • Still low degree of exploitation of renewable resources (solar, biomass and wind) • Lack of financial resources needed to develop infrastructure projects
A	T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of works for the ring highway surrounding the metropolitan zone, allowing for the deviation of heavy traffic and facilitation of traffic • Access to European programmes for non-reimbursable funding, as well as of other national and local funding programmes • Development of the gas supply network and its extension to cover the whole Metropolitan Area • Promoting private investment in new production capacity based on cogeneration and renewable resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of public funds for infrastructure development based on political affiliation and party clients • Overload of public infrastructure (roads and water supply systems, sewerage, electricity, gas, street lighting, etc.) and inability to respond promptly to development trends, especially of the islands of development within the metropolitan territory
Social infrastructure, education and housing	
S	W
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associations and foundations active in social protection and child protection • Establishment of school offices and inter-school pedagogical assistance • The material basis of the health system is well dimensioned in relation to regional needs • Accelerated development of the private health system • Research centers and institutes, several specialized • Effective management of resources allocated for investment in the rehabilitation of the school network and funding of national projects with external financing • Traditional university center, which is currently growing • Good housing standards in terms of number of homes by the number of people and housing space by the number of people • Because of coastal tourism and economic infrastructure complex real estate investments have grown rapidly thereby developing peri- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material base serving welfare system and child protection is insufficient • Emergency medical services are poor in comparison with EU standards • Mismanagement of information, need to develop an integrated information system in health services • Underfunding of the health system, inefficient use of resources • Difficulty staffing qualified teachers in some schools in rural areas • Insufficient use of modern information technologies and the Internet in education • The gaps between schools in urban and rural in terms of attracting and retaining qualified teachers • Research and development infrastructure technologically obsolete • Residential estate aged, mostly built during 1965-1980 • Precarious housing situation for several categories of disadvantaged people

urban residential market in the Constanța and neighboring towns	(Roma, young people with low incomes, families with many children)
A	T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active involvement of civil society in the implementation of preventive and prophylactic programs, charity programs • Expanding government procurement programs (machinery and equipment for laboratories, high-performance computers, furniture, school buses, etc..) investment, rehabilitation, repair and consolidation of schools • Strategy of Ministry of Education and Research on improving the quality and efficiency of education and training • Effective collaboration with public institutions, businesses and social partners highlighted by a large number of local educational partnerships, national, European, specific programs and projects at the level of education completed • Strengthening the link between research and economy and also increasing capacity of utilization of research results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic lack of funds and resources necessary for rehabilitation and development of the health system and social protection • Poor organization of process and postgraduate training of doctors • Insufficient involvement of communities and local councils to ensure the necessary stability and social conditions of teachers in rural areas • Migration of qualified staff in education and healthcare • Socio-economic situation of families from which come some children / students / young • Insufficient awareness of parents / children / students / youth on their role as primary education partner of school • Permissive policy concerning construction in areas with old and valuable architecture or buildings unfit for that specific architectural space
Quality of the Environment	
S	W
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively adequate environmental infrastructure • Low pollution • Institutions and bodies empowered to monitor compliance with environmental legislation, analyze and interpret the permanent state of local environmental factors • Active involvement of local authorities in implementing policies and action plans for environmental protection • Residents awareness on environmental issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing car traffic, especially during the summer season • Intense economic activity in the vicinity of tourist areas and coastal zone • Detrimental overgrowth of buildings to green spaces • Inadequate equipment for environmental monitoring and analysis • The absence of storage areas and industrial waste to meet European standards
A	T
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased international interest for biodiversity conservation • Integrated waste management • Refurbishment and modernizing of treatment plants • Access to European programs, as well as other national and local funding programs that can be an important source for the application of the <i>acquis communautaire</i> in the field of environmental protection • Encouraging businesses to invest in clean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change, environmental degradation • Continuous erosion of the coastal zone • The threat of marine flora and fauna species, due to economic activities in the proximity of the coast and due to industrial fishing • Accidental pollution caused by unknown pollutants (oil) water of the Black Sea and Danube River • Large gap between the Romanian industry

equipment and technology and turn to unconventional energy sources (wind, earth, solar, etc.).	<p>and the European Union regarding the implementation of technological measures to protect the environment and reducing pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delays in regional and local decentralization process, affecting the effective implementation of environmental policy and sustainable development strategies
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5. STRATEGIC VISION AND OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT FOR METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA

5.1. DEVELOPMENT VISION

The vision of development is considering imposing Metropolitan Area Constanța as a multifunctional competitive center of Romania and the main economic polarizing factor in the Black Sea, while taking into account the sustainable development of all areas and reducing the current disparities in development between the 14 localities of which consist the pole of growth.

Constanța will be a European metropolis, a growing tourist area, with a fast growing economy and higher living standards for all its inhabitants.

Traditional economic profile of Metropolitan Area Constanța focuses on specific economic activities of the port and also on the third sector and on tourism. At the same time, its geo-strategic position gives to the area significant economic opportunities in the exploitation of hydrocarbon resources in the Black Sea, as well as in wind energy potential available to the area. Another economic aspect with important growth potential in the next period is the food industry, encouraged because Metropolitan Area Constanța, located in a major agricultural basin, is a major market, especially during the summer season and a gateway for exporting these products to other markets.

In this context, unified development of public infrastructure in Metropolitan Area Constanța is a major goal to reduce disparities in development between the 14 localities of this structure and is also meant to send a clear signal to investors wishing to invest in this region, meaning that the development area will be achieved in an integrated way, based on strategies, objectives and joint action plans. Also, the delimitation of the main functional areas in the metropolitan area will stimulate an unprecedented influx of investment in this area and will distribute in a balanced way throughout the whole metropolitan area the current pressure of investment existing in Constanța.

5.2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The strategic objectives of Metropolitan Area Constanța have been established in accordance with:

- Increasing economic and social role of Metropolitan Area Constanța, by adopting a polycentric approach in order to stimulate a more balanced development of Constanța and its area of influence (the 14 localities that make up Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța)
- Increasing economic competitiveness to stimulate local business
- Diversification of economic activities in rural areas within the Metropolitan Area Constanța
- Improving accessibility within and outside of Constanța and its area of influence, making connections with areas in close proximity
- Increase the contribution of tourism to the development of Metropolitan Area Constanța
- Improving the quality of social services and related infrastructure in Metropolitan Area Constanța
- Sustainable development and environmental protection
- Taking advantage of human capital and improving human resources

Strategic Objective 1: INHABITANTS' CONSTANȚA

This objective aims to:

- ☐ improve the living conditions of residents and increasing the attractiveness of the area, so that to become a pleasant place in which to work, study, live.
- ☐ access for all residents to an infrastructure of quality (urban public infrastructure, basic infrastructure for providing the public services, transport, communication infrastructure, etc.).
- ☐ access to decent housing in safe conditions, access to health services, education and cultural services and social services of quality, in a sustainable environment.

Strategic Objective 2: TOURISTS' CONSTANȚA

This objective aims to create a maritime tourist area, attractive and competitive for Romanian and foreign tourists by:

- ☐ its geographical position with tourism potential of a large variety
- ☐ its status of the most important tourist center of the country.
- ☐ possibility to practice various forms of tourism: seaside, spa and leisure, cultural, religious, ethnic, eco-tourism, business and congress tourism, etc.,
- ☐ exploitation of favorable natural potential available to Constanța and its area of influence
- ☐ exploitation of cultural, historical and archaeological heritage
- ☐ launching of new tourism products aimed to make permanent the interest in the area throughout the year.
- ☐ sustainable development of tourism

This will lead to increase seaside tourism offer to Western standards, to revive all the localities that are part of Metropolitan Area Constanța.

Strategic Objective 3: INVESTORS' CONSTANȚA

Increasing long term competitiveness of the local economy is aimed to have a sustainable economic development, to achieve a stable and predictable business environment and to create jobs by:

- ☐ increase in foreign direct investment, as well and domestic, especially in sectors with high growth potential
- ☐ encouragement of tertiary sector and of those economic activities that generate high added value
- ☐ development of performant infrastructure for connections at regional, national and European level, consistently ranked (highways, express roads, development of discharge cargo airlines and new operating and processing capacities in sea and river ports, and the establishment of new lines of maritime / river / air transport)
- ☐ development of cross-border cooperation in the Black Sea Euroregion and between Romania-Bulgaria
- ☐ development of human resources, increase in the trades and professions and use of highly specialized human resources as a factor in economic development

5.3. POLICIES AND PROGRAMS

5.3.1. Construction, rehabilitation and renovation of local infrastructure

Policy SI-A1: Development of transport infrastructure and increase accessibility inside and outside localities

Program SI-A1-1 Improving the quality of passenger and freight transport and related infrastructure

Program SI-A1-2 Streamlining and easing traffic in the Metropolitan Area Constanța

Policy SI-A2 Reducing development discrepancies between Constanța and other localities in its area of influence by development of public infrastructure

Program SI-A2-1 Increasing the socio-economic attractiveness of public domain in the area of influence of Metropolitan Area Constanța

Policy SI-A3 Improving public services and development of basic infrastructure for providing them

Program SI-A3-1 Development of basic infrastructure for providing public services

Program SI-A3-2 Development of infrastructure for providing public transport

Policy SI-A4 Improving social protection services, public health services and rehabilitation for of their infrastructure

Program SI-A4-1 Development and improvement of public health services and specific infrastructure

Program SI-A4-2 Development and improvement of infrastructure and social services to the community in the Metropolitan Area Constanța

Policy SI-A5 Encouraging and promoting education and research, culture and art

Program SI -A5-1 Educational infrastructure development

Policy SI-A6, Safety and public order in the metropolitan area

Program SI-A6-1 Increasing the safety of citizens and public order

Program SI-A6-2 Increasing capacity for prevention, intervention and monitoring of emergency situations in Metropolitan Area Constanța

Policy SI-B, Valorization of cultural tourism potential of Metropolitan Area Constanța

Program SI-B1-1 Conservation, restoration and sustainable valorization of cultural heritage, including related infrastructure

Program SI-B1-2 Strengthening the tourism offer of Metropolitan Area Constanța

5.3.2. Environmental infrastructure

Policy SII-A1 Improving public services and development of basic infrastructure for providing them

Program SII-A1-1 Development of basic infrastructure for providing public services

Policy SII-A2 Protection and improving the environment

Program SII -A2-1 Development of integrated waste management and rehabilitation of contaminated sites

