



M E D G I D I A

Medgidia City Hall

# **LOCAL AGENDA 21**

## **LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE MUNICIPALITY OF MEDGIDIA**

MEDGIDIA  
2006

**UNDP Project 0033238**

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**Foreword**

*by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania*

Local 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 global summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument to use in achieving the well-being of the world's population. Aimed at local administration, LA21 promotes, through public participation, a real 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 to the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania." The project was implemented in nine pilot cities during 2000–2002, in an additional thirteen cities, during 2003–2004 and in additional three cities and one county, during 2004–2005. During the period 2005 – 2006 the project continued to be successfully implemented in three cities and one county. The project covers a new set of cities every year, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, UNDP's 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 this challenge and their collective efforts contributed towards drafting 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









M E D G I D I A

## **Foreword by**

*The Mayor of the Municipality of Medgidia*

In March 2005, our community benefited from financial support in implementing Local Agenda 21. This project promotes sustainable development principles at the local administration level, and was implemented in several Romanian cities, following the example of European cities.

The Local Agenda 21 project represents a tool that attempts to balance the three major pillars of development for Medgidia: economic growth, social equity and environmental protection. It also actively involves the entire community in order to identify problems and to find practical solutions.

For the implementation of this project, a local steering committee was established - formed by representatives of public institutions and commercial societies, four working groups formed by local experts and a local coordination office. This committee developed a complex document that includes three main chapters: the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development, the Local Action Plan and the Portfolio of Priority Projects. The civil society's broad participation and the large public consultation contributed to the successful finalisation of Local Agenda 21 documents.

Local Agenda 21 represents the will of the local administration to meet EU requirements, demonstrating the openness of the city and its people towards development and modernisation, thus becoming a good example for other communities.

Local Agenda 21 represents a coherent strategic document, with a realistic action plan - a guide to be followed by us in order for Medgidia to become a rich city with a united community.

I thank our partners, the United Nations Development Programme and the National Centre for Sustainable Development for their support.

I would also thank all institutions, organisations and citizens who expressed their opinions during the consulting process, proving that this document really belongs to Medgidia.

Mayor,

Dumitru Moinescu



# THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

## I. THE EVALUATION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM IN MEDGIDIA

### I.1. THE NATURAL CAPITAL

#### I.1.1. Hystorical background

The first human settlement on this territory was established in the Neolithic period, as illustrated by the discovery of a manual cereal mill and a series of ceramic objects pertaining to the Hamangia culture. In the year 46 CE, the settlement was under the direct administration of the Roman Empire.

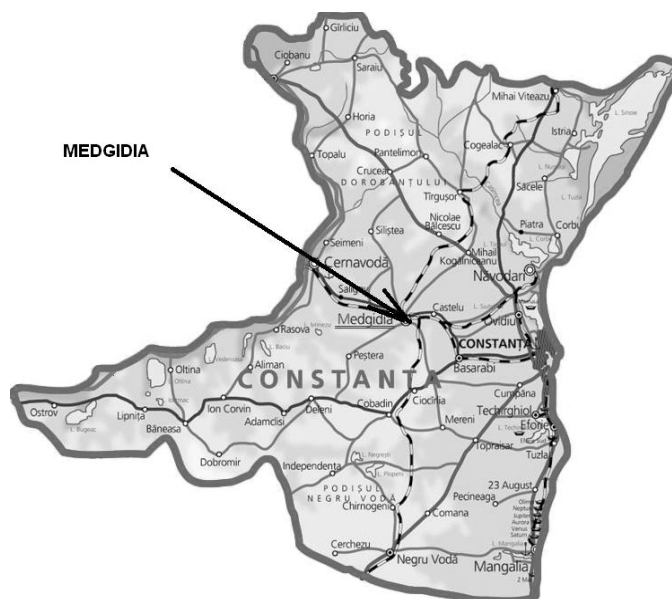
A human settlement and a fortress, known as Carasu Area, were found at that time on the spot of the current municipality of Medgidia. At the end of the Russian-Turkish war, the sultan Abdul Medgid repopulated the old Carasu settlement. He ruled from January 7th 1839 until the 25th of June 1861. He was the son of Mahmud the Second and his actions proved he was much more open to progress and democracy than his forerunners. Abdul Medgid founded the "Medgidia" medal, which was later given to the painter Theodor Aman.

In 1865, the inhabitants requested from the governor of Dobrogea that the new locality be named Medgidia, as a sign of gratitude towards their protector, Abdul Megid.

Only few months later, the city had 15,000-20,000 citizens with 1,000 houses and many more under construction. The Turkish government still maintained, for almost 100 years by that point, the Panaghirului Hill fair, where they had built sheds and shops. Merchants from all throughout the country and beyond were exposing their agricultural and menial products there.

During the fairs from spring and autumn, the trade law-courts from Constanta and Tulcea came to Medgidia in order to facilitate commercial transactions.

After the War of Independence (1877- 1878), Dobrogea was re-attached to "the mother nation" - Romania - and the Medgidia Fair was reborn and organized.



### I.1.2. Geographical Location and Relief

The municipality of Medgidia is situated in the South-Eastern part of Romania, in the middle of the Dobrogea Plateau, 200 km East of Bucharest, 39 km West of Constanta, 144 km South of Tulcea and 39 km North of Vama-Veche (township on the border with Bulgaria).

The municipality and the area are crossed by the navigable Danube - Black Sea channel, by the Bucharest- Constanta, Bucharest -Tulcea, and Constanta- Negru Voda railways, and by the D.J. 222, D.J. 224, D.J. 381 county roads. The distance to Mihail Kogalniceanu airport is of 35 km.

The geographical co-ordinates of the municipality of Medgidia are: 44°16' latitude, 28 ° 16' longitude. The administrative territory is of 8,987ha and comprises the following localities: Medgidia - the actual urban settlement and the third in size and importance in Dobrogea, Remus-Opreanu and Dacilor Valley - two suburban villages situated on the first development ring of the city.

The general relief is that of small altitude plateau. The part of the city situated North of the Danube- Black Sea

channel has a flat relief, a general slope oriented North to South and to the Western and Eastern pools, with a gradient of 1%. The Southern part has the shape of an amphitheatre opened towards the Channel, with the lowest height at the shore (+10 m) and the highest (+77.20 mrMB) on the mound that hosts the Monument of the Serbian volunteers who died in 1916 in Dobrogea.

### I.1.3 Climate

The municipality of Medgidia belongs to the mild climate area of Southern Dobrogea: temperate-continental with short and frosty winters, and long, dry summers. The rainfall quantity is reduced during the year and the average temperatures are higher during sunny periods, compared to the rest of the country. The average annual temperature is of 12.4 °C and the annual rainfall average is of 493.2l/m<sup>2</sup>.

### I.1.4. Soil and Subsoil

Medgidia municipality has a surface of 1,160 ha inside the city borders, and 7,827ha outside the city borders.

Land use	Surface
Land within the city border	1,160 ha
Agricultural land	6,891 ha
Forests	83 ha
Waters	15 ha
Roads and railways	460 ha
Barren ground	241 ha
	8,987 ha

There are wide surfaces of land of high quality, fit for agriculture, but there is a risk of diminishing these areas by transferring the fertile fields from agriculture towards other purposes. The agricultural fields represent approximately 82% of the entire administrative surface of the municipality. Out of this surface, 57% is endowed with irrigation systems.

The subsoil comprises two mineral reserves:

- the limestone reserve, used for making cement and gluconic sand near Remus-Opreanu village;
- important kaolin clay reserve, in the suburban area at Mircea Voda and Cuza Voda, which are exploited and primarily processed at Medgidia.

### 1.1.5. The Quality of the Environmental Factors

#### *Air Quality*

The areas sensitive to air pollution in the municipality of Medgidia are the three localities. The way they are exposed to pollution varies as following:

- Medgidia - the most exposed area is the residential part in the southeastern side of the city, with a population of approx. 10,000 citizens;
- Remus Opreanu - does not have pollution sources in the vicinity, and the car traffic is reduced, as there is only access traffic to the locality;
- Valea Dacilor - is only exposed to local and transit car traffic on D.J. 381, which crosses the locality.

The air quality in Medgidia is monitored through the urban fund pollution station for the NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and NH<sub>3</sub> indicators and settled particles, and through the analysis made with the auto-laboratory for the indicators: ozone, NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, PM<sub>10</sub>.

1. Green House effect is produced (mostly) by the water vapours, by CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (30% contribution) and by CH<sub>4</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, O<sub>3</sub> and CFC emissions. The air humidity is high in Medgidia during the entire year, around 60%, although in the summer of 2004 there were periods when the humidity values reached 80%.

#### **2. The Heavy Metals and the Persistent Organic Pollutants**

##### **Annual heavy metal emissions, estimated for 2004:**

- lead: 0,254 t
- cadmium: 0,05534 t
- nickel: 1,6574t
- zinc: 0,4672 t
- copper: 0,0445 t
- chromium: 0,267 t

#### **3. The Depletion of the Ozone Layer from the Stratosphere**

The stipulations of the Montreal protocol and the Vienna Convention were implemented in the area, through the

imposed measures regarding the replacement of the Freon restricted by these conventions with ecological Freon and recovering the chlorine-methyl.

**Emissions of persistent organic pollutants**

PCB: 0.000106 t

The evolution of the breathable particles (suspended particles) was monitored in the wastewater treatment plant from Medgidia (the impact of S.C. LaFarge Romcim activity), and the sampling period was of 24 hours.

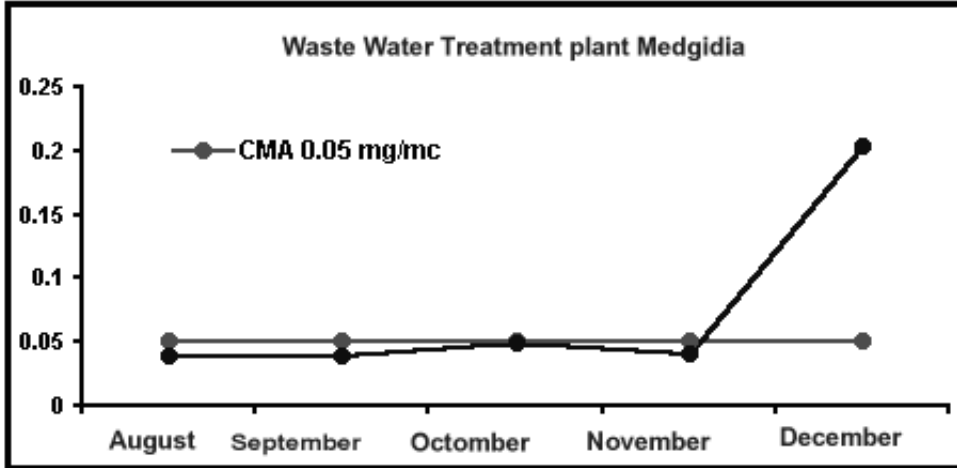


Figure 1

Legend: CMA - maximum admissible quantity

**Table 1. Breathable particles in Medgidia**

Zone	Location	Average value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Maximum value (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Medgidia	Wastewater treatment plant	0.0739	0.289

The auto-laboratory analysed the suspended particles during summer period in 2004, at APM headquarter sampling point. No excessive values were registered.

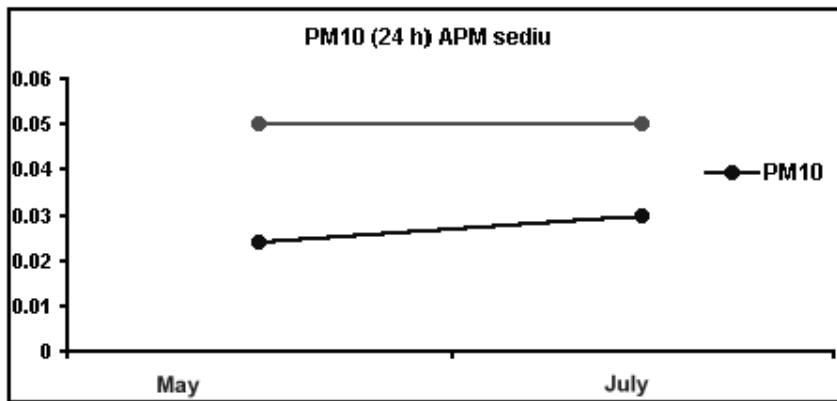


Figure 2

Legend: PM - particles

Table 2. Settled particles

Zone	Location	Average value (mg/m³)	Maximum value (mg/m³)
Medgidia	Valea Dacilor	9.11	27

Evolution of air quality between 1995 - 2004

Between 1995 - 2004, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub> and settled particles were monitored. The only registered values exceeding the normal were for the ammonia indicator.

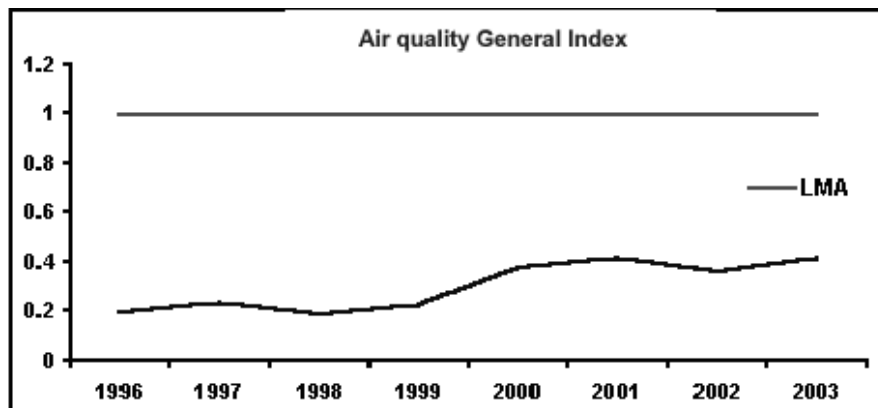


Figure 3

Legend: LMA - the maximum admitted limit

#### *Water Quality*

The subsoil of the Medgidia area contains an important reserve of drinking water with a special quality, as a consequence of the calciferous structure of the soil that allows the natural filtration of the phreatic water layer. The water treatment consists in chlorination at the sources and at the pumping stations.

#### *The Major Water Pollution Sources and the Wastewater Treatment Degree*

The Medgidia wastewater treatment plant serves the entire municipality. The emissary of the treatment plant is the Danube-Black Sea channel, and the discharging point is located on the right shore (km 37 + 600). Most of the wastewater that reaches the treatment station is municipal wastewater. The most important economic operators, S.C. "LAFARGE- ROMCIM" S.A. and S.C. "ETERMED" S.A., have their own treatment stations.

The industrial wastewater input in the treatment plant varies between 5 - 10%, and comes from the following economic operators: S.C. "METALICA" S.A., S.C. "DOBROGEA" S.A., S.C. "MINIERA" S.A., S.C. "NISIPONI" S.A.

