

**BOLINTIN - VALE**

**BOLINTIN - VALE CITY HALL**

# **LOCAL AGENDA 21 – Local Plan for Sustainable Development of Bolintin - Vale Municipality**

**BOLINTIN - VALE**

**2004**

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## **Foreword**

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

**L**ocal Agenda 21 (LA21) was developed and adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the second summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument for use in achieving the well-being of the world's population. Aimed at local administration, LA21 promotes, through public participation, a delicate balance between economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

The concept of sustainable development calls for a constant re-evaluation of the relationship between man and nature, and solidarity between generations, as the only viable option for long-term development.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support of the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania." The project was implemented in nine pilot cities during 2000–2002, and in an additional thirteen cities, during 2003–2004. The project covers a new set of cities every year, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, the UNDP implementing agency for LA21.

This has been a unique participatory process, stimulating the energy of citizens, businesses, academics, NGOs, and local authorities. They all rose to the challenge and their collective efforts have produced this document. This report grew out of local needs and ideas and is a tribute to their efforts, energy and enthusiasm. Whether by giving information, offering technical assistance or through their participation, the whole community has made an enormous contribution to its success.

The result is a coherent strategy with a concrete action and implementation plan. Both offer a concrete certification that the project can meet the needs of the community and represent an important contribution to sustainable development in Romania. I congratulate and thank all those who have contributed to its success.

Soknan Han Jung

UNDP Resident Representative  
UN Resident Coordinator



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## **Foreword**

By the Mayor of Bolintin-Vale

**T**he resident office in Romania of the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)** started financing the **“Local Agenda 21”** ROM 98/012 programme in March 2000.

The project addresses local administrations and is being applied in 13 cities in Romania, including Bolintin-Vale; the other cities being: Arad, Mediaş, Sighişoara, Sibiu, Târgovişte, Slatina, Zimnicea, Câmpina, Fălticeni, Piteşti, Târgu Jiu and Vatra Dornei.

“Local Agenda 21” is a local Development Plan that was promoted by the United Nations Organisation (UNO) in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro as part of the International Conference for Environment and Development. “Local Agenda 21” promotes the principles of sustainable development in local administrations and is being applied in over 300 cities in Europe. Participation of the local community and promotion of decentralised development condition the success of this programme and offer an integrated approach to social, economic and environmental protection issues. Its implementation should lead to a defining of the objectives, policies and actions that will lead to an increase in welfare and the development of the local community.

The National Centre for Sustainable Development (NCSD) – Bucharest, as part of UNDP, coordinates “Local Agenda 21”. This centre is responsible for the national organisation and consultancy of this project. “Local Agenda 21” or the Sustainable Development Plan for the city of Bolintin-Vale is comprised of three documents: the Local Strategy, Local Action Plan and The Priority Projects. In order to aid accomplishment of “Local Agenda 21”, Bolintin-Vale Mayorality established a Local Co-ordination Committee made up of civil society representatives from Bolintin-Vale and co-ordinated by the city mayor, workgroups of local specialists and a “Local Agenda 21” office with two co-ordinators.

The Local Strategy and Local Action Plan documents for Bolintin-Vale were elaborated in version I and 500 copies were made, representing a consultative document and a topic for public debate. Participation and the contribution by the local society afforded the premises for finalisation of the two documents (the Sustainable Development Strategy and the Local Action Plan).

The final document “Local Agenda 21” brings these documents together as an expression of local community consensus following the public debates organised as part of the project. The Local Co-ordination Committee approved the document and it is regarded as a genuine local administration plan. This document details the city’s development trends in the long and medium-term.

The Mayorality of Bolintin-Vale, together with the Secretary Office of “Local Agenda 21”, both contributed to the drawing up and the finalisation of the Sustainable Development Local Plan. The existence of a “Local Agenda 21” project in itself is a very important symbol of the willingness of Bolintin-Vale and, for that matter, Romania to achieve international standards. The projects ensure the long and medium-term planning of the development of our city and our country.

We wish to thank to the National Centre for Sustainable Development for its support in accomplishing the document and programme “Local Agenda 21”.

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Mayor of Bolintin-Vale  
Eng. PÂSLARU ALEXANDRU



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# I. STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM

### I.1. NATURAL BACKGROUND

#### I.1.1. Short history

The existence of the city of Bolintin-Vale was documented in 1433 in an ancient document by Alexandru Aldea Voievod (1431-1436), son of Mircea cel Bătrân. The attestation relates to the existence of the Annunciation monastery in the Big Forest in Bolintin:

“1433 (6941) Mars, [Târgoviște] – The parchment of the great Prince Alexandru, given to the monastery within the Great Forest, where the Annunciation, over the river Argeș waters and facing Bucșani, is to be its village named Bolintinu half, i proci.”

From this old document we learn that the Annunciation monastery had been receiving economic support from Bolintinu since 1433, a fact which indicates it was a well developed settlement for those times. The locality was among the 63 rural settlements registered between 1426 and 1450 in Țara Românească. After 1433 we are able to cite the names of the well-known boyars: Băleanu, Băbeanu and Bolintineanu.

The most important events in the history of Bolintin-Vale include: the establishment of a camp by Prince Michael the Brave between OGREZENI, MALU-SPART and BOLINTIN; the proclamation of Tudor Vladimirescu of 1821 in Bolintin; and the birth of the great poet Dimitrie Bolintineanu.

Bolintin-Vale became a city on 31 Mai 1989 as established by resolution no. 125 of the Executive

Council and included the villages Crivina, Malu-Spart and Suseni.

In 2003 the Bolintin-Vale celebrated 570 years since the time of its first documented existence.

#### I.1.2. Geographical location

The city of Bolintin-Vale lies in the southern part of the country, north of Giurgiu County, around 23 km west of the country capital and 90 km north of Giurgiu Municipality. The locality is located close to the A1 Bucharest-Pitești highway on county road 601 that connects Bucharest to the locality of Videle and the oilfields.

The city lies at the crossroads of important roads to Târgoviște, Roșiorii de Vede, Giurgiu and Brașov, ensuring the connection between Muntenia, Oltenia and Ardeal. Due to its position, the city has enjoyed special importance throughout its entire history.

Its geographical co-ordinates are 44°24'49" latitude and 25°46'24" longitude, equally distanced between the North Pole and the Equator. The city covers 4,042 ha (built-up area 924.25 ha, outside built-up area 3,117.75 ha). The locality is situated in the centre of the Romanian Plain, in the holm between the rivers Argeș (west) and Sabar (east).

The city Bolintin-Vale is the only urban locality in Romania that is situated on two parallel rivers, the Argeș and the Sabar, 4 km in straight line from their confluence.

The city Bolintin-Vale is bordered by the following localities:

- to the north: Căscioarele, Stoenеști, Palanca, Poenari;
- to the south: Ogrezeni and the southern part of the Căscioarele forest;
- to the west: Bolintin-Deal, Mihai-Vodă;
- to the east: Crevedia Mare and the west side of Căscioarele forest.

### I.1.3. Relief

**B**olintin-Vale is situated on the Romanian Plain in its sub-unit, the Gavanu-Burdea Plain and the Argeș Holm. We can mention Titu-Potlogi Field and Neajlov Field as sub-units of these.

The Titu Potlogi Field represents the western termination of the divagation plain, Bolintin-Vale being situated at its south-west limit; its evolution, influenced by permanent subsidence, led to a flat relief with minor variations in level, reduced longitudinal and transversal slopes and a very mobile hydrographic network, laterally migrating.

There are no terraces, the little variations in level that appear being created by the riverbeds, current or deserted, by the sand banks they deposit, by the little lacustre colmatated depressions and by erosion. The maximum elevation of the terrain is +114.5 m, 250 m south of the highway, near to the village of Palanca, while minimum elevation is +99.5 m, south of Crivina. The average slope of the terrain is 1.66‰.

The Neajlov Field is situated to the west of the low Argeș Waterside. This geomorphological unit is older and higher, and less influenced by the sinking movements. The micro relief is not as flat as the previous; under the newer eolian and alluvial deposits we notice an older, fossilised hydrographic network. The limit towards Argeș is clearly marked by the low holm of the river and a steep mountain side.

Maximum terrain elevations exceed +125 m, the minimum reach +110 m. The average longitudinal slope is approx. 1.5‰, which in practice is equal to the holm to the left of the Argeș.

Altitudes range between 100-120 m.

The relief is fluvial and of plain with alluvions carried gradually from the Carpathian and Subcarpathian Mountains by the rivers Argeș and Sabar. The fluvial relief forms succeed each other as longitudinal strips along the rivers from west to east and are located as

following: the Găvanul Burdea Plain (west), the minor riverbed of the Argeș river (west of the city), the central twinned sand banks, the minor riverbed of the Sabar river (east of the city), the lateral sand banks (east of the bridge over Sabar).

The relief is mainly of diorite sands, different from the initial natural ones.

The packages of soft quaternary rocks, some 150 m thick, have an inclination oriented towards south south-east and have gravel and sands (the Frățești Layers) as basis. This layer has clays and diorite sands, then newer gravel and sands at 5-10 m depth (the Colentina Layers), and at the surface yellowish loess deposits. We find recently stratified alluvial deposits with high content of sub-Carpathian clay along the Sabar and in the minor riverbed.

### I.1.4. Climate

**T**he climate specific to the geographical are in which Bolintin-Vale is located is one of very hot summers, average rainfalls (showers) and relatively cold winters with strong blizzards at irregular intervals and periods of warming.

Indicator	Romanian Plain
Global solar radiation (cal/cm <sup>2</sup> /year)	125,390
Yearly average temperature (oC)	10.5
Average January temperature (oC)	-3,3
Average June temperature (oC)	29.1
Average yearly rainfall (mm <sup>3</sup> )	545
Days with snow/year (average duration)	50
Average depth of snow (cm)	10
Average wind speed (m/s)	4.5
Nebulosity (tenths yearly)	5.7

### Rainfall

The greatest quantities of rainfall come during the hot season, when thermoconvection due to the excessive warmth of the ground and the inferior strata of the atmosphere is added to the frontal dynamic convection. This often manifests in the form of showers, including lightning and storms. Maximum

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rainfall in a 24 hour period was of 105.3 mm<sup>3</sup> in Ghimpați station.

The snow layer has a discontinuous distribution in terms of space and time due to the strong winds that sweep and heap the snow and to frequent thaws. An average winter lasts some 50 days. Snow depth (decade average) reaches a maximum in January, when it reaches 10 cm.

### Wind

Winds are not strongly influenced by the uniform relief, with speeds being relatively strong and directions relatively constant: north-easterly winds represent 20% and south-westerly and westerly winds 14%. Average wind speed ranges between 2.2 and 4.5 m/s. North-easterly winds have the greatest average speeds and the maximum frequencies.

### Air stratification

Air stratification is mainly neutral, with a pluri-yearly frequency of 31%, and mild unstable 29%. The weakest conditions for spreading pollutants, especially for the lower sources or uncontrolled discharges on the ground, appear when the air stratification is stable and wind speed is equal to or lower than 1 m/s.

## I.1.5. Primary and secondary resources

### I.1.5.1. Hydrographic resources

#### Surface waters

Main surface waters which drain the area belonging to the hydrographic basin of the Argeș river:

- Running waters - Argeș and Sabar
- Still waters - the Ogrezeni-Crivina reservoir

#### The Argeș river

The Argeș river crosses Bolintin-Vale from north-west to south-east, dividing the city in two: the south-eastern part, which includes the localities of Bolintin and Crivina, and the north-western part, including the localities of Malu-Spart and Suseni. From the territory

of Bolintin-Vale, the Argeș river occupies a surface area of 202.75 ha, having banks of 3.5 m height and a riverbed width of 50-100 m. The multi-yearly average flow is 39.5 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

#### The Sabar river

The Sabar river is the left side tributary stream of the river Argeș. It stretches over 17.42 ha, has a bank height of 2 m and riverbed width of 5-15 m. The Sabar river borders Bolintin-Vale in the north and east. The riverbed was formed due to the important alluvial deposits and to the swinging of the Argeș River to the right. Multi-yearly average flow is 2.72 m<sup>3</sup>/s. One of the most important hydrographic works on Sabar is the bridge at km 59+700, which has been in operation since 1957.

#### Hydrotechnical works:

The Ogrezeni-Crivina reservoir: frontal and lateral reservoir.

The frontal reservoir on the Argeș River is created by the weir deviation dam and two closing dykes on both banks of the Argeș, upstream of the deviation dam. The dykes are framed by the embankment of the A1 Bucharest-Pitești highway in the km 36 area. It is constructed adjacent to the works of the frontal washing dam and the technological platform, ensuring the necessary conditions for collecting the prospect flow of 26 m<sup>3</sup>/s for Bucharest Municipality.

The lateral reservoir is placed on the left bank of the river, downstream of the deviation dam, the location of the reservoir consisting of a low zone formed by the old and deserted waterbeds of the river Argeș. The reservoir volume of 5.5 million m<sup>3</sup> ensures a minimum of 3 days autonomous water supply for Bucharest Municipality.

In 1990, construction of a new drinking water treatment plant for the capital city with a capacity of 6 m<sup>3</sup>/s (of which 3 m<sup>3</sup>/s is reserve) was approved and started at Crivina.

Crivina collects:

- 40% of drinking water required for Bucharest;
- 70% of industrial water required for Bucharest;
- 95% of the dilution flow necessary for the river Dâmbovița;

- 70% of the water necessary for renewal of the water in the Colentina lakes and the industrial area in the southeast of the capital city.

### ***Underground water***

The locality is situated on one of the most important aquiferous structures, characterised by the presence of three water-bearing complexes:

- phreatic and shallow;
- medium depth;
- great depth.

Vertical and horizontal development shows variations in the position, thickness and lithological nature.

The shallow phreatic aquifer is exploited for agriculture and farmsteads, and proceeds in particular from the Colentina layer (6-10 m depth). The waters are bicarbonated, containing calcium and magnesium and therefore not for drinking.

### **I.1.5.2. Soil**

Situated in the centre of the Romanian Plain, the soils of Bolintin–Vale were formed recently, having zonal specific areas on the western plain and in the central and eastern holms. These pedogeographic specific areas are disposed in longitudinal strips according to the phytogeographic specific areas under which they formed (forests, riverside coppices, and forest steppe).

The soils developed on soft mother rocks, friable (alluvial loess) with shallow phreatic waters and under wooden associations (oak forests) in the west, on the field or in centre (under soft essence riverside coppices). Within the central territory and to the east we find gleic soils (azonal) of a heavy, wet texture under the influence of shallow water but favourable to growing vegetables. On the western side of the city, as far as and alongside the minor riverbed of Argeş, we find alluvial and azonal soils of a light, sandy texture favourable to riverside coppices. To the west of the urban territory, west of Argeş, in the Găvan-Burdea plain we find zonal red-brown soils, developed under oak forests, soils specific to the afforested centre of the Romanian Plain but very fruitful and favourable to the growing of cereals (wheat, barley, corn).

The slopes of the valleys are affected by generally weak or moderate surface erosion.

The highly fruitful quality of the soils and the relatively flat relief encouraged agricultural use of the vast majority of land.

### **I.1.5.3. Biological resources**

The forest fund which composes the Forest Fold Bolintin is situated in the central part of the Romanian Plain and has forests in the three counties of Giurgiu, Teleorman and Dâmbovița and a total area of almost 11,000 ha.

The forests managed by the Forest Fold Bolintin are composed of 48 forest bodies, with areas varying from 2 to 2,500 ha and spread over the medium plain (88%) and the holms of the interior rivers (12%).

The often-conflicting socio-economic and ecological objectives come in the form of the wood production and the protection of nature. In the Forest Fold Bolintin the aim is to protect brushes of great scientific value and set up recreational and leisure zones at the same time as producing the quality wood required by the market economy.

The area has an unsteady yearly water status that is influenced mainly by rainfall, the network of rivers being formed by water streams, such as the Argeş, Neajlov, and Sabar. In the Argeş holm there are forest bodies (riverside coppices), the other water streams not having much influence on the forest.

The climatological status correlated to the hydrological complex in the territory of the Forest Fold Bolintin determines the existence of the cvercinee forests, in combination with road species (lime tree, ash tree, horn beam, common maple, maple), coppices of indigenous poplars, willow tree and Euroamerican poplars.

The most common forest type that best exploits the quality of the soils in the area managed by the Forest Fold Bolintin is the normal plain road. The pedunculate oak is one of the most important species, both from an economic and ecological point of view.

The perimeter Pitești-Alexandria-Comana (Ilfov-Mizil) is one of the centres with the most extensive oak forests in Romania. The forest bodies in the Dâmboviței holm and in the north and north-eastern areas of Bucharest are the “relics” of the former secular forests of Vlășia. The most extensive forest body managed by the Forest Fold Bolintin, Malu-

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Spart-Căscioarele, is one of these and is of great importance from a scientific and forest point of view.

The forest organisation is the main form within the Forest Fold Bolintin, with the exception of indigenous poplar coppices where the grove organisation applies. This forest organisation requires an effective administration of the forest fund, observing the ecological principle of forest vegetation continuity and the conservation of biodiversity. The aim is to preserve the natural environment of the forest ecosystems through adequate management. The anthropic components have an important influence in forest development.

The progressive cutting programme is applied in the Forest Fold Bolintin on the basis of natural regeneration of the forest. Mixed regeneration and direct sowing are resorted to only in case of emergency according to the forest arrangements and the fructification of trees or under massif plantations. Adoption of this procedure keeps the character of the forest intact, ensuring natural regeneration of adapted species. The procedure also has economic benefits as it is less expensive than other procedures and offers ecological conditions for the regeneration of the bushes.

Within the Forest Fold Bolintin there are nine hunting funds, two of which are managed as special hunting administrations: Bălășcuța and Căscioarele.

Hunting fund no. 4, Căscioarele, has an area of 8,223 ha, of which is 4,039 ha forest. Roe deer, roebuck, wild boar, rabbit and fox represent fauna. Food for the fauna is ensured by the 45 ha of land every year alfalfa, pasture, barley, wheat, rye, oat, rape, turnips and corn all grow.

Every year the creation of varied crops to satisfy the needs of fauna is taken into account, both in terms of consumption of fresh plants and consumption of complementary food during winter. For the winter of 2003-2004, 22.4 tonnes of alfalfa, 15 tonnes of foliage, 21.5 tonnes of concentrated fodder (corn seeds) and 2 tonnes of salt were provided.

Status of fauna (existing and optimal):

**Rabbit** is found in all the hunting funds both as a main species and a secondary species. The numbers exceeds the optimal, excepting funds 5 and 6.

**Roe deer** can be found in the hunting fund Căscioarele, where it represents the main fauna. The number of roe deer is below the optimum.

**Pheasant** can be found in all the hunting funds, both as main species (Bălășcuța) and as secondary species. The number of pheasants has diminished due to poaching.