Program SII -A2-2 Reduction of environmental pollution factors

Program SII -A2-3 Program Implementation of adequate management systems for nature protection

Program SII -A2-4 Implementation of adequate infrastructure of natural risk prevention in the areas most at risk

Program SII -A2-5 Increasing energy efficiency in the context of climate change

Policy SII-B1 Sustainable tourism by protecting and improving environmental quality

Program SII -B1-1 Sustainable conservation of natural resources and their exploitation for tourism

Program SII -B2-1 Co-border tourism cooperation

Policy SII-C1 Protecting and improving the environment through industrial pollution control

Program SII -C1-1 Reduction of factors of environmental pollution by using renewable energy

Program SII -C1-2 Decontamination of unused polluted industrial sites and preparing them for new activities

5.3.3. Economic infrastructure

Policy SII-A1 Improving public services and development of basic infrastructure for providing them

Program SII-A1-1 Development of basic infrastructure for providing public services

Policy SIII-A2 Promotion of information technology

Program SIII-A2-1 Development of services such as "e-government "

Program SIII-A2-2 Promoting Internet use and access to Internet

Policy SIII -C1 Increase long term competitiveness of the local economy

Program SIII-C1-1 Improving market access of the tertiary sector and of those economic activities that generate high added value

5.3.4. Development of human resources and administrative capacity

Policy SIV-A1 Structure and process improvement in local government management

Program SIV-A1-1 Development of a public administration at European level

Policy SIV -A2 Human resources development, employment and social inclusion

Program SIV -A2-1 Increasing adaptability of workers

Policy SIV –B1 Human resources development, employment and social inclusion

Program SIV –B1-1 Increasing adaptability of workers

5.3.5. Complementary policies and programs

Policy SV-C1 Increase long term competitiveness of the local economy

Program V C1-1 Diversification of the rural economy

Policy SV-C2 Co-border economic cooperation

Program S V-C2-1 Co-border cooperation development in the Black Sea

Program S V-C2-2 Co-border cooperation development Romania-Bulgaria

5.3.6. Priority programs

- Economic development of Metropolitan Area Constanța
- Development of tourism and recreational infrastructure in Metropolitan Area Constanța
- Development of urban infrastructure to increase mobility within the pole and ensuring a high degree of social comfort

- Development of services and social infrastructure in Metropolitan Area Constanța
- Conservation and environmental protection
- Human resource development

6. ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan, an instrument for planning and implementation, consists of a set of actions and measures for specific fields which are to be gradually implemented in order to accomplish the development objectives of the Metropolitan Area Constanța. The term set for the accomplishment of the Action Plan is 10 to 20 years, according to the Development Strategy of the Metropolitan Area Constanța.

The Action Plan addresses the local community, consequently the measures, their number and priority, and the institutional implementation mechanisms must take into account the interests of this community.

Within the Action Plan every measure materialises into a programme, a sub-programme or project, observing the following aspects:

- correlation between the targets in programmes, sub-programmes and projects and the general objectives included in the Development Strategy of the Metropolitan Area Constanța;
- existence of limited financial resources influences the financing instruments and the legal mechanisms a programme, sub-programme or project is based on;
- avoidance of eviction, taking into account the limited resources; the local authority will permanently assess the opportunity of an investment, evaluating the present and future financial resources and the options of population, so that community and individual responsibility is encouraged;
- the level of public awareness and support of a project, by disseminating of information in the local community and encouraging the mechanism of public debates and consultations;
- involvement of the interested parties in the implementation and completion of a programme, sub-programme or project;

- regulating norms versus self-regulating norms. The local authority will take into account the voluntary regulations of non-profit organisations and professional associations. The avoidance of over-regulating is advisable.

The Action Plan will be revised periodically, so that the goals established correlate with the national macro-economic evolution, local and regional economic status and the opinions of the community with regards to its implementation. The shorter the intervals of the revision, the smaller the error in assessment of project resources, because the economic variables used in an economic prognosis multiply in time.

For this reason specialists recommend the revision of the Action Plan once every 2 years, even if this was designed for 10 years.

6.1. PORTOFOLIO OF PROJECTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES	POLICIES	PROGRAMS	PROJECTS
1. INHABITANTS' CONSTANȚA	Development of transport infrastructure and increase accessibility inside and outside localities	Improving the quality of passenger and freight transport and related infrastructure	<i>Transport infrastructure and urban public infrastructure (including passages) within and between localities in the metropolitan area of Constanța</i> <i>- rehabilitation, modernization, creating</i> - Bucharest-Constanța highway (section Cernavoda-Constanța) - Construction of Constanța detours - Riviera Tomis - urban street between Mamaia resort and Tomis tourist port - Rehabilitation and modernization by widening to four lanes the road Mamaia - Năvodari - Rehabilitation and modernization by widening to four lanes of the bridge located at the entrance to town Năvodari - Discharge road traffic on the

			<p>highway to the south coast - Sun Highway intersection with county road DJ 381 (Valea Dacilor) - national road DN 39</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of detours to divert heavy traffic outside localities Valu lui Traian and Cumpăna with discharge of Constanța ring road - Construction of an express way to discharge the Sun Highway between Medgidia and Costinești - Building an express road Constanța - Tulcea - Rehabilitation and modernization of the road Năvodari - Lumina - Ovidiu - Construction of road connecting Ovidiu and Năvodari the right side of CPAMN - Rehabilitation and modernization the county road DJ 228 Nazarcea - Ovidiu - IPMC Bridge Rehabilitation Aurel Vlaicu - Constanța - Create footbridges over the railway Constanța-Bucharest's main traffic areas in town Valu lui Traian
		<p>Streamline and traffic decongestion in the metropolitan area of Constanța</p>	<p><i>Integrated traffic management system in Constanța</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of integrated management of traffic in Constanța (smart junctions) - Implementation of electronic management of public passenger transport in Constanța - Construction of roundabouts at intersections of high traffic roads less traveled in Constanța Metropolitan Area <p><i>Public infrastructure related to urban traffic decongestion in Constanța Metropolitan Area</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a multifloor car parking, the Administrative

			<p>Palace, Constanța</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a multifloor car parking, Eforie Nord, city Eforie
	<p>Reducing development disparities between Constanța and other locations in its area of influence by development of public and transport infrastructure</p>	<p>Socio-economic attractiveness of the public in the area of influence of Constanța growth pole</p>	<p><i>Rehabilitation and tourist attractiveness of the peninsular zone of Constanța</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of the promenade and green spaces in the Vraja Mării - Casino - Port Tomis - Installation of a new park - Carol I Park - Installation of a new park - Park Aurel Vlaicu - Rehabilitation and modernization the bridge and access stairs from Ovidiu Square, Port Tomis - Rehabilitation and redevelopment of Tomis Boulevard from Ovidiu Square - Lupoica (She-Wolf) - Construction of underground road passage between Termelor street and Tomis Port - Building a multifloor car parks in the Marinariilor Boulevard - Gateway II - Restoration and Archaeological Park redevelopment - Rehabilitation and redevelopment of pedestrian street Titulescu - Rehabilitation of pedestrian access between the beach Modern and street Mircea the Elder, including rehabilitation of esplanade - Rehabilitation and redevelopment of the Park Theatre Oleg Danovski <p><i>Socio-economic attractiveness of Constanța Metropolitan Area and reducing development disparities between Constanța and other localities of the</i></p>

		<p>growth pole Network of streets and roads within and between localities in the metropolitan area of Constanța - rehabilitation, modernization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and modernization of roads in the locality Techirghiol - Modernization the road Ovidiu - Galesu - Poarta Albă - Rehabilitation of the bridge located on county road DJ Năvodari - Corbu - Modernization the road Murfatlar - Bărăganu - Rehabilitation and modernization road Murfatlar - Siminoc - Restoration of streets in Constanța - Restoration of streets in the city Năvodari - Restoration of streets in the city Eforie - Restoration of streets in the town of Ovidiu - Rehabilitation and modernization of city streets through systematic Murfatlar-shifting and realization of asphalt concrete pavement - Rehabilitation of bridges in the city Murfatlar - Rehabilitation and modernization streets Siminoc village, town Murfatlar - Restoration of streets in the city Techirghiol - Rehabilitation and modernization roads and access roads in the village of Mihail Kogălniceanu - Rehabilitation and expansion of road and pedestrian infrastructure in the village of
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		<p>Stone, M. Kogalniceanu, setting the water supply network and sewerage system and wastewater treatment in the village of Stone, M. Kogalniceanu</p> <p>- Rehabilitation and expansion of road and pedestrian infrastructure in the village Palazu Small town Mihail Kogălniceanu and cultural home. Establishment of distribution network water and sewer system and wastewater treatment in the village Palazu Small town Mihail Kogălniceanu.</p> <p>- Rehabilitation and modernization roads and access roads in the town Cumpăna</p> <p>- Improving physical infrastructure in the area of the two localities of the community development association Agigea</p> <p>- Cumpăna</p> <p>- Rehabilitation and modernization roads and access roads in the town Valu lui Traian</p> <p>- Rehabilitation and modernization roads and access roads in the village of Lumina</p> <p>- Rehabilitation and modernization roads and access roads in the town Agigea</p> <p>- Rehabilitation and modernization roads and access roads in the village of Corbu</p> <p>- Rehabilitation and land bridges and culverts in Corbu village</p> <p>- Rehabilitation and modernization roads and access roads in the village of Tuzla</p> <p>- Rehabilitation and modernization roads and access roads in the village of Poarta Albă</p> <p>- Construction of bridges over</p>
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		<p>the canal link-Midia Năvodari Poarta Albă in the locality Galesu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve road network in rural Lumina and Sibioara Oituz, Common Lumina and purchase of equipment for snow public service, maintenance and emergency spares the village. - Paving and waterproofing new districts in areas A and B village and village Oituz Sibioara, city light. <p>Urban public spaces of the main areas of social, economic and tourism in the metropolitan area of Constanța, rehabilitation, modernization and creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and modernization of the access stairs and beach promenade Eforie North, Eforie Nord town - Rehabilitation of pavements in Constanța - Rehabilitation of pavements in town Valu lui Traian <p>Structures to support quality of life in rural Metropolitan Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build an squares in the center, building a children's playground and a sports ground in places in Constanța Metropolitan Area - Rehabilitation of village cultural house Năvodari - Build a culture in place Murfatlar - Rehabilitation and modernization cultural home town Tuzla - Building a home in town Valu lui Traian cultural - Building a community center in town Agigea - Building a city youth center in Mihail Kogălniceanu - Building a youth center in town
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		<p>Cumpăna</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making a gymnasium and a soccer field in town Valu lui Traian - Making a swimming pool in town Valu lui Traian - Making a skating rink in town Valu lui Traian - Development of a sports village in Siminoc, city Murfatlar - Modernization of Municipal Stadium in Murfatlar - Construction of a sports hall in the village of Corbu - Restoration of the stadium in town Agigea - Establish a sports hall with local competitive sports practice level in the locality Lumina - Creation of a football field sports with the city approved type Cumpăna - Making a skating rink in town Năvodari - Making a swimming pool in town Năvodari - Creation of a football field sports with the Mihail Kogălniceanu area - Creation of a sports village in Tuzla - Creating a school gyms with local competitive sports practice level in Tuzla locality - Creation of a football field sports with the approved type locality Poarta Albă - Construction of a sports hall in the Poarta Albă area <p><i>Green areas in cities and towns within metropolitan area of Constanța, rehabilitation, modernization, development, creation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Park " Viitorului " Constanța - Rehabilitation and expansion of
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			<p>park Tăbăcărie, Expoflora area in Constanța</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and Modernization Station in Constanța - Rehabilitation and Modernization of Culture House in Constanța - Construction of a park in the Tomis Constanța I - Build an arboretum in town Techirghiol - Rehabilitation of the city's Central Park Mihail Kogălniceanu - Creating a city park Valu lui Traian - Rehabilitation of village green Valu lui Traian - Build a city park Cumpăna - Build a city park in Lumina - Build a city park in Tuzla - Build a city park Corbu - Build a city park in Poarta Albă - Build a city park Agigea - Build a city park Eforie - Build a city park Năvodari - Central Park Rehabilitation and modernization of the city Năvodari - Rehabilitation of green spaces in town Murfatlar - Establish a public park in the village Siminoc, city Murfatlar - Modernization of green spaces Ovidiu
	<p>Improving public services and basic infrastructure that serves their supply</p>	<p>Development of basic infrastructure of public services delivery</p>	<p><i>Public lighting system - rehabilitation, modernization, expansion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation, modernization and extension of public lighting in towns: Năvodari, Eforie, Ovidiu, Murfatlar Techirghiol, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Cumpăna, Valu lui Traian, Lumina, Tuzla, Corbu, Agigea, Poarta Albă