S.C. "EDILMED" S.A. is the private operator of the public service of water supply and sewage, and is a subordinate to the Municipal Local Council.

#### *Waste Management*

##### *Urban Waste*

The major concern in the municipality of Medgidia is the recovery and recycling of waste, with the aim of reducing the consumption of raw materials and energy, as well as reducing the quantities of deposited waste. Nevertheless, the main method of waste disposal was depositing. According to the requirements for accession to the European Union, an efficient management system for package waste will have to be implemented by the end of 2006, and the current deposit that reached its maximum storage capacity will have to be closed.

The waste collection and transport service in Medgidia is supplied by S.C. "EDILMED" S.A. This operator owns a car-park with very old and overused equipment. The pre-collection of the municipal waste from the population and the transport follows a weekly collection schedule. Most of the economic agents established contracts with S.C. "EDILMED" S.A. for the transportation of waste, although there are firms that transport the waste to the deposit with their own means of transport. The waste is deposited at the landfill close to the Danube- Black Sea channel.



*Quantity of Empty Packages Produced:*

Material	Quantity of package		Quantity of waste package recycled
	Produced	Quantity introduced on the market	
Plastic	4,654	3,785	308
Metal	6	6	

**Industrial Waste**

The correct treatment and disposal of industrial waste is an essential element in an efficient waste management system. The waste treatment at the source is the most appropriate method for the treatment processes with reduced capital costs, while the centralized equipment is fit for managing the waste that requires big capital investments and for enterprises that generate a small quantity of waste.

Since October 2003, the company S.C. "LAFARGE ROMCIM" S.A. Medgidia has the environmental permit for co-incineration - using combustible and non-combustible waste from other industries as partial substitutes for the fuel and traditional matters used for cement production.

Accepted categories of waste, according to the environmental authorisation:

- Solid or pasty fuel waste resulted from oil tank cleaning or oil product storage, from decontamination of the polluted soils, varnish, grounds, lakes and paints.
- Solid combustible waste of rubber, used tyres, used rubber bands
- Liquid combustible waste - used oils
- Aluminium clinker
- Polyethylene foil

**Sludge**

The sludge is the result of the wastewater treatment from the wastewater treatment plant owned by EDILMED S.A.

**Urban Nature and Green Areas**

The functions of the flora in the urban environment are: retaining the soil humidity, diminishing the green house effect by absorbing carbon dioxide, diminishing the quantity of suspended particles in the air, regulating the quantity of light. The trees and shrubs planted around the buildings have a positive influence on the microclimate, reducing the effects of heat and dryness during the warm season and the blizzard effect in the cold season. The air humidity resulted from water extraction from the soil reduces the air temperature by 5-10sC, and recent research indicates an increase of 3-6% in rainfall, compared to the fields with no vegetation.

**Green Spaces**

The green areas represent a degree of appreciation the urban planning of the municipality of Medgidia. As a consequence, the monitoring and control of the specific activities regarding the green spaces ensures the aesthetic and practical value requested by the citizens. The parks stretch over a surface of 20.3 ha, while the green spaces occupy 21.3 ha. The leisure areas represent 15 ha.

## SWOT ANALYSIS – NATURAL CAPITAL

STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location close to the border with Bulgaria, and only 50 km far from the Black Sea.</li> <li>• Road and railway junction and naval traffic</li> <li>• Location on the IV Pan-European traffic Corridor.</li> <li>• Very favourable geographic conditions (in terms of climate, hydrogeology, pedology).</li> <li>• Less polluted environment.</li> <li>• Existence of green areas at the city's periphery.</li> <li>• Reduced level of industrial pollution due to modernised technology in the LaFarge Romcim Medgidia plant.</li> <li>• Sufficient own water resources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relatively high level of pollution.</li> <li>• Low index of green area to inhabitant.</li> <li>• Reduced recreational opportunities in the area or in the close vicinity.</li> <li>• Low subsoil resources</li> <li>• Alternation of dry an wet years</li> <li>• Lack of green belts for protection.</li> <li>• Lack of integrated waste management.</li> <li>• Lack of ecological education of the population.</li> <li>• Heavy traffic crossing the city.</li> <li>• Lack of a city ring road.</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase the mobility of the population</li> <li>• Establishment of an ecologic waste landfill.</li> <li>• Implementation of a system for selective waste collection.</li> <li>• Building the city ring road.</li> <li>• Reduce the air pollution through switching the fuel of the thermal power plant from light liquid to natural gas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of industrial activities</li> <li>• Reduction of the agricultural exploitations</li> <li>• Road junction from Remus Opreanu, as a result of the finalisation of the Bucharest - Constanta highway</li> <li>• Lack of funds to be invested by the local authority for environmental protection.</li> </ul>

## I.2. Structure of the Economic System

### I.2.1. Description

During the post-war period, the economy of the municipality started developing, and the Metallurgic Enterprise for Equipment Medgidia (MEEM) produced the first steel charge in the history of Dobrogea.

At the beginning of 1961 there were 6,000 workers hired in eight large enterprises and cooperatives in Medgidia's district. In three years, the number of enterprises jumped to 16 and that of workers to 13,000. In the last years of the communist period, the economy of the city was based on two large enterprises: MEEM and the Cement Factory.

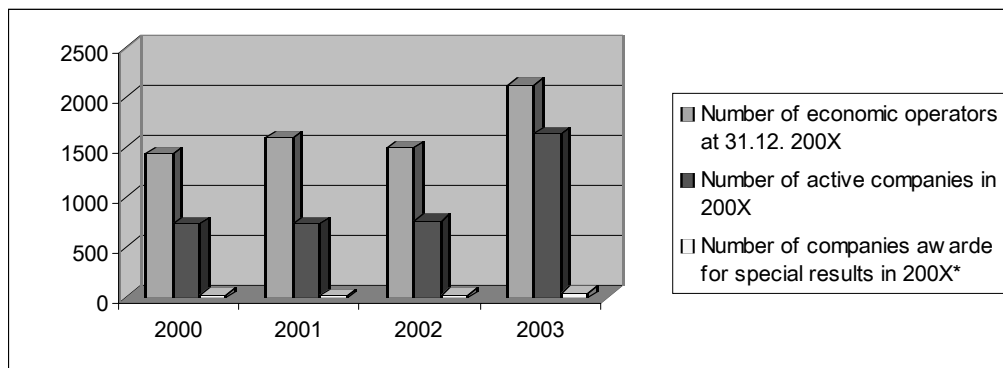
In the years following the Revolution of 1989, the municipality went through an obvious transformation process. The transition from a rigid, planned economy to the requirements of capitalism triggered a series of difficult tests for economic agents. The big enterprises (like MEEM) closed, making room for the small industry and services. The industrial branches diversified in parallel with a significant increase of the commercial activity, followed by that of industry, agriculture and services.

The structure of the economic activity in Medgidia municipality in 2004:

MAIN ECONOMIC BRANCHES	PERCENTAGE
Industry	16 %
Agriculture	8 %
Commerce	54 %
Constructions	3 %
Transport	7 %
Services	12 %
TOTAL	100 %

According to this data, the descending trend of the municipality's economy that began after 1989 has stopped. In order to have sustainable development, it is necessary to invigorate the industry, to access projects and European partnerships, to develop public-private partnerships.

#### NUMERICAL EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC OPERATORS 2000-2003



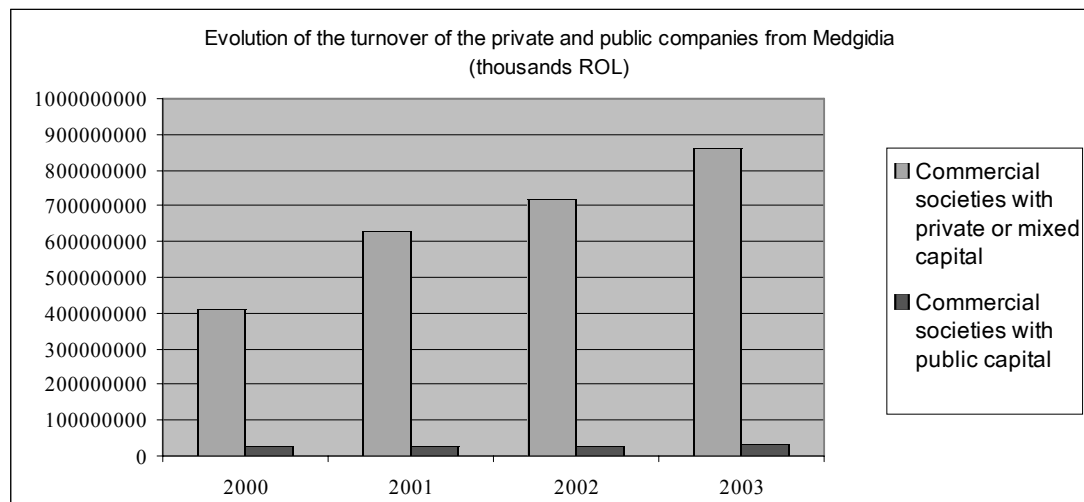
The firms were awarded on the basis of a unique methodology, at the national level, elaborated by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Romania, in co-operation with the County Chambers of Commerce and Industry, by electronic processing of the information from the financial balance sheets submitted in by the firms at 31.12.200X, as well as the information regarding the exports' value, comprised in the customs statements.

#### GENERAL INDICATORS OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN MEDGIDIA:

- thousands ROL -

Total Income	2000	2001	2002	2003
Companies with private or mixed capital	408,644,000	626,264,000	716,300,000	859,560,000
State owned companies	25,029,000	29,136,000	28,963,000	29,900,000

Source: Register of Commerce - Constanta



Most of the companies active in this area are private, with a major contribution to the recorded turnover. This is visible on the previous graphic. Between 2000-2003, the turnover of the firms with private and mixed capital doubled from 408,664,000 thousand ROL in 2000, to 859,560,000 thousand ROL in 2003. The evolution of the turnover from the state capital firms was of 25,029,000 thousand ROL in 2000 and of 29,900,000 thousand ROL in 2003.

## 1.2.2 Industry

### *Industrial Branches in Medgidia*

The industrial production of Medgidia is diverse and it comprises:

- the industry of primary products
- the power industry
- the metallurgic and metallic constructions industries
- the industry of machinery, equipment and transport means construction
- the garment industry
- the wood, cellulose and paper industry
- the furniture industry
- the food industry
- the industry of cement, lime and construction materials
- the construction of agricultural machinery and casting pieces
- the mining industry
- industrial and civil engineering

### *The Main Industrial Companies*

SC LAFARGE SA- LaFarge Romcim, active in Romania since 1997, currently produces cement in its plants in Medgidia (Constanta County), Hoghiz (Brasov county) and Targu Jiu (Gorj County). The plant in Medgidia produces 8 types of cement for the internal market as well as for export and it represents the only Romanian unit which delivers products to the markets in the Mediterranean area. LaFarge Group is focused on a sustainable development, environmental protection being one of its main preoccupations. There are annually allocated resources for community programs and sponsorship activities organized by all LaFarge firms in Romania. The company

has a responsible attitude towards its employees and towards the community.

SC Etermed SA- founded in 1999 - has a total of 110 employees and produces concrete tiles, asbestos-cement plates and clamping accessories. In order to face the competition imposed by the market economy, the company obtained the ISO 9000 quality certificate and aims at diversifying the production (adhesives- grit stone and faience), replacing the asbestos fibre and reconverting the technological line of plates production. As for the human resources, the firm aims at maintaining the actual number of employees.

SC Miniera SA is an important economic agent in the Medgidia area that extracts clay, kaolin, dolomite and raw matters for all the grit stone and faience producers in Romania.

SC IMUM SA began its activity in 1990 as a stock company, and in 2004 became an economic operator with prevalent private capital. Currently it has 200 employees, specialized in activities regarding machinery handling and functioning: engineers, technicians and foremen.

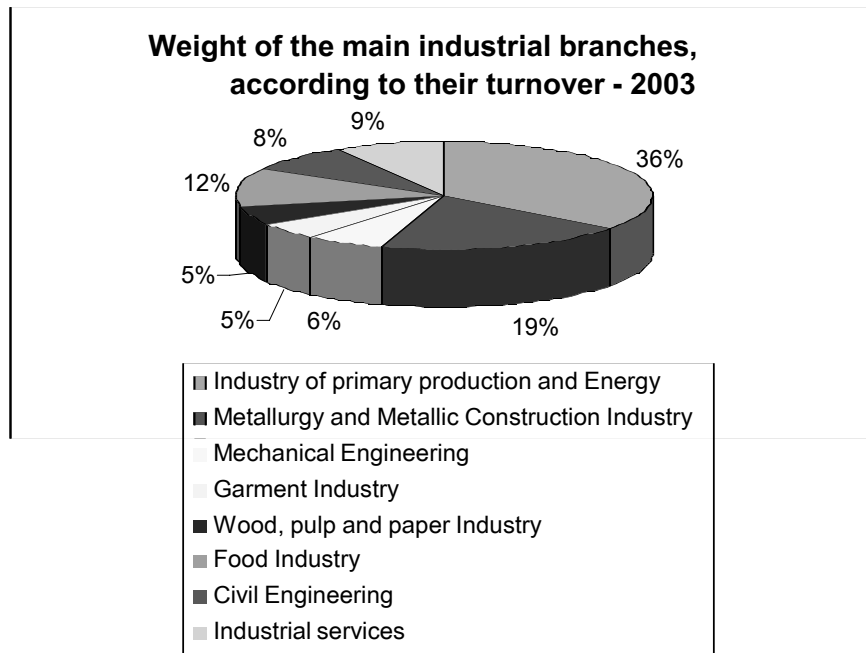
SC Sultan Prodexim SRL- founded in 1994, has 91 employees dealing with the production of cocoa, chocolate and other sugar based food products. The ratio between demand and offer has been over 1 in the past two years as a consequence of aggressive marketing, and it perpetuated the idea of increasing the production capacity as well as discovering other market fields for a diverse range of sugar based products. Taking into consideration the constant preoccupation of satisfying the clients' requests and the firms' capacity, the main current objective is finding business partners that can contribute to extending the area of distribution on the internal and external market.

Dresses Unlimited SA makes clothing products. In Medgidia, the production began in 2001 with 136 employees, developed its technological line in time and increased its productivity as well as the number of employees to 318. The company's politics is oriented on development and maintaining its capacity as well as the number of employees, attracting new firms for co-operation, continuity in ensuring its capacity.