**Roebuck** can be found in all the hunting funds, but as secondary species where the number is below the optimum. The habitat of the Forest Fold Bolintin is favourable.

**Wild boar** is of particular value for its meat and its importance to hunting (as a sport). It has very good conditions due to the oak forests, the grounds with stagnant water (swamps) and the thickets that offer shelter. It is present in the hunting forests 1-5, with the majority in hunting fund 4, Căscioarele.

Fauna has also elements specific to steppe and forest steppe: gopher, meadow mouse and field rat.

Aquatic vegetation is mainly of three types: bank aquatic vegetation (formed by mace reed and common reed, which grow on the river banks), floating vegetation (formed by the yellow water lily and white water lily) and submersed vegetation (hornwort), on the bottom of the water.

Piscicultural fauna is very important. Scardinius, perch, carp, bream, etc. can be found among the species in the river waters.

### **Forest fruit production**

Geographical and pedoclimatic conditions are favourable to the growth of fruits in demand on the domestic and external market. Among spontaneous flora we can find fruit shrubs of varying economic relevance:

- great: wild rose, cornel tree;
- medium: black thorn, hazel nut, hawthorn, wild cherry tree;
- small: black elder.

Yearly harvests see some 18-20 tonnes of hip berries, 6 tonnes of sloes, 3 tonnes of blackthorn berries.

Optimisation of the forest fruit production could bring additional benefits to the Forest Fold Bolintin. Utilisation of these resources would prove lucrative if beneficiaries are found.

### ***Edible mushroom production***

The brush structure permits the growth of the root mushrooms, edible boletus, yellow mushrooms (*Cantharelus cibarius*) and *Lactarius piperatus*. Sale of these species could prove profitable.

### ***Melliferous production***

The variety of spatial conditions ensures the growth of a diverse melliferous basis:

- nectareous plants: horse thistle, devil's thistle, and vetch;
- pollenous plants: hazelnut tree, poplar, walnut tree;
- nectar-pollenous plants: lime tree, locust tree, maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, privet, hip rose.

Lime trees covers an area of 2,127 ha, the locust tree an area of 3,432 ha, these being the most important species for the melliferous resources.

### ***Medicinal plant production***

The climate and soil in Bolintin-Vale allow for the growth of cereals, vegetables, fodder plants, grapevine, fruit trees and medicinal plants. Spontaneous vegetation is numerous and is the source for medicinal plants, of which the most common are:

1. Milefoil (*Achillea millefolium*)
2. Twitch (*Agropyron repens*)
3. Marsh mallow (*Althaea officinalis*)
4. Common burdock (*Arctium loppo*)
5. Birth wort (*Aristolochia clementitis*)
6. Worm wood (*Artemisia obsinthium*)
7. Black mustard (*Brasic nigra*)
8. Shepherd's burse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)

9. Common celandine (*Chelidonium magus*)
10. Chicory (*Cichorium inthibus*)
11. Bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*)
12. Hawthorn (*Crataegus arvensis*)
13. Thorn apple (*Datura stromonium*)
14. Horse pipe (*Equisetum arvense*)
15. Fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*)
16. Hop plant (*Humulus lupulus*)
17. Hog's bean (*Hyoscyamus niger*)
18. Saint John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
19. Wild camomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*)
20. Plaster clover (*Melilotus officinalis*)
21. Mărăruşul (*Oenanthe aquatica*)
22. Field poppy (*Papaver rhoeas*)
23. Road weed (*Plantago maxima*)
24. Knot grass (*Polygonum aviculare*)

### **I.1.5.4. Mineral resources**

There is no mining activity in Bolintin-Vale. Underground resources are scarce and are mainly rocks and construction materials: clay on the loessoidal surface and in the banks of valleys and gravel in the riverbed of the Argeş at Malu-Spart.

### **I.1.6. Environment components quality**

#### **I.1.6.1. Air quality**

The locality does not possess the necessary equipment to monitor air quality, and for this reason it was not possible to carry out any analysis of air quality in the area.

Within the city, potential sources of pollution include:

- road traffic;
- combustion processes;
- industrial processes;
- city sewerage system.



## POTENTIAL STATIONARY POLLUTION SOURCES IN BOLINTIN-VALE

Crt. no.	Economic unit	CAEN Code	Classification	Potential pollutants
1	SC EXPRESCONSTRUCT ANK SRL	1581	1.3 food industry (bakery products)	Air: car exhaust, noise Water: suspensions, organic substances, detergents
2	SC EXPRESCONSTRUCT ANK SRL	5157	metal manufacturing	Air: dust, car exhaust, noise
3	SC ANDALEX IMPEX SRL-	5530	1.3 public nourishment (food marketing etc)	Air: noise
4	SC OIL ARGENTA SRL	5050	1.2 fuel distribution	Air: VOC Water: Oil product Soil: Oil product
5	SC COMPETROL SA	5050	1.2 fuel distribution	Air: VOC Water: Oil product Soil: Oil product
6	SC AS PANIROM SRL	1581	1.3 food industry (bakery products)	Air: combustion gases, noise Water: suspensions, organic substances, detergents
7	SC APA NOVA SA Bucharest	4100	1.2 exploiting and sorting of mineral aggregates	Air: dust, car exhaust Water: suspensions, extractable substances
8	AF UTA	1421	1.2 exploiting and sorting of mineral aggregates	Air: dust, car exhaust Water: suspensions, extractable substances
9	SC SERPOCOM SRL	2661	1.3 manufacture of concrete components	Air: dust, car exhaust
10	SC MS SOLEIL IMPORT EXPORT SRL	5540 5530	1.3 public nourishment (restaurant)	Air: noise
11	SC PROD CONSTRUCTIA IMPORT EXPORT SRL	2051	1.1 furniture industry (carpentry)	Air: dust, VOC, noise Water: suspensions, extractable substances
12	CONSUMCOOP BOLINTIN-VALE	5530	1.3 public nourishment (restaurant)	Air: noise
13	SC ARCADIA SRL	2051	1.1 wood processing (carpentry)	Air: dust, VOC, noise
14	SNP " PETROM " SA	4022	1.1 fuel distribution	Air: Hydrocarbons
15	SC ADA SOR COM TOURS SRL	6312	1.3 beverages depositing, food products	Air; vibrations, noise
16	SC ATOR INTERNATIONAL SRL	2122	1.3 manufacture of domestic products from cardboard and paper	Air; noise, dust Water: extractable substances, organic substances
17	SC NATUR FARM COMIMPEX SRL	2452	1.3 manufacture of cosmetics	Water: extractable substances, organic substances

Note: - VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds  
- Car exhaust - SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NO, hydrocarbons, Pb, dust  
- Combustion gases - SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NO, CO, dust

Traffic levels on DJ 150 at the entrance to the city average 5,700 cars/day. This can lead to air pollution in terms of ozone, nitrogen oxides, sulphur oxides, volatile organic substances and lead. Combustion processes emit sulphur dioxide, carbon oxides and dioxide and dust. The burning of hospital waste generates dioxins, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and hydrocarbons. Asphalt mixing stations emit pollutants both from the combustion process and the technological process. Malfunctioning of the sewerage system can lead to emissions of ammonia, hydrogen sulphide and volatile organic substances.

### I.1.6.2. Water quality

The waters of the rivers Argeş and Sabar are categories 1 and 2; according to STAS 4706/88 "Surface waters, technical quality categories and conditions" and data from the Environmental Protection Agency.

The quality of the river Argeş tends to degenerate as a result of the industrial units in the Curtea de Argeş and Piteşti area and the use of pesticides and artificial fertilisers in agriculture.

The banks of the surface waters are not arranged adequately; in unarranged zones, the riverbeds are either eroded, or clogged, and the reed thicket is well developed.

A major hazard to the water quality also comes in the form of depositing of domestic waste in adjacent areas.

Chemical analyses of water samples taken from the phreatic shallow aquifer show that water is polluted mainly due to a lack of a sanitary protection perimeter and because of the swinging of the phreatic layer in seasons of heavy rainfall, when it reaches the surface. The aquiferous layer is also polluted by polluted waters from the absorbent wells.

The aquiferous layer is not suitable for water supply. According to STAS 1342/91 its quality is unsuitable in terms of hardness and organic substances, and the levels of ammonium, nitrogen oxides and germ indicators are also exceeded.

This layer cannot be considered as a drinking water supply and can be used for toilet water supply.

The medium depth aquifer does not meet the chemical level requirements for drinking water according to

STAS 1342/91. As a result, the water from Mostiştea is not suitable for drinking unless treated.

The water from great depth is adequate for drinking as all its chemical indicators are under the admissible values; it has low values of mineralization and total hardness.

### I.1.6.3. Soil status

Analyses to determine the soil pollution in the Bolintin-Vale area have not been carried out. Road traffic (lead pollution) and uncontrollable depositing of the domestic waste (pollution with organic compounds and nitrogen compounds) are potential sources of pollution. Domestic waste is disposed in unsuitable areas, near the roads adjacent to the locality: Balta Crivina, Moarta, Pod peste Argeş, Strada Argeşului, Strada Băncii, Strada 23 August, Strada Poenari, Spoitori, Canalul Malu-Spart, Lacul Mare Malu-Spart, Suseni, the sportsground Malu-Spart, the major riverbed of Argeş.

Uncontrolled use of chemical fertilisers by landowners to obtain more crops is another soil polluting element. This practice has also influenced the water quality of the first phreatic layer (contaminated with nitrates), water that is used by the vast majority of the city inhabitants.

### I.1.6.4. Status of green areas

The total surface of green areas in Bolintin-Vale has is 0.5 ha, or 0.022 % of the surface of the city, representing 0.42 m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant. This can be viewed as a deficit of 11.58m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant in comparison to the Romanian average of 12m<sup>2</sup>/inhabitant,.

Green areas around apartment blocks and in housing areas are not arranged, though this would not incur high costs. There is a park in the centre of the city around the church, but its area is small; creation of a new park is required for recreational purposes (tennis, cycling lanes, and equipment for roller skates).

The natural landscape of the city is provided by Căscioarele forest, which is located to the west and has a surface area of around 870.3 ha. The Forest Fold Bolintin has planned measures for protection of flora and the multiplication of fauna.

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Two parks lacking in equipment represent the recreational areas of the city.

### I.1.6.5. Waste management

The domestic waste originates from households and economic units.

In Bolintin-Vale there are three landfills for garbage. These are located on the right side of the river Argeş, before the entrance to the town; at Km 34 on the Bucharest-Piteşti highway near Ogrezeni. These landfills neither observe the hygienic norms required by Order no. 536/1997 of The Ministry of Health nor those of environmental protection in terms of location, volume and administration (domestic waste is scattered on the ground).

The Urban Management Plan has suggested creation of an ecological landfill.

### I.1.7.6. Environment priorities

- a) Quality and quantity of drinking water
  - Inadequate drinking water supply network.
- b) Quality of domestic and industrial waste waters
  - Pollution of Argeş waters generated by the incomplete treatment of domestic waste waters from Bolintin-Vale due to the inadequate equipment at the treatment plant.
- c) Atmospheric pollution
  - Atmospheric pollution generated by the burning of liquid and solid fuels.
- d) Waste management
  - Environmental pollution due to the inadequate management of domestic waste in Bolintin-Vale;
  - Environmental pollution generated by materials of a little of no- biodegradable nature that were not collected for recycling.
- e) Pollution of soil and underground waters
  - Pollution of soil and underground waters due to ex-filtrations from the urban waste landfill;
  - Pollution with lead generated by car exhausts;
  - Pollution of soil and underground water due to oil extraction.

- f) Tourism and leisure
  - Environmental damage due to non-ecological tourism.
- g) Environmental urbanisation
  - Aesthetic pollution of the urban environment due to unfinished buildings, deteriorated façades, improperly built garages and non-standardised commercial units;
  - Non-observance of the general urban regulations regarding the inhabitant/green area ratio in Bolintin-Vale.
- h) Ensuring health
  - The population's health is affected by the existence of unwholesome basements proceeding from an inadequate sewerage network;
  - Lack of a monitoring and assessment system for the evolution of human health in terms of the environmental quality.
- i) Ecological education
  - Lack of means and resources (anthropic, material) for ecological education;
  - Weak ecological education of the community in selective waste collection;
  - Lack of a cooperation programme on issues specific to ecological education.
- j) Environmental pollution due to stationary sources
  - Pollution due to fuel distribution;
  - Pollution due to wood processing;
  - Pollution due to public nourishment activities.

## I.2 ANTHROPIC CAPITAL

### I.2.1. Economic activities and business environment

The economic status of the city is satisfactory in comparison with other localities in the northern part of Giurgiu County in terms of both the number of economic units and turnover. The city of Bolintin meets the requirements to become the co-ordinator of the economic and social centre of an area formed by over 17 communes.

Economic activity in Bolintin-Vale is showing an upward trend according to an assessment carried out in 2002.

### Volumul de activitate economică în anul 2002:

MAIN ECONOMIC FIELDS	%
AGRICULTURE	3%
INDUSTRY	12.2%
CONSTRUCTION	8.4%
TRADE	64.5%
TRANSPORT	7%
SERVICES	4.9%
TOTAL	100%

Although the Bolintin-Vale has an agricultural character, revenues are small at only 3% of total economic activity (work carried out is rudimentary, without proper equipment and assistance). Restitution of the land created owners with small lots who could not work their fields using advanced technology.

Trade represents 64.5% of total economic activity owing to the fact that the rotation speed of capital is greater, ensuring a rapid profit.

Companies in the city transport their own goods, solving their problems individually, without resorting to specialist firms. Transport represents only 7%, of which most is public transport.

Services are provided mainly by physical persons (PP) and family associations (FA) resorting for consultancy to specialised firms in Bucharest or other cities.

### Status of economic entities on 31 December 2002:

Form Code	Row Number	Specific indicators value	Sum (thousand lei) resulted by addition of the balance data for the Public Finance Administration Bolintin-Vale
10	04	Immobilised assets	103,473,701
10	09	Circulating assets	166,416,381
10	32	Personal capitals	56,924,492
20	01	Turnover	644,858,615
20	56	Total revenues	655,915,861
20	57	Total expenditures	628,552,483
20	16	Personnel expenditures	7,030,605

Form Code	Row Number	Specific indicators value	Sum (thousand lei) resulted by addition of the balance data for the Public Finance Administration Bolintin-Vale
20	15	Wages	20,185,561
20	09	Exploitation revenues	651,312,512
20	30	Exploitation expenses	616,358,939
20	03	Revenues from export	366,759,000
30	01	Profit	30,793,398

### 1.2.2. Agriculture

The agricultural surface of the locality is 2,236.80 ha, representing 55.31% of the total.

Harvests in the last five years: wheat - 2,500-5,500 kg/ha; corn - 1,800-3,500 kg/ha; barley - 2,000-3,000 kg/ha; spring two-row barley - 1,500- 2,000 kg/ha; spring oat - 1,000 kg/ha; autumn potatoes - 10-15 t/ha; vegetables - 5-25 t/ha; vineyard - 3,500-5,000 kg/ha.

In Bolintin, agriculture has a farmstead, subsistence character. There are no agricultural associations or commercial companies.

Crt. No.	CROP	UNDER CROP SURFACE	
		Locality (ha)	Farmsteads (ha)
1.	Cereals for seed		
	Wheat	300	300
	Barley	20	20
	Spring two-row barley	50	50
	Spring oat	20	20
	Corn seeds	1.374	1.374
2.	Leguminous seed	2	2
	Pea	2	2
3.	Industrial plants	15	15
	Sun-flower	15	15
4.	Potatoes	30	30
	Summer potatoes	10	10
	Autumn potatoes	20	20
5.	Field vegetables	76	76
	Tomatoes total	19	19

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Crt. No.	CROP	UNDER CROP SURFACE	
		Locality (ha)	Farmsteads (ha)
	- of summer	9	9
	- of autumn	10	10
	Dried onion	10	10
	Garlic	5	5
	Cabbage total	20	20
	- early	5	5
	- autumn	15	15
	Pepper	6	6
	Cucumbers	1	1
	Root crops	6	6
	Carrots	5	5
	Pea pods	2	2
	Bean pods	1	1
	Egg plants	4	4
6.	Other vegetables	2	2
7.	Fodder plants	140	140
8.	Perennial	80	80
9.	Annual	60	60
10.	Not sown	45	20
11.	Arable total	2.126	2.029
12.	Pastures	15	-
13.	Hay fields	7	-
14.	Vineyards	62	62
15.	Orchards	2	2
16.	Agricultural total	2.219	2.107

The agricultural census of 2002 produced the following data:

Number of units taken into account:

Number of exploitations /agricultural individual farmsteads: 3,547

Agricultural surface:

1. Agricultural surface employed in the residential locality in individual agricultural exploitations/farmsteads: 2,236.80 ha;
2. Agricultural surface used within the locality owned by alogen (physical and juridical persons) and recorded in the General Agricultural Census as exploitation with the headquarters in another locality as resulted

from mail between the Local census committees: 1.23 ha;

4. Total agricultural surface used: 1,335.03 ha;
5. Agricultural surface in the administration of the locality: 2,374 ha;
6. Differences +/- of 38.97 ha.

#### The number of exploitations owning/using land/animals:

Crt. No	MUNICIPALITY CITY COMMUNE	Land		Animals	
		Own / Use	Do not own / Do not use	Own / Use	Do not own / Do not use
1.	Farmsteads of the population resident in Bolintin-Vale				
2.	CITY TOTAL	3,001	311	2,188	1,124
	Of which:				
	Bolintin-Vale	1,799	303	1,122	954
	Crivina	304	-	252	52
	Malu-Spart	743	7	646	104
	Suseni	181	1	168	14
	CITY TOTAL	145			
	Of which:				
	Bolintin-Vale	129			
	Malu-Spart	16			
3.	TOTAL 1+2	3,146	311	2,188	1,124

In Bolintin-Vale, animal breeding is carried out in farmsteads and small farms, offering material for exploitation and consumption for the farmsteads or the firms with slaughterhouses.

TYPE	TOTAL	MATRIX
Horned cattle	240	216
Sheep	415	400
Pigs	4,680	45
Poultry	45,080	18,800
Horses	283	

Forestry, with a surface area of 870.30 ha, has important resources, the most common species being: the lime tree, Turkey oak, oak tree and the locust tree.

Pisciculture is not developed due to water pollution but has potential due to the hydrographic arrangements in progress.

### I.2.3. Small and medium enterprise dynamics

Industry, representing 12.2% of the economic activity of the city, is not well developed and based mainly on the processing of local raw materials. The majority of the economic entities own obsolete equipment and require investment.

Almost every economic entity created after 1990 has its own refuse area, organised according to legal norms.

Industrial companies in Bolintin-Vale are:

- S.R.L. ARCADIA – Wood processing, 600 thousand Euro/year turnover, 100 export;
- SRL MYGOLD – Animal slaughter;
- SRL HERIMEX – Tannery;
- SRL LINAROM – Manufacture of napkins and toilet paper;
- SRL M.C. INVEST – Manufacture of napkins and toilet paper;
- SC PANIROM – Bakery

### I.2.4. Construction

Individual housing represent the vast majority of construction in Bolintin-Vale, while the number of apartment blocks is small and located within the city centre.