		<p>Heating in Constanța Metropolitan Area - Rehabilitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of secondary heat in operation RADET Constanța - The thermal efficiency in operation RADET Constanța - Rehabilitation of buildings in the thermal operation of Constanța RADET - Consolidation and stacking PT69, PT 105 in operation RADET Constanța - Heating modules for blocks included in the "cheap housing for young people," Baba Novac Constanța area - Full efficiency of heating and hot water heating in service points RADET Constanța - Installation of giga-calorimetry and individual building in Constanța - Construction of buildings for thermal power stations for public institutions Corbu village - Thermal power plant facilities related buildings in the locality Corbu <p>Water supply systems and sewerage - rehabilitation, expansion, modernization and creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modernization of water / wastewater in the county of Constanța (Constanța, Navodari, Eforie, Ovidiu, Techirghiol, Mihail Kogălniceanu, Cumpăna, Valu lui Traian, Tuzla, Agigea, Corbu, Poarta Albă) - Rehabilitation of water supply in the village Siminoc and sewerage system in the city Murfatlar - Establish a system of sewerage
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		<p>pumping stations in Siminoc village, town Murfatlar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extension of sewerage system and networking Agigea city water / sewer Lazu village, town Agigea - Execution well drilled with storage tank, pumping station, chlorination station and water distribution network in place Luminita Corbu village - Execution well drilled with storage tank, pumping station, chlorination station and water distribution network, expansion, rehabilitation, modernization and resizing in Corbu village - Extension of town water supply and rehabilitation of existing Corbu village Vadu, Corbu village - Rehabilitation and extension of water and Sibioara Oituz villages, city light - Rehabilitation and extension of water supply and sanitation in the village of Lumina - Extension of sewer pipe rehabilitation treatment plant discharge to the city of Constanța South Cumpăna - Integrated Project "Expansion of water supply network in the district of Green Park II, sewerage network expansion, modernization and rehabilitation of the two south-east roads, renovation and modernization Cumpăna common cultural home, Constanța County" - Establish a network of drains in the Northwest of the city Cumpăna - Extending water distribution network in areas lotizate (water castle, OJRSA) and sewerage
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			<p>network in the town of Tuzla</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make utility infrastructure in the neighborhood youth, Ovidiu - Make-collection network of sewage disposal and treatment plant Nazarcea social group, Ovidiu - Make-collection network and disposal of sewage pumping station in the village of Poiana, Ovidiu - Build and upgrade storm water sewer in the Poarta Albă area - Implementation of sewage network, stage III (community center) in place Valu lui Traian - Make utility engineering services in the new neighborhood, town Valu lui Traian - Works by recalibration of the takeover channel rainwater, Valu lui Traian area <p>Gas supply system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation, modernization, expansion and creation of networks of natural gas in Constanța Metropolitan Area locations <p>Electricity supply system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of new electricity supply networks and extension of existing settlements in the metropolitan area in Constanța
		<p>Development of infrastructure serving public transport</p>	<p>Public transport infrastructure, development / redevelopment, creating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build / refurbishment, modernization or construction of bus stations in Constanța and Constanța Metropolitan Area - Building a modern bus stations in the south of Constanța - Building a modern bus stations in the north of Constanța

			<p>Building a modern bus stations in the west of Constanța</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build a city bus stations in Tuzla - Build a city bus stations in Corbu - Build a city bus stations in Mihail Kogălniceanu - Build a city bus stations in Poarta Albă - Build a city bus stations in Techirghiol - Build a city bus stations in Năvodari <p>Public transport of passengers - efficiency, modernization, creating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renewal of the fleet of Constanța Invision Power Board - Establishment of metropolitan public transport
	<p>Improving services and social protection, public health services and rehabilitation of their infrastructure</p>	<p>Development and improvement of public health services and specific infrastructure</p>	<p>Health units in the metropolitan area of Constanța, rehabilitation, modernization, creating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of Constanța Regional Hospital - Rehabilitation and modernization of Constanța County Emergency Hospital - Rehabilitation of infrastructure, modernization, development and equipping ambulatory within Constanța County Emergency Hospital, Clinic 1 - Rehabilitation of infrastructure, modernization, development and equipping ambulatory within Constanța County Emergency Hospital, Clinic 2 - Rehabilitation and modernization of the Sanatorium of Orthopaedics, Traumatology and Rehabilitation Medical Eforie - Rehabilitation and

			<p>modernization of treatment facilities sanatoriums and Grand Eforie</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and modernization of treatment facilities sanatoriums and Techirghiol - Rehabilitation Hospital of Constanța Infectious Diseases - Rehabilitation and modernization of Pneumology Hospital Palazu mare - Rehabilitation of infrastructure, modernization, development and equipping ambulatory Pneumology Hospital in Constanța - Building a medical clinic in town Valu lui Traian - Building of dispensaries in the village and town Agigea Lazu - Building and equipping a 30-seat Minispital in town Cumpăna
		<p>Development and improvement of infrastructure and social services in the metropolitan area of Constanța</p>	<p><i>Infrastructure related to social and community services in the metropolitan area of Constanța, rehabilitation, modernization, creating</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and Placement Center Traian equipment in Constanța - Creating a social service center for children and youth with autism in Constanța - Expand Advanced Integration through targeted therapies Special School No. 1 in Constanța - Extension Complex therapeutic No.2 Special School in Constanța - Advanced Extension Center Albatros therapeutic Constanța - Creating a social canteens and a day care center in town Năvodari - Rehabilitation of the House for

		<p>the elderly in the village of Poarta Albă</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating a social canteens Valu lui Traian area - Major repairs, expansion and modernization in Recovery and Rehabilitation Centre for Neuropsychiatric Techirghiol - Building A - Major repairs, expansion and modernization in Recovery and Rehabilitation Centre for Neuropsychiatric Techirghiol - Building C - Rehabilitation of funeral homes in rural Constanța Metropolitan Area - Construction of new homes in rural mortuary Constanța Metropolitan Area - Rehabilitation of public cemeteries in rural Constanța Metropolitan Area - Establishment of cemeteries in rural Constanța Metropolitan Area <p><i>Social- community infrastructure - Constanța Metropolitan Area - rehabilitation, modernization, creating</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Work with engineering services for construction of apartment buildings for young people to be put into use in 2011 and 2012 in Constanța - Construction of social housing in the locality Valu lui Traian - Construction of social housing (including small Infrastructure) for 8 Roma families in the village Cumpăna - Construction of a block of houses, 120 apartments D + P +3 E in place Cumpăna - Development of urban
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			<p>engineering works in social housing-area district TB Sanatorium in the town Agigea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social housing tenants evicted social-D + P +2 E + I-town str.A.I.I.Cuza Techirghiol - Construction of social housing for Roma in the town Eforie - Construction of social housing in the locality Mihail Kogălniceanu - Construction of housing for young people in the Poarta Albă area - Construction of housing for young people renting in the town of Tuzla <p>Medical services at European standards in the metropolitan area of Constanța</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquisition of equipment and devices specific hospitals in the metropolitan area of Constanța - Implementation of information and prevention programs in rural health Constanța Metropolitan Area
	<p>Encouraging and promoting education and research, culture and art</p>	<p>Development of educational infrastructure</p>	<p>Preschool and pre-schools in the metropolitan area - rehabilitation, modernization, equipment, building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping schools in Constanța - Rehabilitation, modernization, expansion and equipping of village schools Năvodari - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping of village schools Eforie - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping educational establishments Ovidiu - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping of village schools Murfatlar