### Classification of Industrial Branches According to the Turnover

	Turnover (thousands ROL)			
	2000	2001	2002	2003
Industry of primary production and Energy	43,582,621	62,632,421	154,680,210	220,212,314
Metallurgy and Metallic Construction Industry	4,591,221	14,212,621	12,523,621	121,321,040
Mechanical Engineering	11,351,219	10,210,200	32,957,362	39,420,560
Garment Industry	3,621,521	4,532,621	8,121,324	31,121,640
Wood, pulp and paper Industry	1,521,312	-	2,124,322	24,221,641
Food Industry	7,375,214	12,750,325	10,421,342	72,141,604
Civil Engineering	4,240,321	12,334,232	6,912,322	50,322,640
Industrial services	2,125,324	7,251,622	6,234,212	50,312,356
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,408,753</b>	<b>123,924,042</b>	<b>233,974,715</b>	<b>609,073,795</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>9,801,094</b>	<b>17,703,434</b>	<b>29,246,839</b>	<b>76,134,224</b>

*Source: Top of the Commercial Societies issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Navigation and Agriculture - Constanta*



### I.2.3. Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the most important economic activities in the area, as it represents 8% of the municipality's economy. The most often cultivated plants on the arable fields, by the private owners as well as the state firms are:

- wheat (approx. 50%)
- corn (approx. 20%)
- sunflower (approx. 15%)

During the agricultural year 2003-2004 there were cultivated: 720 ha with autumn wheat, 609 ha with barley, 1,032 ha with corn for beans, 30 ha with beans, 1,197 ha with sunflower, 120 ha with soy, 60 ha with potatoes, 138 ha with vegetables.

Due to the measurements necessary for creating the wine-growing farms register, requested by the European Union, a decrease in the vineyard surface within the households was found, the surface diminishing from 22 ha to 6 ha. This fact is in accordance with EU requirements of reducing until elimination the surfaces cultivated with hybrid vineyard.

**The structure of the agricultural lands by ownership**

Owner	Arable lands (ha)	Pasture (ha)	Meadow (ha)	Vineyard (ha)	Orchards (ha)	Total agricultural land (ha)
Public property, of which:	19	101	0	0	0	120
State owned public property	19 Fruvimed	101	0	0	0	120
Public property owned by administrative-territorial units	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private property, of which:	5,014	455	0	1,081	221	6,771
State owned private property	10 Fruvimed	150	0	1,077 Fruvimed	217 Fruvimed	1,454
Private property owned by administrative-territorial units	462	178	0	0	0	640
Private property owned by legal persons	2,886	0	0	0	0	2,886
Private property owned by natural persons	1,656	127	0	4	4	1,791
Total agricultural land (ha)	5,033	556	0	1,081	221	6,891

**Existing livestock at 31 December 2004**

Category	Medgidia	Valea Dacilor	Remus Opreanu	Total
Cattle	390	150	85	625
Swine	1,500	800	150	2,450
Sheep	5,000	900	600	6,500
Goats	100	150	120	370



Horses	80	80	60	120
Donkeys and mules	5	12	1	18
Domestic rabbits	150	20	0	170
Poultry	3,000	3,500	1,000	7,500
Honey-bees - families	2,000	60	0	2,060

FRUVIMED S.A. is the biggest enterprise with an agricultural profile in town. It comes from the former I.A.S. Medgidia founded in 1953, and has an entirely private Romanian capital. The geographic position and the varied relief, the limestone soil and low level of rainfall, the richness of the Helios-thermal resources, the modern technologies used for the vineyard plantation for obtaining grapes, as well as the improved methods from the wine-making enterprise offer optimum conditions for the company to obtain special white and red wines.

#### I.2.4. Commerce

The number of economic operators active in the municipality of Medgidia in the field of commerce increased significantly in the past 5 years and reached 350, at the end of 2004. The trade activity represents the field that recorded the most dynamic evolution, from the point of view of turnover, gross profit figure and number of employees.

#### Evolution of turnover, gross profit and number of employees

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Micro-enterprises	Small and medium enterprises	Micro-enterprises	Small and medium enterprises	Micro-enterprises	Small and medium enterprises	Micro-enterprises	Small and medium enterprises
Turnover	58,321,167	143,795,142	58,733,800	139,713,892	89,724,524	146,026,660	171,689,099	134,847,668
Gross profit	2598056	4,916,338	2,838,792	7,558,205	10,091,478	10,743,917	8,724,030	4,471,456
Number of employees	118	198	77	239	126	275	182	181

Source: Top of the Commercial Societies issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Navigation and Agriculture – Constanta

S.C.E.N.B. SRL markets extremely diversified food products. The company recorded the highest turnover in 2004 in Medgidia and obtained various national and regional prizes as a consequence of the positions occupied in the Top of the Small and Medium Private Enterprises. During 2005, the Rewe company opened a branch in Medgidia through the store Penny Market, while the German concern Tengellman began the construction works for opening the Plus Discount supermarket.

## I.2.5. Transportation

### A. Road Transportation

The road networks for the municipality of Medgidia are:

- DN22C with one-way traffic lanes for each direction and a width of 7m, ensuring the connection between Medgidia and Constanta, then with Bucharest. The road is situated at the limit of the locality.
- DJ224 with one-way traffic lanes for each direction and a width of 7m, ensures the connection with Tortoman locality.
- DJ222- with one-way traffic lanes for each direction, leads to Mihail Kogalniceanu- Cuza Voda- Remus Opreanu- Pesteră.
- DJ381- with one-way traffic lanes for each direction, leading to Valea Dacilor- Ciocarlia de Sus.

Medgidia represents a junction road point for 3 county roads (DJ 222, DJ 224, DJ 381) that make the connection with cities from Constanta county. The municipality of Medgidia has a relatively extended street network with many streets included in category I and II, but also with few crossroads endowed with street lights.

The local passenger road transportation is provided by 2 private firms that own 38 buses with a 15+1 capacity that operate on 8 routes. The central area of the municipality represents a transport junction for the regional destinations. The transport on the route Medgidia-Constanta and return is very operative, with 2 trips per hour with buses and minibuses.

### B. Naval Transportation

The navigable Danube-Black Sea channel represents the main natural element of the territory. The construction of this channel in 1994 and the inauguration of the Danube-

Main–Rhine channel in 1992 allowed the creation of a fluvial route of great European importance that connects the North Sea directly to the Black Sea. The channel has a length of 64.2 km and is navigable for fluvial and sea ships of up to 5,000 tdw. The Danube-Black Sea channel crosses Medgidia over a length of approximately 15 km. On both sides of the channel there are lands for constructions and technological roads. The channel connects the Cernavoda harbour to the Constanta seaport. This way the merchandise route from the Black Sea to the Danube harbours from Central Europe is shortened by approximately 400 km, while the merchandise route from Australia and the Far Orient towards Central Europe is shortened by 4,000 km. The channel represents a navigable route with very favourable technical characteristics, and it is classified by the European Community and by the UN in the most important category of internal navigable channels (category IV).

Medgidia has a commercial harbour on the channel, which has 5 operational berths with an annual traffic of 1.2 million tones. There also is an industrial harbour on the channel, with 17 operational berths, with a minimum 7 m depth, and an annual traffic capacity of 11 million tonnes. The harbour has a fluvial station, warehouse for general staff, specialised berths and 2 berths for passengers.

### C. Railway Transportation

Medgidia is a junction-rail on the Bucharest-Tulcea route, both for the passenger transport and for merchandise. The municipality is also crossed by the main railway Bucharest-Constanta, as well as by Constanta-Negru Voda, which is a very important connection for international passengers and merchandise transport. There are two railway stations in Medgidia, one for passengers and one for merchandise. More so, there is a railway that serves Medgidia harbour, which is connected to the national railway network.

The firm S.C. UNIFERTRANS S.A. offers transportation services on the European railways through its own correspondents, ensuring maximum safety and efficiency. The clients portfolio of this economic operator includes 39 Romanian and foreign firms. The services offered by UNIFERTRANS represent a business opportunity for its partners (i.e. S.C. LAFARGE ROMCIM S.A.).

The range of services includes transport on various routes for: oil products (crude oil, gas, fuel oil); for bulk products (limestone, coke, pyrite) with grain size of minimum 3 mm.

### I.2.6. Services

#### a. Public Administration Services for the Public Domain

- The Communal Farming Department - that has the responsibility of maintaining and repairing the streets, the green spaces;
- The Public and Private Domain Administration Department - with the responsibility of administrating the markets, fairs, commercial areas, cemeteries and leisure spaces.

#### b. Financial-Banking Services

- There are 6 banking units in Medgidia: The Romanian Commercial Bank, Raiffeisen Bank, The Romanian Bank for Development, CEC, Ion Tiriac Bank and The Credit Cooperative.
- The general objectives of the loan policies that banks aim at are: giving credit to natural and legal persons in ROL or foreign currency. The object for the credit given to physical persons varies from buying certain products, cars, to buying buildings.

#### c. Insurance Services

There are 7 branches of insurance companies opened in Medgidia: Winer Stadische Unita, Allianz- Tiriac, Omniasig, Asirom, Astra, Interamerican, BCR Asigurari.

#### d. Postal Services

There are 3 postal offices ensuring a large range of services: correspondence, parcel post, fast internal and external post, fast communications, money transfers - also through Western Union.

#### e. Accommodation Services

These services are offered in Medgidia through 6 hotels that have an overall capacity of 200 places in apartments, single and double rooms.

### I.2.7. Urban infrastructure equipments

The distribution of natural gas in the municipality of Medgidia with a debit of 14,892 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h was approved by the Government decision 766/1997.

The following objectives were achieved so far:

- high pressure couplings Ø12", with 23.3 km length, coupled with the transport pipe Ø24" Mihai Bravu-Navodari;
  - the station for regulation-measurement-delivery with a debit of Q= 40,000 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h.
  - Medium pressure pipe with a length of 6km used for supplying the sector stations;
  - Sector station SRS3 with a debit Q=2,500 Nm<sup>3</sup>/h (out of 4 projected);
  - Low-pressure distribution networks made of high-density polyethylene pipes, with a length of 10km and diameters from 63 mm to 250 mm.
- The gas network was built in partnership with S.C. Congaz Constanta between 2003 and 2005 and it represents approximately 12.5% from all the designed networks.

In the municipality of Medgidia, the natural gas supply network had a length of 10 km in 2005. There are also regulation-measurement stations and sector regulation stations. In the near future, the network will be extended throughout the entire municipality.

#### b. Water and Sewage Networks

The water supply system has a capacity of 320 l/s and includes: underground water intake from the phreatic layer through deeply drilled wells, adduction pipes, water chlorination equipment, water storage reservoirs, water pumping equipment in the distribution network. The underground water source is placed on 4 collection fronts that sum up 11 deep wells (200- 950 m).

The water supply system is mixed, 60% from the distribution network being directly supplied from the water sources and 40% from the water storage tanks through pumping.

The adduction pipes are made of asbestos-cement, cast iron, steel and PREMO with diameters between 200 and 800 mm and a length of 38 km. The drinking water distribution network is ring-shaped and branched, over a distance of 60.5 km.

The sewage system includes 22 channels representing the main collectors with a length of 13,340 km and secondary and street collectors on a distance of 29,445 km. The sewage network collects the wastewater from the population as well as from the industry.

Considering the relief of the city, the municipal sewage was designed as follows:

- in the southern part of Medgidia: separate system
- in the northern part: mixed system

In the South area, the wastewater from the households flows by gravity through the collector networks, ending in the basins of the pumping stations, placed on the right side of the channel. From the pumping stations, the waters are sent to the collector of the wastewater treatment station, located to the east of the city.

The collectors, the pumping stations and the backwater pipes operate properly.

The northern area has a unitary and separate sewage system; the zone is partially served by a collector with a diameter of 30- 60 cm that serves the flour mill and the bread factory, S.C.I.L., the Cheese Factory and S.C. MEEM.

All pumping stations are caisson type made of reinforced concrete, with Ø 5-8,40m and with grid room for protecting the pumps.

The Valea Dacilor locality does not own a centralized water supply system. At the edge of the village there is a pipe with Ø 400mm that transports the water from the storing-pumping complex, bench mark 60 Medgidia.

Remus Opreanu locality has two wells with big diameters, an adduction pipe of steel with Ø 100mm, storage reservoir  $V=200\text{ m}^3$  and a distribution network Ø 100mm steel.

### c. Electric Network

Length=61,473 km

- 54,825 km aerial network with a component for public and household lighting
- 1,542 lighting devices with a power of 350.44 kW.

### d. Heating Network

- thermal channel: 11.30 km (4.52 km – gas, 6.78 km- C.L.U)
- tour- return pipe + ACM: 32.68 km (12.57 km-gas; 20.11 km- C.L.U)
- thermal plants – 18
- 5 plants that function with gas
- 8 plants that function with CLU
- 5 non-functional stations.

#### Network description:

- in centralised system:	6,340 apartments;
- for gas	1,580
- for CLU	1,040
- disconnected	3,720
- wood heating	8,235 of which:
- houses	6,775
- apartments	1,424
- apartments and houses connected to the centralised gas heating system	36

### d. Telephone Network

The modernized telephone network has a total of 8,500 subscribers. This number decreased in the last period as a consequence of price lifting for the subscription and the impulses. At the same time, the number of subscribers to the mobile telephone companies (Connex, Orange, Zapp) increased.

#### *Favourable Areas from an Economic Perspective*

**a. Medgidia harbour area-** situated in the eastern side of the municipality, stretching over a surface of 51.09ha, it includes: the harbour, with a surface of 15.86ha, under the administration of The Navigable Channels' Administration Department; a surface of 12ha belonging to the private domain of the Local Council of Medgidia; the platform of the maintenance road- interventions along the channel.

As for the infrastructure, the area is connected to the drinking water and sewage networks, electricity, telephone

and natural gas. Due to its location, the area benefits of infrastructure for river, railway and road transport that connects it to provision sources and various markets along the Danube River.

The Danube-Black Sea channel represents a navigable route with extremely favourable technical characteristics, ensuring the traffic in both directions. The main function of the area is represented by the water transportation services, for both persons and merchandise. The complementary functions are derived from the necessity to ensure the basic activity through works of modernisation, maintenance, constructions, commerce and other services. There are also industrial activities related to depositing, road and railway transport, which are common to all areas of production.

#### **b. Medgidia North industrial area**

This area stretches over a surface of 40 ha, with the following limits:

N- DN 22C

E- the border of the municipality

S- the land afferent to the railway Bucharest-Constanta

W- Independence Boulevard

The area has a series of utilities: power, water supply/ sewage, communication networks, natural gas.

The already existing constructions represent industrial units from various fields (constructions, kaolin extraction, baking industry, textiles, alcohol processing), deposits, and CFR railway station.

The area could be used for the following industrial constructions:

- enterprises for food and non-food products
- units for assembling cars and equipments
- enterprises for the garment industry
- warehouses for food and industrial products
- baking units
- units for processing fruits and vegetables
- units for processing animal products.

#### ***Services for Improving the Business Environment***

After 1997, when LaFarge Group bought Romcim Society, with the support of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the LaFarge Business Incubator was launched as well. This project helps create

new jobs and favours the development of small and medium sized enterprises.

Without the being able to replace the new investors or finance them, LaFarge Group offered, through the Business Incubator, the necessary material means and the assistance for SME's projects.