With financing by Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Housing, the apartment block B6 with 16 apartments was built and inaugurated in 2001; in 2004 another apartment block with 16 apartments, block B5 will be built, and these apartments will be distributed according to Decision no. 19/1994.

We note the strong tendency to build houses and commercial spaces, especially by private investors from Bolintin or other localities.

The two new buildings of the General School with classes from 1 to 8 were equipped according the requirements of modern education.

Construction of the polyvalent room for sports and cultural activities was begun.

Bolintin-Vale has the following construction companies:

- SC EXPRESCONSTRUCT ANK SRL
- SC DEXTER SRL

- SC MARINEX SRL
- SC NBG SRL

### I.2.5. Tourism

Tourism remains undeveloped despite there being areas in the minor riverbed of the Argeş and in Malu-Spart forest with tourist potential. An increase in tourism is expected after completion of the OGREZENI reservoir works and the upgrading of the road system. Weekend tourism could be developed given the closeness of Bucharest.

A point of attraction could be the old school after its rehabilitation and transforming into a local museum.

There are also valuable buildings from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries - architectural monuments, such as the post office and the old city hall. They require urgent renovation.

### I.2.6. Trade

The trade sector (mainly private capital) is showing an upward trend and this is also reflected in turnover.

Trade has a long tradition in Bolintin; since 1893 there has been a Sunday fair, where agricultural products, food, construction materials, furniture, hardware and pottery can be found. There is also a daily market for fruit, vegetables, and dairy and meat products.

Bolintin has the following public services: Post Office, Court of Law, Loan Bank, Mutual Aid Office, an agency of the Romanian Commercial Bank and Raiffeisen Bank, a branch of the Pension Office and a branch of the Insurance Company.

The main problem faced by trade in Bolintin-Vale is the inadequate spaces (booths, stands) in which it takes place, with 50% of shopkeepers having to deal with this drawback.

The most important companies in the city are:

- SC TRANS GHEORGHE SRL
- SC OIL ARGENTA SRL
- AS PANIROM SRL

There are:

- 210 commercial entities;
- 3 restaurants;
- 25 service entities.

### 1.2.7. Private sector evolution

Economic activity in Bolintin-Vale can be considered superior to that of neighbouring localities, but it still has to deal with the same difficulties as faced by the Romanian economy.

In the number of registrations recorded between 1993 and 2002 we note a slight increase; however, in 2003 there was a decrease in the number of limited liability companies.

#### Yearly registration:

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Physical person+ Family association	3	3	3	3	3	3	22	17	10	12	19	88
Simple limited liability company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collective company	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Limited responsibility company	17	20	11	12	14	46	132	57	48	65	51	473
Company on stock market	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	7
Cooperative organisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Autonomous administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	23	14	15	17	50	155	76	60	78	71	579

#### Foreign capital commercial entities in 2002:

Country	No. of companies	Capital lei	Capital foreign currency
Italy	1	66,000,000	9,230\$
Lebanon	3	193,500,000	-

etc.), investment is rare does not have a positive effect on the development of the city.

From 2000 onwards, we notice a decrease in the number of registered companies. 47 companies established before 2000 proved not to be viable due to lack of reserves and were liquidated as a result of endorsement of law 314/2001 (which increased in social capital to 2 million lei).

Although the labour force of the locality is well trained (in the fields of economics, law, construction, and agriculture

#### The registered economic entities 30.10.2002:

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Company on stock market	1	1	1	2	1	1	7
Limited responsibility company	120	132	57	48	65	51	473
Autonomous administration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Collective company	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Physical person+ Family association	18	22	17	10	12	19	98
TOTAL	139	155	75	60	78	71	578

#### Turnover 2002:

Crt. no.	Name of economic entity	Turnover	Social Capital	No. of employees	Year established	Activity
1.	TRANS GHEORGHE SRL	149,507,129	1,000,000	16	1992	Trade in construction materials
2.	EXPRESCONSTRUCT ANK SRL	60,290,403	1,567,610	146	1995	Construction
3.	OIL ARGENTA SA	49,271,524	543,138	12	1994	Fuel trade
4.	N.B.G. SRL	26,879,287	73,460	8	1991	Construction

Crt. no.	Name of economic entity	Turnover	Social Capital	No. of employees	Year established	Activity
5.	HERIMEX SRL	26,387,617	33,000	4	1991	Tannery and leather finishing
6.	MI GOLD IMPEX SRL	25,251,933	10,000	10	1994	Meat processing
7.	ARCADIA SRL	21,776,853	8,800	36	1999	Wood product manufacture
8.	ATOR INTERNAȚIONAL SRL	20,111,763	193,500	26	1996	Manufacture of convenient goods
9.	MULTISORT SRL	17,732,477	1,593,257	18	1992	Goods road transportation
10.	MARINEX SRL	14,588,019	2,000	45	1998	Construction
11.	SC CONSUMCOOP SRL	6,294,397	59,611	39	1991	Trade
12.	AS PANIROM SRL	4,502,145	10,000	12	1993	Bakery
13.	A&A CONSTRUCT SRL	4,097,329	3,764,626	12	1994	Construction
14.	DEXTER SRL	1,473,982	5,100	4	1992	Construction
15.	MCI INVEST SRL	1,431,686	2,000	3	1994	Manufacture of convenient goods

Oilfield Bolintin-Vale is a branch of the Company on the stock market - The National Oil Company (S.N.P. PETROM S.A.) without juridical personality, with social capital of 409,687,150 thousand lei, turnover of 18,644,824 thousand lei, and 535 employees.

Bolintin plays host to all types of economic activity, manufacturing all the goods necessary for the city (except the heavy industry). The resulting capital contributes to the increase in the economic standards of the city.

Company type	Subscribed social capital - 2002
Physical person+ Family association	-
Limited responsibility company	54,452,684
Company on stock market	1,436,809
Autonomous administration	-
Cooperative organisation	1,034,999
TOTAL	56,924,492

## I.2.2. Organisation of Space

### I.2.2.1. Territory

**B**olintin-Vale is formed by the 4 localities of Bolintin-Vale, Malu-Spart, Crivina and Suseni, developed on both banks of Argeș, in pairs, as follows:

- Malu-Spart and Suseni on the right bank of the Argeș;
- Bolintin-Vale and Crivina on the left bank of the Argeș and on the right bank of the Sabar.

The streetscape is triangular with the old town area in the city centre (the heart of the city), from where all areas are accessible. This is the location of the administrative, cultural, commercial and educational centres of the city.

Further development of the city occurred tentacularly towards Bucharest (through Bolintin-Deal), Videle (through Malu-Spart, Suseni and Crevedia Mare) and Titu (through Palanca).

Malu-Spart has the same triangular structure as Bolintin-Vale, however the central space also has houses. As in Bolintin-Vale, the administrative, cultural, education and commercial centres lie in the centre of the city.

The village of Suseni was initially considered a terminal settlement but was later opened at the other end, resulting in tentacular development. Suseni has no centre.

Most interesting of all is Crivina, which developed at the crossroads of two orthogonal axes, one which leads to two settlements (Bolintin-Vale and Mihai-Vodă), the other which leads to the two very important points, the courses of Sabar and Argeș. The further development of the settlement was tentacular. The centre of Crivina is formed by the intersection of two orthogonal road axes.



### I.2.2.2. Street network and transport

#### Street network

Bolintin-Vale is crossed by the county roads 601 and 401A. Access to the locality is possible on a deviation from the A1 highway, on road 401A, and from road 601 on the Bucharest-Videle road. Access to Grădinari is possible on the communal road 133.

Local roads make the connection between the component localities.

The residential locality of Bolintin-Vale has 18 streets, of which only 8 are modernised, with the carriage road covered with asphalt mixture.

For crossing of the rivers Argeş and Sabar, two reinforced concrete buildings were built on county road 601.

Development of the city will lead to an increase in road traffic. The Urban Management Plan stipulated measures for the development and modernisation of communicating roads so as to ensure the relation between the interior and the exterior of the city.

#### Urban transport

There is no transport network for public transport due to the size of the city. However, there are some companies operating intercity transport connecting Bolintin-Vale and the capital city, Bucharest.

### I.2.2.3. Functional zoning and territorial balance

#### Housing

Currently the vast majority of the houses in Bolintin-Vale are individual P, P+1, while the number of apartment blocks with a maximum 4 stories is low and located only in the central area. The city has 14 apartment blocks with 336 apartments. A 4-storey apartment block with 16 apartments is also being built in the city centre.

#### Land

The city of Bolintin-Vale stretches over 4,042.39 ha.

Administrative territory	Utilisation category									Total
	Agricultural					Non-agricultural				
	Arable	Pasture	Vineyard	Hay fields	Orchard	Forest	Waters	Courtyard - construction	Unproductive	
Outside the built-up area	2.057	17	62	0	25	870	195	0	138	3,364
Inside the built-up area	312	4.66	67.04	8.11	16.8	55.9	0	213.19	0	677
Total	517	21.66	129.04	8.11	41.8	926	195	213.19	138	4,042
% of total	58.61	0.54	3.19	0.2	1.04	22.9	4.83	5.27	3.41	100

Compared to 1999, the built-up area has increased to 1,077.608 ha, distributed as follows:

- Crivina - 130.71 ha;
- Malu-Spart - 306.49 ha;
- Bolintin-Vale - 582.33 ha;
- Suseni - 58.03 ha.

According to use, land in the built-up area has the following structure:

Category	Bolintin-Vale ha	Malu-Spart ha	Crivina ha	Suseni ha
Courtyards, construction	124.5	54.93	20.3	13.46
Arable	165.6	82.2	38.5	25.7
Vineyard	30.6	25.25	6.5	4.69
Orchard	10.5	4.78	0.6	0.98
Pasture	0.9	-	3.6	0.16
Hay fields	2.9	2.48	1.7	1.03
Other	32.2	13.23	6.9	3.6

Land occupancy is as follows:

**Central area and other public interest areas:** formed from the existing institutions and facilities that will be maintained, expanded and modernised.

Development of tourism necessitates development of specific facilities: mini hotels, hotels, and restaurants.

**Housing and complementary function area,** including existing housing areas, both individual and collective.

**Agricultural or non-pollutant industrial entities and warehouse area,** located on land of former agricultural co-operatives (CAP) that were rearranged for food processing (animal slaughter) and other processing (household materials).

**Green area** includes the sports ground stretching over 2 ha, the Malu-Spart forest and the major riverbed of the river Argeş with riverside coppices.

Public spaces in the housing areas are not sufficient (playgrounds, sports grounds, parking lots, planted areas, recreational areas, and green areas adjacent to the carriage road).

**Public utility equipment area,** including drinking waters wells, drinking water chlorinating station, drinking water pumping station, RENEL station, gas distribution station and sewerage system (and facilities).

**Communal administration area,** including existing cemeteries, their extension, and the landfill.

**Communicating roads:** including existing country roads that connect Bolintin to adjacent areas and city streets.

Road systems are inadequate (deteriorated asphalt or concrete surfaces).

Heavy traffic and transit traffic occurs mainly in the centre.

**Agricultural land within the built-up area:** including land in the built-up area used for agriculture.

**Areas to be developed** – areas left for different opportunities, at present used for agriculture, public services (ecological landfill, water treatment plant).

#### I.2.2.4. Urban infrastructure

##### *The water supply and sewerage system*

The city water administration is located in the centre of the town and consists of three drilled wells of 70 m in depth that collect water from the medium depth aquifer at 5 l/s each. Water supply and the connection to the sewerage network are currently provided only for the apartment blocks in the centre of Bolintin-Vale. The length of the water supply and sewerage network is 6 km. To this includes 505 farmsteads (15% of all farmsteads), the remaining farmsteads not being connected. The water supply and sewerage network became inadequate due to extension of the locality and an increase in housing; in areas connected to the system, exploitation is ineffective due to the high level of degradation.

Existing farmsteads, social and cultural buildings, and economic units in the localities that form Bolintin-Vale all have their own water supply achieved by drilling wells in the shallow aquifer (7-8 m) with the exception of those drilled after 1990. They use the phreatic layer of the Colentina layer as drinking water source; however, the water does not meet the health requirements. Utilisation of dry toilets contributes to the low quality of the water.

The disposal of waste waters carried out:

- centralised – for 432 farmsteads gravitational discharge in an intermediary pumping station;
- The treatment station no longer functions within the technical parameters it was designed for and no longer has functional status. This means a modern sewerage network and a new treatment plant needs to be built.
- in basins which can be emptied (septic pits): about 30% of waste water volume;
- on the ground, without control, endangering the phreatic layer.

Since the water treatment station does not function within standard parameters, domestic and industrial waste water is treated unsuitably, the treatment efficiency being low.

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In terms of the main indicators, efficiency levels are as follows:

- suspensions 29.69 %
- CCOMn 24.47 %
- total nitrogen 0 %
- total phosphorous 0 %

It is very important to build a modern treatment plant for domestic waste water.

### *Heat supply*

Heat supply for housing and the existing facilities is effected by:

- heating with solid fuel in stoves;
- gas heating station;
- individual gas heating stations.

The burning of solid fuel (wood, coal) and gas provides the main form of heating housing. In recent years the population began to use individual heating systems fuelled by gas or liquid fuel - modern equipment, with high efficiency and low pollution.

Generally, gas cylinders or the gas network is used for cooking, while in winter solid fuel is also used.

Apartment blocks in the city centre and the public demurrage are heated by steam produced in the heating station of the Oilfield Bolintin-Vale. This obsolete heating system requires maintenance and transforming to meet present day requirements.

### *Gas system*

Ensuring the city's gas supply is an important action that has been undertaken by Bolintin-Vale Public Administration. This is necessary for the equipping of housing with modern heating systems with high efficiency (over 90%) and low pollution rates.

It is recommended that public interest buildings (in particular kindergartens, schools, health centres etc.) have central heating or individual heating systems in order to increase the comfort of the population.

According to the stipulations of HG 623/1993 annex E 2, point 2, gas can be granted for:

- cooking;
- direct flame technological processes; and
- farmstead central heating or stoves.

### *Electricity supply*

The localities of Bolintin-Vale are supplied with electricity by the rural distribution network, which is an ensemble of medium voltage lines.

The low voltage networks are undersized in relation to the real electricity consumption. This explains the frequent cable deterioration and expensive repair work and discomfort suffered by users.

Modernisation and extension of the electricity network has been carried out gradually, with the appearance of new objectives. Initially, farmsteads in the city were connected to the existing low voltage network. Placement of transformer poles, establishment of the routes for the medium and low voltage networks, and connection thereof to the existing aerial lines was performed in accordance with city requirements.

Existing low voltage networks used for public lighting do not meet the requirements of the PE 136/1991 Norms regarding public lighting.

### *Telephone networks*

Bolintin-Vale has its own telephone exchange. This is an aerial type and follows the county road 601 and the adjacent streets. The network is mounted on the poles due to the low voltage network of the city. In Bolintin-Vale there are 1,259 telephone users, in the village of Crivina there are 122 telephone users, and 300 in the villages of Malu-Spart and Suseni. Landlines are continuously expanding and in the near future the vast majority of city inhabitants will have an individual telephonic post.

#### **1.2.2.5. Measures for the prevention and control of natural and anthropic risks**

In Bolintin-Vale, natural risks in terms of high floods, landslides or flood were eliminated by arranging the riverbeds.

Other natural risks are earthquake. The city of Bolintin-Vale is situated in an area with seismic risk level of 8. For this reason, rules have been laid down for construction safety and defence of the public interest based on topographic reambulating of the built-up area and geotechnical studies of building foundations and building possibility. In order to divide the territory into functional areas and sub-areas, sub-

areas with individual housing P, P+1 types and sub-areas with collective housing P+2 type were projected. Planning authorisation takes into account the servitude and protected areas of the electricity supply system, water pipelines, and sewerage and gas supply system.

As to the water source (and quality thereof) as a natural risk, creation of a centralised supply system from medium depth sources has been planned. The objectives of the water supply system will be ensured through sanitary protection areas.

Given the local topographic conditions, water bogging due to rainfall could be also considered a natural risk. This situation will be improved through sewerage works and modernising the road network with lateral gutters to remove the pluvial waters.

A phenomenon with dire consequences for the environment can be the drying of young brush.

In the Forest Fold Bolintin this phenomenon is particularly evident in cvercinee and poplars from the riverside coppices of the Argeş. With the cvercinee, the phenomenon is particularly complex as it is an ensemble of physiological, biological and pollution factors. There are many hypotheses regarding the phenomenon of “ageing” of the oaks as a species or their change due to the climatic changes or the greenhouse effect.

With poplars, the cause of drying could be the decrease in the level of the phreatic water from the holms of the interior rivers due to the regularisation of the river courses, as well as other climatic factors (prolonged droughts).

Another hypothesis centres on the decrease in the phreatic layer as a consequence of extracting sand and gravel from the riverbed of the Argeş. Locally, consequences are major because the water from farmstead wells is now no longer potable due to mineral and biological substances; the phenomenon is stronger still in neighbouring localities where exploitation has reached high levels.

These grave consequences for the environment are being caused by construction of the supply channel

from the OGREZENI-CRIVINA reservoir to the filtering station at Crivina; this channel divides the phreatic layer 10 m in depth, causing water bogging and stopping natural filtering. This work has consequences for the water quality everywhere in the locality. Also due to this supply channel, the level of the phreatic layer has decreased, leading to the drying of the riverside coppice on the banks and in the minor riverbed of the Argeş.

The anthropic risks relate to inhabitant behaviour in terms of depositing and removal of domestic waste that could pollute the soil, phreatic water and air, as well as cause epidemics. To prevent this risk construction of an ecological landfill and a treatment station for waste waters has been planned. Waste disposal is particularly important because of the consequences for the environment and the diseases it can bring to humans. The Public Domain Administration Service does not have the necessary equipment for effective sanitation and there are areas waste is disposed of after long periods of time. Inhabitants also contribute to pollution by discharging garbage in unarranged spaces, often on the margins of secondary or even main roads, in the riverbeds or in fields.

Educational and disciplinary factors play an important role in the control of the natural and anthropic risks. These factors, coordinated by local authorities, will have a major impact on social and environmental development.

## **1.2 3. Social Capital**

### **1.2.3.1. Structure of the population by component locality**

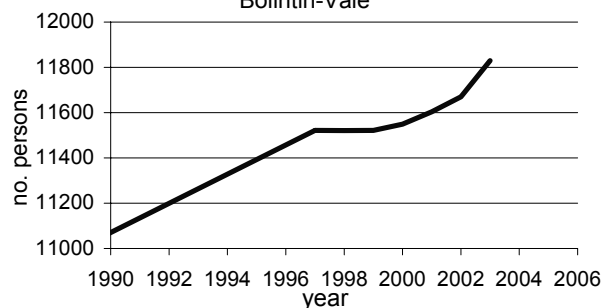
In the last census (2002), the local community numbered 11,686 inhabitants, distributed between 4 settlements: Bolintin-Vale - 7,140, Malu-Spart - 3,023, Crivina - 928, Suseni - 647.