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping of village schools Techirghiol - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping schools in the locality Mihail Kogălniceanu - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping of village schools Cumpăna - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping educational establishments Valu lui Traian area - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping schools in the village of Corbu - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping of village schools Agigea - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping schools in the town Poarta Albă - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping schools in the locality Lumina - Rehabilitation, modernization and equipping of school Tuzla town - Construction of a kindergarten with extended hours in the town Murfatlar - Building and equipping a kindergarten in the city-neighborhood Valu lui Traian new - Building and equipping a school in town, new neighborhood Valu lui Traian - Building a school in the city light - Construction of a kindergarten in the city light - Construction of kindergarten with extended time in Tuzla locality - Construction of a kindergarten
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			<p>in Corbu village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of kindergartens in the village and town Agigea Lazu - Construction of a kindergarten with extended hours in the Poarta Albă area <p><i>Education services at European standards in the metropolitan area of Constanța</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Computerization of the schools in the metropolitan area and provision of teaching materials Constanța - Developing programs to promote academic performance among students
	Protect and improve environment	Development of integrated waste management and rehabilitation of contaminated sites	<p><i>Selective waste collection systems in the metropolitan area of Constanța</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated management of waste in the county of Constanța - Development of a waste composting plants / plant Ovidiu - Making a biogas station in town Valu lui Traian <p><i>Closing non-compliant waste pits</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closing and cleaning of waste pit irregular Ovidiu-arrangement of green areas - Closure and compliant waste pit greening Eforie-Tuzla and rehabilitation of Lake Techirghiol - Closing and cleaning deposit of waste in rural irregular Constanța Metropolitan Area
		Reducing environmental pollution factors	<p><i>Afforestation and arrangement of selvedges around residential areas and industrial areas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Green Border (establishment of a future selvedges along the ring roads of Constanța) - Afforestation of degraded lands in Constanța Metropolitan Area

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish an area selvedges Ovidiu - Galesu - Poarta Albă - Establishment of forest plantations in areas Constanța Metropolitan Area - Afforestation of degraded land located in localitatea Techirghiol <p>Renewable energy for public buildings in the metropolitan area of Constanța</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Program "Casa Verde" in Constanța Metropolitan Area <p>Active measures in the action plans attached maps of localities Constanța-DOBRICH zgomot</p> <p>Information and Public dissemination on reducing pollution</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct public awareness programs and information on reducing pollution in Metropolitan Area locations
		<p>Implementation of adequate management systems for nature protection</p>	<p>Integrated protection and conservation of natural protected areas located in the metropolitan area of Constanța</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the protected area Siutghiol Lake - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the Black Sea area protected - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the protected area submerged beach Eforie Nord - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the marine protected area from Cape Tuzla - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the protected area Grindul Chituc, Corbu village - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the protected area Techirghiol Techirghiol

			<p>town</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the protected area Agigea Lake, town Agigea - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the natural area protected bird refuge-Histria Corbu-wedding party - Protection, conservation and enhancement of forest protected area Fantanita-Murfatlar - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the marine protected area of dunes Agigea - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the protected area Valu lui Traian - Protection, conservation and enhancement of the protected area lakes Tașaul - Corbu
		<p>Implementation of adequate infrastructure of natural risk prevention in the areas most at risk</p>	<p><i>Hydraulic system for the protection of beaches and cliffs, rehabilitation, consolidation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening the coast between Port and Fishery of Tomis Constanța - Hydrotechnical construction, sanding, dams submerged in the Romanian Black Sea coast - Strengthening the cliff in the town Eforie - Work to complete the large dam in Constanța Port - Strengthening the cliffs in the town of Tuzla - Strengthening the cliff in the town Agigea <p><i>Measures against natural hazards in areas most at risk, planning, regulation valleys</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning, regulation Valley of Lumina city, building bridges, culverts, pedestrian bridges - Arrangement of Dry Valley and Mission Valley industrial area to CDMN emissary, city Murfatlar

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adjustment valleys and Lazutown Agigea Agigea - Arrangement of drainage system in city water infiltration Corbu - Desilting and rehabilitation under the fall in Corbu village - Works to regulate permanent valleys in the area Cumpăna - Flood protection works in town Techirghiol by resizing D1 drain for rainwater taking new neighborhood at the western city of Eforie, resize and channel expansion of Dalat city built Techirghiol - The city's flood protection by redesigning valley Ovidiu (for spatial Undercrossing) and channel development in built Dalat city - Flood protection works, stream Agi Cabul, upstream of the Cuza Voda village by redesigning the built village bed - Rehabilitation valley wire to limit the intake of fresh water and sewage into the groundwater with the lake-expanding impact on the protection of sewerage networks in place Techirghiol - Regularisation of mesas, buttes and valleys victory, tributaries of Lake Techirghiol - Build in Valley Siminoc rainwater discharge channel, village Siminoc city Murfatlar - Work planning Cocos stream: desilting channel (Poiana upstream) channel reshaping the section Clearing-Poarta Albă Poarta Albă perimeter channel extension until CDMN-town Poarta Albă
		Increasing energy	<i>Thermal rehabilitation of blocks of flats built between 1950 -</i>

		efficiency in the fight against climate change	1989 - Thermal rehabilitation of 300 housing units in Constanța - Rehabilitation of 4 blocks of residential heating in the town Eforie - Thermal rehabilitation of 20 apartment buildings in the village Murfatlar - Thermal rehabilitation of 10 apartment buildings in Ovidiu - Thermal rehabilitation of 70 apartment buildings in the locality Năvodari - Rehabilitation of two blocks of residential heating in the town Agigea - Rehabilitation of thermal blocks of flats in the town Cumpăna - Rehabilitation of thermal blocks of flats in the town of Tuzla
	Safety and public order in the metropolitan area	Increase citizen safety and public order	<i>Video surveillance system of the main public spaces and public interest objectives, development and implementation</i> - Installation of surveillance cameras in Constanța and Mamaia - Making a video monitoring system in place Murfatlar
	Safety and public order in the metropolitan area	Increase citizen safety and public order	<i>Video surveillance system of the main public spaces and public interest objectives, development and implementation</i> - Installation of surveillance cameras in Constanța and Mamaia - Making a video monitoring system in place Murfatlar
		Increased capacity for prevention, intervention and monitoring	<i>Development of intervention services for emergency</i> - Provide specific technical means and equipment Inspectorate of Constanța County

		of emergency in Constanța Metropolitan Area	Emergency - Establishment of Regional Centre for Emergency Situations
	Promotion of information technology	Development of type "e-government" promoting Internet use and Internet access	<i>Establish an interactive webportal e-administration in the Metropolitan Area of Constanța and its interconnection with the national communications</i> <i>Creating public wireless areas</i> - Creating public wireless areas in city Constanța and Mamaia resort - Creation of public areas in rural wireless Metropolitan Area Constanța
	Improving the management structure and process in local government	Developing a European public administrations	<i>Euroadministration</i> - Organizing training courses for civil officers working in public institutions in the metropolitan area of Constanța, in areas like project management, public administration, human resources management, financial management, procurement, etc. languages. - Provide public institutions with equipment and technical equipment necessary to conduct business (computers and computers, emergency equipment, etc..) - Rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of existing premises in rural municipalities that form the Metropolitan Area of Constanța <i>Effective systems and improving quality in public administration</i> - Implementation of quality management system ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 in public administration from Constanța Metropolitan Area - Implement a public investment

			management system in Constanța
	Human resources development, employment and social inclusion	Increasing adaptability of workers	<p><i>Linking university curricula with training programs and improvement of labor market developments</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional LLL (Life Long Learning-European networking lifelong learning for adults) <p><i>Promoting active employment measures by conducting training courses in fields weak labor market</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - European Qualifications rural <p><i>Training of groups at risk of not integrate the labor market by conducting training courses devoted to the following categories: young people leaving orphanages, ethnic Roma, persons employed in subsistence agriculture, people with disabilities, people without studies, etc..</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water sports Romania-Bulgaria (CBC for training in water sports) <p><i>Organizing and conducting retraining courses in the area Valu lui Traian</i></p> <p><i>Promoting social inclusion by:</i> - Establishment of 10 health centers, vocational counseling for various categories of vulnerable people in the labor market integration</p> <p><i>Promoting social inclusion by:</i> - Conducting awareness programs to combat discrimination on the labor market</p> <p><i>Promoting social inclusion by:</i> - Developing programs to inform youth about career choice and career guidance</p> <p><i>Promoting social inclusion by:</i> Carrying out programs to prevent school dropout</p>

<p>2. TOURISTS' CONSTANȚA</p>	<p>Recovery tourism and cultural potential of Constanța Metropolitan Area</p>	<p>Conservation, restoration and sustainable use of cultural heritage including related infrastructure</p>	<p><i>Rehabilitation and tourist attractiveness of the peninsular zone of Constanța</i> - Rehabilitation and modernization of the Roman baths - Rehabilitation and restoration of the whole edifice Roman mosaic - Rehabilitation and restoration of all the Museum of History and Archaeology - Rehabilitation and Ovidiu Square redevelopment - Rehabilitation and restoration of all the Greek Church - Rehabilitation and restoration of all Orthodox Cathedral and Archbishop's Palace - Rehabilitation and restoration of all Carol I Mosque - Rehabilitation and restoration of all Bulgarian Church St. Nicholas - Rehabilitation of Tomis Navy - Rehabilitation and Restoration Constanța Casino building - Rehabilitation and restoration of Armenian Church Assembly - Reconstruction Synagogue - Restoring all archaeological tomb Hypogeu - Museum of XXI century for tourists from building a one-building museum of archeology - Restoration of ancient park with fountain near Constanța Court <i>Architectural and archaeological heritage in the metropolitan area a one-rehabilitation</i> - Rehabilitation Ensemble Chalk cave-church Murfatlar - Restoration and enhancement of the archaeological site of</p>
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			<p>Corbu village</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration and enhancement of the archaeological site of Valul lui Traian area - Restoration and enhancement of the archaeological site of Ovidiu (Roman fort)
		<p>Strengthening of the tourism offer of Constanța Metropolitan Area</p>	<p><i>Mamaia, international tourism product</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of bridge-Holiday village piazza Pearl - Rehabilitation and refurbishment piazza Pearl - Construction of parking area multistage AquaMagic - Rehabilitation and promenade redevelopment Casino Perla Mamaia - Walkway and pontoon mooring pleasure craft in Mamaia - Rehabilitation and refurbishment Casino piazza Mamaia - Construction of parking area multistage P +7 + T Albatros Cinema - Construction of bridge over the Mamaia Boulevard Casino - Rehabilitation of buildings Casino Mamaia - Rehabilitation and redevelopment of the promenade up to the Castel Club Constanța administrative - Construction of North Mamaia multistage piazza and parking - Make a water sports facility on Lake Mamaia Siutghiol-lift - Land-Water lake town Port-Mamaia marina walkway and Casino Mamaia - Creation of artificial islands, hydrotechnical infrastructure protection against coastal erosion - Construction of Lake Siutghiol lock-Black Sea Canal Midia