The objectives of the Business Incubator are:

- to create new jobs
- to develop the local business community
- to improve entrepreneurial culture
- to increase the competition among businesses
- to increase profit
- to restore and restructure the spaces occupied by firms

The services offered by the Business Incubator are:

- offering spaces for rent for the small production or offices
- administrative services
- secretary services
- conference hall
- library
- cleaning and maintaining the .

## SWOT ANALYSIS ECONOMY

SECTOR	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
INDUSTRY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medgidia has some areas with propitious conditions for the development of industrial business:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Medgidia East harbour area;</li> <li>- Medgidia North industrial area.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Diversified economic structure.</li> <li>• Existence of an industrial tradition.</li> <li>• Big spaces, properly equipped for storage and preservation; available lands for sale at accessible prices where industrial building or warehouse can be built.</li> <li>• Availability of raw material in the area, for specific activities: building material industry, extractive industry, food industry.</li> <li>• Predominance of the private property over the state property.</li> <li>• Existence of some strategic investors (LAFARGE), which can induct the development of other vertical economic activities.</li> <li>• Qualified labour force for different fields of activity.</li> <li>• Low level of local taxes.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obsolete economic structure, declining industry, old equipment with a high rate of wear.</li> <li>• The status of the industrial patrimony.</li> <li>• Low efficiency of the economic operators from industry.</li> <li>• Loss of some important markets. · Low level of SME development.</li> <li>• Low development index for entire area (Category III).</li> <li>• High fluctuation of the labour force between economic branches.</li> <li>• Inappropriate management.</li> <li>• Lack of a mechanism for selective stimulation of industrial activities and promotion of clean industries that produce goods with high added value.</li> <li>• Acute lack of jobs; increasing trend in the unemployment rate.</li> <li>• Low development of services.</li> </ul>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OPPORTUNITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The short distance to the harbour facilitates the transport on the Black Sea - Danube - Rhine - Main channel.</li> <li>• Medgidia is only 35km far from Mihail Kogalniceanu Airport.</li> <li>• Construction of Bucuresti-Constanta highway.</li> <li>• Establishment of the industrial park.</li> <li>• Possibility to use the instrument of public debt (borrowings and municipal bonds) as attracted sources from the local budget.</li> <li>• Possibility to access sources of the local budget (projects, governmental sources, private sources, special taxes).</li> <li>• Stabilization of the national economy.</li> <li>• Improvement of the legislation in the labour domain.</li> <li>• Simplification of the legal and administrative procedures in order to encourage investors.</li> <li>• Establishment of public-private partnerships to benefit industrial development.</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>THREATS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of resources to finance major investments.</li> <li>• Legislative instability in the economic field.</li> <li>• Insufficient budgetary resources necessary for supporting the industrial development.</li> <li>• Regional competition regarding the direct investments.</li> <li>• Increase in economic deficits.</li> <li>• International political instability.</li> <li>• Conflict of interests between the economic centres within Constanta County.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
AGRICULTURE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important land fund. (approx. 2% of county total).</li> <li>• Propitious climatic and soil conditions for intensive agriculture.</li> <li>• High potential of skilled and unskilled labour force.</li> <li>• Existence of irrigation infrastructure in almost the entire area.</li> <li>• Favourable commercial relations with national and international markets.</li> <li>• Existence of important companies, with tradition in practising the agriculture, viticulture and animal farming.</li> <li>• Existence in the area of specialised company for agricultural engineering.</li> <li>• Existence of the Local Association for Medgidia Development.</li> <li>• The Strategy for rural development of the Medgidia area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inappropriate endowment of the producers with production means (efficient machinery and equipment).</li> <li>• Advanced rate of wear of the technical and material base for irrigation.</li> <li>• Small and very small sized farms that cause low efficiency by hectare.</li> <li>• Reduced processing degree of the local agricultural products.</li> <li>• Low income of the inhabitants from the rural area of Medgidia.</li> <li>• Deficient social, sanitary, economic and urban infrastructure in the rural peripheries.</li> </ul>
	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increasing interest in the ecological products in Romania, but especially in the European Union.</li> <li>• Opportunity to access funds for agriculture and rural development for both public and private sector, through EU financing programmes, World Bank programmes, or other donors.</li> <li>• More active involvement of the banking sector and guaranteed funds in supporting the agriculture.</li> <li>• Facilities provided after 2007, within the Common Agricultural Policy and Regional Development Policy.</li> <li>• Quotas negotiated by Romania with the European Union</li> <li>• Put into good use the agricultural potential towards sustainable agriculture.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One-year or longer delay in Romania's integration into the European Union.</li> <li>• Suppression of direct subsidies of the agriculture.</li> <li>• Price escalation for the main raw materials consumed within technological processes.</li> <li>• Free competition of Romanian products with other European products, once entered into the Common Market.</li> <li>• Shutting down of some agricultural and farming enterprises caused by incompliance with EU standards related to food quality and security.</li> </ul>

SECTOR	STRONG POINTS	WEAK POINTS
<b>HARBOUR ACTIVITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical facilities (operational berths, warehouses, specific equipment of the berths)</li> <li>• Developed networks of urban utilities (water, sewage, electricity)</li> <li>• Telecommunication networks</li> <li>• Domestic and international communication networks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of the architectural facilities and lack of its economic capitalisation</li> <li>• Existence of a landfill within the harbour perimeter.</li> <li>• Reduced harbour activity.</li> <li>• Impossibility to implement a harbour development plan - in the frame of local development strategy, due to the fact that the administration of the harbour is not under the responsibility of the Local Administration Authority</li> </ul>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OPPORTUNITIES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public - Private Partnership</li> <li>• Opportunity to access some sources of the local budget (projects, governmental sources, private sources, special taxes).</li> <li>• Geo-strategic location of Medgidia within the Dobrogea area and the south-eastern area of Romania.</li> <li>• Presence of foreign investors in the area, mainly harbour operators.</li> <li>• Opportunity to develop the transportation and other specific activities on the Danube-Black Sea Channel</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>THREATS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous economic decline of the major industrial activities (mining, metallurgy)</li> <li>• Insufficient budgetary resources</li> <li>• Lack of correlation between the funding responsibilities and afferent budgetary resources.</li> <li>• Severe decrease of resources for funding the major investment objectives.</li> <li>• Insignificant economic growth.</li> <li>• Regional competition for accessing financing sources.</li> <li>• Quick changes of economic legislation.</li> </ul>
<b>TOURISM</b>	<b>STRONG POINTS</b>	<b>WEAK POINTS</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physical heritage (cultural and natural heritage, hotels)</li> <li>• Developed networks of urban utilities, telecommunications, domestic and international communications.</li> <li>• Existence of the Danube-Black Sea Channel, cliff and harbour that allow tourism activities.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of the beach in the area "Canalul Vechi"</li> <li>• Proximity with Black Sea shore.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of the architectural heritage and lack of its economic capitalisation</li> <li>• Existence of a landfill within harbour perimeter</li> <li>• Unsatisfactory status of some access roads to the areas with high tourism potential.</li> </ul>
	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public - Private Partnerships</li> <li>• Geo-strategic location of Medgidia within the Dobrogea area and south-eastern area of Romania</li> <li>• Presence of foreign investors in the area.</li> <li>• Strategic approach of Black Sea problems at national and international level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficiency of budgetary resources.</li> <li>• Decreasing attraction of tourists to the Romanian shore of the Black Sea</li> <li>• Severe decrease in resources for funding the investment objectives</li> <li>• Regional competition for accessing financing sources</li> </ul>



### 3. SOCIAL CAPITAL

#### I.3.1. Population Dynamics

According to the data from the Population and Housing Census of 2002, the stable population of the municipality of Medgidia was of 43,634 inhabitants.

At 31.12.2004, the population of Medgidia was of 50,627, according to the information supplied by the Public Community Service for Persons Registry. The data shows that, between 2002 and 2004 there was an increase in population of 6,993 persons. The population distribution by gender, at the end of 2004 was:

<b>Women:</b>	25,843	51,05%
<b>Men:</b>	24,784	48,95%
<b>Total:</b>	50,627	100,00%

By age categories, the population of the municipality of Medgidia at the end of 2004 was:

Age group	No. of inhabitants		Total
	Men	Women	
0-18	5,043	4,894	9,937
18-25	2,866	2,799	5,665
25-45	8,332	8,491	16,823
45-59	5,051	5,099	10,150
Over 59	3,492	4,560	8,052
Total	24,784	25,843	50,627

Regarding the stable population, by ethnical origins, the data from the Census of 2002 shows:

<b>Ethnically</b>	<b>No of inhabitants</b>	<b>%</b>
Romanian	34,592	78,90%
Aromanian	513	1,17%
Rroma	497	1,13%
Turks	4,056	9,25%
Tartars	3,987	9,09%
Other	196	0,45%
Total	43,841	100,00%

### **Natural Growth**

The tables show that both the birth rate and the general death rate are decreasing. The general tendency is given by the natural growth, which is increasing and positive. That means the increase in birth rate is higher than the increase in the death rate. A significant decrease in child mortality by 9.610/00 is also visible.

<b>Demographic Indicators</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2004</b>
Birth rate	10,75 0/00	8,59 0/00
General death rate	10,91 0/00	8,45 0/00
Natural growth	- 0,47 0/00	+0,14 0/00
Infant mortality	34,90 0/00	25,29 0/00

In 1998, the migration movement was of - 5.32 0/00, while in 2003 it was of - 5.610/00. The figures show that the migrating tendency is increasing.

## The Working Force

The situation of the employed working force between 1998 and 2003, grouped by fields of activity, is:

Activity Domains	1998	2003
Agriculture	1,045	563
Industry	2,449	2,799
Extractive Industry	262	211
Processing Industry	1,766	2,210
Electrical and Thermal Energy	421	378
Civil Engineering	93	435
Commerce	784	835
Transport, Post, Communications	1,577	883
Financial, Banking, Insurance	154	92
Public Administration	210	194
Education	751	639
Social Assistance	845	625
Total:	10,357	9,864

The most important industrial units (MEEM, LaFarge) went through reorganization processes that lead to reducing the number of employees. Most of the dismissed persons are qualified in professions from the industrial area, and have a difficult time finding a new job for this profile. Through the programs and projects run by AJOFM, the Medgidia branch, a series of premises were created for the re-qualification of these persons. The number of the persons laid off in 1991 was of 731 persons. Comparatively, their number decreased in 2004 to 288, of which 94 persons secured new jobs. At the end of 2004 a number of 1,594 unemployed persons were recorded at the County Agency for Working Force Employment- Medgidia Branch.

## Unemployment

The distribution by gender and age groups of the unemployed in 2004 was

Unemployed under 25 years old		Unemployed aged between 25 - 45 years old		Unemployed over 45 years old		Total Men	Total Women
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
314	301	261	311	208	199	783	811
Total: 615		Total: 572		Total: 407		Total: 1594	

Sales person, locksmith, metallic confections, wine maker, fruit farmer, welder, mechanical engineer, programmer, blacksmith, carpenter, house painter, bricklayer, waiter, chef, commercial agent etc.

### I.3.3. Education

There are 25 educational units currently active in the municipality of Medgidia: 11 kindergartens, 9 gymnasiums, 3 high schools, 1 national college and 2 student clubs.

### I.3.2. The Health System

The medical assistance in Medgidia is carried out through the following network of medical units:

- the municipal hospital with a capacity of 400 beds, 38 specialized doctors and 186 nurses; it serves the city of Medgidia and 9 surrounding localities
- 22 clinics of general medicine caring for 45,721 persons;
- one polyclinic
- 14 pharmacies
- the ambulance station as part of the County Ambulance Service
- 11 dental surgeries
- 1 dental technique lab

The evolution of the population engaged in the education process between 2002-2004:

Level of Education	School population		Difference +/-
	2002-2003	2003-2004	
Pre- school	1,118	1,112	- 6
Primary	2,437	2,367	- 70
Gymnasium	2,395	2,295	- 100
Primary and gymnasium (total)	4,832	4,662	- 170
Lyceum	2,017	2,776	+759
Vocational and apprentice	430	299	- 131
Art and handicraft School		230	
Total	8,397	9,079	+682

The statistics show a decrease in the number of educational staff in the academic year 2003-2004, compared with previous years:

Active educational staff	Teachers, educators, (debutant, definitive, Gr. II, gr.I)		Difference +/-
	2002-2003	2003-2004	
Pre-school	143	140	- 3
Primary	89	88	- 1
Gymnasium	425	391	- 34
Primary and gymnasium (total)	497	462	- 35
Lyceum	103	105	+2
Total	760	724	- 36

**Material Base:**

Level of education	Classrooms		Laboratories		Workshops		Bedrooms		Other rooms
	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2004
Pre-school	40	40						13	23
Primary and Gymnasium	110	110	17	17	2	2	10	10	35
Lyceum	64	64	24	24	6	6			21
<b>Total</b>	214	214	41	41	8	8	10	10	79

The Children's Council is an organization established in 2003, with students from general schools, lead by a mayor and vice mayor elected by the children. The Council actively participates in activities and the decision making process carried out by the local administration, and represents a good example for the adults.

**I.3.4 Social Assistance**

The local administration is constantly preoccupied by finding solutions for the social problems and helping the

persons in difficulty. The activity of social assistance from the City Hall was, at the end of 2004, as follows:

- 760 families and single persons benefited of the stipulations of Law 461/2001 regarding social support
- 120 persons in difficulty (social risk) benefited of free meals between 20.10.2004 – 20.03.2005 as stipulated in the law 108/1998 regarding the social canteens
- 1,121 families benefited of complementary allocation according to the Government ordinance no. 105/2003;

A number of 245 persons are recorded in the files of the City Hall with grade I disabilities and 73 persons with grade II. There is an increase of such cases recorded in

2005 compared to previous years. The most common diseases are neuro-psychic and infectious (especially among minors – AIDS).

The local administration pays salaries for 245 persons - companions for the disabled individuals and 6 persons are hired according to Law 17/2000 regarding the social assistance and home services for the elderly.

### **Non-governmental Organizations**

At the level of the municipality of Medgidia, the local administration develops partnerships with local institutions and NGOs regarding the identification of the social problems, analysing and creating projects to solve them.

- The association "Ingerii Pazitori" provides social assistance services for children with AIDS and their families. The social services are offered for the children in Medgidia and the surrounding villages and consist of social, psychological assistance and financial support.

- The Roma community association "Ali-Baba" supports the integration of the Roma population in the community by building housing and offering assistance in finding a working place

### **HOLT Romania organization**

### **Housing**

According to the data of the Census from 2002, in Medgidia there are 14,575 homes: 7,800 apartments and 6,775 individual houses.

In 2004, the local administration allocated:

- 36 apartments and studios in a new ANL block;
- 24 social homes, through the transformation of a hotel into blocks of flats;
- 19 lots (free of charge) to young families, for building houses, according with Law no.15/2003,

Other 43 lots were given in concession with the same purpose: building houses, in new residential areas.