**Population structure and dynamics****Population structure by component settlements  
(Preliminary data, 2002 census)**

Person group types		TOTAL TYPE	TOTAL
Persons registered at the farmstead		7,230	11,862
		3,051	
		934	
		647	
Present		6,718	11,123
		2,869	
		912	
		624	
Temporarily present		22	36
		8	
		5	
		1	
Absent	Left country temporarily or for a long period of time	356	389
		25	
		4	
		4	
	Temporarily abroad or for a long period of time	156	360
		167	
		18	
		19	
Stable population		7,140	11,686
		2,988	
		928	
		630	

**Population dynamics (1 January)**

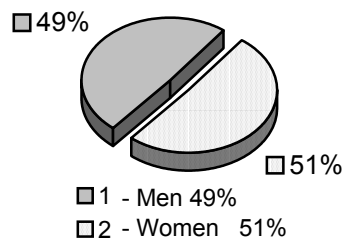
YEAR	STABLE POPULATION
1912	6,100
1930	7,200
1997	11,522
1998	11,521
1999	11,522
2000	11,549
2001	11,604
2002	11,686
2003	11,830

Stable population dynamics  
Bolintin-Vale

The stable population (11,686) represents approx. 4% of the population of Giurgiu County.

**Stable population structure by sex  
(final data from the 2002 census)**

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
5,745	5,941	11,686

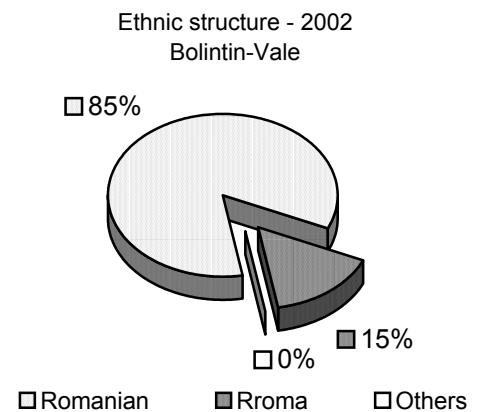
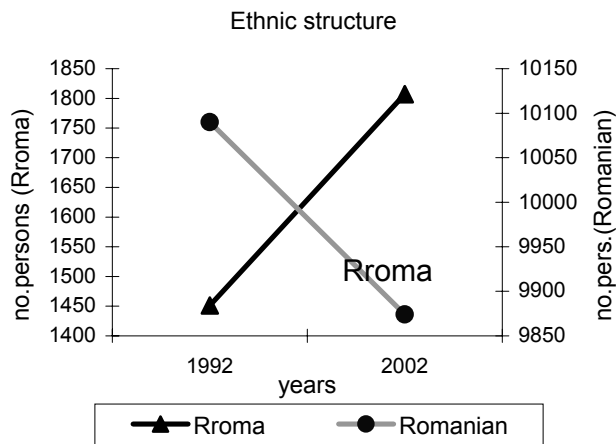
Population structure by sex in  
Bolintin Vale**Structura populației pe grupe de vârstă - 2002**

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0 – 3 years	321	282	603
4 – 6	241	222	463
7 – 19	1,251	1,113	2,364
20 - 39	1,870	1,797	3,667
40 - 60	1,301	1,368	2,669
61 – 70	466	632	1,098
over 71	306	532	838

The population is well balanced, with a maximum for the groups representing present and future labour force (20 – 50 years) and a slight ageing trend (average of group 0 – 20 years is smaller than average of group > 50 years).

### I.2.3.2. Ethnic population structure (preliminary data 2002 census)

YEAR	Stable Population	Romanian	Rroma	Hungarian	German	Ukrainian	Turkish	Russian
1992	11,545	10,090	1,451	2	1	1	-	-
2002	11,686	9,874	1,807	1	1	1	1	1



Of the stable population (11,686), Romanians represent 84.49%, Rroma 15.46% and others 0.0043%.

The Rroma community includes tin men and bear leaders. In terms of position, the Rroma settlement lies in the north-eastern part of Bolintin-Vale, at the exit towards the Bucharest and Bucharest-Pitești thoroughfare. The Rroma district has seen changed for the better, now having modern brick houses and even villas on streets with asphalt and street lighting.

The rate of increase of the Rroma population (24.5%) is higher than that of the Romanian population (-2.14%), though in 1990-2000 this began to decrease due to the changes in occupational structure, increases in the standard of living and education.

The tin men and bear leaders Rroma run small businesses or are otherwise employed (collecting scrap and glass, musicians, masons, drivers, sell goods etc.).

Population density is as follows:

- Bolintin-Vale – 22 inhabitants/ha;
- Malu-Spart – 17.8 inhabitants/ha;
- Crivina – 10.6 inhabitants/ha;
- Suseni – 10.2 inhabitants/ha.

### I.2.3.3. Education

Education is an old tradition in Bolintin-Vale and development of school units is a constant concern of the inhabitants.

Formal education status:

Level	No. of School Units	No. of Pupils	Teaching Staff
Pre-school	4	200	10
Elementary	4	661	27
Gymnasium	2	519	30

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Level	No. of School Units	No. of Pupils	Teaching Staff
High school	1	552	45 (Teachers, engineers, foremen)
School of arts and trade	1	403	
Connected units: Pupils' Club	1	250	4

Pre-school education takes place in four kindergartens, one in each of the four settlements (Bolintin-Vale, Malu-Spart, Crivina and Suseni).

Kindergarten No. 1 in Bolintin-Vale has 90 children in 4 groups, of which one group has an extended programme (8 a.m. – 4 p.m.). The kindergarten has 4 classrooms, 2 toilets, a food unit and an enclosed space for recreational activities.

Elementary and gymnasium education is performed in Bolintin-Vale and Malu-Spart in schools with classes 1 to 8, and in Crivina and Suseni on the elementary classes of 1 to 4.

The school offering classes 1 to 8 in Bolintin-Vale has three buildings, of which two are new and built during the last 5 years. The establishment has the following equipment:

19 classrooms, of which:

- 2 laboratories (biology, chemistry-physics);
- 4 cabinets (geography, Romanian, history, music);
- 2 sports halls;
- 1 school library (approx. 3,500 books).

The school has central heating, toilets and new furniture, the necessary conditions for a modern education. The Centre for improvement of the teaching staff in the elementary and gymnasium school for the northern Giurgiu County also operates from here.

Equipment in the laboratories is inadequate (chemistry, biology), precarious and even absent (physics, informatics, technology).

The modest equipment obtained through the school efforts and with the help of the Advisory Committee of Parents does not ensure a normal education or performance compatible with the new demands of the Education and Research Ministry.

The school possesses a modern polyvalent sports hall (150 seats) which was inaugurated in April 2004,

servicing both the schools of the locality, and the local community.

The school offering classes 1 to 8 at Malu-Spart offers its pupils a study atmosphere, school discipline and recreation. Its equipment meets present day educational requirements: 8 classrooms of which two are laboratories (biology, physics-chemistry) and 5 cabinets (religion, geography-history, Romanian, foreign languages, mathematics), created by self-endowment. To improve the educational process, the school needs central heating and running hot and cold water.

The school offering classes 1 to 4 in Crivina is a building with two classrooms. The education system is an alternative system due to the low number of children (38 children) meaning a different school for each level cannot be created. The following system is taught: 1st grade with 4th and 2nd with 3rd. The majority of pupils go to school in Bolintin-Vale, meaning a small number of pupils go to school in the village. The same building houses a kindergarten with a normal programme for preschool children. However, not even this school has adequate conditions: the building is old, equipment insufficient, there is no central heating or running hot or cold water, but education meets standards due to the efforts of the teaching staff.

The school offering classes 1 to 4 in Suseni was renovated in 2001 and has new furniture for the two classes. There are two rooms: for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> grades and the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> grades. 40 pupils use these rooms. The kindergarten is in the same building as the school and has 18 preschool children.

In the school units in Bolintin-Vale children's rights are observed (the right to education, art and culture), maintaining the necessary conditions for the carrying out of educational activities. After finishing the eight compulsory classes, pupils may continue their studies by attending the high school in Bolintin-Vale or other high schools in Bucharest, many of them graduating from different faculties.

### ***The "Dimitrie Bolintineanu" school group***

High school and vocational education in Bolintin-Vale is structured in the "Dimitrie Bolintineanu" school group into channels, profiles and specialisations:

Channel	Profile	Specialisation	Class	No. of Classes
Theoretical	Science	Mathematics Informatics	9, 10, 11, 12I	4
		Natural sciences	9, 10, 11, 12	4
	Arts	Philology	10, 11, 12	3
Technological	Services	Technician in finance and trade	9	1
		Technician in public administration	9, 10, 11, 12	4
	Technical	Mechanical technician	10, 11, 12	3
		IT technician	9	1

### Școala de arte și meserii

Profile	Specialisation	No. of Classes
Mechanic	Engine mechanic	1
	Maintenance mechanic	1
	Motorcar mechanic	2
	Tinker	1
	Turner	1
Electrical	Electrician stations and networks	2
Textiles, leather goods	Manufacture of knitted goods	3
Trade and services	Shop assistant	2
Tourism and nourishment	Worker in public nourishment	1

The “Dimitrie Bolintineanu” school group has the following equipment:

- 25 classrooms and school cabinets (Romanian, history, geography, mechanical drawing cabinets);
- 7 laboratories (3 for informatics, physics, chemistry, biology, electricity);
- 6 school workshops (motorcar mechanics, locksmith's trade, electrotechnics, textile manufacture, thermal engines);
- 2 arranged sports grounds;
- 1 sports hall;
- Cabinet for “Informing and career counselling”;
- School library (approximately 10,000 books);
- Computer network (26 computers PENTIUM 4) connected to the Internet;
- Consultation room with one doctor and two nurses.

Approx. 12% of Bolintin's population attends an education unit in the city and 5% a higher education unit in Bucharest.

### Sports

The sports ground of Bolintin-Vale has an area of 2 ha and is used by the football team Petrolul Bolintin, a Division C team which this year participated in the Romania Cup. Equipment in the sports ground is almost absent; apart from football, no other sports are practiced and the sports grounds require equipment for lawn tennis, basketball etc.

### I.2.3.4. Culture and spirituality

During its history, Bolintin-Vale has come under the influence of different ethno-folk areas: Vlașca, Teleorman, Ilfov and that of the capital city, Bucharest. For this reason, it became the cultural and spiritual centre for a large geographical area in the southern part of Romania. The strategic location of the city at the crossroads of county trade routes enabled the development of trade and the existence of weekly fairs and a yearly fair on 26 October, Saint Dumitru's day. Commercial exchanges between inhabitants in Țara Românească, Ardeal and Moldova influenced the socio-economic development of the city.

The building trade is traditional in Bolintin-Vale and is handed down from one generation to the next. The people from Bolintin contributed to the building of many social and economic buildings of the country and abroad. Following contact with foreign specialists, a change in mentality occurred in terms of quality of work, the work environment and the relationships between people. Builders from Bolintin, wealthier both spiritually and financially, are returning to their home



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town to put to work their accumulated experience and capital.

The famous poet Dimitrie Bolintineanu, minister of Culture and Public Education and the founder of the University of Bucharest, was born in Bolintin-Vale in 1825. In 1922, members of Bolintineanu family created the "Bolintineanu – Love for nation" Association which aimed to encourage "technical trades" in the city, other than agriculture, and in particular teaching.

The "Dimitrie Bolintineanu Cultural Foundation" has been operational in Bolintin-Vale since 1996 and contributes to the cognition of the life and work of the spiritual master of the city, while at the same time encouraging cultural and artistic activity in the area.

The literary contest "Dimitrie Bolintineanu" takes place on a yearly basis in Bolintin-Vale and is now in its 24th year. It is a national contest and the jury is made up of well-known writers and literary critics.

Cultural and artistic events take place in the Cultural Houses. In Bolintin-Vale there are 240 seats, while in Malu-Spart 60. Recently, the furniture has been improved; however, equipment is obsolete and non-functioning. The children of Bolintin-Vale are very talented and need a space to display their talents as numerous national and county prizes have shown.

The locality also has a library of 15,000 volumes and over 500 permanent readers. It is necessary to increase the number of books.

### **Mass media**

The "Dimitrie Bolintineanu" Foundation publishes the magazine "South" with the aid of Bolintin-Vale City Hall, Giurgiu County Council and the Ministry of Culture. In pages feature the great names of Romanian culture in the south of the country, and traditions and local customs are also promoted and preserved.

### **Religious establishments**

The church of the Dormition of Mother of God in the city centre is on the Bolintin list of historical monuments.

This wooden church was built by Captain Ioniță Știrbescu in 1718. In 1832 it was rebuilt in brick at the

expenses of Commander Dinu. The southern wall contains a memorial stone marking the burial place of the great writer Dimitrie Bolintineanu, while to the north lies the Bolintineanu family vault. Three priests serve in the church. They support personally, or with the help of the church, the events which take place in the locality, including the yearly memorial service for the great poet on 26 October, Saint Dumitru's day. Children in Poenari Hospital also receive gifts and benefits; a crucifix dedicated to Saint Dumitru was built for them; all school activities are supported by church representatives who transmit to the children a message of faith and love for education and tradition.

On 24 November 2002, the foundations were laid for a new orthodox church under the patronage of "The cover of Mother of God" and "Saint John the Russian". It is located in Bolintin-Vale at 53B Sabar Street. Contributions can be made to the parish account: 2511.1 – 1940.1/ROL at BCR Bolintin-Vale branch, Giurgiu County.

Bolintin-Vale II parish started to function as an independent parish as of 1 April 2003 according to resolution 2941/2003, approved by the Romanian Patriarchate.

Construction began in the summer of 2003; foundations were laid, bricklaying begun and the casting of the first concrete belt (4 m) as well as the church porch. Financing came from donations, public collections and the City Hall.

Since one church in Bolintin-Vale serves over 2,000 families, construction of this new church is very important in the meeting of the spiritual needs of believers and a priority in the city's social and cultural programme.

The church in Malu-Spart was built in 1841; at present, two priests serve the church. The village has only orthodox believers, as other religious denominations are not represented.

The church in the village of Crivina was built between 1894 and 1897. Since 1994 the situation of the church has improved as a result of the work of the priest and aid from the City Hall.

Over 98% of the city inhabitants are orthodox. The existence of Bolintin Monastery since 1433 and the gifts made by rulers (Aldea Voievode, Michael the Brave etc.) have added to the presence of cult books and historical objects and are proof of an ancient spirituality.

There are three cemeteries.

Adherents of religious denominations coexist with the other members of the community in understanding and tolerance. The church also takes part in cultural and social events.

YEAR	1992	2002
STABLE POPULATION	11,545	11,686
ORTHODOX	11,485	11,606
ROMAN - CATHOLIC	-	5
LUTHERAN	1	-
BAPTIST	9	5
7TH DAY ADVENTIST	-	3
CHRISTIAN AFTER GOSPEL	39	28
EVANGELIC	-	32
OTHER RELIGION	11	1
WITHOUT RELIGION	-	6

### 1.2.3.5. Social assistance

#### *Protection of the handicapped*

36 invalid persons with 1st degree handicaps are on the lists of the Service for Protection of the Handicapped and for whom the City Hall ensures companions. Of these, 10 are children. City Hall financing also provides double subsidies for 50 other handicapped persons. Yearly financing of social assistance for the handicapped amounts to 172,000,000 lei.

#### Social relief:

Family type		Of which children under 18 years	Number of families and single persons benefiting		Sums paid - mill. lei -	
			During the reported month	Accumulation since the beginning of the year	In the reported month: due + suspensions	Accumulation since beginning of year
Single persons	X-2002	-	28	142	12,533,000	78,705,000
	VIII-2003	-	28	201	18,261,000	134,481,000
Families with 2 members	X-2002	6	4	50	3,143,000	34,652,000
	VIII-2003	5	15	95	12,533,000	75,607,000
Families with 3 members	X-2002	5	3	21	3,785,000 + 1,395,000	26,470,000
	VIII-2003	8	3	28	21,385,000	37,000,000
Families with 4 members	X-2002	4	-	6	-	8,117,000
	VIII-2003	2	-	5	-	5,719,000
Families with 5 members	X-2002	3	2	12	2,458,000 + 787,000	15,522,000
	VIII-2003	16	4	31	68,090,000	46,247,000
Families with more than 5 members	X-2002	12	2	12	2,580,000	17,384,000
	VIII-2003	9	1	10	1,242,000	13,184,000
Total	X-2002	30	34	243	24,499,000 + 2132,000	180,850,000
	VIII-2003	38	51	370	42,930,000	312,238,000

**B O L I N T I N - V A L E****Employment**

Out of the total population, 54.2 % are active persons of which 41.5% are employed - the remainder being the active unemployed.

Most of the locality's population works in agriculture. Industry is represented only by local industry and the construction materials industry.

Employment status by activity:

Agriculture	47%
Constructions	29%
Trade	11%
Education	2%
Transport	2%
Others	9%

**Unemployment**

Compared to the southern part of Giurgiu County, unemployment dynamics in Bolintin-Vale are as follows:

YEAR	PERCENTAGE
1999	10.9%
2000	7.5%
2001	9.5%
2002	13.5%
2003	10%

Due to the changes taking place in the economic field (reorganisations, appearance of new economic entities etc.) unemployment has shown a decreasing trend. However, surveys have illustrated a large number of unemployed youths. Chances of finding a job are low, and new investment is needed to create jobs.

**Pensioners**

In the total population, pensioners represent 16.5%. Most of them used to work in agriculture and their pensions are very low at about 100,000 lei per month. Many have retired due to illness at an age of 40-50 years.

Bolintin-Vale and Crivina issue 1,756 social insurance pensions, 4 pensions for war veterans and 1 pension for social relief. Malu-Spart and Suseni issue 500 civil pensions, 200 pensions following C.A.P. work and 78 pensions for war veterans.

The rate of the employed to pensioners shows that on average every employed person supports 2 pensioners.

**I.2.3.6. Public order**

Public order is guaranteed by Bolintin-Vale Police, whose area covers the entire northern part of Giurgiu County formed of 15 localities. The unit has 40 employees.

The public order is also maintained by means of a platoon of 25 gendarmes.

Bolintin-Vale is crossed by the Bucharest-Pitești highway and a further task of the local police involves ensuring the security of the officials using this road to get to reach the capital.

The main offences are: burglary, theft of agricultural produce during harvesting, and forest offences in the cold season. To prevent and control the offences and to safeguard the public and private property, the police carry out raids, conduct criminal investigations and hold prevention meetings. The aim is solve cases rapidly and by legal means.