		<p>Năvodari</p> <p>Tourism and recreation infrastructure - modernization, development, creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of a modern water ski on Lake Belona of Eforie Nord - Modernization and leisure resorts in Eforie - Modernization of the spa and leisure in the resort Techirghiol <p>Urban public infrastructure in tourist areas - reabilitare/reamenajare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and redevelopment of the promenade Agigea - Rehabilitation and redevelopment of the promenade Eforie - Rehabilitation and redevelopment of the promenade Techirghiol <p>Transport infrastructure development, modernization, creating</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Airport Mihail Kogălniceanu-establishment of new airlines for tourists - Development of Constanța port passenger terminal - Development of a marine - travel and leisure port in the head Eforie South Turkey - Installation of a hydraulic system linking Tabacarie Lake - Lake Siutghiol for pleasure boating - Construction of Lake Siutghiol lock-Black Sea Canal Midia <p>Năvodari</p> <p>Social infrastructure, creating tourism related activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Networks of Centres of primary and preventive medical treatment points lifeguard on the beach
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			<p><i>Promoting tourism offer in Constanța Metropolitan Area</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constanța, the first step in your long călătorie. Promovarea tourist area of Constanța - Mamaia - Make-Mamaia summer performances show Constanța metropolitan area, international tourism product - Develop a strategy and action plan on promoting heritage and archaeological arhitehtonic Constanța Metropolitan Area - Preparation and distribution of information materials and promote the Romanian seaside - Constanța County - always on a discovery - To rediscover Techirghiol <p><i>Support structures to promote tourism in Constanța Metropolitan Area</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of tourist information centers in seaside resorts - Constanța Regional Cultural Centre - Regional Center of Studies and presentation of maritime habitat and Danube - Development of religious tourism in Dobrogea-Monastery Techirghiol
	Sustainable tourism by protecting and improving environmental quality	Conservation of natural resources and their exploitation for tourism	<p><i>Greening and unlock the tourism potential of Lake Siutghiol</i></p> <p><i>Greening and unlock the tourism potential of Lake Tabacarie</i></p> <p><i>Greening Belona Lake - northern Eforie and its preparation for leisure activities</i></p>
		Co-border tourism	<p><i>Promoting joint Romanian and Bulgarian coast of Black Sea and the development of joint tourism products Constanța-</i></p>

			<p><i>Dobrich through: -</i> <i>Implementation of leaflets, maps, films, commercials and other promotional materials and tourism</i> <i>- Organization of shows, events and activities to promote Black Sea coast</i> <i>- Devising a common brand for Black Sea coast and its international promotion through various media channels</i></p>
	Human resources development, employment and social inclusion	Increasing adaptability of workers	<p><i>Linking lifelong learning and labor market</i> <i>- Establishment of Gastronomy Academy in Constanța</i></p>
3. INVESTORS' CONSTANȚA	Increase long term competitiveness of the local economy	Improving market access and those of the tertiary sector by economic activities that generate high added value	<p><i>Business infrastructure in the metropolitan area of Constanța-creation</i> <i>- Setting up business centers to support small and medium-sized enterprises and access to advisory services</i> <i>Structures to support business-building infrastructure</i> <i>- Extension Pavilion exhibition and its related parking in Constanța</i> <i>- Construction of a pavilion exhibition and congress center in the future seat of Constanța bypass</i> <i>- Build a conference center and congress center in Constanța</i> <i>- Building a tourism training center in the city Techirghiol</i> <i>- Construction of an agricultural exhibition center in town for Lumina</i> <i>Transport infrastructure and development</i> <i>- Develop the capacity of the river-sea railway Constanța Port</i> <i>Constanța Port railway access</i></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Road bridge at km 0 540 of the Danube-Black Sea Canal and associated works and access road in Constanța Port - Road bridge over river-sea channel in the Constanța Port. - Completion of construction of berthing facilities and related Pier III S to achieve a specialized terminal Completion of large dam in the port of Constanța Traffic Management System of vessels on Danube-Black Sea Canal and information on inland transport-RoRIS II (ANR) Surveying system on Danube-Black Sea Canal and Poarta Albă-Midia Năvodari Modernization the waterways system and its interoperability RORIS system on the Danube-RORIS II (Administration of Navigable Canals) Retrieval system for collecting waste generated by ships in Maritime Danube ports CODENAV) The modernization of the navigation signals on the Danube-Black Sea The modernization of the navigation channel signaling Poarta Albă-Midia Năvodari Front waiting for training / sales convoys at the confluence of the Danube-Black Sea Channel and Poarta Albă-Midia Năvodari Danube ports Borne AFD - Doubling the uneven passage over the railway in the south of Constanța Port - Mihail Kogălniceanu Airport - cargo unloading line development
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		Diversification of rural economy	<p><i>Areas dedicated to food and processing industry of products, planning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build an agro-industrial park in the Ovidiu - Poarta Albă - Construction of agro-food market in light area - Construction of a park dedicated to food industry fish products processing Corbu village - Construction of a park dedicated to food industry fish products processing Tuzla town <p><i>Promoting and supporting fish culturesc - creation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Setting up a stock of fish and fish derivatives - Building a fishing port in the town of Tuzla - Building a fishing port in Corbu village
	Protect and improve the environment through industrial pollution control	Reduction factors of environmental pollution by using renewable energy	<p><i>Renewable energy in Constanța Metropolitan Area</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment wind farm in Constanța Port
		Recovery of unused polluted industrial sites and preparation for new activities	<p><i>Industrial sites, degraded and / or unused, rehabilitation, sanitation, planning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation of former industrial sites and greening Oil Terminal Constanța railway station area <p><i>Fitting degraded and / or unused lands in peri-urban localities of Constanța steady growth pole and their preparation for other economic activities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Restoration and cleaning platform Constanța port - Restoration and cleaning platform Midia port - Restoration and cleaning

			industry platform limestone quarry DOBROMIN-Murfatlar - Restoration and cleaning PLANT LAFARGE-career Luminita
	Border economic cooperation	Developing cross-border cooperation in the Black Sea	<i>Establishment of a center of economic cooperation in the Black Sea</i> <i>The network of centers of expertise in Black Sea</i> <i>Black Sea Sea Menu</i> <i>Black Sea Cruise</i> <i>Establishment of international exchange of goods of Black Sea</i>

6.2. List of priority projects

RESTORATION OF CONSTANȚA COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

URBAN REGENERATION OF DOWNTOWN CONSTANȚA

TOURISTIC AND LEISURE PORT TOMIS – CONSTANȚA

TOMIS RIVIERA

MAMAIA PORT

OVER GROUND PARKING

GREEN FRONTIER

INDUSTRIAL PARK

MULTI-PURPOSE CENTER

INCREASE THE TOURISTIC ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE LAKES SIUTGHIOL AND TĂBĂCĂRIE

REHABILITATION OF HYDROTECHNICAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION OF BEACH AND CLIFFS

REHABILITATION AND MODERNIZATION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION SYSTEM

PROGRAM FOR MODERNIZATION AND EXTENSION OF GREEN AREAS IN CONSTANTA

6.3. Sheets of priority projects

RESTORATION OF CONSTANȚA COUNTY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

General objective

- Improvement of healthcare infrastructure of Constanța county

Specific objective

- Restoration and modernization of Constanța County Emergency Hospital

Total value of project

- 57,000,000 Euro

Duration of project

- 48 months

Short description

The projects involves the reconstruction and resizing of the County Clinic Emergency Hospital by creating a regional emergency centre, and by building a new headquarters for the County Hospital, with 500-600 beds.

An equipment upgrade is also necessary, with modern equipment and technology, as is the restructuring and restoration of the individual departments, and an improvement in diagnosis and treatment facilities.

Results

- Improved public health;
- Improved treatment conditions;
- An increase in hospital capacity;
- Creation of new jobs, both temporary and permanent;
- Improved urban infrastructure and increased social comfort.

URBAN REGENERATION OF DOWNTOWN CONSTANȚA

General objectives

- Sustainable economic development of the municipality of Constanța through the modernisation of its basic infrastructure;
- Sustainable economic development of the municipality of Constanța through promoting the tertiary sector.

Specific objective

- Urban regeneration of downtown of the municipality of Constanța.
- Restoration of historically and culturally valuable objects in the old area of the city, as well as of the necessary infrastructure.

Total value of project

- 50,000,000 Euro

Duration of project

- 36 months

Short description

- Restoration of public spaces;
- Restoration of historic monuments and archaeological sites;
- Refurbishment of all the buildings in the Historic Downtown, in accordance with the area's specific style;
- Limiting of the car traffic in the peninsular zone, to re-establish pedestrian traffic;
- Construction of new parking lots;
- Encourage the establishment of small shops and Levantine restaurants with a 19th century style of architecture.

Results

The main result of the project is the revival of the city's symbolic character, and its transformation into an important tourist and commercial centre on the Romanian seacoast and in the Black Sea region.

The benefits of this project are technical, economic and social.

From a the technical and public utility standpoint, the restoration of public spaces and renovation of heritage buildings will result in an improved architectural attraction of the area, and increase the functionality of this region. This has the following beneficial results:

- Better strength to withstand earthquakes;
- The visual aspect of the area is improved;
- The utility rate of some buildings improves, as a result of new functions;
- The cultural and historical heritage of the area is restored, through consolidation of the historical monuments and of archaeological sites;
- The functionality of some public spaces increases, which presently are improperly exploited;
- Specific traffic thoroughfares are rendered back to pedestrian traffic;
- The housing standards increase and the residential function intensifies;
- Maintenance and development of pedestrian areas.

Economically, the following reasons justify the project:

- The number of tourists visiting the zone, especially foreign ones, will increase;

- Private investments will increase and new jobs will be created, especially in tourism, trade, services and manufacture;
- The ownership status of lands and buildings will be clarified, and the real estate market will be stimulated;
- The economic use of the area will diversify, due to new functions: establishment of an important trade area, restoration of residential features, re-establishment of public interest, administrative objectives etc.

The restoration of the city's "Historic Downtown" will also contribute to the horizontal development of the local economy, an important incentive for all investors (Romanian or foreign) wishing to invest in this region. This will result in supplemental revenues to the local and state budget.

Socially, the impact of the project will be noticed in the increased rate of economic and social cohesion, and in the connections between citizens in this space.

As a result of the tests made, it was noticed that the restoration of the historic downtown area of the city is mainly a sentimental priority for the citizens in Constanța, lasting in the public conscience for a long time.