## **I.3.5. Public order and citizens' security**

### **Public Order**

The data provided by the municipal police showed an increase in infractions: while in 1999 were 116 anti-social phenomena, their number increased in 2004 up to 252. In 1999, 11,59% of the authors of the anti-social behaviour were adolescents aged between 12-16 years old, 27% were youth aged between 16-18 years old. In 2004 the number of perpetrators aged between 12-16 years slightly decreased to 11,57% and the number of those aged between 16-18 years old increased to 28%.

### **Community Police**

The Medgidia Municipal Community Police was legally established in August 2005 and run its activity with 35 community policemen with executive attributions and 8 with coordination and administrative functions. The Community Police is equipped with four intervention cars.

The priority action domains of the Community Police are:

1. Secure the public order and peace.
2. Secure the city cleaning;
3. Respect the legislation regarding street commerce;
4. Environmental protection;
5. Firm attitude towards the acts affecting the social climate.

### **Proximity Police**

The main objective of this service is to listen the citizens' problems, and to act through preventive measures or interventions when necessary.

### **Civil Protection**

The public service of Civil Protection from the City Hall develops the following plans: Municipal Civil Protection Plan, Defence Plan Against Natural Disasters, Action Plan in Case of Hazardous Meteorological Phenomena.

The Commandment of the Civil Protection Service is formed of the representatives of all civil society institutions, and congregates as often as necessary to solve the grave problems of the city.

### Fire Prevention and Extinction

The Fire Brigade acts on the territory of Medgidia and 51 adjacent villages. The brigade is formed of 20 permanent staff and 60 soldiers. It is equipped with 4 special fire-machine with water and foam, a special-auto for dismantling and one for intervention at height.

Between 2004 - July 2005, the fire brigade put out 65 fires in urban and rural area.

The Municipal Council of Medgidia also organises the activity of "civil firemen public service" in Medgidia, Valea Dacilor and Remus Opreanu.

### SWOT ANALYSIS - SOCIAL DOMAIN

POPULATION, HEALTH, EDUCATION	Strong Points	Weak Points
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High level of tolerance, reduced level of social conflicts</li> <li>• Average inhabited surface/inhabitant relatively large.</li> <li>• Preponderance of the adult population (aged between 20-60) within total population: more than 50%</li> <li>• Coexistence of several religious cults, maintenance of stable social, interethnic and inter-confessional climate.</li> <li>• Increasing birth rate and decreasing mortality</li> <li>• Financial support provided by public authorities for social assistance services.</li> <li>• Balanced distribution of number of persons/clinic and urban/rural.</li> <li>• High level of professionalism of medical staff.</li> <li>• High enrolment in primary and secondary school.</li> <li>• Well developed education network, adapted to local needs (alternative classic education in Romanian and Turkish languages, theoretical and vocational education)</li> <li>• High level of professionalism of trainers and didactic staff.</li> <li>• Social Solidarity Fund.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Demographic Balance - positive.</li> <li>• Acute lack of jobs.</li> <li>• Average level of local training: below the country average level.</li> <li>• Lack of urban endowment necessary for socio-economic development (international schools, colleges, universities)</li> <li>• Low level of technical and material endowment of schools and lyceums.</li> <li>• Insufficient involvement of the civil society in supporting the local administration to solve the social problems of the community.</li> <li>• Old health units and inappropriately equipped</li> <li>• Lack of funds for major investments in the restoration of the medical units.</li> <li>• Low percentage of the total homes, administrated by City Hall.</li> </ul>
	Opportunities	Threats
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local programmes for social-integration of Roma population and social disadvantaged persons.</li> <li>- Establishment of the Public Service for Social Assistance</li> <li>- Increasing number of persons with university education among the active population</li> <li>- Opening towards new education methodologies</li> <li>- Collaboration at local level between administration, institutions, NGOs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increasing trends of unemployment rate.</li> <li>- Increased degree of poverty.</li> <li>- Migration of educational staff towards other activity domains.</li> <li>- Migration of medical staff.</li> <li>- Shut down of government financing provided to the medical domain.</li> </ul>



## I.4. CULTURE

### I.4.1. Cultural Institutions

#### • “Ioan N. ROMAN” Municipal Cultural House

The Cultural department within the City Hall administrates the Culture House, where musical, theatre and fine arts activities are carried out. In order to support culture at local level, collaboration with professionals resulted in the establishment of ensembles and classes attended by a great number of talented young people.

The children’s brass-band and chorus, the theatre groups “UȘA” and “Nameless”, the folk dance ensembles “Pandelasul” and “Stejarelul” were established, the modern and gipsy dance classes, the ballet classes were organised, giving young talented persons the opportunity to express themselves.

In time, these groups and ensembles gained numerous national and international awards (from France, Italy, Turkey, China, Belgium, Austria, Greece, Botosani, Slanic Moldova, Calarasi, Lugoj, Craiova).

Here we also have the “Eugen Ionesco” theatre studio, the sound studio, the musical recording studio, painting class, permanent fine art exhibition, the editorial office for the “Graiul Dobrogei” local newspaper, French Alliance, Romanian-French Friendship Association “FRAROM”, and the “WORLD VISION” Children’s Club.

#### • Ioan N. Roman Municipal Library

The municipal library has a rich tradition and a collection of over 85,000 volumes and collections of periodical publications. It hosts numerous symposia, book launches and exhibitions, offering Medgidia readers the opportunity to meet famous writers. Recently, a branch of this library with over 40,000 books was opened in the northern part of the city.

#### • “Lucian Grigorescu” Cultural House

The Cultural House has an auditorium with a capacity of 500 seats and a room for hosting exhibitions and symposia. Here we also find a Romanian Library, the “Andre Gide”

French Library, the “HOLT România” humanitarian foundation, and the “Retiring Club”.

#### • Military Circle

The military Circle has a theatre room of over 500 seats. Within the Circle an amateur theatre ensemble is has been active for almost 30 years, and it won numerous national prizes (from Lugoj, Craiova, Botosani, Braila, Slanic Moldova, Sibiu).

#### • Students’ Club

The Club’s activities are annually attended by over 500 students from the local education units. The classes organised here include literary creation, navy-modelling, theatre, music and painting. The “SOLARIS” poetry magazine is edited here, and the students won prizes in national and international poetry contests.

#### • Karasu Folk Ensemble

This is the ensemble established by the Muslim community, and its activity is well-known at national and international level through its participation in several festivals and contests, as a promoter of the traditions of Turks and Mongols from Dobrogea.

#### • “Lucian Grigorescu” Cultural Foundation

Established in 1992, the foundation’s objective is to reinvigorate the cultural life, to support the established values and to promote of local talent.

#### • Cultural Events

Annually, Medgidia hosts cultural events of national and international acclaim.

The “**Lucian Grigorescu**” International painting camp joins together well-known Romanian and foreign painters whose inspiration includes places and people from Medgidia.

• The **International Turkish-Tartar Folk Festival** is organised annually in cooperation with Muslim Institutions throughout Romania. In this Festival folk ensembles from countries with majority Muslim communities are represented.

• **Medgidia Days** – annual festival dedicated to the city and its spiritual patron St. Dumitru. This event, in its seventh year of activity, intends to revitalise the tradition of panair with its beneficial effects on the cultural, social and economical life of the city. At the same time, the communi-

ty involvement in city life, the strengthening of citizens' devotion to the city and the promotion of local values are stimulated as well.

- **DanS National Pop Festival** with the Dan Spataru trophy, is organised by Medgidia City Hall in collaboration with local sponsors and national media partners. The festival has a national character and takes place at the end of October.

#### I.4.2. Tourism Objectives

- **“Lucian Grigorescu” Art Museum**

The Museum was established in 1964 and includes works from Romanian contemporary fine art: painting, sculpture, graphics signed by Lucian Grigorescu, Marius Bunescu, Ion Jalea and others. The permanent exhibition displays classic and modern art masterpieces by the following artists: Lucian Grigorescu, Nicolae Tonitza, Francisc Sirato, Ștefan Dumitrescu, Iosif Iser.

Since 1991, the museum bears the name of the famous painter Lucian Grigorescu, born in Medgidia and considered the most Latin of the Romanian painters. He established a bridge between the local and worldwide civilisation. The museum also holds a ceramics collection. Each year, on the 1st of February, a series of events and exhibitions are dedicated to artist's memory.

- **“Abdul Medgid” Mosque**

The mosque, built in 1860, still exists as historical and architectural monument. It was erected in the honour of the sultan Abdul Medgid, who ruled between 1839 and 1861. The building was constructed and maintained by the Ottoman Government, and had since its establishment one imam, one hatip and one muezzin. The building respects the traditional shape of Muslim religious buildings and is decorated with oriental ornaments and Arabic inscriptions.

- **“St. PETRU and PAVEL” Orthodox Church**

The church was built in 1890 with bricks, in Greek-Roman style. It was founded by priest Cristache Georgescu. The building was erected on the ruins of a Roman fortress, under the rule of King Carol I, with the contribution of Christian inhabitants.

- **Serbian-Croatian Heroes Monument**

The heroism of Serbian Division that fought in Dobrogea during World War I, was commemorated through the inauguration of this monument in 1926. Since that year, numerous Serbian personalities and war veterans pay visits to the monument.

- **Country Heroes Monument**

This monument was given as a gift by the “Cultul Eroilor” society from Bucharest, as a glorifying sign of the heroes who died during World War I, in the memory of the soldiers from the 63rd Infantry Regiment and of all soldiers from Dobrogea who died for their country and for their people's prosperity. This is the place where the local community comes to commemorate its heroes.

- **Ceramics Exhibition**

The works presented in the exhibition are ceramic structures rising in the middle of park's vegetation. This is an outdoor museum unique in Europe. The art objects communicate through a symbolic language and have both decorative and utilitarian functions.

The works are placed in some principal urban areas: central Park, along the Danube-Black Sea channel-front, and in the “Lucian Grigorescu” art museum.

- **Art exhibition**

Over 50 art works which belong to well-known Romanian and foreign painters, donated by the artists to the cultural collection of Medgidia, are exhibited in the official hall of Medgidia City Hall. This collection increases annually with new works from the “Lucian Grigorescu” Painting Camp.

#### I.4.3. Sports

The Local Administration periodically organises, together with local sporting institutions, several sporting events and competitions: Medgidia Cup for Football, Medgidia Cross-country, “Delma” Cup for Cycling, Kures, Old Boys Cup.

#### • “Iftimie Ilisei” Sporting Centre

**Stadium** with a seating capacity of 32,860 places. The main field, with a usable surface of 75mx105m, has drainage system for infiltration and absorption made of natural turf. The stadium includes: athletics tracks, jumping pit, horseshoe area for putting, change rooms for hosts and guests, recovery swimming pool in each change room, showers, sanitary groups, special rooms for trainers and instructors, studio for arbitrators, official loge for 150 seats, additional cabins for athletes, access and protection tunnel for athletes, car parking area, tennis play courts, handball, volleyball and basketball grounds on asphalt and cinder, training ground with grass (70m x 70m). The stadium was opened in 1963 and is in good condition.

**Gymnasium**, established in 1982, has a capacity of 750 places and a surface of 2.322m<sup>2</sup>, with modern lighting system and electronic display. The playground is in parquetry of hardwood, appropriate for playing handball, volleyball, basketball, tennis, boxing, and wrestling. The gymnasium also includes change rooms and annexes, public toilets, showers for athletes, recovery swimming pool, sauna, storage spaces for equipment and clothes, clinic, radio transmission studio, dressing room, public toilets for spectators, booking area.

The current condition of the gymnasium is very good after its indoor and outdoor restoration, which took place in 2004.

**Olympic Swimming Pool** with 8 lanes of 2m depth at the margins and 2.20m in the centre. The area has 21 rooms and a surface of 3,025m<sup>2</sup>. It includes toilets and showers for athletes, dressing rooms, change rooms, clinic, weight training room, storage rooms for equipment and accessories, studio for trainers, sauna, promenade and rest area, dressing room for spectators, reception area, pump station, filters and dosage area, ventilation plant, thermal plant, auxiliary training area (20m x65m). The pool was built in 1982, and now is 80% in poor condition according to the conclusion of an evaluation commission.

**Skating Rink and its annexes**, located within sporting centre, includes 11 buildings with a total surface of 3,650m<sup>2</sup>. It is an outdoor rink having the dimensions of 30m x 60m and the bending radius in the corners of 8m.

It is formed of: change rooms, dressing rooms, showers and toilets, day bar, freezing plant, storage area for ammonia, seating area for spectators with a capacity of 300 and 200 places. The rink was opened in 1983, and according to the conclusion of the evaluation commission is 80% in poor condition.

#### • School Sporting Club

The building erected in 1907 was initially designated to be a residence for teaching staff from the primary school and “Traian” gymnasium, as well as the headquarter of Education Trade Union from Medgidia.

The Sporting Club’s activities began in 1971, when the Ministry of Education approved the creation of a volleyball team for women, affiliated to the “Nicolae Balcescu” lyceum. Between 1972–1978, three new sections were created: boxing, wrestling and basketball-women within the same lyceum.

The good results obtained by the representatives of those four sections, during the period 1971- 1978, lead to the decision of the Ministry of Education (Order no. 702/12.04.1978) through which the School Sporting Club became an independent institution. Presently it has five sporting disciplines:

SPORT	SPORTSMEN	TEACHERS	PERFORMANCE GROUP	ADVANCED	BEGINNERS
Athletics	16	1	1	1	2
Football	73	2	1	1	2
Handball - men	66	2	1	1	2
Wrestling	42	2	1	1	2
Volleyball - women	58	1	1	1	2

#### • Municipal Sporting Club

The FOOTBALL team of the Municipal Sporting Club competed in the second national division until 2003. Between 2003-2004, the team quit the second division and competed in the third division, and in 2005 was taken up by the Sporting Club FC Altay.

The HANDBALL team of C.S.M. Medgidia entered the national league in 2004, and won the 9th place in the National Championship 2004-2005.

#### I.4.4. Mass Media

The citizens of Medgidia have access to good and diverse information through regional and national media, and due to direct access towards the cities of Bucharest and Constanta.

In order to keep the community informed about municipal achievements, projects and perspectives, the local

administration issues a monthly Information Bulletin InfoPrimaria. Other information channels are:

- Cable TV
- "Graiul Dobrogei" monthly newsletter
- City Hall website - [www.emedgidia.ro](http://www.emedgidia.ro)

The most popular information publications in Medgidia are: Cuget liber, Telegraf, Evenimentul Zilei, România Libera, Adevarul, Gândul, Libertatea.

The radio broadcasts received in the Medgidia area are: Radio Constanta, Radio Orion, Radio Sky, Radio Doina, Europa FM, Kiss FM, Radio România Actualitati, ProFM. With regard to TV programmes, apart from the national programme TVR1, Medgidia receives TV Neptun, and through the cable network - introduced by SC Business Advisory Unit SRL a number of 37 programmes are received by 10,000 subscribers.