**I.2.3.7. Fire department**

The civil firemen formation has 22 members and serves Bolintin-Vale and other adjacent localities. It is equipped with an (old) ATISR 114 vehicle, 10 type C hoses and 40 fire extinguishers. Applications programmed by the Vlașca Military Firemen Group take place periodically.

**I.2.3.8. Civil defence in the City Hall**

Civil defence is carried out according to Law no. 124/1995 regarding defence in the case of disasters and Government Resolution no.222/1997 regarding the evacuation of the population in the case of disasters and granting of. This activity involves 227

persons and has a cooperation contract with the Police, the Gendarmerie and the Red Cross.

### I.2.3.9. Population health status

Health protection establishments in Bolintin-Vale ensure medical assistance for the city's inhabitants and those in the northern part of the county, but do not cover the whole range of services required in this field.

#### The city hospital Bolintin-Vale

EQUIPMENT	2001	2002
Number of departments	4	4
Number of beds	190	175
Number of compartments	1	1
Polyclinic health unit with 12 consulting rooms		
TB health unit		
Urban health unit with 7 consultation rooms -family doctors		
2 private pharmacies and the hospital pharmacy		
3 private consultation rooms		
ENT, Ophthalmology, Child Neurology		
One school consultation room with one doctor and two auxiliary medical assistants		

#### Medical personnel

- Doctors:
  - 33 specialists
  - 9 family doctors
- Dentists:
  - 5
  - 5 auxiliary medical staff
- Auxiliary medical staff: 90
- Chemists: 3
- Other superior sanitary personnel (biochemist): 1

A doctor provides assistance to about 255 inhabitants and a medium qualified medical employee to about 130 inhabitants. There are deficiencies in dentistry: one dentist working for 2,843 inhabitants. If Bolintin Hospital were to offer medical assistance only to city inhabitants then there would be 15 beds per 1000 inhabitants.

Bolintin-Vale 2002, as compared to 2001

Demographic indicators	Year 2001		Year 2002	
	c.abs.	‰	c.abs.	‰
Birth rate	179	15.4	161	13.7
General death rate	136	11.7	125	10.6
Natural growth	+43	+3.7	+36	+3.1
Infant mortality	3	16.8	3	18.6

Pregnant women record	Year 2001		Year 2002	
	c.abs.	‰	c.abs.	‰
New pregnant women recorded	109	-	104	-
Precocious tracing index	-	49.5	-	53.9
Pregnant women left recorded	43	-	37	-

Pregnancy termination	Year 2001		Year 2002	
	c.abs.	‰	c.abs.	‰
Total	215	1,201.1	313	1,944.0
Termination on demand	184	1,027.9	250	1,552.8
Spontaneous termination	31	173.2	63	391.3

Cancer	Year 2001	Year 2002
Sick men recorded	121	103
Sick men left recorded	529	511

TBC	Year 2001	Year 2002
New sick men recorded	15	10
Sick men readmitted	2	2
Sick men left recorded	17	12

Transmissible diseases	Year 2001		Year 2002	
	c.abs.	‰	c.abs.	‰
Viral hepatitis	16	137.4	29	245.9
Dysentery	6	51.5	10	84.8
Epidemic parotitis	6	51.5	-	-
Acute diarrhoea	59	506.6	29	245.9
Influenza	102	875.8	1	8.5
Leptospirosis	1	8.5	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	8.5

Prevalence	Year 2001	Year 2002
	c.abs.	‰
Diabetes	102	106
Epilepsy	22	23
HTA	438	451
Chronic ischaemic cardiopathy	128	198

Prevalence	Year 2001	Year 2002
	c.abs.	‰
Chronic pulmonary heart	17	17
Cerebro-vascular diseases	62	63
Chronic lung diseases	51	53
Ulcerous disease	53	55
Cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis	101	101
Chronic renal insufficiency	21	21

The prevalence of diseases has remained the same. The main chronic diseases are cardio-vascular, cirrhoses, chronic hepatitis, diabetes, cancer and diseases of the respiratory apparatus. The phenomenon might be caused by unsuitable life style and the low level of sanitary education of the population.

## I.2.4. SWOT Analysis

### I.2.4.1. Natural environment

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>The capital and the natural environment (diversity, variety). Superior forest and geomorphologic area.</p> <p>Forests cover 9% of land and are specific to plain area (oak, willow riverside coppices, poplars), the trees are in good condition and fauna is rich. It is necessary to create a natural reservation to protect vegetation for tourist purposes but also to maintain the beneficial role of the environment.</p> <p>Medicinal plants are represented by varied species.</p> <p>The surface waters of the Argeş and Sabar have utility fields according to STAS 4706-88.</p> <p>Water from the third phreatic layer is potable from a chemical viewpoint.</p> <p>The banks of the minor riversides are favourable to summer tourism (especially on the Argeş).</p> <p>Weekend tourists from Bucharest represent a tourist potential which could increase.</p> <p>The relief is totally utilised – built-up area 16%, agricultural lots – 70%, roads – 2%, forests – 9%, minor riverbeds – 3%.</p>	<p>Lack of integrated environment management systems (eco-management).</p> <p>Waste collection on unsuitable unarranged land, pollutes soil, air and water.</p> <p>Exploitation of sand causes in the phreatic layer level to decrease and has long-lasting consequences for the environment.</p> <p>Environment pollution generated by hard biodegradable materials that not selectively collected for recycling.</p> <p>Pollution of the Argeş generated by incomplete treatment of domestic waste waters due to inadequate equipment at treatment station.</p> <p>Air pollution due to liquid and solid fuels burning.</p> <p>Lead pollution due to car exhausts.</p> <p>Vicinity to capital (to the west) attracts toxic substances in winter by northerly winds but has no major impact on the environment.</p> <p>Lack of green areas.</p>

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Hydrographic potential is high, suitable for different arrangements.</p>	<p>Drinking water in farmsteads is insufficiently filtered as it is collected from the shallow aquifer (Colentina gravel, less than 10 m in depth).</p> <p>Citizen apathy (lack of organisational resources). Insufficiency of resources – local environment funds.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Attraction of investors with financial resources to implement technological improvements.</p> <p>Implementation of environmental programmes/projects in a field permanently financed by international bodies.</p> <p>Construction of an ecological landfill site.</p> <p>Use hydrographic potential for diverse arrangements.</p> <p>Weekend tourism in the vicinity of the minor riverbeds, in chalets on the banks of the rivers Argeş and Sabar.</p> <p>Habitat as an anthropic component is continuously increasing, a trend specific to peri-Bucharest localities which in time will become districts of this city. The unavoidable enlargement of the built-up areas can be compensated for by extension of vegetable growing activity in demand from the two cities market.</p> <p>Landscape allows for the developing of tourism.</p>	<p>Non-observance of environmental requirements of by economic entities (human activities).</p> <p>Risks from urban infrastructure (water, sewerage) including in the collection zone, discharge.</p> <p>Non-application of modular strategies and reduced investment with great impact on environmental quality.</p> <p>Because the city's built-up area lies between two rivers (the Argeş in the west and Sabar in the east) there exists a permanent risk of flood in case of inadequate functioning of the hydrotechnical arrangements upstream.</p> <p>The quality of underground waters is reduced by nitrate and phosphate pollution exceeding the admissible concentration for drinking water according to STAS 1342-1991.</p> <p>Discharge of waste waters in emissary, inadequate treatment leads to the infestation of the soil and the phreatic layer.</p> <p>Quality of surface waters is decreasing due to the presence of industry in the Piteşti and Curtea de Argeş area, pesticides used in agriculture and the disposal of domestic waste.</p>

#### 1.2.4.2. Economic environment

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Production capacity in diverse fields.</p> <p>Developed commercial system due to the vicinity of Bucharest and numerous inhabitants working in capital.</p> <p>Construction sector well represented (internally and externally).</p> <p>Advanced privatisation, active private initiative (99% private firms).</p> <p>Large number of micro enterprises, due to low taxation policy.</p> <p>Increase in incomes of inhabitants working in construction, especially in the European Union, materialised in real estate investments.</p> <p>Important city in northern part of Giurgiu county, attracting population from adjacent (poorly developed) localities due to existing establishments (court of law, tribunal, polyclinics, hospitals, banks, fiscal administration and education).</p> <p>Vegetable crops produced mainly for local consumption.</p>	<p>Low foreign capital investment in the local economy.</p> <p>Permanent problem of finding new sources of income for local budget (i.e. utilisation of hunting funds on the basis of local taxes).</p> <p>Weak capitalisation of enterprises, especially SMEs.</p> <p>Relatively low number of SMEs with production activity.</p> <p>Weak representation of economic activity in agricultural field.</p> <p>Low investment in added value segments; appeal to the services of A.F. and P.F.</p> <p>Austere local budget, insufficient budgetary resources.</p> <p>Insignificant economic growth.</p> <p>Low rainfall could impede the development of effective agriculture.</p> <p>Non-functioning irrigation system.</p> <p>Exploitation of agriculture is done on small lots, ineffective in terms of productivity.</p> <p>Weak exploitation of the existing natural and agricultural resources.</p>

Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>Low amount of modern technical-material equipment for agricultural sector.</p> <p>Limited underground resources, development of specific industrial branches impossible.</p> <p>Lack of commercial spaces and capital hinders development of trade.</p> <p>Bad state of roads discourages tourism.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Development of city due to the vicinity of Bucharest, a source for investors and capital.</p> <p>Construction of a textile manufacturing factory.</p> <p>Creation of a greenhouse micro production system to satisfy internal needs and ensure export by utilisation of inhabitant expertise in the field.</p> <p>Resources of the locality and agricultural potential could ensure raw materials for development of a small industry.</p> <p>Creation of a factory for small furniture / interior arrangements.</p> <p>The creation of handicrafts manufacturing factory, especially white embroidery.</p> <p>Creation of leather goods and shoe factory.</p> <p>Creation of a commercial unit for the breeding of poultry.</p> <p>The termination of works at the OGREZENI-CRIVINA Reservoir and the rehabilitation of the road system could support the tourism.</p> <p>The large forest areas create an environment conducive to development of sport tourism.</p>	<p>Migration of persons with initiative and capital towards Bucharest or other developed areas of the country.</p> <p>Insufficient budgetary resources.</p> <p>Use of the existing streets for heavy transport will cause damage to adjacent buildings and increased damage to the carriage road.</p> <p>Increased rhythm of construction of houses requires the water supply and discharge of waste waters in centralised systems that observe the environmental norms.</p> <p>Inadequate utilisation of the land will lead to a decrease in land quality and ever smaller crops.</p>

#### 1.2.4.3. Urban regeneration

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Location 30 km from the capital city near the Bucharest–Pitești highway at the crossroads of the roads connecting Muntenia, Oltenia and Ardeal.</p> <p>The road transport network (Bucharest–Pitești highway).</p> <p>Natural gas supply network.</p> <p>Modernisation of the telecommunication equipment and extension to the landline and mobile telephone networks.</p> <p>Existence of a reservoir lake and dam on the river Argeș that can supply untreated water to the water treatment plant Crivina-Ogrezeni located on the administrative territory of Bolintin-Vale.</p> <p>Technical project for a waste water treatment plant and ecological landfill for domestic waste.</p> <p>Locality has both construction materials and construction companies.</p>	<p>Low quality of street network.</p> <p>No railway and distance to the nearest railway station and airport relatively long.</p> <p>Polluted areas due to the transit traffic.</p> <p>Old sewerage network causes local malfunctions with strong negative consequences such as infesting of the phreatic layer.</p> <p>Sewerage system is inadequate, serving only 7% of town population, and waste waters are discharged into the river Argeș with no prior treatment according to environment regulations.</p> <p>Drinking water consumed by the population from individual wells is very hard, limestone content reaching admissible upper limit.</p> <p>Increase in construction rhythm on city territory requires water supply and waste water discharge in centralised systems that observe environment norms.</p> <p>No recreational zones within the city, playgrounds and parks not arranged.</p>

Opportunities	Threats
<p>General drinking water supply for Bolintin-Vale from the water treatment plant Crivina-Ogrezeni.</p> <p>Arrangement of a recreational area adjacent to the reservoir lake.</p> <p>Age of the city, historical past and monuments could be used to encourage tourism.</p> <p>Modernisation of streets under the City Hall administration in line with estimated road traffic.</p> <p>Extension of drinking water supply to the entire city and the opportunity to connect to the Crivina-Ogrezeni treatment plant.</p> <p>Rehabilitation and extension of sewerage network and construction of a treatment plant according to environment protection norms.</p> <p>Reservation and acquisition of land for setting up of manufacturing activities or services for the creation of new jobs.</p>	<p>Use of water from individual wells as drinking water could cause illness in the population.</p> <p>Discharge of waste water in emissary, inadequate treatment leading to infestation of soil and the phreatic layer.</p> <p>Waste collection on an inadequate site leads to infestation of soil and air.</p> <p>Continued use of septic pits will lead to infestation of the phreatic layer, the source for drinking water supply to farmsteads.</p> <p>Use of existing streets by heavy vehicles will lead to damage of buildings adjacent to these roads.</p> <p>Extraction of gravel from the major and minor riverbeds of the river Argeş will lead to an ecological imbalance and disappearance of riverside coppices as a result of alteration of the phreatic layer level.</p>

#### I.2.4.4. Social environment

Strengths	Weaknesses
<b>Health</b>	
<p>Medical personnel with medium and higher education.</p> <p>Legislation permits the insured persons free access to medical services.</p> <p>Population has access to primary medical assistance and specialist assistance in the city hospital (surgery, internal diseases, cardiology, obstetrics - gynaecology, paediatrics).</p> <p>Vicinity of Bucharest ensures solving of difficult cases at a higher level.</p>	<p>Consultation rooms are insufficiently equipped both in primary and specialist medical care.</p> <p>Insufficient spaces in specialist wards; absence of a psychiatry consulting room, ecography, endocrinology.</p> <p>The absence of an infectious department within the city hospital.</p> <p>Funds allotted by the state are insufficient for the functioning of the hospital. Current expenditures of the hospital are not covered.</p> <p>Limit for free of charge and compensated prescriptions is inadequate when compared to the high level of demand and affects medical performance. Insufficient equipment in the city hospital with medical apparatus.</p> <p>Lack of monitoring and assessment system for human health in comparison with environmental quality.</p> <p>Absence of home-hospital for elderly people and placement centre for abandoned children.</p> <p>Insufficient computer equipment and Internet connection.</p> <p>Lack of a nursery.</p>
<b>Education</b>	
<p>Well trained labour force.</p> <p>95% of teaching staff has a "very good" rating.</p> <p>Schools provide career consultations.</p> <p>Teaching staff participates in permanent training</p>	<p>Absence of psychologists in education units and professional orientation cabinets.</p> <p>Premature school leaving by the Roma community when passing from elementary to gymnasium stages (11-13 years).</p>



Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>programmes.</p> <p>Educational units in the city have proper spaces for teaching.</p> <p>Constructing a modern polyvalent hall (150 seats) to be finished by 15 May 2004.</p> <p>Libraries with many volumes and reading rooms.</p> <p>Special concern of parents for school and professional education of pupils - over 98% of the 8th grade graduates attend high school or vocational education (arts and trades).</p> <p>Well trained and large labour force.</p> <p>Large number of higher education graduates.</p>	<p>Equipment in laboratories and cabinets is obsolete, precarious or absent.</p> <p>Lack of suitable space and equipment for instructing of gymnasium level informatics.</p> <p>Educational process does not ensure proper correlation between theory, the forming of abilities and future trades.</p> <p>Lack of perspectives in terms of vocational accomplishment of many pupils caused by low parental income, economic hardships and the reduction of activities of the Pupils' Club (12 debating societies -1990, 4 debating societies – 2003), lack of adequate space and the bad equipment.</p> <p>Local economy is not able to offer jobs to all high school, vocational and higher education graduates.</p> <p>Lack of post-high school education offering training in economic, sanitary, social assistance fields.</p> <p>High rate of female unemployment.</p> <p>Juvenile delinquency increasing.</p> <p>Unemployment rate increasing.</p> <p>Lack of urban social area (open spaces for socialising).</p> <p>Malfunctioning of local social partnerships.</p> <p>Developed relationships between political representatives (party, deputies, senators and advisors) and citizens and civic society.</p> <p>Lack of NGOs.</p> <p>Lack of local newspapers and local broadcasting.</p> <p>Insufficient means and resources (human, material) for ecological education.</p> <p>Absence of an integrated, modern and attractive street advertising system for cultural events.</p> <p>Weak education of community in the necessity of selective waste collection.</p> <p>Lack of cooperation programme between health and environmental units with school units in terms of problems specific to ecological education.</p>
Opportunities	Threats
<p>Utilisation of the anthropic potential to transform the city into a powerful economic, cultural and educational centre.</p> <p>The existence of education institutions capable of ensuring professional training and re-conversion.</p> <p>Connection of the city with the great writer Dimitrie Bolintineanu could attract tourists interested in literature and history.</p> <p>Education in health and environment. The implementation of programmes to benefit health.</p> <p>Obtaining funds from donations and sponsorships from physical and legal persons.</p> <p>Involvement of local community through fund allocation from the local budget in the maintenance and functioning of medical units.</p>	<p>Migration of patients to better equipped hospitals in Bucharest.</p> <p>The migration of young specialists to other areas of the country, more developed areas or abroad. Equipment in educational and cultural establishments is inadequate for current requirements.</p> <p>Lack of non-governmental organisations for the administration of social programmes (discriminated groups, disorganised families, youths with social integration problems).</p> <p>Bad functioning of Culture Hall activities encourage youths to find informal educational alternatives, endangering further development of their personality.</p>

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>Old age of the city, its historical past and monuments could be utilised to develop tourism.</p> <p>Cultural manifestations, “Dimitrie Bolintineanu” help make the locality known nationally with its creative contest with participants from all over the country, including well known poets and critics.</p>	<p>Premature school leaving in the Roma population leads to social insecurity for Roma youths and sometimes delinquency.</p>

## I.2.5. Objectives

### I.2.5.1. Natural environment

#### Medium-term objectives:

- Rehabilitation and extension of water supply network of the city.
- Elimination of pollution from combustion processes by extension of the supply network and natural gas distribution.
- Making management of polluting units aware of auto-monitoring of waste water quality, emissions etc.
- Periodical control of gas emissions into atmosphere and pollution measurement in Bolintin-Vale.
- Support for modernisation and asphaltting of streets.
- Replacement of solid and liquid fuels by natural gas by extension of the supply and distribution network for natural gas.
- Improvement of soil quality and urban and industrial waste management.
- Application of modern technologies which generate less waste, recycling and the reutilization of waste.
- Creation of a selective collection system for urban and industrial waste.
- Ecological reconstruction of areas affected by waste disposal.
- Establishment of an ecological domestic waste landfill in Bolintin-Vale.
- Development of ecological agriculture that does not affect the soil.
- Educational activities in environmental protection.

- Active involvement of citizens in the conservation and protection of local biodiversity.