One can add to these civil and social reasons the following:

- decreased unemployment, especially of youths;
- increased rate of civil involvement;
- perception of the area as a multi-cultural and multi-ethnic space;
- improvement of social and inter-ethnic relations;
- decrease in exclusion factors;
- increase in social comfort;
- decrease in pollution and environmentally aggressive factors;
- sustainable increase of life expectancy.

The history of the city thus revealed would once again emphasize the importance of living together in harmony regardless of ethnicity, culture and religion, just as the Romanian, Macedonians, Greeks, Roma, Turks, Armenians, Russians, Tartars and Germans have done for centuries.

THE TOURISTIC AND LEISURE PORT TOMIS - CONSTANȚA

General objective

- Development of tourist and transport infrastructure of the region;

Specific objective

- Restoration and modernization of the Tomis tourist port

Total value of project

- 6,500,000 Euro

Duration of project

- 24 months

Short description

The Tomis port was initially designed mainly for leisure and it has infrastructure works, protection dykes, accosting constructions, harbour territory, platforms, arrangement of the sea wall and some specific facilities.

In view of the future development of water and cruise tourism, the quays on the perimeter of the harbour can no longer ensure all of the required accosting posts. Through this project, the following will be accomplished:

- the floating shore binding of ships to accosting works equipped with water and electricity supply;
- outdoor or in hangar shore stationing;
- parking of tourists' cars;

- maintenance of ships (specialised wharfs, storage lands, repair workshops);
- means for launching and raising of ships;
- fuel supply facilities;
- trade spaces;
- toilets;
- waste deposits.

Taking these into account, the following specific objectives will be taken into account in the adequate arranging of Tomis port:

- arrangement of the access mouth to limit wave propagation;
- repairing works for the existing sheltering constructions;
- compartmentalization of the harbour aquatory to limit water surfaces (compartmenting dykes);
- required depths;
- placement of landing-stages for docking ships;
- shore binding means, equipped with water and electricity supply;
- Inclined plane and derrick for raising/descent of ships.

Results

- General urban development through adequate upgrade of an area with high potential;
- Increased number of tourists, especially foreign, visiting or/and spend their holiday on the Romanian seacoast;
- Control of beach erosion through consolidation of the marine protection dyke;
- Development of connected economic activities (construction and sell of ships and other specific equipment, passenger transport, organising of water events and contests etc.);
- New ways to spend leisure time;
- Establishment of fishing restaurants;
- Promotion and inclusion of less promoted tourist attraction sites located alongside the Black Sea coast;

- Creation of new jobs as a result of implementation of the project and of the development of economic activities in the area, as well as promotion of new and local expertise trades, such as ship piloting, naval construction and repair, leisure diving etc.);
- Increase in local and central budget incomes, through taxes and duties on economic activities in the area.

TOMIS RIVIERA

General objective

- Improved tourist attraction of the municipality and of Constanța County.

Specific objectives

- Improvement of basic physical infrastructure of the area by completing a modern access road between the historic downtown of the city and Mamaia resort;
- Development of tourism in the area of Tomis – Mamaia;
- Consolidation and restoration of the northern sea wall of the municipality of Constanța.

Total value of project

- 12,000,000 Euro

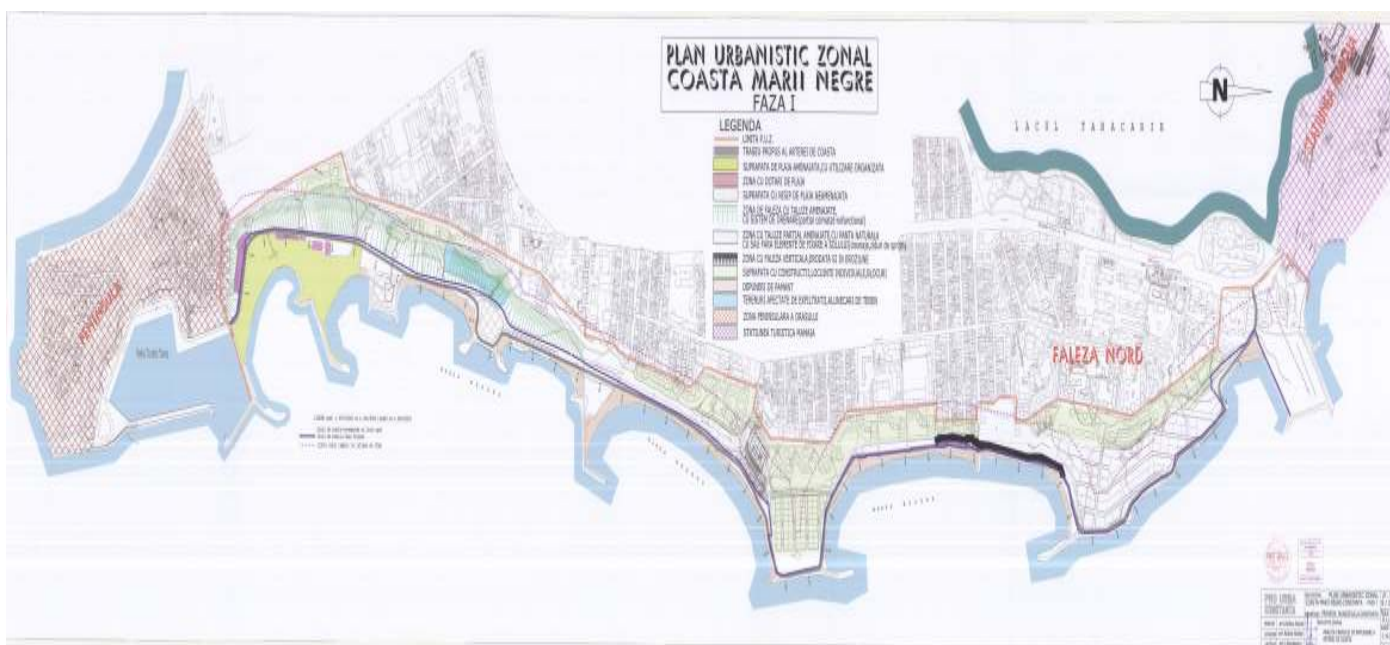
Duration of project

- 18 months

Short description

Technical Data

Length	5530m
Width of the road	6m
Width sidewalk	2m on the right
Width green area	1m on the right
Width bicycle tracks	2m on the right



The project will be developed in the area of Constanța's sea wall, starting from the north (Mamaia resort) and continuing as far as the southern part of the municipality (the Tourist Port Tomis).

The tourism facilities are poor in the coastal area, the access roads are poor and insufficient, and the lands undergo a continuous erosion process. At the same time, this strip of land has a high tourism potential. The sea wall has many beaches with a great flux of tourists.

Currently, in the area of the northern sea wall, tourist activities are performed rather chaotically, unorganised and with low incomes for the community (the greatest part guided by

the black market). The project aims at creating a modern access infrastructure between the Tomis Port and the Historic downtown of Constanța and Mamaia resort, with consolidation of the lands on which there will be a sea wall road, thus creating the pre-requisites of tourist facilities investments in the area.

With regards to environmental protection, the project “Increase of the tourism potential of the sea wall Tomis – Mamaia” directly contributes to the improvement of physical state of the entire northern sea wall of Constanța, as a result of both the restoration and consolidation works carried out for the conclusion of the constructions, and the current maintenance operations performed in the phases of operation and use of investment.

Over 70% of the Total value of investment (7,134,377 Euro) is allotted to consolidating of the sea walls and works aimed at protection against erosion.

Results

The effects of the project are complex and beneficial for:

- Tourists:
 - Easy access route between interest points on the north sea wall Tomis – Mamaia;
 - Opportunity to perform leisure activities on the sea wall road (promenade), cycling, sight seeing;
 - Varied tourist facilities, as a result of the tourism activities being improved in the area.
- Economic entities :
 - Access infrastructure for the sea wall zone Tomis – Mamaia;
 - Increase in the number of tourists;
 - Opportunity to develop economic activities, especially tourist ones.
- Population of the municipality of Constanța:
 - Urban development – adequate arrangement of an attractive area;
 - Adequate access infrastructure and improved options for spending leisure time;
 - Creation of new jobs both as a result of the implementation of the project and of the development of

economic activities in the area;

- Better living conditions;
- Improved environmental status by consolidating the sea wall and stopping the land erosion process.

- Constanța Local Council:

- urban development due to increased local budget attained by selling and leasing lands on the sea wall Tomis – Mamaia, taxes and duties on economic activities and on the lands and buildings which will be built in the area.

MAMAIA PORT

General objectives

- Development of tourism sector through the implementation of new tourist products and through the increase in the tourist attractiveness of Mamaia resort;
- Improvement of harbour and naval transport infrastructure;
- Increase in economic and social cohesion rate in the region by increasing business opportunities and by creating new jobs.

Specific objective

- Accomplishment of a new tourism leisure port and of a boardwalk.

Total value of project

- 8,330,000 Euro

Duration of project

- 18 months

Short description

The projects aim at creating a unique tourist attraction for Romania and this part of Europe. The pedestrian passage will be 310 m in length and four meters wide, and the surface of the harbour basin will be 3.5 hectares.

An 870 m long dyke will protect the harbour. The passage will be constructed 3 meters above the water, with protection railing and lighting posts.

129 different ships will be able to dock in the harbour at the same time. The construction company will arrange docking spaces for 46 oar boats and hydro bicycles, 39 for sail ships, 42 for motorboats and two spaces for passenger ships with a transport capacity of up to 400 persons. Facilities and utilities will be provided for the safety of navigation, and also restaurants and pubs.

Results

Through adequate arrangement and attractive services, the future harbour will be beneficial to both the Mamaia resort and the city of Constanța. In the middle of the largest resort on the Romanian seacoast, and 8 km from the tourist port Tomis, this new harbour will have a great number of potential visitors, local and external.

The harbour capacity will allow tourist transport with specialised ships and the organisation of sporting and leisure water activities, attracting up to 130 different types of ships. The Mamaia tourist port will be an important landmark for cruise tourism and will be the catalyst for the inclusion of the resort in an ample regional tourist route.

The completion of the tourist leisure port include the removal of ships from the beach, eliminating the risk to swimmers, and contributing to a decrease in water pollution which is caused by motor ships.