Starting in 2004, a second TV cable provider offers Internet connection as well.

**SWOT ANALYSIS - CULTURE & SPORTS DOMAINS**

<b>Strong points</b>	<b>Weak points</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coexistence of several religious cults</li> <li>• Existence of twinning and collaboration relationships with cities from other countries.</li> <li>• Rich annual agenda of cultural events recognised both nationally and internationally.</li> <li>• Existence of important tourism attractions that support tourism activities.</li> <li>• Proximity to Black Sea beaches.</li> <li>• Physical, cultural and natural heritage.</li> <li>• Good results achieved by local athletes during official national and international competitions.</li> <li>• Institutional collaboration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of endowment with specific equipment necessary for outdoor events (stage, sound and lights system).</li> <li>• Lack of modern and attractive means for event promotion.</li> <li>• Lack of funds for investments in cultural activities.</li> <li>• Insufficient population information and participation in cultural activities.</li> <li>• Lack of funds to build the stadium, sporting assembly, sport grounds in the districts.</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Opportunity to develop common projects with other European cities</li> <li>- Co-existence of the multi-cultural and religious environment</li> <li>- Good ongoing relationships with the Turkish community, in order to attract investment in the cultural domain</li> <li>- Potential for investment in sports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Insufficient allocations for the cultural domain.</li> <li>- Degradation of the heritage buildings</li> <li>- Lack of system for promoting culture.</li> </ul>



# II. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MEDGIDIA

## II.1. Strategic Principles

### **VISION:**

- Medgidia: a rich city and a united community.
- Medgidia: a leader of local development.

### **MISSION:**

- To stimulate entrepreneurs.
- To support vulnerable people.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- A job for each adult.
- A house for each family.

## II.2. Directions for Strategic Development

*Establish an attractive and moral environment for business and innovation.*

*Develop a stable socio-cultural environment which encourages progress.*

*Create a human friendly ecologic habitat.*

## II.3. Priority Action Domain

### • Industrial Development

- Attracting the investors through granting facilities and controlling the proposed investments.
- Strong development of the Small and Medium Enterprises sector, based on granted facilities, and support of their involvement in projects with public or foreign investments.

- Increase competition among companies through by improving the quality and promotion of products on the market at accessible prices.
- Development of business infrastructure (consulting and training centres, business centres, business incubators, establishment of public-private partnerships).
- Implementing the Industrial Park Project.
- Development of economic activities for maximum use of the raw material that exist in the area (extractive industry, building materials industry, agricultural engineering industry, furniture industry, food industry).
- Stimulate the partnerships between private sector, research sector and public administration sector.

### • Agriculture and rural development

- Development of rural zones in the Medgidia area, included in the Local Development Association Medgidia.
- Put into good use the agricultural capital through the development of food and meat processing industries, and through the correlation of activities of economic operators from the following sectors: food production, agricultural production and products commercialisation.
- Develop an intensive agriculture.
- Develop the agricultural lands market.
- Promote local products on the European market.
- Develop environmentally friendly agriculture
- Organise periodical fairs with agricultural products, handicrafts;
- Establish a training centre for young farmers which provides permanent assistance and consulting (eventually within an agricultural business incubator)
- Restore the green houses.
- Arrange a piscicultural farm in the northern part of the city.

### • Infrastructure

- Build a ring road for the municipality of Medgidia.

- Introduce water supply and sewage systems in the localities of Valea Dacilor and Remus Opreanu.
- Extend the gas supply network to all city districts.
- Modernise and extend the water supply/sewage networks and wastewater treatment plant in accordance with European environmental standards.
- Modernise the thermal power plants for neighbourhoods, education and sanitary units, using co-generation system.
- Re-organise transportation for persons by creating new routes and increasing the number of buses.
- Provide utilities in residential and leisure areas.
- Organise street grating, water supply, wastewater and rainwater sewage in the eastern and southern parts of the city.
- Complete restoration of the streets and sidewalks.
- Arrange sporting grounds in the districts.
- Build school gymnasiums.
- Build a school campus.
- Restore the Sporting Centre.
- Arrange the riverfront for promenade.
- Create homes through the restoration and improvement of degraded buildings, and building new collective housing units.
- Thermal restoration of multi-stage buildings.
- Modernise the municipal hospital.
- Create the urban real-estate cadastre.
- Update the Urban Master Plan (P.U.G.).
- Develop the Local Urban Plan (P.U.Z.) and the Detailed Urban Plan for some areas.
- Modernise the public lighting system.
- Restore education units.
- Restore and preserve heritage buildings and historical monuments.
- Protect and preserve the existing green areas and create new ones.
- Implement and integrate the waste management system.

#### • Services

- Un-discriminatory population access to any public service.
  - Development of a statistic database at the level of the city of Medgidia.
  - Improve medical services.
  - Establish a Wine Museum.
  - Restore the Turkish bath.
  - Improve the relationship between culture and education.
- Create a Municipal Cultural Centre "Ioan N. Roman" – Medgidia
  - Create the Municipal House of Books.
  - Organise International Workshops for painting, ceramics and traditional arts.
  - Coordinate the Monumental Art Museum MEDGIDIA.
  - Build the monument Akinakes Sword – tourism attraction point.
  - Establish a day centre for disabled persons.
  - Create a hostel for aged persons.
  - Create a family centre for providing family planning consulting.
  - Reduce crime rates through education programme for Rroma community.
  - Build a temporary centre for abused and neglected children.

#### • Human resources.

- Promote active measures for stimulating employment, developing modern policies in the field of human resources.
- Provide support for establishing and developing small and medium enterprises in the production sector, as a source for new jobs.
- Create, by 2010, at least 1,500 new jobs.
- Develop new professions in accordance with economic development in the area.
- Qualification and re-qualification of unemployed persons and especially from vulnerable social groups (women, minorities, disabled persons etc.) and offer them access to the labour market.
- Use European Funds dedicated to finance projects for human resources development.
- Promote an open education, correlated with the needs for qualification.
- Prevent the emigration of young generations.
- Secure access of young generations to the labour market.
- Collaboration between consulting centres for working force training and vocational education units.



# III. LOCAL ACTION PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## III.1. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Local Action Plan, as a planning and implementation tool, includes a set of policies by domains of activity, applied over a defined period of time, aiming to achieve the general objectives established by a strategy. The achievement of the Local Action Plan should cover the period of 10-20 years, a time period established for the implementation of the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development.

The Local Action Plan should be periodically revised, so that the established targets take into account the macro-economic evolution at the national level, the state of the local and regional economy, and the local community opinions regarding its implementation. Frequent revisions lead to fewer errors in evaluating the resources of a project, knowing that the variables that characterise the analysed socio-economic system (the city) are multiplying in time. For this reason, we propose to review the Local Action Plan included in Local Agenda 21 every two years, even if this is designed for ten year period.

## III.2. PRINCIPLES AND CONDITIONS

The Local Action Plan addresses the local community of Medgidia and the measures, their number and prioritisation (probably the most sensible item of the Local Action Plan content), as well as the institutional mechanism for implementation take into account the interests of the local community (business community, trade unions, charitable associations and foundations, cultural associations, organisations for protecting the cultural and architectural heritage, the environment, animals, and religious congregations).

The measures included in the Local Action Plan are grouped in programmes, sub-programmes and projects and are designed in accordance with the following aspects:

- *Correlation between the targets* established in programmes, sub-programmes, projects *and the general objectives* included in the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development;
- *Limited financial resources*, that influence the funding methods and legal mechanisms which the programmes, sub-programmes and projects are based on (i.e. bank credit, foreign loan, city bonds, concession, sale, rent, public-private partnership based on concession, sale or other type of contract etc.);
- *Avoid the eviction effect* (in economic understanding), meaning that in the conditions of limited resources an increase of public expenditures results in a decrease in the consumption or private investments. The public authority should permanently evaluate the opportunity of an investment, not only from the point of view of its current financial resources, but also from future resources, as well as the population's options, so that the community and individual responsibility be encouraged, as well as the partnership established for the implementation of a local development project;
- *Public awareness of a programme, sub-programme, project* through information dissemination among the local community. In this respect, the Local Action Plan should include the mechanism of public debate within the analysis of the programmes, sub-programmes and projects to be implemented;
- *Involvement of the interested parties* in the implementation of a programme, sub-programme or project;
- *Regulation versus self-regulation norms*. The local authority shall take into consideration that in some situations the non-profit organisations or business community associations can voluntarily establish their regulations for the development of a certain project without the intervention (through regulations) of the public authority. That is why it is preferable to avoid over-regulation. It is also possible that

for some projects public authority regulations combine with the voluntary ones, especially in the case of public-private partnerships.

### III.3. GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- **Industrial Development**
- **Agriculture and Rural Development**
- **Infrastructure**
- **Services**
- **Human Resources**

### III.4. MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

The implementation of the local public administration reform is an objective of maximum importance in Romania's process of accession to the EU.

Achieving this objective triggers the strengthening of the institutional capacity of Medgidia City Hall, both at the decision-making level as well as the execution level, attracting enough financial resources for investment, improving the management system of human resources, and their qualification and specialisation levels.

Among the priorities of the municipality of Medgidia are:

- dynamic and efficient management of problems of general concern,
- reforming the local public administration system,
- reorganisation activities carried out by its own structure, departments and public services,
- providing efficient and high quality services,
- providing the necessary IT support for efficient communication of information to citizens,
- establishing a permanent dialog with citizens,
- attracting the community at large to solving the city's problems through the organisation of public debates.

At the city level these priorities were implemented in:

- **Information Centre for Citizens** – established in 2005, it provides information to citizens, registers their solicitations, delivers the requested documents, receives and sends correspondence, distributes and follows the movement of documents within City Hall. By establishing this centre,

City Hall activities became more efficient, citizens save time and receive answers in once centralized location. There are proposals to establish branches of this Centre in other districts in Medgidia and in the surrounding villages.

- **“InfoPrimaria” Information Bulletin** – issued bi-monthly and is distributed free of charge to the citizens of Medgidia through the Citizens' Information Centre, Press dissemination Centres, Post offices, and directly in the street by volunteers.

- **Notice Boards** are used based on the idea “Medgidia City Hall closer to citizens” and post the most recent information about the administration's activities. These are located in the most populated areas of the city.

- **Website** – is a tool aimed at informing citizens of Medgidia and others, about the city and the local administrative activities.

- **Public Debates** – Medgidia City Hall organised in 2005 five public debates focussed on the following subjects: The Social-Economic Development Strategy, The Energetic Strategy, The establishment of the Industrial Park, Local Agenda 21. Each of these events was attended by approximately 180 persons from all social and age groups.

- **Children's Council** – active Medgidia since 2003, it represents a good example for adults. The children have initiatives and actively participate in community activities and social events.

- **Meetings** – representatives of the administration regularly meet the representatives of owners associations, public institution, business community, religious cults, education staff, disadvantaged persons, and of the Roma community.

- **Audiences** – the Mayor and Vice mayor have a weekly programme of receiving citizens in audiences.

The community involvement and participation in solving community problems is necessary in a democratic system and, through the combination of the three elements: information – communication – involvement, it represents the ideal solution for the harmonisation of the relations between the local administration and citizens.

The strengthening of the institutional capacity is a lasting process, in which the local administration has to be active in order to change the public servants' attitude towards the citizens for a better image of the administration in the community.

The existing legal and institutional framework has secured the following:

- the city's development;
- the necessary financial resources for the local communities;
- the determination of the public and private domains of the local communities and their administration;
- the decentralization and the control at the level of legal conformation;
- the urban organisation and development and territorial planning;
- the coordination of public services subordinated to the Local Council;
- the increase of local administration efficiency;
- the appropriate development of the educational, social assistance, cultural, sporting and leisure, and public order activities;
- the increase in transparency towards the citizens and establishment of a partnership relationship with them and the civil society.

### III.5. FINANCIAL PROJECTION

The local budget reflects the socio-economic evolution of the municipality of Medgidia, which is in accordance with the general development framework of the Romanian society.

Year by year, the budget design is trying to balance the community's needs and the possibility to fulfil them, taking into account the existing resources at local level.

Following the structure of the expenses budget, the intention of the local authority to first address the social, education, public utilities, environmental protection, health, dwellings problems is obvious.

-THOUSANDS ROL-

INDICATORS	Achieved 2001	Achieved 2002	Achieved 2003	Achieved 2004	Achieved 2005	Estimated 2006
TOTAL INCOME	137,586,459	170,629,063	236,257,984	267,090,884	348,687,430	498,357,780
Own Income-TOTAL	17,425,000	31,004,551	56,298,869	93,019,203	154,919,840	391,419,210
I. Current Income	16,765,000	26,004,551	54,328,869	54,774,100	94,843,170	364,072,830
A. Fiscal Income	15,205,000	23,701,995	49,144,600	50,324,000	77,091,120	275,150,520
A1. Direct taxes	15,125,000	23,581,995	38,939,000	44,114,000	60,718,000	-
A2. Indirect taxes	80,000	120,000	10,205,600	6,205,000	16,373,120	-
B. Non-fiscal income	1,560,000	2,302,556	5,184,269	4,450,100	17,752,050	88,923,310
II. Capital income	300,000	300,000	500,000	400,000	20,000,000	45,000,000

III. Income with special destination	360,000	4,700,000	1,470,000	0	0	0
IV. Drawings from state budget	116,962,730	139,624,512	173,959,115	173,046,246	209,280,510	0
Quota detailed from the taxes on salaries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quota detailed from VAT for local budget	40,088,072	51,209,760	87,348,208	111,168,587	169,203,840	0
Quota and income detailed from the taxes on income	76,874,658	88,414,762	86,610,907	61,877,679	40,076,670	0
VI. Subsidies	3,198,729	0	6,000,000	38,827,800	17,800,000	56,438,570
VII. Donations and sponsorships	0	0	0	427,380	6,763,750	0
VIII. Income from loans reimbursement	0	0	0	0	0	0
IX. Loans	0	0	0	0	0	0

INDICATORS	Achieved 2001	Achieved 2002	Achieved 2003	Achieved 2004	Achieved 2005	Estimated 2006
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	137,586,459	170,629,063	236,257,974	267,090,884	348,687,430	498,357,780
A. Current expenditures	135,968,701	167,979,489	111,251,000	231,388,787	275,428,690	
Personnel expenditures	46,015,768	57,811,170	91,000,000	80,419,481	115,675,870	134,782,380
Expenditures for materials and services	21,713,993	29,376,800	22,972,000	38,397,930	60,071,280	30,103,000
Interests	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	4,750,000
Subsidies	56,853,000	62,428,232	79,179,000	73,627,740		3,500,000
Transfers	11,385,940	18,363,287	0	24,243,636		59,176,720
Social Assistance						23,597,600
Other expenditures						660,190
B. Capital expenditures	1,617,758	2,649,574	4,098,000	36,157,138	41,393,940	236,537,450