#### Long-term objectives:

- Encouragement for improvement in quality of water resources, both underground and surface, by building of treatment plant for urban and industrial waste waters.
- Improvement in water quality monitoring system by identification and attraction of new finance sources for the purchase of high performance laboratory equipment.
- Measures to improve air quality by reducing exhaust gases.
- Support introduction of “clean technologies”.
- Legislative transposition and implementation of EU requirements.
- Control (by the creation of an Environment Office) of the way the legal requirements and valid standards are observed and applied in respect of hazardous chemical substances and waste
- Monitoring of soil quality for chemical pollution.

#### ***Protection against natural calamities and environment accidents***

#### Medium-term objectives:

- Increase preventative capacities, control and intervention in cases of natural calamities and environment accidents.
- Informing of the central environmental authority, and other local and central authorities (Prefecture, County Council, County Committee for Defence against Hazardous Phenomena, local Public Administration etc.) of each unusual event that might damage the environment and public health.

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- Encouragement of the development of auto-monitoring/alarm systems at units whose activity has a particular impact on the environment and can accidentally pollute the environment.
- Permanent co-operation between the County Committee for Defence against Flood and the Dangerous Weather Phenomena to ensure the taking of the best measures for prevention and the reduction of the effects of weather calamities on the environment and the consequences that could proceed from these events.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Intensification of fund raising to equip APM Giurgiu with mobile up-to-date devices for the monitoring of the exhaust gases in Bolintin-Vale.
- Constraint to insure against damages (according to art. 81 of Law 137/1995 republished) of the economic units that have activities with significant impact on the environment.
- Ensuring of good functioning of the informational flow in case of natural calamities and environment accidents so as to ensure their rapid solving.

**I.2.5.2. Economic environment*****Agriculture*****Medium-term objectives:**

- Rehabilitation of irrigation system in order to supplement the water reserve in the soil during the drought periods.
- Improvements in the breeding of animals and improvement in production technologies.
- Orientation of agricultural activities towards profitable crops, according to soil quality.
- Creation of performance and profitable agricultural exploitation.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Ensuring of modern and performance equipment.

- Promotion of ecological agricultural products.
- Creation by the local public administration of a service for irrigation, including the initial investment in specific equipment.

***Industry*****Medium-term objectives:**

- Creation of a small furniture factory for interior arrangements.
- Creation of a factory for handicraft manufacturing, in particular white embroidery.
- Creation of a factory producing leather goods and shoes.
- Creation of a commercial company having as profile the micro-production of vegetables.
- Encouragement of industrial units from Bucharest to open branches in Bolintin-Vale (i.e. creation of a company that manufactures PVC windows and double-glazing window panes, taking into account the low costs of the local labour force)
- Increase in employment.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Encouraging the setting up of effective industrial activities.
- Application of the "pollution prevention" principle based on voluntary initiative at economic unit level.
- Solving of problems in the controlled removal of hazardous waste.

***Economic*****Medium-term objectives:**

- Modernisation and the extension of city infrastructure.
- Creation of a local information and business centre.
- Commercial network in retail with discount prices for senior citizens.
- Encouragement and support for investment in the production field (textiles, manufacturing).
- Development of poultry breeding companies.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Setting up of wholesale markets, equipped with sorting and pre-packing capacities that take over the goods from the individual producers and distribute them to the big markets, including those in Bucharest.
- Increase economic power of the city by stimulating and attracting the public and private investments for new job creation.
- Observance of European principles and standards.
- Promotion of competitiveness.

**SMEs and the private sector****Medium-term objectives:**

- Development of SMEs that process agricultural raw materials (milling and bakery, canned vegetables, meat processing, milk industry);
- Promotion of SMEs in the production and services sector leading to a reduction in production costs and service tariffs.
- Attraction of non-reimbursable funds or medium and long-term reimbursable funds (PHARE, SAPARD)
- Developing of a promotion and consultancy centre for SMEs.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Granting of tax facilities, at local level.
- Co-operation with the Regional Development Agency, employers and specialised organisations that are capable of supporting the local initiatives of SMEs.
- Promotion of economic potential and local business opportunities.

**Tourism****Medium-term objectives:**

- Arrangement of green areas on the banks of Argeş in the vicinity of the forest for tourism, recreational and leisure activities.

- Arrangement of the river Sabar for pisciculture with the adequate hygienization and forestation of the banks.
- Declaration of Malu-Spart forest as natural reservation.
- Utilisation of space between the forest and the river Argeş as agro-tourist area.
- Creation of a pleasure farm.
- Joining of tourist activity to education and environmental protection.
- Development of ecotourism along of the rivers Argeş and Sabar.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Improvement and development of the marketing and promotion of tourism.
- Diversification of the range of tourism services.
- Increase in the quality of tourist services.
- Creation of a "tourist city" image.
- Accounting of the traditions and points of interest of the area.
- Integration of the locality in a tourist route.

**Trade****Medium-term objectives:**

- Modernisation of the daily agro-food market.
- Modernisation of the weekly fair and stimulation of trade.
- Construction of a commercial centre where economic units operate from improper spaces can rent other spaces.
- Attraction of investment to the franchise system.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Development of wholesale and retail trade provision of modern services.
- Attention to components of environmental protection: depositing of goods, waste generation and packing.
- Increase in professional quality in the trade and services sector.

### I.2.5.3. Urban regeneration

#### *Street infrastructure*

##### **Medium-term objectives:**

- Asphaltting of pavements for all streets of the locality.
- Developing of street network to meet increase in traffic.
- Consolidation of the road bridge over the river Argeş.
- Suitable rearrangement of existing county and communal roads.

##### **Long-term objectives:**

- Arrangement of dykes in the vicinity of Bolintin-Vale localities and the creation of protection areas – future areas for tourism, recreation and leisure.
- Arrangement of modern parking lots to aid decongestion of thoroughfares and roads.
- Establishment of ring road to take away heavy and transit traffic from the interior of the city.
- Construction of a road bridge to connect Crivina and OGREZENI.

#### *Improvement in living conditions*

##### **Medium-term objectives:**

- Increase heating conditions for the existing apartments.
- Increase quality of built-up housing.
- Reconstruction of the housing fund and the construction of new houses with heights according to urban documents.
- Construction of houses guaranteed by mortgages for youths.
- Optimisation of the quantitative and qualitative water consumption, by replacing the existing sources.

##### **Long-term objectives:**

- Drawing up of area and detailed Urban Management Plans to solve problems in housing areas.

- Improvement of the housing fund by reconstruction, realisation of an optimal occupancy percentage, utilisation of the land and improvement of comfort.
- Improvement in the aesthetic aspect of housing blocks by reconditioning of finishings, together with insulation work, exterior arrangements and green areas.

#### *Basic infrastructure*

##### **Medium-term objectives:**

- To ensure civilised living in normal hygienic and sanitary conditions and to protect the population against diseases originating from the use of contaminated water, modernisation of the existing water system placed in the centre of Bolintin-Vale has been suggested. Also: Creation of a new water administration with a centralised supply system (ensuring the necessary drinking water flow and the required quality of water), placed on the northern side of the localities forming the city Bolintin-Vale. After setting up of the new water administration, the old system would be used in case of damages or for supplementary necessities.
- Acceleration of the process of finishing of the natural gas supply network for the localities of Bolintin-Vale.
- Modernisation of the water chlorination station by equipping it with automated dosing systems.
- Replacement of water transport networks that are unsafe when in operation.
- Rehabilitation and improvement of the old sewerage network to collect the waste water and direct it to a modernised treatment plant.
- Systematisation of the gutters for collecting rainwater so as to ensure continuous drainage towards the lower areas and the valleys of waters in the territory of Bolintin-Vale.
- Restoration of existing electrical networks and equipment, taking into account the degree of charge and wear.
- Extension of telecommunication network taking into account the underprivileged areas of the localities that make up the city.
- Modernisation of current telecommunication network, gradually removing the wooden posts used for mounting the network.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Creation of a new supply network with the latest generation of pipelines to serve the areas with no a centralised water supply system.
- Replacement of dry toilets with voidable basins or basins connected to the sewerage network.
- Connection of the localities of Bolintin-Vale to the sewerage system through the connections interior water supplies.
- Arrangement of the right bank of the river Argeş, upstream of the bridge within Malu-Spart, to stop the lateral erosion process.

**Organisation of green areas and of recreational areas****Medium-term objectives:**

- Organisation of green areas and recreational zones to develop the tourism and utilisation of the environment.
- Sanitary protection areas will protect the Argeş and Sabar river banks.
- Involvement of the lodger associations in the rehabilitation and maintenance of the green areas.
- Modernisation of the local sports grounds and development of the activities of the sports association.
- Creation of new green areas in the locality and improvement of existing areas.
- Introduction of the adjacent lands, arranged as green areas.
- Responsibility of the population in terms the importance for the community of the forest fund.
- Permanent co-operation with the forest authorities in the prevention and the extinguishing of forest fires.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Creation of tourism specific green areas, sports grounds and recreational areas.
- Evaluation of the existing green area equipment and the necessity to develop it according to year 2010 expectations (especially the areas adjacent to forests and water courses), demand a reorientation of the urban analysis procedures.

- Protection zone will be created along the course of the rivers Argeş and Sabar by planting of trees and shrubs over a surface of 204 ha.
- Arrangement of the river Sabar with a succession of adjustable dykes or dams according to the slope of the river, the minor riverbed width (5-10 m) and the river flow (1-2 cm/s) for irrigation and pisciculture with the adequate hygienization and forestation of the banks.
- Observance of the norms in the Urban Management Plan regarding the ratio of inhabitants to green areas in the urban localities.

**I.2.5.4. Social environment****Forming and effective utilisation of the human resources****Medium-term objectives:**

- Development of an open educational form connected to current qualification needs and corresponding to the European forming standards (the ensuring of adequate infrastructure, equipping with effective educational means and promoting of modern teaching strategies).
- Creation of adequate space for the Pupils' Club and the developing of the activities of this club.
- Support for those providing formation programmes for permanent education and adult education.
- Active measures to prevent premature school leaving.
- Increase in culture and education level by utilising IT and the development of IT services and products.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Ensuring professional school management.
- Creation of a sustainable partnership between the Local Public Administration and the providers of human resources forming within the locality.

**B O L I N T I N - V A L E**

- Creation of an informational system for the monitoring of the employment of the local labour force and jobs offer.

***The improvement of the population health status*****Medium-term objectives:**

- Creation of an effective local sanitary system.
- Access to health services.
- Development education programmes for health.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Endowment of medical units with high performance equipment to increase the quality of medical activity.
- Development of public-private partnerships at the level of primary medical assistance, speciality wards and in hospital.
- Increase in the number of consultation rooms with specialist personnel and diversification of the available services (psychiatry, ecography, endocrinology and nutritional diseases).

***Protection of underprivileged social categories*****Medium-term objectives:**

- Supporting for professional reconversion of the unemployed.
- Fighting juvenile delinquency and preventing child abuse or neglect.
- Creation of social housing.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Development of community programmes for the Roma population.
- Elaboration and implementation of community policies for supporting underprivileged persons and families.

***Ensuring an environment favourable to harmonious development*****Medium-term objectives:**

- Promotion and protection of cultural and historical heritage of the locality by supporting the proceedings of the Cultural Foundation D. Bolintineanu, the magazine "South" and a local museum.
- Promotion of the locality's image by regular organisation of the National Poetry Festival D. Bolintineanu, creation of a local newspaper, and educational and sporting activities.
- Developing of national and international partnerships in education and culture.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Safekeeping of cultural and religious traditions by partnerships between culture institutions and the Church.
- Reconstruction of the Annunciation monastery, historical and cultural monument.

***Promoting real security for the community*****Medium-term objectives:**

- Increase the responsibility of the authorities charged with ensuring community order and security.
- Family counselling to ensure a climate favourable to harmonious cohabitation.
- Development of a partnership with civic society in respect of community problems (public consultation, "Old men Council", Local School Council).

**Long-term objectives:**

- Promotion of volunteer activities in the field of community security.

- Development of a specialised service in the City Hall for civil protection and defence against fire.

***Improvement of the formative and informative educational system for civic and ecological education of the population***

**Medium-term objectives:**

- Encouragement of pupils to carry out ecological activities: planting of trees and flowers, selective collection of recyclable waste, creation of a pupils' society to come up with ways of reusing waste. Encouragement to

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create a pupils' society for urban design and co-operation with schools to create a museum of the most interesting samples of local fauna and flora collected by pupils.

- Education of the school population in the controlled and selective depositing of waste.
- Marking of important events related to the environment for awareness of the population.

**Long-term objectives:**

- Co-operation, encouragement and supporting of initiatives in the ecological education of the inhabitants of the city.
- Drawing up of a local action plan for the civic and ecological education of the population.



## II. LOCAL ACTION PLAN

**L**ocal action plan (LAP) – as instrument for planning and implementation – contains a set of policies on different fields and a definite time frame for

accomplishment of the objectives set in a strategy. The accomplishment time frame must correspond to the 10-20 year term set for the accomplishment of the Local Sustainable Development Strategy.

### II.1. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. **Development of basic infrastructure** and the ensuring of the unhindered access of the population and industrial consumers to this infrastructure (water, electricity, gas supply, transport ways, modern communication infrastructure, public information).
2. **Environmental protection** by ensuring effective management of urban waste, reduction in air and surface water pollution, and rehabilitation of the urban and natural habitat.
3. **Urban regeneration** – improvement of natural capital, in particular land, specific flora and fauna, and renovation of buildings by restoring façades, in particular those in the old centre.
4. **Strengthening of social cohesion**, community solidarity, raising the level of culture and education.

- Sustainable development, resulting in long-term attitude changes in the use of financial resources;
- Strengthening of institutional capacity by effective management, defining of the public services in relation to current financial resources, sustainable development objectives, and the requirements of the community;
- Accomplishment of programmes and projects by public-private partnerships.
- Accomplishment of the programmes and projects the private sector can not accomplish;

Ensuring the increase in the quality of life and sustainable development is accomplished on the basis of local, natural, financial and human resources by activities retaining and enhancing the viability of the city. Maintenance of modern infrastructure is also ensured, as well as preservation of the quality of the urban landscape and harmonisation with the environment.

These objectives are accomplished by:

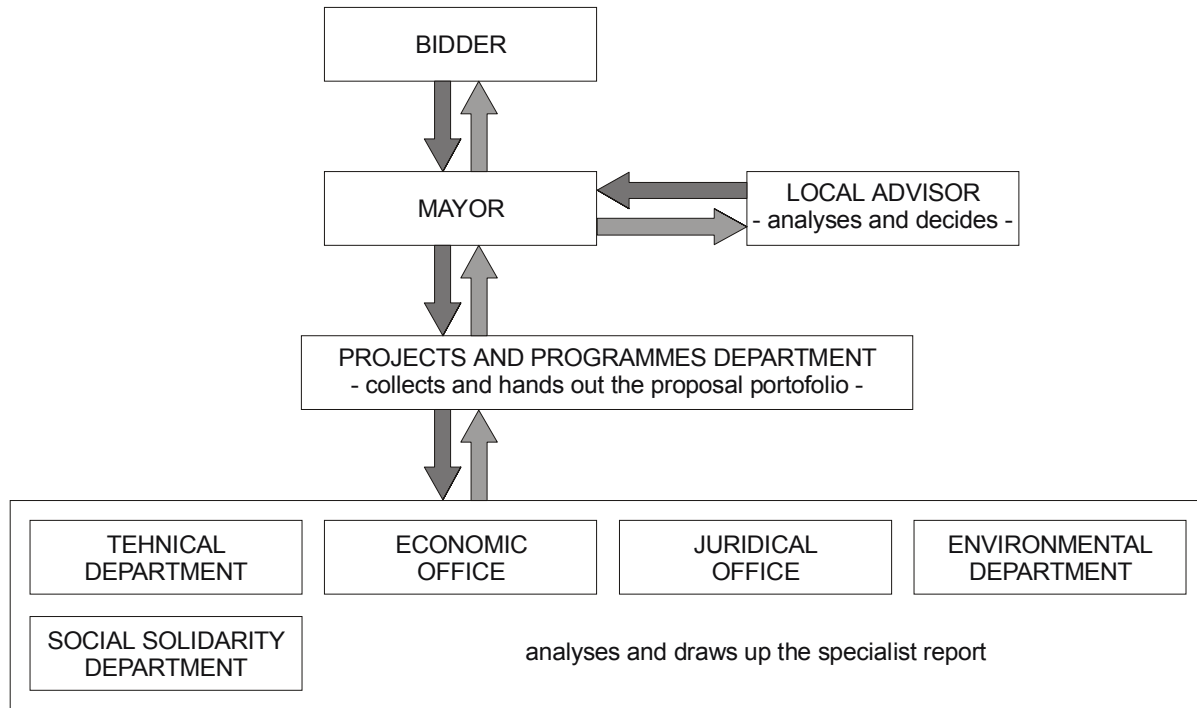
- Preservation of the natural landscape;
- Restoration of damaged areas and making them again community utilities;
- Development of recreational areas, leisure and sports grounds;
- Development of the markets with goods specific to the area;
- Development of central commercial areas;
- Participation in economic and social exchanges between the city and the international market.