Other positive results of the projects are the following:

- General urban development through the adequate arrangement of a highly attractive zone;

- Increase in the number of tourists, especially foreign, visiting and/or spending their vacations on the Romanian seacoast;
- Control of beach erosion through consolidating the marine protection dyke;
- Development of connected economic activities (construction and sale of boats and specific equipment, passenger transport, organising of water events and competitions etc.);
- New ways to spent leisure time;
- New fish restaurants;
- Promotion and inclusion of less promoted tourist attraction sites located alongside the Black Sea coast;
- Creation of new jobs as a result of implementation of the project and of the development of economic activities in the area, as well as promotion of new and local expertise trades, such as ship piloting, naval construction and repair, leisure diving etc.);
- Increase in local and central budget incomes, through taxes and duties on economic activities in the area.

OVER GROUND PARKING

General objective

- Development of road infrastructure of the municipality
-

Specific objective

- Construction of an above-ground parking lot in the centre of the city

Total value of project

- 7,000,000 Euro

Duration of project

- 24 months

Short description

The lack of parking lots in the central area of the city has become a chronic problem in the municipality, especially during the summer season.

The project aims at constructing a four storey over ground parking, with some 6.000 – 8.000 places in the central zone of the city and near the Mamaia resort.

Results

- facilitation of traffic in the central area of the city;
- creation of new jobs, temporary and permanent;
- increase in the attraction of the area;
- improvement of urban infrastructure and of social comfort.

GREEN FRONTIER

General objective

- Improvement of life quality in Constanța, by promoting environmental protection projects

Specific objective

- Decrease in air pollution

Total value of project

- 3,000,000 Euro

Duration of project

- 24 months

Short description

The forested fence will have an overall surface of 2,550,000 m² (85,000m / 30m), and will be planted around the municipality of Constanța, following the line of the future detour highway around the city of Constanța.

Great amounts of sedimentation powders in the city originate from the surrounding areas, from degraded lands, and from poorly kept crops and surface mines surrounding the city.

The climate plays an important role, as Constanța is located in an area with poor rainfall (the annual rainfall average does not exceed 450 ml), and the temperature has high values, resulting in the drying out of the surrounding areas. The air circulation in the coast area adds to all these factors, driving these powders from dry areas and surface mines towards the city.

Results

- Control of drying out of land;
- Decrease air pollution;
- Land stabilization;

- Increase the quality of life and of social comfort.

INDUSTRIAL PARK

General objective

- Economic development of the area through improved business infrastructure and encouragement of private investments

Specific objective

- Establishment of an industrial park in the vicinity of the detour highway around the municipality of Constanța

Total value of project

- 10,000,000 Euro

Duration of project

- 24 months

Short description

Connection of the park to the following:

- electricity – own 20 kV station
- water
- natural gas
- sewage
- telephone lines (optical fibre)

Ensuring of:

- safety and protection;
- sanitation and maintenance of roads and green areas;
- maintenance of infrastructure;
- lighting.

Results

- Development of industries and productive activities;
- Encourage private investment and attract of foreign capital;
- Creation of new jobs;
- Transfer of industrial activities outside the residential zones.

MULTI-PURPOSE CENTER

General objective

- Improve of the athletic and leisure infrastructure of the municipality of Constanța

Specific objective

- Construction of a multi-purpose sports centre, with 5,000 seats and an administration hall (accommodation, change rooms, meeting room, sauna, recovery swimming pool, television – radio–data transmission cameras).

Total value of project

- 19,000,000 euro

Duration of project

- 24 months

Short description

The construction will include two buildings:

- a sports hall: S + D + P + 1 + M with reinforced concrete structure, and with a built surface area of 5,162.1 m², and a total surface area of 19,945.4 m². The height of the hall is 16.1 m;
- annex building: S + D + P + 1 with change rooms and showers, with a total surface of 516.8m²;
- Capacity of stands: 5,150 seats
- Exterior works: surface and underground parking lots, access way

Results

- Inclusion of Constanța in the international sporting competitions;
- Improvement of training facilities in sporting clubs in Constanța;
- Improvement of sporting performances;
- Improvement of social comfort.

INCREASE THE TOURISTIC ATTRACTIVENESS OF THE LAKES SIUTGHIOL AND TĂBĂCĂRIE

General objective

- Developing the tourism sector through the emergence of new tourist products and tourist attractiveness of the resort Mamaia;
- Increasing economic and social cohesion in the region by multiplying business opportunities and creating new jobs.

Specific objective

- Tourist attractiveness of Lake Siutghiol and Lake Tăbăcărie by developing water sports and entertainment aiming at achieving the following investment objectives:
 - Construction of a lake town for fun;
 - Making a modern telesky system;
 - Linking waterway between Lake Siutghiol and Lake Tăbăcărie;
 - Creating a lock type navigable link between Lake Siutghiol and the Black Sea;
 - Creating a lock type navigable link between Lake Siutghiol and the canal Poarta Albă - Midia Năvodari;
 - Lake Siutghiol dredging and cleaning.
 -

Total value of project

- 75,000,000 Euro

Duration of project

- 48 months

Short description

To high tourist interest in Mamaia lack adequate facilities for water sports and nautical entertainment.

In fact, one of the problems of the Romanian seaside tourism in regional competition as it is, is the lack of alternative tourism products and attractions on the water entertainment, tourism cruise or water sports.

The project for increasing tourist attractiveness of the Lake Siutghiol and Lake Tăbăcărie consists of building on Lake Siutghiol modern telesky system and of building on approx. 5 ha. of water, about 500 m from the lake shore, of an island on the pillars, crossed by canals, with locations for music clubs, bars, discos, restaurants, taverns, terraces and landscaped marines.

On the other hand, the program aims to connect the navigable Lake Siutghiol and Lake Tăbăcărie by the construction of waterways connecting between them and the Black Sea, thus opening the possibility of nautical potential water available for exploitation and stimulating tourism and entertainment in the area.

Results

- General urban development through appropriate planning of areas with high attraction;
- Increasing the number of tourists, especially foreigners, who visit and / or spend their holidays on the Romanian seaside;
- Development of related economic activities (construction and sale of boats and other production equipment, nautical events and competitions, etc..)
- The emergence of new leisure opportunities;
- Increased local government revenues from the central budget by applying taxes on economic activities practiced in the area.

REHABILITATION OF HYDROTECHNICAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION OF BEACH AND CLIFFS

General objective

- Control of coastal erosion and increase of tourism attractiveness of the region

Specific objective

- Development of embankment along the shoreline as small artificial islands;
- Consolidation of the northern coast of Constanta;

- Making artificial sanding beaches of Mamaia and Constanta

Total value of project

- 120,000,000 Euro

Duration of program

- 48 months

Short description

Rehabilitation and development of the hydraulic system to protect beaches and cliffs of Constanta is the realization of investments aimed to reduce the coastal erosion to which is subjected the seaside of Constanta.

In this respect, it is necessary to achieve the following investments:

- embankment;
- sanding;
- strengthening sea walls.

To mitigate the economic value of the investment and to increase tourist attractiveness of the area, with the support of new dykes built in order to improve the action of waves on shore, will be arranged seven artificial islands (three in the northern coast of the city and four in Mamaia).

These islands, besides hydraulic system which will be part of coastal protection, will be a unique tourist attraction in this part of Europe contributing to the increasing number of tourists visiting the area, to extend their stay and to promote certain niche products of tourism.

REHABILITATION AND MODERNIZATION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION SYSTEM

General objective

- Rehabilitation and modernization of social assistance and protection in Constanta and Constanta Metropolitan Area

Specific objective

- Construction, at European standards, of a new home for the elderly in Constanta
- Establishment of clubs for retired people
- Rehabilitation and modernization of residential centers for the elderly Constanta - housing body
- Rehabilitation and modernization of residential centers for the elderly Constanta - canteen body
- Reducing the number of juvenile delinquents and their integration into society by establishing a specialized center to combat juvenile delinquency
- Reducing human trafficking (juvenile / adult) and their integration into society by establishing a specialized center to combat trafficking in persons (juveniles / adults)
- Reduce consumption of hallucinogenic substances among young people and street children by establishing a specialized center to eliminate drug addiction and drugs
- Protection in a specialized center of parent-child who has undergone a form of violence and who have physical and mental trauma by establishing a center for the prevention and combating domestic violence
- Creating a social service complex integration of adults with health problems for inclusion in the community and reducing their poverty.
- Establish a residential counseling center that provides integrated services and young teenagers from orphanages and / or those who leave orphanages
- Establish an office of information and advice for disabled people to integrate their social and professional
- Creation of special social services for people with mental health problems and restructuring Recovery and Rehabilitation Centre for Neuropsychiatry Techirghiol
- De-institutionalization and prevent the call to residential services

Total value of project

- 60,000,000 Euro

Duration of project

- 48 months

Short description

Rehabilitation and modernization assistance and social protection system aimed at improving and modernizing the materials serving the social and welfare services in Constanta and Constanta Metropolitan Area and the establishment and development of new social services aimed at the needs of facing various social groups.

PROGRAM FOR MODERNIZATION AND EXTENSION OF GREEN AREAS IN CONSTANTA

General objective

- Improving quality of life in Constanta, promoting environmental projects

Specific objective

- Rehabilitation and modernization of the Lake Tăbăcărie;
- Rehabilitation of the Cultural House Park;
- Construction of a new park in the Tomis1 area (Tomis Boulevard, N. Iorga Street, Lahovary Street, Poporului Street);
- rehabilitation of the Railway Station Park;

Total value of project

- 10,000,000 million

Duration of project

- 60 months

Short description

The program of modernization and expansion of green areas in Constanta aims improving and modernizing parks and places of rest and recreation in Constanta, as well as reducing air pollution and increasing social comfort of the citizens.

The program involves the massive dendrological planting, trees and shrubs, and rehabilitation of related areas, namely sidewalks, alleys, banks and places of rest, recreation areas, walking areas, playgrounds for children.

7. IMPLEMENTATION MANAGEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF METROPOLITAN AREA CONSTANȚA

7.1. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța is a strategic document of development planning of Metropolitan Area Constanța, being implemented through individual projects and whose purpose is to ensure balanced development of localities of Constanța County in terms of economy, infrastructure and urban transport, social, health, education, tourism, recovery and restoration of cultural heritage and business.

Implementation and monitoring of this strategy requires the establishment of two local structures need to track the implementation and the state projects across strategy.

The two structures are:

1. Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
2. Implementation Committee

1. MONITORING AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE, hereinafter called CME, is a partnership between:

- Board of Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța
- The institution of the prefect
- A university
- A non-governmental organization
- Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Navigation and Agriculture Constanța (CCINA)
 - Board of Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța consists of Constanța County Council representative and representatives of all member localities and is the coordinator of the CME activity.
 - Prefect institution establishes a relationship of collaboration and consultation with all decentralized services that have a role in implementing the Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța;
 - The partner university in CME facilitates the information relationship and collaboration with university media;
 - The partner NGO in CME presents the viewpoint of civil society and inform the civil environment on strategy objectives and their stage of completion.
 - CCINA determines Constanța the relationship of collaboration and consultation with the business environment.