C. Financial operations	0	0	0	0	0	
D. Reserves	0	0	0	0	232,160	
II. Public Services - TOTAL	9,399,000	12,985,374	21,200,000	21,430,187	27,733,300	40,070,000
Current expenditures	9,204,000	12,065,800	20,027,000	20,905,146	32,107,150	
Personnel expenditures	5,448,200	6,700,000	9,100,00	10,500,000	17,150,000	21,030,000
Expenditures for materials and services	3,755,800	5,365,800	10,927,000	10,405,146	14,957,150	13,200,000
Capital expenditures	195,000	919,574	1,173,000	525,041	625,800	590,000
III. Social and Cultural expenditures	60,805,201	86,135,457	114,508,975	118,200,860	166,922,080	147,042,710
Current expenditures	60,577,701	84,935,457	114,508,975	117,155,901	16,165,059	
Personnel expenditures	40,534,722	50,469,170	61,708,500	76,869,481	98,525,870	103,864,420
Expenditures for materials and services	13,619,039	16,103,000	19,250,000	16,042,784	29,675,840	9,800,000

Subsidies	58,000	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers	6,365,940	18,363,287	25,885,475	24,243,636	33,448,880	
Capital expenditures	227,500	1,200,000	7,665,000	1,004,959	900,000	
Education	50,400,572	64,791,950	80,629,208	87,746,305	115,473,580	
Current expenditures	39,582,093	49,247,749	59,858,509	76,569,481	95,254,870	
Expenditures for materials and services	10,400,039	13,900,000	17,100,000	12,391,784	17,999,500	
Subsidies	200,039	0	0	0	0	
Transfers	305,940	444,201	770,669	635,040	699,180	
Capital expenditures	112,500	1,200,000	2,900,000	0	390,000	
Health	0	0	4,765,000	1,000,000	787,840	
Culture, religion, sporting activity	3,107,000	3,626,421	5,140,000	6,410,959	20,357,250	

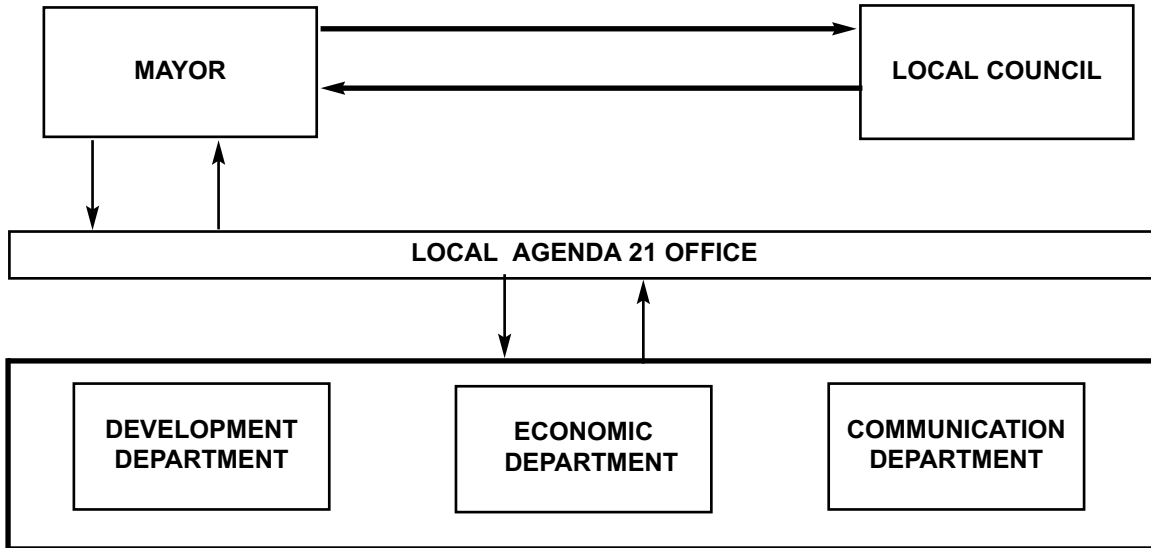


Social assistance, allowances, pensions, aids, indemnities	7,297,629	17,717,086	23,974,776	23,043,596	30,303,410	
IV. Services for public development, housing, environment and water	66,452,258	66,158,232	92,679,000	116,214,837	139,024,100	
V. Economic actions	520,000	0	6,400,000	8,145,000	6,540,000	
Fuel and energy	0	0	0	0	0	
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	
Transport	520,000	0	6,400,000	8,145,000	4,300,000	
Other economic actions	0	0	0	0	2,240,000	
VI. Other actions	50,000	650,000	0	3,100,000	593,290	
IX. Guarantee and redistribution funds	0	0	0	0	0	

XI. Transfers	0	0	0	0	0	
XII. Granted loans	0	0	0	0	0	
XIII. Interest payments and other expenditures	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	
XIV. Credit reimbursements	0	0	0	0	0	
XV. Reserve funds	0	0	0	0	232,160	
Special destination expenditures	360,000	4,700,000	1,470,000	-	-	
XVII. SURPLUS/ DEFICIT	0	0	0	0	0	
SURPLUS	0	0	0	0	0	
DEFICIT	0	0	0	0	0	

### III.6. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The structure of the monitoring and evaluation system for the implementation of the Local Plan for Sustainable Development in the municipality of Medgidia includes:



**III.7. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS ECONOMIC DOMAIN**

No.	Specific objectives	City Hall Financing/ Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Strong development of Small and Medium Enterprises	United Nations Development Programme; Other sources.	Business Incubator	30,000 Euro	2007	City Hall	City Hall, Interested companies and Regional Development Agency 2 South-East	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
2	Attracting investors through granting facilities and controlling the proposed investments	Other sources.	Industrial Park Medgidia	36,271,000 Euro	2010	City Hall	Public-Private Partnership	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
3	Development of business infrastructure	Phare Programme; Europe Fund;Local Council Medgidia	Cooperation, dialog and support for the local business community	30,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	City Hall, Constanta Prefecture, "Ovidius" University Constanta	City Hall" Ovidius" University Constanta
4.	Development of rural zone in the Medgidia area	Other sources Leader+	Strategy for local rural development		2007	Association for Local Development Medgidia	Association for Local Development Medgidia Constanta Prefecture County Council Constanta GAL(s) from EU Member States	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall Association for Local Development Medgidia

## MEDGIDIA

5	Development of specific infrastructure for agricultural activities	Leader+ Sapard	Development of intensive agriculture; Development of a market for agricultural lands; Incubator for agricultural business; Infrastructure modernisation		2007	Association for Local Development Medgidia, Constanta Chamber of Commerce	Association for Local Development Medgidia Constanta Prefecture, Agricultural Department of Constanta County, Constanta Chamber of Commerce	Association for Local Development Medgidia
6	Boost the development of agro-tourism	Other sources.	Fish arrangement in the northern area of the city		2007	City Hall, Investors	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
7	Encourage an environmentally friendly agriculture	Other sources.	Restoration of the green-houses Promotion of local ecological products on European market		2007	City Hall, Investors	Constanta Chamber of Commerce, Association for Local Development Medgidia	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

## SERVICES

No.	Specific objectives	City Hall Financing/ Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Tourism	Other sources.	Establishment of the Museum of Wine		2007	City Hall	S.C.Fruvimed S.A. Medgidia; City Hall.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
2.	Restore and preserve the historic buildings the historic monuments.	Other sources.	Restore the Turkish Bath and the Monument of Serbian Heroes		2007	City Hall	City Hall; Turkish Consulate; Ministry of Culture an Religious Cults; Mufti of Muslim Cults.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

3.	Improve the tourist information	Other sources.	Develop promotional materials for tourist information (in Romanian language and at least two other foreign languages)	5,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	City Hall; Constanta Chamber of Commerce	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
4.	Increase tourism	Other sources.	Circuit "Blue Medgidia": mini-cruise on the Danube-Black Sea channel; Wine Circuit; Build the monument: Akinakes Sword.		2007	City Hall	City Hall; Tour Operators; Constanta Chamber of Commerce	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

### INFRASTRUCTURE

No.	Specific objectives	City Hall Financing/ Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Ease of heavy traffic from the city centre	Phare Funds; Local Council Medgidia; Governmental Funds.	Build a ring road for Medgidia	5,160,090 Euro	2007	City Hall	Lafarge Romcim Medgidia; Local Council Medgidia	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
2.	Programme for public lighting	City Hall; Other sources.	Public lighting network with efficient equipment	500,000 Euro	2006	City Hall		Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
		Private sources.	Aeolian power plant	3,500,000 Euro	2007			

## MEDGIDIA

3.	Improvement of living standards in the northern area of the city	Other sources; Local Council Medgidia.	Municipal sewage in the northern area - phase II	170,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
4.	Improvement of living standards in the eastern area of the city	Local Council Medgidia.	Street paving, water supply, sewage and rainwater network in the eastern area of the city	200,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
5.	Improvement of living standards in the South area of the city	Other sources; Local Council Medgidia.	Street paving, water supply, sewage and rainwater network in the southern area of the city		2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
6.	Modernisation of the water supply system	Local Council Medgidia; Other sources.	Restoration of pump stations (SP1, SP2, SP3)	51,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
7.	Improvement of living standards in the Valea Dacilor village	Local Council Medgidia; Other sources.	Municipal water supply and sewage system	251,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
8.	Housing programme	Local Council Medgidia; Other sources	Restoration of the C4 Hostel and social dwellings	330,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
		Local Council Medgidia.	Restoration of the C1 Hostel (ANL)	1,000,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
		Local Council Medgidia; Other sources.	20 Social homes	130,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

9.	Programme for modernisation of schools Restoration of education units	City Hall	Phase I - Replacement of exterior carpentry Insulation of the walls and roof	60,000 Euro  286,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
10.	Programme concerning residential heating	Private sources.	Modernisation of neighbour- hood thermal power plants (CT1-CT18) using a cogen- eration sys- tem, while keeping on the centralised heating system.	21,000,000 Euro	Oct.2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
		Private sources.	Thermal energy transport network	3,500,000 Euro	Oct.2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
		Private sources.	Thermal energy distribution network to the users	500,000 Euro	Dec.2007	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
		Local Council Medgidia; Other sources	Modernisation of the thermal power plants in the primary schools no. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, lyceum no.1 and no.2 "Kemal Attaturk", and kindergarten no.4	400,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
11.	Programme for the establishment of the natural gas distribution network	Local Council Medgidia; Other sources	Restoration of the heating system for the gymnasium	90,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall



		Local Budget; S.C.Congaz.	Natural gas distribution network	850,000 Euro	Dec. 2007	City Hall	S.C.Congaz City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
			Capillary adjustment of the network	750,000 Euro	2010	City Hall	S.C.Congaz City Hall	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
12.	Programme concerning thermal restoration of residential buildings	State Budget.	Energy survey and audit, energy certification; design of the thermal restoration works for 10 blocks of apartments.	110,000 Euro	2006	City Hall		Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
		State Budget.	Energy survey and audit, energy certification; design of the thermal restoration works - Yearly for 10% of total blocks	60,000 Euro	2015	City Hall		Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
		State Budget; Local Budget; Associations of Owners.	Restoration works for 5 blocks	330,000 Euro	2006	City Hall	City Hall Association of Owners M.T.C.T	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
13.	Develop a database at the municipal level	Local Council Medgidia.	Real estate and urban cadastre;Up date the Urban Master Plan (P.U.G.);De velopment of the Local Urban Plan (P.U.Z.) and of the Detailed Urban Plan for some areas.		2007	City Hall		Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hal

## ENVIRONMENT

No.	Specific objectives	City Hall Financing/ Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Integrated Waste Management	Local Council Medgidia; Other sources	Close up the actual landfill of Medgidia; Build an ecologic landfill; Implement selective waste collection		2006	City Hall S.C.Edilmed S.A. Medgidia	City Hall; S.C.Edilmed S.A.; County Council Constanta; Interested investors; Consulting companies; Constanta Prefecture	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
2.	Implement selective collection and recycling of waste	Other sources; S.C.Edilmed S.A. Medgidia	Pilot Project Waste: selective collection and public awareness for 10,000 inhabitants	35,000 Euro	2006	City Hall S.C.Edilmed S.A. Medgidia	City Hall; S.C.Edilmed S.A. Medgidia; S.C.Ecorom Ambalaje SA; Mare Nostrum	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
3.	Extension of green areas	Local Council Medgidia; Other sources.	Recovery, regeneration and protection of green areas in the inhabited areas; re-forestation		2007	City Hall	City Hall; Administration of municipality's private domain; Constanta Agricultural Division	City Hall

## SOCIAL

No.	Specific objectives	City Hall Financing/ Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Improve the social assistance provided to disabled persons	Local Council Medgidia; Non-budgetary Funds; Phare Funds	Educational Centre for counselling and therapy of disabled persons.	50,000 Euro	2006	Public Service for Social Assistance	City Hall; Association for supporting physically handicapped children-Romania	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
2.	Reduce the number of institutionalised children.	Local Council Medgidia; Non-budgetary Funds; Phare Funds; Governmental Funds.	Set up family houses	50,000 Euro	2007	Public Service for Social Assistance	City Hall; Social NGOs; Public Service for Social Assistance	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
3.	Supporting programme for children from large families.	Local Council Medgidia; Non-budgetary Funds; Social NGOs.	"Let's make a child happy"	40,000 Euro	2006	Public Service for Social Assistance.	City Hall Social NGOs; Public Service for Social Assistance.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
4.	Inform and involve the children in solving city problems.	Local Council Medgidia; Non-budgetary Funds; Ministry of Education, Research and Youth	- Day Centre for students; - Consulting Centre for youth and parents; - Young European Councillors; - Let's become European citizens.	50,000 Euro	2007	Public Service for Social Assistance.	City Hall Social NGOs; Public Service for Social Assistance; Constanta County School Inspectorate	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
5.	Programme for preventing domestic violence.	Local Council Medgidia; Non-budgetary Funds; Phare Funds	Day Centre for abused mothers and children, victims of domestic violence.	50,000 Euro	2007	Public Service for Social Assistance.	City Hall; Social NGOs; Public Service for Social Assistance; County Department for Child Rights Protection.	