### II.2. MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN THE INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

**A**ccomplishment of the programmes and projects is done in observance of the following principles:

- Identification of local community needs and priorities, adequacy of a programme for community needs;

### II.3. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT



#### *Environmental protection*

Subcategory	Indicators
<b>Air</b>	Urban air quality (NO <sub>2</sub> , SO <sub>2</sub> , ozone) CO <sub>2</sub> atmospheric exhaust Energy consumption by fuel type Energy consumption by sector type Relation of energy consumption to CO <sub>2</sub> , NO <sub>2</sub>
<b>Water</b>	Drinking water quality (chemical and microbiological indicators) Recreational water quality (for bathing) Drinking and industrial water consumption Quality of surface and underground water Price of water
<b>Forests</b>	Type of forests and their age Forested surface in comparison to young planted surfaces
<b>Soil</b>	Soil quality Risks of soil pollution due to unbalanced spreading of chemical fertilisers

<b>Subcategory</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Waste management</b>	Quantity of waste generated Active surfaces for depositing Treatment plant Silt treatment system Wastewater volume/inhabitant
<b>Hazardous waste</b>	Record of hazardous waste generators Quantity of hazardous waste Quantity of generated and transported waste Accidental polluting
<b>Local food resources</b>	Tilled surfaces Number of persons involved in agriculture Record of the vegetal and animal produce points of sale Quantity of dairy products, meat and vegetal produce per inhabitant

*Economic*

<b>Subcategory</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Energy</b>	Quantity of energy produced locally (hydro, thermal) Energy consumption
<b>Percentage of economic activity</b>	Number of companies with state and private capital Local internal raw product per inhabitant Economic structure (turnover/field)
<b>Labour force</b>	Active population rate Active and passive labour force Training level of the labour force Unemployment rate Income depending on the field of activity
<b>Consumption</b>	Trade (total sold goods) Urban waste generated Family expenditure structure
<b>Possibility of owning a house</b>	Number of houses built Number of requests for houses Number of young families
<b>Equality of income (the difference between rich and poor)</b>	Number of families with income over the average income adequate for decent living Number of families with income under the average income adequate for decent living Income structure in %
<b>Investments</b>	Volume of investments by type of activity Foreign investment volume Investment volume in IT and telecommunications

**Social**

<b>Subcategory</b>	<b>Indicators</b>
<b>Education</b>	<p>School rating</p> <p>Access to general education units and libraries</p> <p>Local/governmental investment in education programmes</p> <p>Number of high school graduates finding a job.</p> <p>Number of graduates attending higher education.</p> <p>Number of teachers that participated in a forming programme in the last 2 years.</p> <p>Premature school leaving rate in the Rroma population.</p>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<p>Number of persons with no access to public services (water, sewerage, telephone, access ways)</p> <p>Expenditure on infrastructure maintenance</p> <p>Investment in public services</p>
<b>Equity and rights</b>	<p>Income distribution</p> <p>Number of families depending on social support</p> <p>Quality of housing (number of houses, housing surface per person, construction quality)</p> <p>Number of unemployed</p> <p>Number of notifications regarding violations of rights</p> <p>Number of complaints solved</p>
<b>Culture</b>	<p>Number of persons involved in volunteer activities</p> <p>Number of cultural activities</p>
<b>Health</b>	<p>Ensuring of health services (number of physicians, auxiliary medical staff, consultation rooms)</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>Natural growth of the population</p> <p>General specific mortality</p> <p>General specific morbidity</p> <p>Rate of sexually transmitted diseases (SIDA, syphilis)</p> <p>Efficiency indexes for medical services</p> <p>Number of vulnerable persons assisted</p>
<b>Justice</b>	<p>Crime rate</p> <p>Number of offenders integrated within the society</p> <p>Number of child abuses</p> <p>Number of car accidents</p> <p>Determination of causes leading to offences</p> <p>Searching for solutions.</p>

## II.4. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

INDICATOR	Row code	Indicator code	Provisions 2003	Estimated 2004	Estimated 2005	Estimated 2006	Estimated 2007
INCOME - TOTAL (r. 2+63+71+86+88)	1	00.01	59,054,674	775,350,000	92,198,000	110,497,500	131,363,000
PERSONAL INCOME- TOTAL ( r. 3+56+64+66)	2	48.02	11,923,905	9,000,000	9,500,000	9,900,000	10,000,000
1. CURRENT INCOME(r. 4+r.33)	3	00.02	9,100,000	9,000,000	9,500,000	9,900,000	10,000,000
A. FISCAL INCOME( r. 5+r.25)	4	00.03	8,250,000	8,150,000	8,610,000	8,970,000	9,070,000
A1. DIRECT TAXES (r.+6+7+17+18+21)	5	00.04	6,240,000	6,140,000	6,550,000	6,800,000	6,890,000
TAXES AND FEES FROM THE POPULATION (r. 8 to r. 16)	7	03.02	3,140,000	3,040,000	3,300,000	3,400,000	3,450,000
Tax on buildings belonging to physical persons	9	03.02.02	429,700	1,436,100	1,600,100	1,650,100	166,100
Tax on means of transport owned by physical persons	10	03.02.03	0	429,700	430,800	480,800	490,800
Tax on land belonging to physical persons	15	03.02.09	1,060,000	1,060,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,150,000
Other taxes from the population	16	03.02.30	114,200	114,200	169,100	169,100	149,100
TAX ON LAND	17	04.02	500,000	500,000	550,000	600,000	610,000
TAX ON BUILDINGS AND LANDS FROM LEGAL PERSONS (r.19+r.20)	18	05.02	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	1,820,000
Tax on buildings belonging to legal persons	19	05.02.01	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,425,000	1,450,000	1,460,000
Tax on land belonging legal persons	20	05.02.02	300,000	300,000	325,000	350,000	360,000
OTHER DIRECT TAXES ( r. 22 to r. 24)	21	08.02	900,000	900,000	950,000	1,000,000	1,010,000
Tax on means of transport owned by legal persons	22	08.02.05	400,000	400,000	425,000	450,000	455,000
Tax on agricultural land	23	08.02.06	400,000	400,000	425,000	450,000	455,000
Other direct taxes	24	08.02.30	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
A.2. INDIRECT TAXES (r.26+r.27)	25	13.00	2,010,000	2,010,000	2,060,000	2,170,000	2,180,000
TAX ON SHOWS	26	15.02	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000
OTHER INDIRECT TAXES ( r.28 to r.32)	27	17.02	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	2,150,000	2,160,000
Taxes and tariffs for the delivery of licenses and operational certificates	28	17.02.03	20,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Taxes for judiciary stamp	29	17.02.10	600,000	600,000	610,000	630,000	635,000
Stamp taxes for public notary activity	30	17.02.12	700,000	700,000	720,000	740,000	745,000
Extra judiciary stamp taxes	31	17.02.13	600,000	600,000	610,000	630,000	635,000
Other indirect taxes	32	17.02.30	80,000	80,000	90,000	120,000	115,000
B. NONFISCAL INCOME (r. 34)	33	20.00	850,000	850,000	890,000	930,000	930,000
PAYMENTS FROM THE NET PROFIT OF AUTONOMOUS ADMINISTRATIONS	34	20.02		0	0	0	0
PAYMENTS FROM PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (r. 36 to r. 44)	35	21.02	500,000	500,000	540,000	560,000	560,000
Other income from circulation on public roads	36	21.02.06	500,000	500,000	540,000	560,000	560,000
DIVERSE INCOME (r. 46 to r. 55)	45	22.02	350,000	350,000	350,000	370,000	370,000
Income from the recovery of court expenditure, imputations and compensations	46	22.02.02	50,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000
Incomes from fines and other sanctions applied under law	47	22.02.03	130,000	130,000	130,000	125,000	125,000
Fund restoration from local budgetary financing of the previous years	48	22.02.05	36,000	36,000	36,000	38,000	38,000
Payments from other sources	55	22.02.30	134,000	134,000	134,000	147,000	147,000
III. AMOUNTS TAKEN OVER FROM THE STATE BUDGET (r. 63 + 67+68)	62		0	13,235,000	75,198,000	90,897,500	109,463,000
SHARES AND AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED FROM INCOME TAXES (r. 63 to r. 66)	63	31.02	0	45,035,000	52,398,000	62,372,500	73,807,000
Shares distributed from income tax	64	31.02.01	0	8,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000	11,000,000
Sums distributed from income tax for the counter balancing of local budgets	65	31.02.02	2,823,905	35,000,000	40,000,000	48,000,000	57,600,000

INDICATOR	Row code	Indicator code	Provisions 2003	Estimated 2004	Estimated 2005	Estimated 2006	Estimated 2007
Sums allotted to the County Council for the counter balancing of the local budgets	66	31.02.03	0	2,035,000	3,398,000	4,372,500	5,207,000
SUMS DISTRIBUTED FROM VALUE ADDED TAX ( r.69+r.70)	68	33.02	0	18,200,000	22,800,000	28,525,000	35,656,000
Sums distributed from VAT for state primary and secondary education establishments, nurseries and local and county centres for agricultural consultancy	69	33.02.01	0	18,200,000	22,800,000	28,525,000	35,656,000
SUBSIDIES (r.72+r.83)	71	37.00	0	5,300,000	7,500,000	9,700,000	11,900,000
Subsidies from the local budgets for the financing of handicapped persons rights	76	37.02.09	7,851,000	5,300,000	7,500,000	9,700,000	11,900,000
EXPENSES - TOTAL (r.151+164+296+326+391+408+419+426+435+450+460)	92	50.02	0	77,535,000	92,198,000	110,497,500	131,363,000
PUBLIC AUTHORITIES (r. 163)	152	51.02	0	6,375,000	8,010,000	9,888,000	12,250,000
CURRENT EXPENSES (r. 154 to r. 156)	153	01	0	5,375,000	6,710,000	8,388,000	10,450,000
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	154	02	0	4,375,000	5,460,000	6,825,000	8,500,000
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	155	20	0	1,000,000	1,250,000	1,563,000	1,950,000
CAPITAL EXPENSES (r. 160)	159	69	0	1,000,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
CAPITAL EXPENSES (r. 161+162)	160	70	0	1,000,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Investment by public establishments	161	72	7,500,000	1,000,000	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Executive authorities	163	51.02.05	4,500,000	6,370,000	8,010,000	9,888,000	12,250,000
CULTURE, RELIGION AND SPORTS AND YOUTH ACTIVITIES (r. 245 to r. 257)	228	59.02	1,966,000	1,710,000	1,938,000	2,072,500	2,116,000
CURRENT EXPENSES (r. 230 to r. 232 +235)	229	01	1,966,000	1,710,000	1,938,000	2,072,500	2,116,000
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	230	02	108,000	110,000	138,000	172,500	216,000
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	231	20	658,000	700,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
SUBSIDIES (r. 233)	232	34	300,000	200,000	200,000	300,000	300,000
Subsidies (r. 234)	233	35	300,000	200,000	200,000	300,000	300,000
Subsidies from the budget to public establishments	234	35.01	300,000	200,000	200,000	300,000	300,000
TRANSFERS (r. 236)	235	38	900,000	700,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Non-consolidated transfers (r. 237 to r. 240)	236	40	900,000	700,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Other transfers	240	40.80	800,000	700,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Communal, city, municipal public libraries	245	59.02.03	0	115,000	143,000	177,500	221,000
Culture halls	249	59.02.07	0	200,000	200,000	300,000	300,000
Religious cults	254	59.02.15	0	495,000	545,000	495,000	445,000
Sports	255	59.02.20	150,000	700,000	800,000	800,000	800,000
Other establishments and action in relation to culture, religion and sports and youth	257	59.02.50	0	200,000	250,000	300,000	350,000
SOCIAL ASSISTANCE, APPROPRIATIONS, PENSIONS, BENEFITS AND INDEMNITIES (r. 281 to r. 295)	258	60.02	21,282,465	30,300,000	36,500,000	43,700,000	50,900,000
CURRENT EXPENSES (r. 260 to 262+265)	259	01	9,570,000	28,800,000	35,500,000	42,900,000	49,900,000
PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES	260	02	0	12,000,000	14,000,000	16,200,000	19,000,000
MATERIALS AND SERVICES EXPENSES	261	20	0	11,500,000	14,000,000	17,000,000	19,000,000
Subsidies from the budget to public institutions	265	38	350,000	5,300,000	75,000,000	9,700,000	11,900,000
Non-consolidable transfers (r. 267 to r. 276)	267	40.08	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Reimbursable financing programmes	272	40.67	50,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000
Other transfers	274	40.09		200,000	300,000	400,000	500,000
Non/reimbursable financing programmes	276	40.97	650,000	100,000	200,000	300,000	400,000
Subsidies and indemnities for handicapped persons	277	69	0	1,500,000	1,000,000	800,000	1,000,000
CAPITAL EXPENSES (r. 278)	278	70	0	1,500,000	1,000,000	800,000	1,000,000
CAPITAL EXPENSES (r. 279+280)	279	72	0	1,500,000	1,000,000	800,000	1,000,000

INDICATOR	Row code	Indicator code	Provisions 2003	Estimated 2004	Estimated 2005	Estimated 2006	Estimated 2007
Integration centres by occupational therapy	285	60.02.06	0	2,500,000	29,000,000	34,000,000	39,000,000
Other actions regarding social assistance, appropriations, pensions, benefits and indemnities	296	63.00	0	15,250,000	16,500,000	18,300,000	20,475,000
IV. SERVICES, PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING, ENVIRONMENT, WATERS (r. 297)	297	63.02	0	15,250,000	16,500,000	18,300,000	20,475,000
SERVICES AND PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING (r. 314 to r. 325)	298	01	0	7,250,000	8,500,000	10,300,000	12,475,000
PERSONNEL EXPENSES	300	20	0	7,250,000	8,500,000	10,300,000	12,475,000
Other transfers	309	69	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
CAPITAL EXPENSES (r. 310)	310	70	0	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
CAPITAL EXPENSES (r. 311 to r. 313)	311	72	500,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
From total capital	314	63.02.02	0	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,500,000	9,375,000
Maintenance and repairing of streets	315	63.02.03	0	1,250,000	1,500,000	1,800,000	2,100,000
Housing	319	63.02.09	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Water supply, wastewaters treatment plants, collectors, pumping stations	320	63.02.10	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Networks, thermal power stations and points	321	63.02.11	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
VI. OTHER ACTIONS (r. 392)	392	72.02	0	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
The Romanian Fund for Social Development	407	72.02.50	70,000	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
XI. TRANSFERS (r. 420)	420	84.02	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
CURRENT EXPENSES (r. 422)	422	38	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
TRANSFERS (r. 423)	423	39	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Consolidable transfers (r. 424)	424	39.21	0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

## II.5. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

### II.5.1. Environment protection

Crt. no.	Specific objectives	Financing - City Hall - Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project (thou. \$)	Period of time	Responsible establishments/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation	Project status
1.	Construction of an ecological landfill for domestic waste	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Ecological landfill	6000	2 years	C.J., City Hall	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	C.J., APM	Feasibility study
2.	Removal of environmental pollution by practising ecological tourism	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	The arrangement of a tourist area on the bank of the river Argeş	150	2 years	C.J., City Hall	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	C.J., APM	Proposal
3.	Equipping of the lodgers associations with containers for the recovery of recyclable materials (glass, plastics, metal, paper)	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	The ecological education of citizens	30	12 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - SADP Bolintin-Vale	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - SADP Bolintin-Vale	C.J., APM	Proposal

Crt. no.	Specific objectives	Financing - City Hall - Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project (thou. \$)	Period of time	Responsible establishments/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation	Project status
4.	The creation of a "green shield"	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Rearrangement and completion of the green protection screen of the city	100	3 years	C.J., City Hall	City Hall The Forest Fold	C.J., City Hall	Proposal
5.	Rearrangement and completion of the green protection screen of the city	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	"A tree, my gift for nature"	5	2 years	General School School Group "Dimitrie Bolintineanu"	Bolintin-Vale City Hall The Forest Fold	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposal

### II.5.2. Economic environment

Crt. no.	Specific objectives	Financing - City Hall - Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project (thou. \$)	Period of time	Responsible establishments/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation	Project status
1.	Modernisation of the daily agro-food market	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Daily agro-food market	50	12 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - SADP Bolintin-Vale	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Private legal persons	Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposals
2.	Modernisation of the weekly fair and the encouragement of trade	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Weekly fair	100	12 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - SADP Bolintin-Vale	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Private legal persons	Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposals
3.	Accomplishment of a modern trade	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Construction of a trade centre	400	2 years	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Private legal persons	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Private legal persons	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposal
4.	Commercial network in retail with discount prices for senior citizens system	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Retail shop with discount prices for senior citizens	10	6 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Local Council	- Local Council	Proposal
5.	Rehabilitation of the existing irrigation system	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Irrigation system	500	12 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - SADP Bolintin-Vale	Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposals
6.	The development of a centre for business and information	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Centre for business and information "Info 2007"	30	6 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - National Fiscal Administration Agency	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Economic units	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - National Fiscal Administration Agency - Consultancy firms	Proposals
7.	Supporting poultry breeding companies	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Animal breeding farm	500	5 years	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - the potential investor	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Local Council	Proposals



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Crt. no.	Specific objectives	Financing - City Hall - Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project (thou. \$)	Period of time	Responsible establishments/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation	Project status
8.	Encouragement and supporting of investments in production (textiles, processed goods)	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Working point (production department) in manufacturing and processed goods	200	2 years	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposals

## II.5.3. Urban management and public investments

Crt. no.	Specific objectives	Financing - City Hall - Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project (thou. \$)	Period of time	Responsible establishments/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation	Project status
1.	Economic growth and development of Bolintin-Vale	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Street upgrading	400	2 years	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - SADP Bolintin-Vale	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Private legal persons	Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Feasibility study
2.	Improvement of living conditions	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Housing for youth 54 apartments	130	2 years	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - SADP Bolintin-Vale	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Private legal persons	Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposals
3.	Improvement of urban equipment	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Extension of the sewerage network in Bolintin-Vale	150	12 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - SADP Bolintin-Vale	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Private legal persons	Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Feasibility study
4.	Drinking water supply according to legal quality standards	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Rehabilitation, modernisation and extension of the drinking water supply network in Bolintin-Vale	150	2 years	C.J., City Hall	City Hall	C.J., APM	Proposal
5.	Rehabilitation of waste water treatment plant	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Waste water treatment plant	900	2 years	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - SADP Bolintin-Vale	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Private legal persons	Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Feasibility study
6.	Modernisation of the local sportsground	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Sportsground	100	2 years	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall School group D. Bolintineanu	School group D. Bolintineanu	Proposal
7.	Urban regeneration – house building	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Construction of social houses	500	2 years	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - SAP Bolintin-Vale	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - Private legal persons	City Hall	Proposal

## II.5.4. Social environment

Crt. no.	Specific objectives	Financing - City Hall - Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project (thou. \$)	Period of time	Responsible establishments/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation	Project status
1.	Equipment of school units with modern education means	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	21st century school	200	24 months	School units within the locality	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall -NGOs -ISJ Giurgiu	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall -ISJ Giurgiu	Proposal
2.	Development of an open education, connected to qualification needs and meeting European standards.	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	"Pro natura" (Equipment of school units with materials necessary for study of natural sciences)	200	12 months	School units within the locality	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall -NGOs -ISJ Giurgiu	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall -ISJ Giurgiu	Proposal
			"Professionals in the 3rd millennium" (Development of Technical and Vocational Education)	1000	3 years	Scholl group D. Bolintineanu	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall -MECT -ISJ Giurgiu	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall -ISJ Giurgiu	Proposal
3.	Supporting providers of forming programmes for the development of permanent and adult education	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Professional reconversion – a chance for everyone, no matter what age	300	4 years	- Scholl group D. Bolintineanu - AOFM	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - AOFM -ISJ Giurgiu	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall -ISJ Giurgiu - AOFM	Proposal
4.	Supporting the professional development of Roma pupils and their social integration.	Non-reimbursable funds	"A chance for everyone"	200	24 months	School units within the locality	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - UNESCO -ISJ Giurgiu	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall -ISJ Giurgiu	Proposal
5.	Education for European citizenship	1. European Fund	"Discover yourself in community space"	5	1 year	- Scholl group D. Bolintineanu	-The Cultural Association, Romania in the world" - City Hall Bolintin-Vale - ISJ	- Scholl group D. Bolintineanu	Proposal
6.	Education for sustainable development. Making the community aware of sustainable development problems.	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Together for a safer planet future	100	2 years	- Scholl group D. Bolintineanu	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - AM Giurgiu -ISJ Giurgiu	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Feasibility study
7.	Discovery and encouragement of gifted children	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Pupils Club Equipment	20	12 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - School units	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - The County Council -ISJ	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall -ISJ	Proposal
8.	Conservation accounting of local tradition	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Equipment of the Culture Hall in Bolintin-Vale	50	12 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - The County Council	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposal

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Crt. no.	Specific objectives	Financing - City Hall - Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project (thou. \$)	Period of time	Responsible establishments/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation	Project status
9.	Cognition of the historical past and the strengthening of forefathers' faith	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	The reconstruction of the Annunciation monastery (1433-1651)	300	2 years	The church in Bolintin-Vale The Patriarchate	The church in Bolintin-Vale The Patriarchate The local community	The church in Bolintin-Vale The Patriarchate	Proposal
10.	Keeping of forefathers' faith, the construction of a new church	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	The church Saint John the Russian	200	3 years	The church in Bolintin-Vale The Patriarchate	The church in Bolintin-Vale The Patriarchate The local community	The church in Bolintin-Vale The Patriarchate	Construction
11.	Encouragement of volunteers	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Volunteer Centre	4	12 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	-NGOs for youth	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposal
12.	Promoting and the protection of historical and cultural heritage of the locality	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	The local museum "Bolintin, yesterday and today"	100	5 years	D. Bolinteanu Foundation	City Hall Bolintin-Vale	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposal
13.	Improvement of the access to information and counselling for the solving of problems related to the exertion of rights and obligations.	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	e-services – Public services online.	200	12 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - AOFM	- The County Council The Inspectorate for the handicapped - CJAPP	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposal
14.	Accomplishment of partnerships between the local public administration and the NGO sector for solving community problems	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	The ensuring of the space for meetings and activities for NGOs.	80	2 years	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	The County Council	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Proposal
15.	Informing of citizens of community problems and encouragement of civic spirit.	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Local broadcasting	100	6 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall	Local Council D. Bolinteanu Foundation	Local Council	Proposals

## II.5.5. Health status

Crt. no.	Specific objectives	Financing - City Hall - Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project (thou. \$)	Period of time	Responsible establishments/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation	Project status
1.	Improvement of services provided to the population in terms of equipment, spaces and diversification of the services of the City Hospital Bolintin-Vale.	1. Local Council 2. Other sources	City Hospital Bolintin-Vale	900	3 years	City Hospital Bolintin-Vale	City Hospital Bolintin-Vale The County Council	City Hospital Bolintin-Vale The County Council	Proposal

Crt. no.	Specific objectives	Financing - City Hall - Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project (thou. \$)	Period of time	Responsible establishments/ departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation	Project status
2.	Improvement of services provided to the population in terms of equipment, spaces and diversification.	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Consultation rooms for: psychiatry, endocrinology, nutritional diseases (Polyclinic)	500	3 years	D.S.P.J The County Council City Hall Bolintin-Vale	City Hall Bolintin-Vale The County Council	D.S.P.J The County Council City Hall Bolintin-Vale	Proposal
			Adequate equipment of the existing consultation rooms in specialist wards and in the consultation rooms of family doctors (Polyclinics and Health unit)	300	1 year				
			The adequate equipping of an emergency station for the City Hospital	200	1 year				
3	Solving of the dentistry problems for the improvement of health pupils	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	School dentistry surgery	30	12 months	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - School units - Bolintin-Vale Hospital	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - ISJ Giurgiu - Public Health Board	- Bolintin-Vale City Hall - ISJ Giurgiu - Public Health Board	Proposal
4	Improvement of population health status	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Diagnosis Centre (laboratory and paraclinical explorations)	1000	3 years	C.J. D.S.P.J. Giurgiu City Hall Bolintin-Vale	Public-private partnership	C.J. D.S.P.J. Giurgiu	Proposal
5	Development of health programmes for the population	1. City Hall 2. Other sources	Education for health programme (risk factors: tobacco, alcohol, sexually transmitted diseases)	10	3-4 years	School units within the locality D.S.P.J I.S.J. Giurgiu	Between the responsible establishments and the NGOs	D.S.P.J I.S.J. Giurgiu	Proposal

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## III. PRIORITY PROJECTS FOR 2004-2014

### III.1. PROJECT FORMS

#### III.1.1. Environment protection

##### *Ramp for the depositing of domestic waste in Bolintin-Vale.*

##### Location

- Outside the built-up area of Bolintin-Vale, south of the Bucharest–Pitești highway, km 32.

##### Justification

- Disposal of domestic waste uncontrolled.
- Chaotic disposal has consequences for the environment.
- Bolintin-Vale does not have a ramp for the disposal of domestic waste.

##### Objective

- Ensuring of ecological depositing of domestic waste from Bolintin-Vale and vicinity.
- Removal risk of polluting the surface and underground water.

##### Results

- Stopping damage to soil by banning waste disposal in places other than the ramp.
- Centralised collection and disposal of waste.
- Creation of new jobs through establishment of sanitation services.
- Protection of areas adjacent to surface waters and forests.
- Ecologization of areas affected by the chaotic disposal of domestic waste.

##### Main activities

- Arrangement of the site of the ecological landfill.
- Adequate equipping of the landfill.
- Ecological collection and disposal of domestic waste.
- Recycling of domestic waste.

##### Economic data

- Estimated value of investment: 6 million USD.

##### Financing sources

- The local budget and other legally constituted sources.

##### Current status

- Proposal

##### Contact person

- Local authority: Bolintin-Vale City Hall.

##### *Tourist zone on the bank of the reservoir lake of the Argeș river.*

##### Location

- The banks of the river Argeș.

##### Justification

- There are no such areas in the city of Bolintin-Vale or the adjacent areas.
- This is a well-known tourist area.
- It has location possibilities – forest, water.

##### Objective

- Arrangement of a 5 ha natural park;
- Adequate equipping of this site.

**Results**

- Improvement of recreational and leisure facilities for inhabitants and visitors from outside the city.

**Main activities**

- Identification and acquisition of 5 ha of arable land in the chosen area;
- Construction of an access road to this area, both from the Bucharest–Pitești highway and from the village Suseni;
- Adequate equipping of the site for specific activities.

**Economic data**

- Estimated value of investment: 3 million USD.

**Financing sources**

- Local budget and other legally constituted sources.

**Current status**

- Proposal

**Contact person**

- Local authority: Bolintin-Vale City Hall

**III.1.2. Economic environment*****Daily agro-food market*****Location**

- The city of Bolintin-Vale

**Justification**

- Inadequate current facilities for commercial activities.

**Objectives**

- Improvements in the sale of agricultural produces and food;
- Diversification of range and improvement of quality.

**Results**

- Existence of a modern commercial space.

**Main activities**

- Identification and acquisition of land;
- Construction of the market for agricultural produce and food;
- Adequate equipping for specific activities.

**Economic data**

- Estimated value of project: 150 thousand USD.

**Financing sources**

- Non-reimbursable funds

**Current status**

- Proposal

**Contact person**

- Local authority – Bolintin-Vale City Hall.

***Commercial Centre*****Location**

- City centre of Bolintin-Vale

**Justification**

- Establishment of high standards trade.

**Objective**

- Grouping of commercial spaces so as to create a more diverse range;
- Creation of a competition space.

**Results**

- Improvement in the presentation of the products;
- Decreasing time necessary for making supplies.

**Main activities**

- Identification and acquisition of land;
- Construction of the commercial space;
- Adequate equipping for specific activities;

**Economic data**

- Estimated value of project: 300 thousand USD

**Financing sources**

- Non-reimbursable funds



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### Current status

- Proposal

### Contact person

- Local authority – Bolintin-Vale City Hall.

### III.1.3. Urban regeneration

#### *Upgrading streets in Bolintin-Vale*

##### Location

- Built-up area of Bolintin-Vale – the following streets: Băncii, Dimitrie Bolintineanu, Sabarului, Belșugului, 23 August, Agricultori, General Praporgescu, and the communal streets of the village Malu-Spart, Crivina and Suseni.

##### Justification

- Investment is necessary taking into account the area's urban development;
- Protection of the buildings predisposed to deterioration due to road traffic;
- Protection of environmental components.

##### Objective

- Accomplishment of a street system consistent with modern road and pedestrian traffic;
- Ensuring adequate infrastructure.

##### Results

- Easy and rapid access in case of need;
- Significantly improved and safer traffic;
- Removal of the malfunctioning between road and pedestrian systems;
- Protection of environmental components.

##### Main activities

- Road and pedestrian traffic

##### Economic data

- Estimated value of investments: 750 thousand USD.

##### Financing sources

- The local budget and other legally constituted sources.

### Current status

- Proposal

### Contact person

- Local authority – Bolintin-Vale City Hall.

### *Rehabilitation and the extension of the sewerage network for domestic and pluvial waters in Bolintin-Vale*

##### Location

- Built-up area in Bolintin-Vale - the following streets: Libertății, Tudor Vladimirescu, Dimitrie Bolintineanu, Poarta Luncii, Partizanilor, Belșugului, Malu-Spart, Crivina, Suseni.

##### Justification

- Investment is necessary due to the area's urban development;
- Environment protection – the protection of the phreatic layer.

##### Objective

- Connection of households to the centralised sewerage network, treatment of waste waters in a mechanic-biological plant;
- Elimination of the septic pits that pollute the phreatic layer and protection of the underground waters and natural courses of the rivers Argeș and Sabar.

##### Results

- Use of network by all the connected households;
- Taking of waste waters from households;
- Taking of pluvial waters accumulated after rainfall and the melting of the snow on the streets and elimination of the danger of floods due to the differences in level.

##### Main activities

- Taking of waste waters from households and pluvial waters.

##### Economic data

- Estimated value of investment: 150 thousand USD

**Financing sources**

- The local budget and other legally constituted sources.

**Current status**

- Feasibility study

**Contact person**

- Local authority: Bolintin-Vale City Hall.

**Waste water treatment plant****Location**

- Outside the built-up area of Bolintin-Vale

**Justification**

- Current system for treating waste water has become ineffective.

**Objective**

- Treating of all waste water within the locality;
- Replacement of obsolete treatment station that does not function within the designed parameters;
- Increase the number of consumers by extension of the sewerage network in the entire city.

**Results**

- Possibility to extend the sewerage network and its use to the majority of households in the city;
- Progressive reduction of water pollution through elimination of septic pits;
- Dismantle the current treatment station that pollutes land and the river Argeş upstream of the Ogrezeni Reservoir.

**Main activities**

- Two stage treatment plant, with mechanical-biological treatment;
- Processing of materials retained by biochemical processing;
- Discharge of waste water in the natural environment within parameters set by environmental protection legislation.

**Economic data**

- Estimated value of the investment: 1 million USD.

**Financing sources**

- The local budget and other legally constituted sources.

**Current status:**

- Feasibility study

**Contact person**

- Local authority: Bolintin-Vale City Hall.

**III.1.4. Social environment*****The 21st Century School*****Location**

- School with classes 1 to 8, Bolintin-Vale;
- School group "Dimitrie Bolintineanu", Bolintin-Vale;
- School with classes 1 to 8, Malu-Spart.

**Justification**

- Equipment of the physics, chemistry and biology cabinets is obsolete and deteriorated.

**Objectives**

- Ensure the equipment for effective education;
- Forming of abilities for experimental activity;
- Forming of abilities such as curiosity, creativity, innovative spirit, critical way of thinking, perseverance;
- Forming of the capacity to investigate the environment and encouragement of actions for its protection;
- Encouragement of utilising the experiment as a basis for the knowledge of natural laws.

**Results**

- Increase in the quality of the natural sciences teaching process;
- Development of optional courses integrated with the nature sciences;
- Development of computer assisted teaching (simulation of phenomenon modelling);
- Extension of use of natural science laboratories as the basis for training of pupils for technical and vocational education (for mechanics, electronics, public nourishment, etc).



**B O L I N T I N - V A L E****Main activities**

- Identification of requirements of equipping the physics, chemistry and biology laboratories;
- Reorganisation and arrangement of existing spaces;
- Identification of providers of didactic materials and purchase thereof;
- Arrangement of laboratories;
- Organisation of model activities for speciality teachers;
- Setting up of a database of experimental problems for gymnasium and Arts and Trades School.

**Economic data**

- Estimated value: 500 thousand USD.

**Financing sources**

- Non-reimbursable funds

**Current status**

- Identification of equipment needs of education units.

**Contact person**

- Enache Mihaela – Deputy manager of the School Group “Dimitrie Bolintineanu”
- Enache Onisei – Physics teacher in the General School Bolintin-Vale

***“Professionals in the third millennium”  
(Development of Technical and Vocational Education)***

**Location**

- School group “Dimitrie Bolintineanu”

**Justification**

- Development of technical and vocational education in accordance with Bolintin traditions.

**Objectives**

- Improvements in professional training standards and adaption to the requirements of a dynamic labour market;
- Ensuring equipment corresponds to professional training standards.

**Results**

- Training of adaptable labour force for the competitive market.

**Main activities**

- Identification of the trades required on the labour market;
- Modernisation of infrastructure (spaces for teaching, technical laboratories, school workshops, application firms, etc.)

**Economic data**

- Estimated value of project: 1 million USD.

**Financing sources**

- Non-reimbursable funds

**Current status**

- Proposal

**Contact person**

- Teacher Mihaela Enache

***Equipping of existing spaces and allocation of new spaces to the Pupils’ Club***

**Location**

- Bolintin-Vale School

**Justification**

- Over 2,000 pupils attend schools in Bolintin-Vale. Before 1989, the Pupils Club functioned with 12 pupils’ societies (photography, carting, informatics, classical dance, gymnastics, chemistry, environment practise, painting, decorative art, folklore, musical instruments, and theatre). These societies were gradually closed or transferred to Giurgiu. Parents have requested re-establishment of these societies in accordance with their children’s rights to education and harmonious development.

**Objectives**

- Reestablishment of the societies existing before 1989;
- Access to information sources, instruction, education and culture by all children of the city.

**Results**

- Creation of conditions for recreational activities that would lead to a reduction in juvenile delinquency and complex formation of children.

**Main activities**

- Acquisition of equipment;
- Organisation of contests for employment of competent teaching staff.

**Economic data**

- Estimated value of investment: 500 thousand USD.

**Financing sources**

- The Ministry of Education;
- Sponsorship by private persons;
- Bolintin-Vale City Hall;
- Other sources.

**Current status**

- Proposal

**Contact person**

- Teacher Dan Milica
- Teacher Enache Onisei

***“A chance for everyone”*****Location**

- The school offering classes 1 to 8, Bolintin-Vale
- The school group “Dimitrie Bolintineanu”, Bolintin-Vale

**Justification**

- 20% of the school population leaves school before the 8th grade, (18% are pupils of Roma ethnicity)

**Objectives**

- Reduction in premature school leaving;
- Encouragement of professional development of pupils of Roma ethnicity and their social integration.

**Results**

- Reduce premature school leaving by at least 50%;

- Prolonging of the period of instruction of Roma children until at least 16 years of age (completion of the entire compulsory education cycle and encouragement of Roma children with good results to attend higher education);
- Counselling of Roma children to develop the abilities required to gain employment.

**Main activities**

- Identification of the problems leading to premature school leaving;
- Financial support of children with financial difficulties (school supplies, clothes, warm food);
- Co-operation with local Roma organisations throughout the programme;
- Cultural events that stimulate Roma children and emphasise the cultural values of the Roma ethnicity;
- Informing and counselling of graduates and Roma families on professional development and the requirements of the labour market.

**Economic data**

- Estimated value of investment: 200,000 USD

**Financing sources**

- Non-reimbursable funds

**Current status**

- Proposal

**Contact person**

- Enache Mihaela – Deputy Manager of the School group “Dimitrie Bolintineanu” Bolintin-Vale
- Sugurel Nicolae – Bolintin-Vale City Hall

***The Vlăsiei Museum*****Location**

- Museum will be established in the old building of the general school, built in 1889 on the site of the parental house of the poet Dimitrie Bolintineanu; this house with architecture specific to the 19th century has been declared a historical monument.

**B O L I N T I N - V A L E****Justification**

- The city has existed for over 570 de years and is considered to be the spiritual centre of Giurgiu County. Disappearance of traditional folklore is imminent due to a lack of financial support and the disappearance of documents and objects remembering the life of poet Dimitrie Bolintineanu

**Objectives**

- Access to information sources for the city's history, its traditions and culture.

**Results**

- Conservation and encouragement of local traditions

**Main activities**

- Rehabilitation of the building
- Equipping of the spaces necessary to the museum
- Acquisition of the entire work of D. Bolintineanu, the magazine "South" file; the D. Bolintineanu Foundation archive and the proceedings of the national festival D. Bolintineanu
- The collecting of ancient objects specific to the Vlaşca and Ilfov ethno-folkloric areas.

**Economic data**

- Estimated value of investment: 300,000 USD.

**Financing sources**

- The ministry of Education and Culture
- Non-reimbursable funds

**Current status**

- Proposal

**Contact person**

- Teacher Dan Milica
- Carbarău Constantin – The president of the D. Bolintineanu Foundation

- Teacher Bărbuţă Constantin

**III.1.5. Health status*****The Centre for diagnosis and paraclinical examinations*****Location**

- Specialised ward, Bolintin-Vale

**Justification**

- In the northern part of the county there are no facilities for paraclinical examination of patients.

**Objective**

- Early diagnosis for the treatment of diseases;
- Increase in access to high standard medical services.

**Results**

- Improvement of the health of the population;
- Increase in the quality of medical action.

**Main activities**

- Construction of suitable space;
- Acquisition of high quality equipment;
- Hiring of trained personnel.

**Economic data**

- Estimated value of project: 700 thousand USD.

**Financing sources**

- Non-reimbursable funds

**Current status**

- Proposal

**Contact person**

- Giurgiu Sanitary Board

## ***Rehabilitation of Bolintin-Vale City Hospital***

### **Location**

- Bolintin-Vale

### **Justification**

- Bolintin-Vale City Hospital serves the northern part of Giurgiu County but many patients are sent to hospitals in Bucharest due to insufficient equipment.

### **Objectives**

- Increased quality of the medical activity;
- Adequate equipping with high standard equipment.

### **Results**

- Increase quality of medical activity;

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## **CONCLUSION**

**T**his paper was accomplished according to international documents in terms of the principles of sustainable development and the National Strategy for Sustainable Development.

In the elaboration of the strategy, the Local Co-ordination Committee and the four work groups

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### **Main activities**

- Adequate equipping of each department;
- Reconditioning of existing departments;
- The acquisition of furniture and adequate equipment;
- Restoration of electrical and heating systems.

### **Economic data**

- Estimated value of project: 1000,000 USD.

### **Financing sources**

- Non-reimbursable funds

### **Current status**

- Proposal

### **Contact person**

- Manager of the Bolintin-Vale City Hospital

involved a great number of local specialists working on volunteerism basis. Many citizens were also consulted as part of public debates on the sustainable development of the city. The result of these efforts is the setting up of a comprehensive project containing economic, social and urban development priorities, and environmental protection requirements.