CME members meet quarterly or whenever necessary.

Human resources available to each partner CME:

- Board of Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța:
- 2 representatives of Constanța municipality:
- 1 representative of the County Council Constanța - president
- 1 representative from the member cities of the Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța - The mayors of five cities
- 1 representative from the member towns of the Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța - The mayors of five towns.

- Prefect Institution - Constanța County prefect
- The partner university in CME - a representative of a university operating in Constanța University Center.
- Non-Governmental Organization - a representative
- Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Navigation and Agriculture Constanța - 1 representative

Powers of Committee of Monitoring and Evaluation

- Monitors Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța and reviews the implementation of projects included in the list.
- Establishes a working relationship and ongoing consultation with the coordinator of the growth pole, and through this with Intermediate Body and central authorities.
- Coordinates the work of the Committee of implementation of Integrated Development Plan.
- Analyzes local needs identified by public authorities and proposes regular amendments of strategy in acceptable limits.
- Recommends changes and directions of action in order to correlate programs and projects included in the strategy of the metropolitan area.
- Evaluates compliance with the time schedule of projects under implementation.
- Monitors the correlation individual projects within Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța.

2. IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE is a subordinate structure of Evaluation and Monitoring Committee and consists of:

- Representatives of the Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța;
- Representatives appointed by local authorities, members of the Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța, in the permanent working group, formed from the first phase of the strategy elaboration, when were set the strategic objectives of the National Pole of Growth Constanța;

- Representatives of the Autonomous Regions and devolved institutions which provides:
 - o consistent implementation of Integrated Development Plan by connecting various types of projects,
 - o coordination of teams set up for individual projects within the Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța.

Implementation Committee meetings will be held quarterly or as needed to solve problems encountered in project implementation, and in these meetings will be established both outcome indicators to be achieved in the future and those responsible for achieving proposed indicators.

Human Resources

1. Deputy Administrator of Metropolitan Area Constanța
2. Director of Programs and Projects - County Council Constanța and City Hall Constanța
3. Coordinator strategies of programs - Metropolitan Area Constanța
4. Chief Architect - County Council Constanța
5. Chief Architect - Constanța Municipality
6. Representative County Autonomous Society of Water
7. Representative County Autonomous Society of Roads and Bridges
8. Representative National Company of Highways and National Roads
9. Representative National Company of Maritime Ports Administration
10. Representative Autonomous Society of Thermal Energy Distribution
11. Representative of Prefecture
12. Representative of Public Health Authority
13. Representative of Water Department Dobrudja - Seaside
14. Economic Director of County Council Constanța
15. Economic Director of Constanța City Hall
16. Representative of the City of Constanța
17. Representative of the city Eforie
18. Representative of the city Techirghiol

19. Representative of the city Murfatlar
20. Representative of the city Năvodari
21. Representative of city Ovid
22. Representative of town Agigea
23. Representative of town Tuzla municipality
24. Representative of town Cumpăna
25. Representative of town Valu lui Traian
26. Representative of town Poarta Albă
27. Representative of town Lumina
28. Representative of town Mihail Kogălniceanu
29. Representative of town Corbu

Powers of Implementation Committee

Implementation Committee, hereinafter referred to as CI, shall:

- Coordinate project teams;
- Assesses stage and way of implementation of integrated projects / umbrella and individual projects.
- Evaluates compliance with the time schedule of projects under implementation;
- Identify and solves problems occurring in the implementation of projects.
- Assesses the results of the projects in terms of achieving strategic objectives and priority axes of the various programs under which grants were approved.
- Develops quarterly reports, submitted to the Committee for Monitoring and Evaluation of Strategy.
- Monitors enforcement of the decisions taken.
- Centralizes for transmission to the Committee for Monitoring of proposals made in regular meetings.

Technical Secretariat of Implementation Committee is directly subordinated to the Implementation Committee and consists of staff from Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța.

Human and material resources necessary for the proper functioning of the Technical Secretariat of the Implementation Committee are provided by Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța.

Activity of Implementation Committee is held in the headquarters in 2, 1May Blvd., Constanța and financial resources will be provided in the budget of Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța, by allocation of expenditure budget chapter.

Powers of the Technical Secretariat of the Implementation Committee are:

- provides logistics of CI sessions
- prepares documents to be presented at the meeting, the guest list and the draft agenda for the meeting
- send invitations to CI meetings
- publishes on the website of ZMC the agenda of meetings and their minutes
- prepares minutes of meetings
- sends to Monitoring and Evaluation Committee proposals made in CI meetings.
- other actions to support specific CI and CME activities.

Human Resources

- ZMC Public Relations and Communications Specialist
- ZMC Legal Adviser
- ZMC Urban and Regional Planning Expert
- ZMC Development Strategies and Programs Expert
- ZMC Development Strategies and Programmes Advisor
- ZMC Environment Expert
- ZMC Public Order and Safety Expert
- ZMC Public Order and Safety Coordinator
- ZMC IT Manager

7.2. OPERATIONAL RELATIONS

- MONITORING AND EVALUATION COMMITTEE

- Cooperation relationships with Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța: proposes to management of Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța to regularly amend strategy within acceptable limits, after analyzing the needs identified by local authorities and Implementation Committee.
- Cooperation relationships with Pole Coordinator of Growth Constanța.
- Coordinating relationships with the Strategy Implementation Committee.
 - Makes recommendations on the correlation of programs and projects included in the Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța.
 - Receives quarterly reports of CI including status and ways to implement the project, meeting the time schedule, problems occurred in the implementation of projects;
 - Analyzes problems and recommends courses of action to resolve them.
- IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE
- Subordination relationships of to the Committee for Monitoring and Evaluation
 - Sends quarterly reports including status and ways to implement the project, meeting the time schedule, problems occurred in the implementation of projects;
 - Receives recommendations from CME on the correlation of programs and projects contained in the Strategy;
 - Receives recommendations from CME on existing problems in activity of project implementation and implement the recommended courses of action to resolve them.
 - Centralizes and transmits to the Committee for Monitoring and Evaluation proposals made in regular meetings.
- Cooperation relationships with National Pole Coordinator of Growth Constanța
 - Invites the National Pole Coordinator of Growth Constanța at regular meetings;
 - Notifies the National Pole Coordinator of Growth Constanța on the issues arising in the implementation of projects included in the Strategy and calls for proposals to solve them;
- Cooperation relationships with consulting company providing project management in the Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța.

- invites responsible for the management of project implementation at regular meetings;
- cooperate with them to identify existing problems and needs in project implementation work.
- Cooperation relationships with project teams
 - invites project team at members regular meetings;
 - centralizes the issues and needs raised by the project teams and draw with Pole Coordinator of Growth Constanța solutions to them.
- Coordinating relationships with the Technical Secretariat of Implementation Committee: Coordinates all logistical support activities of the Technical Secretariat;

7.3. Information and communication

During the implementation of projects included in the Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța will be carried specific information and communication activities.

Thus:

Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța will be printed and distributed in all localities members of Metropolitan Area Constanța and all public institutions interested in implementation of projects included in it.

There will be organized meetings with population of ZMC member localities to disseminate information on the progress and foreseen results of the projects initiated by local authorities.

There also will be held meetings with public institutions interested in implementation of projects included in the Strategy.

The Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța will be posted on the websites of:

- Intercommunity Association for Development of Metropolitan Area Constanța,
- Constanța Municipality,
- Mayors in the area of influence of the center,

- County Council Constanța,
- South-East Regional Development Agency

Ensuring the visibility of all individual projects / integrated list of projects of the Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța, as well as for non-reimbursable financing of European Union, will be highlighted through the following specific activities:

- Press releases and press conferences at the start and end of each integrated / individual project from the list of projects;
- Placing of materials / information boards, banners, posters etc. at the place of running / progress of individual projects;
- Organization of events / conferences for ensuring visibility of projects in local communities and / or target groups.

7.4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION INDICATORS

The Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța is a new public policy whereby local governments that are part of Metropolitan Area Constanța attempted to address the needs and problems facing Constanța and its area of influence.

Monitoring and evaluation of Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța are two activities that will take place both during and after implementation thus following the establishment of the achievement degree of the vision and objectives.

In these circumstances the evaluation of Development Strategy of Metropolitan Area Constanța will be made in accordance with the following indicators:

- The indicators of immediate accomplishing ("output")
 - Buildings rehabilitated / modernized and prepared for new economic / social activities - urban infrastructure (no.)
 - Surface of buildings rehabilitated / modernized and prepared for new economic / social activities - urban infrastructure (sqm)
 - Surface of modernized public spaces - urban infrastructure (sqm)
 - Public safety equipment - urban infrastructure (no)
 - Length of public transport extended / rehabilitated (km)

- Heritage objectives restored / improved - local cultural heritage in urban areas (no)
- Heritage objectives restored / improved - the national cultural heritage (no)
- Heritage objectives restored / improved - UNESCO heritage (no)
- Structures created to support new business (no)
- Structures expanded / modernized in order to support business (no)
- Usable area of newly created business structures (m)
- Usable area of extended / modernized business structures (m)
- Social centers rehabilitated / modernized / equipped - the infrastructure for social services (no)
- Indicators of results ("Results")
 - People benefiting from projects - urban infrastructure (no)
 - People benefiting from projects - urban transport (no)
 - Sightseeing - local cultural heritage in urban areas (no)
 - Sightseeing - national cultural heritage (no)
 - Sightseeing - UNESCO heritage (no)
 - Attracted small businesses in business structures (no)
 - Employment rate of business structures (%)
 - New jobs created: the infrastructure for business, of which (no)
 - New jobs created: the infrastructure for business, women (no)
 - New jobs created: the infrastructure for business, men (no)
 - Increasing the number of persons benefiting from infrastructure rehabilitated / modernized / equipped - the infrastructure for social services, of which: (%)
 - Increasing the number of persons benefiting from infrastructure rehabilitated / modernized / equipped - the infrastructure for social services, women (%)
 - Increasing the number of persons benefiting from infrastructure rehabilitated / modernized / equipped - the infrastructure for social services, male (%)
 - Roma people benefiting from infrastructure rehabilitated / modernized / equipped - the infrastructure for social services (no)