6.	Improve the social-medical services for senior citizens.	Local Council Medgidia; Non-budgetary Funds; Phare Funds.	Establish a shelter for senior citizens	45,000 Euro	2006-2007	Public Service for Social Assistance.	City Hall; Social NGOs; Public Service for Social Assistance; Municipal Hospital; Club for Retired Personse.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
7.	Family educational programme	Local Council Medgidia; Non-budgetary Funds.	Centre for Family Planning	50,000 Euro	2006	Public Service for Social Assistance	Public Service for Social Assistance; Association for Health, Education and Family	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
8.	Reduce the infractions through counselling and education programmes	Other Funds.	Counselling service, through workshops for convicted youth who served their time	5,000 Euro	2006/2007	Public Service for Social Assistance	Public Service for Social Assistance; Medgidia Municipal Police	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
9.	Improve the quality of medical services provided to the population	Local Council Medgidia; Other Funds.	Programme to improve the attitude of the health personnel in the practice of medicine; Equip the municipal hospital with adequate, modern equipment	300,000 Euro	2006-2008	Municipal Hospital	City Hall; Hospital; County Department for Health.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
10.	Creating working places for the Rroma population and involving them in building or restoring their own homes	Local Council Medgidia; Non-budgetary Funds.	Create working places for Rroma population and involve them in building or restoring their own homes.	300,000 Euro	2006-2008	Public Service for Social Assistance	City Hall; County Agency for Employment.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

11.	Education Programme for increasing birth rates, decreasing abortions and preventing the abandoning of newborns in the hospital	Local Council Medgidia; Non-budgetary Funds.	Project "Family Portrait"	30,000 Euro	2006-2008	Public Service for Social Assistance.	City Hall; Hospital; Medgidia Municipal Police.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
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## EDUCATION

No.	Specific objectives	City Hall Financing/ Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	School Campus	Ministry of Education, Research and Youth; Other funds.	Build a school campus		2006-2008	City Hall	City Hall; County School Inspectorate.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
2.	Programme "Sport in quarters"	Ministry of Education, Research and Youth; Other funds.	Build a school gymnasium		2006-2008	City Hall	City Hall; County School Inspectorate. Ministry of Public Works and Transport.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
3.	Create propitious conditions for improving the quality of education in the municipality of Medgidia	Ministry of Education, Research and Youth; Other funds.	Modernise the school buildings; Equip the education institutions with teaching materials, computers; build specific laboratories.	100,000 Euro	permanent	City Hall Schools	County School Inspectorate; Ministry of Public Works and Transport.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

4.	Improve the living standards of Roma, through counselling programmes; Develop an Action Plan for increasing the school attendance rate of the Roma population	Ministry of Education, Research and Youth; Other funds.	Joint programmes of schools and Roma organisations existing in the city; Education programme for children and families at risk.	30,000 Euro/year	permanent	City Hall	City Hall; Schools; NGOs; County School Inspectorate.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
5.	Education through amusement	Other funds;	Centre for education, formation, creation and psychology.	10,000 Euro	2007	City Hall	City Hall; Schools; County School Inspectorate.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

#### HUMAN RESOURCES

No.	Specific objectives	City Hall Financing/ Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Prevent the emigration of the young population	Phare Funds; Other funds.	Programme for stimulating the creation of new jobs for youth and carry out a survey on the reasons youth emigration	10,000 Euro	2006-2007	City Hall	City Hall; County Agency for Employment; Schools.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
2.	Create at least 1,500 new jobs by the end of 2010	Other funds.	Establish the Industrial Park		2010	City Hall	Interested Investors; County Agency for Employment.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

3.	Develop the necessary qualifications, in accordance with the local economic evolution	Other funds.	Strategy for human resources development closely correlated with the General Development Strategy of the area		2006	City Hall	County Agency for Employment	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
4.	Implement projects concerning human resources development	Other funds.	Develop new professions in accordance with the evolution of the economic sector; Qualification and re-qualification of the unemployed, especially of vulnerable social groups (women, minorities, disabled persons) and providing them with real access to the labour market.		permanent	City Hall	City Hall; County Agency for Employment; Professional Training Centre.	Local Agenda 21 Office

## CULTURE

No.	Specific objectives	City Hall Financing/ Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Development of cultural and art institutions	Medgidia Local Council Extra-budgetary Funds	"Ioan N. ROMAN" Municipal Cultural Centre	30,000 Euro	2006-2007	City Hall	Cultural Institutions; NGOs.	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
			"Medgidiuta" Theatre					

2.	"House of the Book"	Medgidia Local Council; Extra-budgetary Funds	"House of the Book"	20,000 Euro	2007	City Hall		Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
3.	Medgidia Municipal Museum	Medgidia Local Council Extra-budgetary Funds	Medgidia Municipal Museum	50,000 Euro	2007	City Hall	Cultural Institutions NGOs	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
4.	"LUCIAN GRIGORESCU" International painting camp	Medgidia Local Council Extra-budgetary Funds	"LUCIAN GRIGORESCU" International painting camp	20,000 Euro	permanent	City Hall	NGOs UNESCO	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
5.	MEDGIDIA's Panair	Medgidia Local Council	MEDGIDIA's Panair		permanent	City Hall		Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
6.	"COSTEL BADEA" Monumental Art Museum	Medgidia Local Council	"COSTEL BADEA" Monumental Art Museum		permanent	City Hall		Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
7.	National Pop Music Festival "Dan Spataru"	Medgidia Local Council	National Pop Music Festival "Dan Spataru"		permanent	City Hall		Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
8.	Editing promotional materials (album, leaflets, CDs, bi-annual cultural guide)	Medgidia Local Council	Come and discover Medgidia		permanent	City Hall		Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall



## SPORT

No.	Specific objectives	City Hall Financing/ Other sources	Project title	Estimated value of the project	Project duration	Responsible institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1.	Modernization and establishment of new spaces for athletic events	Medgidia Local Council Other Sources	1. Restore the Municipal Sports Club wrestling gymnasium	15,000 Euro	2007	City Hall; CSS	City Hall; Sporting Associations; Constanta County Department for Youth and Sports	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
			2. Establish 5 tennis courts	20,000 Euro	2006-2008	City Hall;	City Hall; Sporting Associations; Constanta County Department for Youth and Sports	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
			3. Establish lodging facilities and canteens for athletes from School Spots Club and Municipal Sports Club	300,000 Euro	2006-2012	City Hall; Administration of the Public Domain	City Hall; Sporting Associations; Constanta County Department for Youth and Sports	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
			4. Establish 2 weight rooms for athletes from School Spots Club and Municipal Sports Club	30,000 Euro	2006-2008	City Hall; Administration of the Public Domain	City Hall; Sporting Associations; Constanta County Department for Youth and Sports	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

			5. Restoration of the School Sports Club	20,000 Euro	2007-2010	City Hall; Administration of the Public Domain	City Hall; Sporting Associations; Constanta County Department for Youth and Sports	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
			6. Restoration of the Municipal Sports Club	20,000 Euro	2007-2010	City Hall; Administration of the Public Domain	City Hall; Sporting Associations; Constanta County Department for Youth and Sports	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
2.	Support and promote athletic events	School Sports Club; Municipal Sports Club; Medgidia Local Council; Other Sources.	1. Organize the Medgidia Municipality Cup for several sports for children, juniors and seniors	15,000 Euro	permanent	City Hall;	City Hall; Constanta County Department for Youth and Sports	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
			2. Organize the final tournament of the national championships for children and juniors for different sports.	15,000 Euro	permanent	City Hall;	City Hall; Constanta County Department for Youth and Sports	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
3.	Restoration of the Sporting Centre	Medgidia Local Council Other Sources	1. Restoration of the recovery swimming pool - Gymnasium	20,000 Euro	2006-2011	City Hall;	City Hall;	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
			2. Restoration of the skating rink - changing the purpose	30,000 Euro	2006-2011	City Hall;	City Hall;	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

4.	Human resource development	Other Sources	1. Training and re-training of school staff from School Sports Club	5,000 Euro	Annually/periodically	City Hall;	City Hall; Constanta County Department for Youth and Sports	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
5.	Development of athletic activities	Medgidia Local Council Other Sources	1. Sports and Leisure Centres established in quarters	30,000 Euro	2007-2009	City Hall;	City Hall;	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall
			2. Equip the School and Municipal Sports Clubs with adequate sport equipment.	10,000 Euro	Annually/periodically	City Hall;	City Hall; Constanta County Department for Youth and Sports	Local Agenda 21 Office - City Hall

## ANNEXES

### a. ON-GOING PROJECTS WITH EXTERNAL FINANCING

1. Increase the energy efficiency in the city of Medgidia through the modernisation of two thermal plants and restoration of the afferent secondary networks (develop the Feasibility Study and Technical Project), financed by the United Nations Development Programme.

2. Local Agenda 21, a programme aimed at promoting and implementing sustainable development concepts at the level of the local public administration and civil society in Medgidia – financed by the UNDP.

**b. LOCAL DECISIONS THAT FUND THE ACHIEVEMENT OF PROGRAMMES, SUB-PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

No. of Local Council Decision	Title
38/28.06.2000	Approval of the Socio-Economic Development Programme of Medgidia for the period 2000-2004
96/23.10.2000	Approval of the project "North Market", as pilot project for the East and West Markets.
9/30.01.2001	Allocation of a surface of 10 ha, located within the city borders, for building social homes.
20/30.01.2001	Associate with the County Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Navigation and Agriculture Constanta in order to administrate the "Local Loan Fund" of Medgidia
40/27.04.2001	Approval of the Programme for the Development of Homes in the Municipality of Medgidia , for the period 2001-2004
43/27.04.2001	Approval of the supplementation of Medgidia Local Council contribution to the project "Development and improvement of the local services for green spaces maintenance", with the amount of 1,685 Euro
87/24.08.2001	Approval of the cooperation between Medgidia Local Council and four social partners - Associations of owners from the blocks of flats P1 + G3, P2 + G1, P3 and P4 + G2, located in Decebal Square, in order to jointly implement the construction works for restoring the facades of the blocks of flats.
93/24.08.2001	Approval of the action to initiate the twinning of Medgidia with Yalova Municipality in Turkey.
52/31.05.2002	Approval of the action to initiate the twinning of Medgidia with The municipality of Zhumadian, Henan District, Republic of China.
6/31.01.2003	Approval of the measures regarding the building and operation of an ecological landfill in the Remus Opreanu area.
26/31.03.2004	Approval of the initiation of the project regarding the modernisation of the thermal power plants from the Northern and Eastern areas of Medgidia.
87/20.07.2004	Approval of the Detailed Urban Plan "PENNY MARKET Store" Medgidia, Independentei Str.

91/20.07.2004	Approval of the Feasibility Study "Restoration of the social dwellings Hostel C4 Medgidia"
113/16.08.2004	Establish the public service bus terminal.
131/15.09.2004	Associate with Community Association of Roma population from Medgidia "ALI BABA" In order to set up a brickfield.
153/23.09.2004	Approval of the Feasibility Study for "Restoration of the education units in the municipality of Medgidia"
174/21.10.2004	Approval of the Detailed Urban Plan "PLUS Supermarket" in Medgidia - Western area
187/18.11.2004	Approval of the Detailed Urban Plan "Dwelling P+M" Fdt. Releului", Medgidia
4/13.01.2005	Approval of the Local Council 10% contribution to the project "Acquisition of IT equipment at the local level for fluent financial decentralisation" in the amount of 2,000 Euro.
5/13.01.2005	Approval of the Local Council's 15% contribution to the project "Service of citizens' information and own resources administration" in the amount of 2,370 Euro.
27/25.01.2005	Approval of the Local Council's 10% contribution to the project "PHARE 2004-2006 Social and Economic Cohesion - big regional infrastructure projects - Ring Road" In the amount of 461,100 Euro
28/25.01.2005	Approval of the Local Council's 10% contribution to the project for developing the "Local Agenda 21" Local Plan for Sustainable Development, for the period 2005-2006, in the amount of 10.000 Euro
61/24.03.2005	Approval of the Programme for Thermal Restoration of the Multistage Residential Buildings, for the year 2005.
160/2.06.2005	Approval of the Detailed Urban Plan "Arrangement of a leisure area in Medgidia - Canal Vechi area"
245/8.09.2005	Approval of the organisation of the "Dan Spataru" pop music festival
276/20.10.2005	Approval of the Strategy for the Industrial Park
300/4.11.2005	Approval of the Local Council contribution to the project "Ring road of the municipality of Medgidia"
313/17.11.2005	Approval of the Local Development Strategy of Medgidia

### c. BILATERAL AGREEMENTS

Medgidia has had twinning relations with the municipalities of **Yalova – Turkey** and **Zhumadian – China** since 2002, and has concluded Twinning Agreements with the local authorities from these localities. Frequent exchanges of experience in the cultural, economic, administrative and athletic domains have been organised. Four primary schools from Medgidia collaborate and develop projects in partnership with schools from Yalova. The teaching personnel from both cities have alternative meetings in Medgidia and Yalova in order to share their experiences and to start new projects. During the year 2006, a twinning agreement will be concluded with the Swedish town Bengsdorf, within a European project.

# IV. PRIORITY PROJECTS WITHIN LOCAL AGENDA 21, FOR THE PERIOD 2005-2010

## I. Establishment of a hostel for senior citizens

**LOCATION:**

Medgidia

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To improve the social and medical services provided to senior citizens.
2. To afford shelter to needy senior citizens (permanent capacity 35 places)
3. To reduce the number of unsolved social cases.
4. To reduce the cost for hospitalisation.

**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECTS:**

Estimated cost of the investment: 45,000 Euro

**FINANCING SOURCES:**

- local sources
- external funds

**PROJECT COORDINATION:**

Medgidia City Hall, through the Public Service for Social Assistance

**DEADLINE**

2007

## II. Industrial Park Medgidia

**LOCATION:**

Medgidia

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To create new jobs
2. To offer professional reorientation opportunities
3. To provide banking services

4. To attract foreign investments in the area
5. To extend the telecommunication network (mobile telephony, Internet)
6. To develop a transport infrastructure
7. To provide transport services
8. To provide health services
9. To adapt the education system to the employers' requirements.

**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECTS:**

Estimated cost of the investment: 36,271,000 Euro

**FINANCING SOURCES:**

- private

**PROJECT COORDINATION:**

Medgidia City Hall, through the Development Department

**DEADLINE**

2010

## III. Water supply and sewage public service

**LOCATION:**

Medgidia

**OBJECTIVES**

- to restore the water supply/sewage system in the city of Medgidia

**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECTS:**

Estimated cost of the investment: 16,000,000 USD

**FINANCING SOURCES:**

- public-private partnership

**PROJECT COORDINATION:**

Medgidia City Hall, through the Development Department

**DEADLINE**

006

**IV. Integrated waste management****LOCATION:**

Medgidia area

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To close the existing landfill
2. To build a new ecologic landfill in the Remus Opreanu locality
3. To implement selective waste collection

**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECTS:**

Estimated cost of the investment: dependent on the technical solution chosen.

**FINANCING SOURCES:**

- local budget
- private
- external sources

**PROJECT COORDINATION:**

Medgidia City Hall, through the Development Department

**DEADLINE**

December 2006

**V. Construction of new homes****LOCATION:**

Medgidia

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To build social homes.
2. To build homes with the support of ANL (National Agency for Homes)
3. To build high comfort homes.

**FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE PROJECTS:**

Estimated cost of the investment: **1,460,000 Euro**

**FINANCING SOURCES:**

- local budget
- private
- external sources

**PROJECT COORDINATION:**

Medgidia City Hall, through the Development Department

**DEADLINE**

2006 and permanently for 20 houses per year.